

ADVENT TERM 2
HISTORY – Year 6 - Medium Term Planning – WORLD WAR TWO

<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that World War Two was a key event in the timeline of British history.</p> <p>To know that the start of World War Two was linked to World War One.</p> <p>Skills: Sequence several historical events on a timeline, considering the relationships to each other.</p> <p>Debate independently on different types of causes and consequences for most of the events covered, including longer- and shorter-term aspects.</p> <p>Aim: To know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the Battle of Britain was a significant event in World War Two.</p> <p>Skills: Compare the significance of events, developments and people across History and time periods studied.</p> <p>Evaluate independently a range of sources for historical enquiries considering factors such as purpose, audience, accuracy, reliability and how the source was compiled.</p> <p>Aim: To gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between military and political history; and between short- and long-term timescales.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the Blitz targeted many cities over a number of years.</p> <p>Skills: Evaluate independently a range of sources for historical enquiries considering factors such as purpose, audience, accuracy, reliability and how the source was compiled.</p> <p>Understand and explain the nature and reasons for different interpretations in a range of topics.</p> <p>Aim: To understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary: Reparation, alliance, appeasement, imperialism, militarism, declaration, treaty, economy, dictatorship, cause, effect, consequence</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Turning point, battle, airforce, Luftwaffe, RAF, defence, airfield, military, campaign, Operation Sealion</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Blitzkrieg, air raid, shelter, Anderson shelter, Morrison shelter, blackout, offensive, bombing</p>
<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany were defeated in World War One in 1918. 	<p>Recall & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany were defeated in World War One in 1918. Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939. 	<p>Recall & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany were defeated in World War One in 1918. Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939. The Battle of Britain was a significant turning point in the Second World War because it was a major defeat for Adolf Hitler.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p>	<p>Key Knowledge:</p>	<p>Key Knowledge:</p>

<p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany had to sign the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and accept full responsibility for the war, which devastated Germany because they had to pay a huge amount of money and resources. By the 1930s, unemployment and poverty in Germany were widespread. Adolf Hitler became Germany's leader in 1934 and claimed his Nazi Party would restore German pride and save the economy. He then invaded the surrounding countries. Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany were defeated in World War One in 1918. Britain and France tried appeasement rather than challenging this expansion. On 1st September 1939, German forces invaded Poland. 	<p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Battle of Britain was a major air campaign fought over southern Britain from 10th July to 31st October 1940, and was a significant turning point in the Second World War because it was a major defeat for Adolf Hitler. Adolf Hitler wanted to defeat the RAF and gain control of the skies so he could launch Operation Sealion, a land invasion of Britain. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A turning point is when a situation starts to change, in a beneficial way. The Luftwaffe was the largest air force in Europe but Britain managed to defeat them due to their fighter planes and the Dowding System of air defence. It was the first major battle in history to be fought entirely in the air. A turning point is when a situation starts to change, in a beneficial way. Operation Sealion was put on hold and Germany failed to invade and occupy Britain. 	<p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Blitz' was the sustained campaign of aerial bombing attacks on British towns and cities. It was carried out by the Luftwaffe from September 1940 to May 1941. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Blitz began on 7 September, 'Black Saturday', when German bombers attacked London, leaving 430 dead and 1,600 injured. London was then bombed for 57 consecutive nights, and often during daytime too. While London was bombed more heavily and more often than anywhere else in Britain, the Blitz was an attack on the whole country. In November 1940, an offensive began against cities around the country, provincial or otherwise and areas where industry was believed to be.
<p>Diversity Links:</p>	<p>Diversity Links:</p> <p>One of the strengths of the RAF in 1940 was its diversity. The victories of the Germans across Europe had encouraged men from across the British Empire to travel to Britain to join the RAF. In Europe itself, airmen from the countries that the Germans took over or attacked travelled to the UK to try to carry on the fight against the Nazis.</p> <p>In addition to the different nationalities, there were also different religions in the RAF. Christian, Jewish, Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus all served as part of the RAF.</p> <p>https://www.battleofbritainday.co.uk/diversity-in-the-air/</p>	<p>Diversity Links:</p>

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LESSON 4	LESSON 5	LESSON 6
<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that people continued with their daily life during World War Two.</p> <p>Skills: Articulate a coherent narrative that highlights the depth of their knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Evaluate independently a range of sources for historical enquiries considering factors such as purpose, audience, accuracy, reliability and how the source was compiled.</p> <p>Aim: To gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that women played an important role during World War Two.</p> <p>Skills: Articulate a coherent narrative that highlights the depth of their knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Compare the significance of events, developments and people across History and time periods studied.</p> <p>Consider how to check the accuracy of interpretations, facts, fiction or opinion.</p> <p>Aim: To know and understand how people’s lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that World War Two left a legacy on the world today.</p> <p>Skills: Debate independently on the different types of consequences of most of the events covered, including longer- and shorter-term aspects.</p> <p>Articulate a coherent narrative that highlights the depth of their knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Aim: To understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary: Ration, ration book, starvation, Dig for Victory, Ministry of Food, queue, vegetables, Black Market, evacuation, evacuee</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Society, significant, role, women, crucial, vital, influence, propaganda</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Legacy, positive, negative, consequence, benefit, detriment, peace, nuclear, space exploration, treaty</p>
<p>Recall & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany were defeated in World War One in 1918. Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939. The Battle of Britain was a significant turning point in the Second World War because it was a major defeat for Adolf Hitler. 	<p>Recall & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany were defeated in World War One in 1918. Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939. 	<p>Recall & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany were defeated in World War One in 1918. Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939. The Battle of Britain was a significant turning point in the Second World War

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Blitz' was the sustained campaign of aerial bombing attacks on British towns and cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Battle of Britain was a significant turning point in the Second World War because it was a major defeat for Adolf Hitler. The 'Blitz' was the sustained campaign of aerial bombing attacks on British towns and cities. Food rationing was introduced in January 1940. 	<p>because it was a major defeat for Adolf Hitler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Blitz' was the sustained campaign of aerial bombing attacks on British towns and cities. Food rationing was introduced in January 1940. Women were called up for war work, in roles such as mechanics, engineers, munitions workers, air raid wardens, bus and fire engine drivers.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1 September 1939, two days before war was declared, the British government began evacuating children from towns and cities. Everyone living on the home front in Britain during the war had to cope with shortages of food and clothing. Food rationing was introduced in January 1940. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From June 1941, clothing was also rationed. The war disrupted the education of many children. Although many schools were evacuated during the war, others chose to stay open and 'make the best of it', converting cellars and basements, as shown in this photograph, into makeshift classrooms. Teachers, books, paper and equipment were all in short supply. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1941, women were called up for war work, in roles such as mechanics, engineers, munitions workers, air raid wardens, bus and fire engine drivers. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women joined The Women's Royal Naval Service (WRNS), the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF) and the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS). They flew unarmed aircraft, drove ambulances, served as nurses and worked behind enemy lines in the European resistance in the Special Operations Executive. 80,000 women joined the Women's Land Army, to prevent Britain from being 'starved out'. In cities, the Women's Voluntary Service provided support (and much needed tea and refreshments) to victims of the Blitz. In the Special Operations Executive (SOE), women deployed behind enemy lines. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NATO was formed after WW2, its purpose was to secure peace in Europe, to promote cooperation among its members and to guard their freedom. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It led to a race between the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France to develop their own nuclear weapons. The end of the war led to the Space Race.
<p>Diversity Links:</p>	<p>Diversity Links: Joan Clarke (1917-1996) Bletchley Park, is the old mansion in England where the cryptographers were working hard to decode documents from their enemies during World War II.</p>	<p>Diversity Links: Know that the war is still within living memory of some people. Know the lasting impact on families.</p>

Joan Clarke was among the best minds behind the codebreaking scheme as a cryptographer who unscrambled messages coming from the German navy. Clarke's work paved the way for almost instantaneous responses within the military that saved lives from possible U-boat attacks. The contributions of Clarke earned her the award in 1946 of a Member of the Order of the British Empire.

The "Windrush Generation" is the name given to the 500,000 people who migrated from the Caribbean to help Britain to rebuild after the war. Many of these people and their descendants still live in the UK today. Use this as an example of how the consequences of WW2 has changed Britain today

[Windrush Generation](#): 3 stories from people who were part of this generation

Assessment:

Cumulative Quiz. Retrieval Practice.