

Year Group 5/6: Era of the Second World War

Year group:	5&6	Term:	SUMMER	Theme:	Era of the Second World War			
Prior learning					Cross-curricular and visits/visitors			
Know that: WWI and WWII were wars that happened in the previous century. These were “total” wars: wars in which all were potential victims, civilians and troops. War causes great hardship and change to countries, areas and communities.					Disciplinary Knowledge Historians use special skills – this is called disciplinary knowledge. Chronology Identifying where periods studied fit into a chronological framework by noting connections, trends and contrasts over time. Sequencing events and periods through the use of appropriate terms relating to the passing of time (<i>empire</i>) In depth study of different periods, using appropriate vocabulary when describing the passing of time and historical concepts Events, People and Changes Understanding significant aspects of history – nature of ancient civilisations; expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of societies; achievements and follies of mankind. Establishing a narrative showing connections and trends within and across periods of study. Presenting a clear narrative within and across periods that notes connections, contrasts and trends over time. Begin to recognise and describe the nature and extent of diversity, change and continuity and suggest relationships between causes. Communication Produce detailed structured work to select and deploy information and make appropriate use of historical terminology and contrasting evidence. Enquiry, Interpretation and Using Sources Understand the methods of historical enquiry, how evidence is used to make historical claims, and <i>begin</i> to discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed. Use sources as a basis for research from which they will begin to use information as evidence to test hypotheses Begin to recognise why some events, people and changes might be judged as more historically significant than others. Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of different sources and that different versions of past events often exist, giving some reasons for this. Begin to evaluate sources to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed, and establish evidence for particular enquiries.			
Knowledge - Content								
1. The Phoney War – Operation Pied Piper: the evacuation of city children. The allied and axis powers. The declaration of war. First-hand accounts as historical sources.								
2. The Real War – Air raids/wardens/shelters. Black out and all clear. The Blitz. Cities bombed in WWII: London, Liverpool, Manchester, Coventry, Birmingham, Cardiff, Belfast, Glasgow, Southampton and Portsmouth.								
3. War in the country and the kitchen – German U-boats and the sinking of merchant ships. Food shortages and Dig for Victory. The Women’s Land Army: land girls and lumber Jills. Food rationing, food coupons, no waste and the black market.								
4. A Friendly Invasion – America joins the war. American airbases in the UK. American segregation and the British response.								
5. The Windrush Generation – “The Empire Windrush”. Workers helping to rebuild Britain. Commonwealth citizenship. Sam King, race relations and the first Caribbean carnival.								
6. Health, Welfare and Schools – The Beveridge Report 1942, The Education Act 1944. Nye Bevan and child labour. The Welfare State and the NHS. Free education to the age of 15 for all.								
Key Vocabulary						Challenging Vocabulary		
enamel	home front	enticing	impending	barrage balloons		Empire Windrush	mother country	anticipated
wireless bulletins	Phoney War	Anderson Shelters	blackout regulations	Yanks	elementary	labour exchange	Commonwealth citizenship	Beveridge Report
reassured	billeted	shearing	ration books	currency	seamstress	racism	politicians	welfare state
gas mask	evacuation	hostels	coupons	off-limits	inquisitive	acute	Windrush Generation	
evacuated	evacuees	rationing	allocated	padre	insatiable	MBE	Buckingham Palace	National Health Service NHS
insight	air raid	Adolph Hitler	The black market	gospel songs	insurance	carnival		National Insurance
wardens	propaganda	substitute	village green	Trinidad	trade union	steels	Tilbury Docks	
all clear	shelters	Winston Churchill	memoir	enlisted	scholarships	pits	ran the headline	
arsenal	Luftwaffe	consecutive	bewildered	revellers	ceremoniously	welfare	lay preacher	
shimmer	The Blitz	mesmerised	passage	fees	entourage	pensions	race relations	
ministers	drone	seggregated	in all weathers	hand-me-down	autobiography			
allotments	intensified							
					Anderson Shelter An air-raid shelter used in Britain during World War II to protect civilians from bombing constructed from corrugated steel panels and half buried in the garden before being covered in soil. Barrage balloon A large balloon anchored to the ground by cables with suspended netting to act as an obstacle to low-flying aircraft. billeted Lodged someone (e.g. soldier or evacuee) in a civilian’s house. Black Out A period when all lights must be turned out or covered to prevent them being seen by the enemy during an air raid. Commonwealth A voluntary association of 56 independent and equal nations—mostly former British Empire territories—collaborating on shared goals like development, democracy, and peace. Hand-me-down A garment or other item that has been passed on from another person – often an older sibling. padre A chaplain in the armed services. wireless Name used for a radio.			