

### Key Objective and rationale

The children have studied British history in chronological order. This will build on their prior knowledge of events affecting people's lives. They will utilise the skills taught throughout their history learning and develop their understanding of the historical concepts.

### Important things I will know

- Britain and Allies went to war with Germany and Axis in 1939.
- Germany attacked Britain's air defences, coasts, towns and cities.
- Those evacuated were: school age children, children under five with their mothers and pregnant women.
- Not all evacuees were treated well.
- Women's roles in society changed and many worked in the forces, on land or in factories, to replace men.
- Ten thousand people from Caribbean countries joined Britain in their war effort and filled labour shortages.
- Many migrant groups faced discrimination and unfair treatment upon arrival in Britain.

### Important people and events I will learn about

#### Battle of Britain

The Battle of Britain (July - October 1940) had four phases and was initially fought over the south coast of England. The Luftwaffe planned to destroy Britain's air defences to pave the way for a larger German invasion by sea. However, thanks to their careful organisation, military tactics and use of radar, the Royal Air Force (RAF) were able to stop the Luftwaffe. These RAF pilots became known as 'The Few' because they successfully repelled an attack against a larger fighting force.



#### The Blitz

Coming from the German word blitzkrieg ('lightning war'), the Blitz started in September 1940 when German bomber planes began targeting British cities and industrial areas - particularly London, Coventry, Manchester, Cardiff, Belfast and Clydebank.



#### Evacuation

Evacuation took place in stages. When war was declared in September 1939, 1.5 million evacuees were sent to live in safer areas in the countryside. More followed when the Blitz began a year later and again in the middle of 1944 when Germany attacked the east and south-east of England.



#### Impact of WW2 on women's lives

During WW2, women had to play a greater role in society due to the absence of many men. In 1939, around five million women were employed, but by 1943, there were over seven million. Women filled employment roles in many different industries and the armed services.



#### Disciplinary concepts

- Change and continuity
- Cause and consequence
- Similarities and differences
- Historical significance
- Sources of evidence
- Historical interpretation










#### Historical enquiry

- Posing historical questions
- Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence
- Evaluating and drawing conclusions
- Communicating findings

#### Substantive concepts

- Power (monarchy, government and empire)
- Invasion, settlement, migration
- Civilisation (social and cultural)
- Trade
- Achievements and follies of mankind

## Important vocabulary I will learn and use

|                             |  |   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| <b>accuracy</b>             | An assessment of whether a source is likely to be correct or complete.   |  |
| <b>appeasement</b>          | A policy of allowing a country to do what it wants, in an effort to avoid war.   |  |
| <b>Battle of Britain</b>    | The 1940 air battle between Germany and Britain for air supremacy.   |  |
| <b>bias</b>                 | The favouring of a person or group in an unfair way.   |  |
| <b>The Blitz</b>            | An intensive military attack in which British cities and industrial areas were targeted by the Luftwaffe.                                    |  |
| <b>evacuation</b>           | The moving of people from a dangerous place to a safer place.  |  |
| <b>Operation Sea Lion</b>   | The codename for Hitler's plan to invade Britain by sea.   |  |
| <b>propaganda</b>           | Information given out that may not be accurate but is intended to make people believe something or to hold a particular point of view.       | <b>FAKE NEWS</b>  |
| <b>reliability</b>          | An assessment of how trustworthy or accurate a source is likely to be.   |  |
| <b>Treaty of Versailles</b> | An agreement made after WW1 that required Germany to pay financial reparations, disarm, lose territory, and give up some of its territories. |  |

