

Subject: History	Year: Y6 UNIT 1
<p>NC/PoS: Conflicts through time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age • The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain • Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots • The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor • A local history study • A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 • The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer, The Indus Valley, Ancient Egypt, The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China • Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world • A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-130 	
<p>Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can locate European countries Greece, Spain, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Poland on a map – LKS2 geography unit • Know democracy means the government is run by the people (adults vote) LKS2 • Know 'invasion' means an aggressive act to try and take control (with an army) 	
<p>End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know Britain has been involved in many wars since 1066 including WWI and WWII • Know the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand is significant because it is seen as was a catalyst for WWI. • Know Walter Tull is significant because he was the first British-born black army officer and the first black officer to lead British troops • Know leaders during WWII including Adolf Hitler was elected as the leader of Germany but he later became a dictator • Know that invasions are a struggle for power • Know that London, Liverpool and Warrington (settlements) were bombed during WWII 	
<p>Key Vocabulary invasion, invade, causes, justification, assassination, military, political, society, allies, truce, armistice, treaty, economic, allies, dictatorship, democracy, propaganda, bias, evacuation, rationing, the war effort, nuclear bomb, surrender, humanitarian</p>	
<p>Enquiry question: What were the causes of WWI and WWII?</p>	
<p>Session 1: What caused War World I? Look at key leaders (including King George V) Discuss the Tsar, Kaiser and King George V were all related (cousins) The three main empires, British, German and Russian were fighting for supremacy. Compare these countries to now and how they were different – use maps to support (Holy Roman Empire, with a focus on Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire). Look at the causes of WWI. The assassination of Franz Ferdinand (he was the heir to the throne within his empire) was a trigger but not a cause. Vocab: assassination, catalyst military, political, society, allies, truce, armistice</p>	

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Session 2: **World War I**

Look at significant individuals from prior learning (Walter Tull and Edith Cavell) and recap why they are significant figures.

Link to major cities and settlements.

What is propaganda and how was it used in both Germany and England?

Vocab: propaganda

Session 3: **How did World War I impact World War II?**

Look at the Treaty of Versailles and post WWI Germany. Germany were forced to pay a lot of money, hyper-inflation, and so a lot of people were unhappy as their money was now worthless.

Introduce Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party and explore how he became a dictator.

Consequences for Germany following the end of WWI. President Bismark put Hitler in charge of the communists despite his vote reducing in a vote amongst his peers (only 40% voted for him).

Look at the causes of WWII and the key leaders (including King George VI, Churchill, Roosevelt & Trueman, Neville Chamberlain)

Map work – locate allied forces and Axis Powers

Vocab: treaty, economic, allies, dictatorship, democracy, propaganda, bias

Session 4: **Life in Britain during World War II**

Look at rationing, evacuation and being on the home front.

How women's lives changed and how they ensured the country continued to function.

Session 5: **What were the impacts of WWII on settlements?**

Look at London and Liverpool Blitz and the impact on the cities

Was Warrington bombed during WWII?

Investigate links to Warrington (RAF Burtonwood)

Vocab: evacuation, air raids, rationing, the war effort,

Session 6: **Who was Rifleman Walter Senior? (Warrington soldier)**

Link with De Klimop, Nederweert, Netherlands School

Walter attended Evelyn Street school

Died 31st October 1944 aged 26 during WWII serving with 15th (Scottish) Infantry Division during the liberation of Neerkant and buried in Commonwealth War Cemetery, Nederweert. His grave is cared for by local villagers.

Walter's 1939 address: 25 Mill Street (near Wellfield Street).

Future learning this content supports:

- Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901 KS3
- Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day KS3