

History



Upper Key Stage 2 B	Big Picture Question: Is it right to fight for our beliefs?		National Curriculum reference		
	Context Vocabulary: Allies, Axis, Nazi, Winston Churchill, Adolf Hitler, Second World War, World War II, expand, territory, morale, battle, conflict, invasion, armed forces, chancellor, radar, Luftwaffe, Messerschmitt, Spitfire, Hurricane, Victory in Europe, blitz		Children should study: - a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. History-focused skills: - know how to express a point of view using 'In my opinion...' or 'I believe that...' when connected with historical knowledge - know how to use two different sources and make comparisons between the information that we can infer from them - know how to use more than one timeline, at more than one scale, to show a sequence of events in relation to each other - Know how to identify key events to note a trend or a connection between over time - Summarise a succession of events over a period of time. - suggest more than one interpretation that is possible when using a historical source - know that more than one version of a past event may exist, and be able to talk about them - Know how to devise a historically valid question using a stem as a starting point - Know how to identify the significant people or factors in a past event - Give reasons for results of a historical event or a change that has happened.		
Big concepts:	What we want children to know: A significant turning point in British history				
Adversity Conflict Freedom Sacrifice Oppression Justice Historical understanding Developed through: - interpreting history - significant events and people - continuity and change - cause and consequence - similarity and difference Historical knowledge Developed through: - chronological understanding - historical enquiry - historical terms See right-hand column for specific tasks and activities to be undertaken in order to develop historical knowledge and understanding.	<table><tr><td> Context Knowledge: - The Second World War is also known as World War II - It involved all the major countries in the world - The leader of Germany is called the chancellor - Adolf Hitler became chancellor of Germany in 1933 - He was the leader of the Nazi political party and they wanted to create a state with only certain kinds of people in it, who looked and believed like they did - Germany wanted to expand its territory in Europe - The Second World War began in 1939 and ended in 1945 - The Allies was a group of countries that included Britain, the USA and the Soviet Union - The Axis was a group of countries that included Germany, Italy and Japan - Propaganda is a way of spreading ideas and influencing people - Propaganda was important in the Second World War on both sides - It was used to make people at home on both sides feel more cheerful and hopeful (raise morale) - It was used to convince people on both sides that they were doing the right thing - It was used by Adolf Hitler to show himself as a great leader - The Allies dropped 6 billion propaganda leaflets in Europe. </td><td> Battle of Britain Knowledge - The Battle of Britain was fought by aircraft over the south of England - Fighter planes from Britain and Germany were used in the battle - Germany conquered France in 1940 - Winston Churchill was the British prime minister during World War II - Winston Churchill refused to make peace with Hitler - Hitler launched an invasion of Britain by sea - The German air force was called the Luftwaffe - The British Royal Air Force is known as the RAF - German bombers and Messerschmitt fighter planes were used - British Hurricane and Spitfire planes were used - The two sides battled each other over the skies of southeast England - In September 1940 the German invasion was cancelled because the RAF was not defeated - The Battle of Britain began on July 10th 1940 - On September 15th 1940 there was a big battle of London - Britain used radar to help them know when the German planes were coming 1000 British planes and 1800 German planes were destroyed - Bombings in London at night were called the Blitz in 1941 - The war ended on September 2nd 1945 - Victory in Europe Day, or VE Day, was celebrated on 8th May 1945. </td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"> Key understanding: - Why Britain was brought into the war - How the events of the Battle of Britain affected ordinary people (life on the Home Front) - How Britain changed as a result of the war – e.g. rationing and evacuation - Why people fought for their countries - some people were expected to fight (conscription) and others did not wish to for personal or religious reasons - How people 'fought' in different ways - the difference between a battle fought physically and a battle fought in another way. </td></tr></table>	Context Knowledge: - The Second World War is also known as World War II - It involved all the major countries in the world - The leader of Germany is called the chancellor - Adolf Hitler became chancellor of Germany in 1933 - He was the leader of the Nazi political party and they wanted to create a state with only certain kinds of people in it, who looked and believed like they did - Germany wanted to expand its territory in Europe - The Second World War began in 1939 and ended in 1945 - The Allies was a group of countries that included Britain, the USA and the Soviet Union - The Axis was a group of countries that included Germany, Italy and Japan - Propaganda is a way of spreading ideas and influencing people - Propaganda was important in the Second World War on both sides - It was used to make people at home on both sides feel more cheerful and hopeful (raise morale) - It was used to convince people on both sides that they were doing the right thing - It was used by Adolf Hitler to show himself as a great leader - The Allies dropped 6 billion propaganda leaflets in Europe.		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