

Activate Prior Knowledge

EY

- Making sense of their own life story and family's history
- Comment on images of familiar situations from the past
- Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.

Context: All about me, Dinosaurs, Space, Transport

KS1

- Chronology of time periods. What comes before and after.
- Using historical evidence to find out about the past

Context: Captain Cook, GfOL, Local History

KS2

- Links with prior learning about conflict in Syria and modern war
- Using historical evidence and evaluating its reliability
- Location of places and regions in the UK
- Developing understanding of UK post 1066, following learning about Victorians in LKS2

Context: Ancient Egypt, Romans, Britain, Stone, Bronze and Iron Age

Links to Future Learning

- Chronology of time periods. What comes before and after.
- Using and selecting historical evidence and evaluating its reliability
- Civilizations and their impact on the world

What was the Blitz?

How did WW2 affect our local area?

World War 2: Is the Blitz all we need to know?

Objectives

This unit provides children the opportunity to look at World War 2 as an aspect of British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.

This scheme is supported by the following articles Bracey, P. (2019) The Blitz: All we need to know about World War 2? Relating an event to a Bigger Picture of the Past. Primary History. Issue 81. Wilkinson, A (2018) Incorporating the Second World War into your local history work.

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Chronology

- Place features of historical events and people from past societies and periods in a chronological framework, using dates more accurately
- Create timelines which outline the development of specific features, such as medicine; weaponry; transport, etc
- Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious and cultural), explain the chronology of different time periods (local, British and world history) and note how they relate to one another on a timeline
- Make connections and contrasts between different time periods studied and talk about trends over time

Continuity and Change

- Describe in detail any historical events from periods studied.
- Make comparisons and contrasts between historical periods; explaining things that have changed and things that have stayed the same
- Appreciate ways in which significant events in history have helped shape the country we have today

Cause and Consequence

- Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.

Similarity and Difference

- Describe the social, ethical, cultural or religious diversity of past society
- Describe characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children
- Begin to compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world

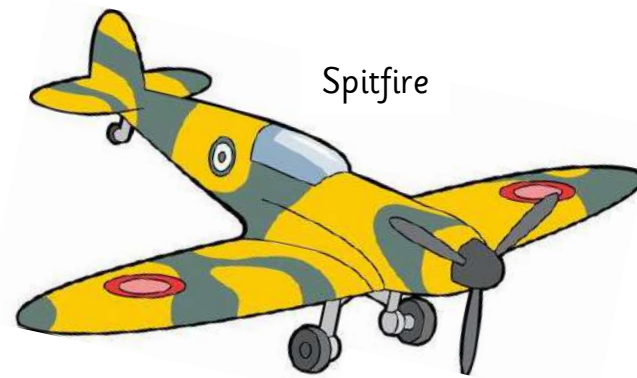
Historical Enquiry

- Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past
- Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims
- Appreciate how historical artefacts have helped us understand more about British lives, past and present.
- Use documents, printed sources, the Internet, pictures, photographs, artefacts and visits to collect evidence

Hook into a Book



Key Events		
1939	1 st September	German troops invade Poland.
	3 rd September	Britain and France declare war on Germany.
1940	10 th May	The Battle of France begins.
	26 th May	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.
	10 th July	The Battle of Britain begins.
	7 th September	The Blitz begins.
1941	22 nd June	Germany invades the USSR (Soviet Union).
	7 th December	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US.
1943	16 th and 17 th May	The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out.
1944	6 th June	The D-Day landings.
1945	7 th May	Germany surrenders to the Allies.
	6 th and 9 th August	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.



Key Vocabulary	
Allied Powers	Countries (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who fought the Axis Powers.
Atomic Bomb	A powerful weapon that uses nuclear reactions as its source of explosive energy. First used in 1945.
Axis Powers	Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies.
The Blitz	In September 1940, German bombers began targeting key cities across Britain. From London, Coventry and Manchester in England. Cardiff and Swansea in Wales, through to Belfast in Northern Ireland and Clydebank in Scotland. Intensive bombing carried on for eight months and this became known as The Blitz.
Concentration Camps	Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners were held by the Nazis.
Genocide	Deliberate action to destroy a people (usually defined as an ethnic, national, racial, or religious group).
Holocaust	The mass murder of around six million Jewish people by the Nazis, as well as other persecuted groups.
Invasion	Invasion When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country or area.
Nazi	Short for National Socialist Party (in Germany) and the name given to supporters of Hitler.
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Rationing	Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid or reduce shortages.

