

Cycle A Autumn

Topic title: War and Conflict UKS2

Term 1: British focus Term 2: Jewish focus

Substantive concepts (themes)	War; peace; conflict; democracy; tyranny
Procedural concepts (skills)	Establish historical significance; use primary source evidence; identify continuity and change; analyse cause and consequence; take historical perspectives, and understand the ethical dimension of historical interpretations
NC objectives	<u>Core Knowledge and Vocabulary</u>
History	<u>British focus</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066• a significant turning point in British history	<p>Know key events from World War II chronologically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• September 1939- The invasion of Poland by Germany and the declaration of war by Great Britain, France and their allies.• April-June 1940- The invasion of European countries by Germany• May 1940- Winston Churchill elected Prime Minister of Britain and French and British troops evacuated from Dunkirk• July- October 1940- The Battle of Britain is fought. The Blitz begins.• December 1940- Japan bomb Pearl Harbour. USA declare war on Japan, Germany and Italy.• June 1944- D Day• May 1945- Germany surrenders and Britain celebrate victory in Europe (VE day)• August 1945- First atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan by USA• September 1945- Japan surrenders. World War 2 officially ends. <p>Know that after WWI, Germany was forced to accept the responsibility for causing all the loss and damage of the war. The Treaty of Versailles forced them disarm, give up land, and pay compensation. Germans were unhappy about this.</p> <p>Know that Adolf Hitler, who was leader of the Nazi party, was elected to become Chancellor of Germany in 1933 but eventually became a dictator (rule with no legal opposition). Know that Adolf Hitler was tyrannical. Understand the term tyranny as cruel and oppressive government or rule. Compare Hitler to Winston Churchill. Know that Neville Chamberlain was Prime Minister during the outbreak of World War II.</p> <p>Know that WWII was a battle between two groups of countries- the Allied Powers and the Axis Powers. Know that the major Allied Powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States. The major Axis Powers were Germany, Italy and Japan. Identify these countries on a map. Know the difference between Europe then and now.</p> <p>Know that many people were evacuated during WWII. Understand the term evacuation as the action of</p>

people moving from a dangerous place to a safe one. Know that **evacuees** are people who were evacuated. Look at sources of evidence about when, where and why children were evacuated in World War II. Compare the experiences of a British evacuee to a Jewish refugee. Compare how people were displaced in WW2 to modern day **displacement**.

Know how people's diets were different during World War II and about the implementation of **rationing**. Understand the term rationing as the **controlled distribution** of **scarce resources**. Know that rationing was introduced as Germans cut off imports of food and other goods. **Ration books** were used to make sure everyone got their fair share. Rationing ended in 1954. Know '**Dig for victory**' was a response to the war time problem of food shortages.

Compare how the roles of women in **society** and the workplace changed due to the war. Know some of the following examples: mechanics, engineers, tank drivers, and ships builders.

Know that the heavy and frequent bombing attacks on London and other cities was known as the '**Blitz**' (1940-1941). Know that German bombers attacked British cities, ports and industrial areas. Understand the importance of these targets.

Know that **air raid sirens** warned people of a likely air raid by loud sirens, positioned in different parts of towns and cities. To help prevent the Germans from seeing where the towns were, a **blackout** was rigorously enforced after darkness. This meant that all sources of light had to be blacked out. Look at sources of evidence about Blitz.

Look at evidence of both allied and axis **propaganda** and compare them. Understand that propaganda is a way of spreading ideas to influence people's opinions. It was also used to raise the moral of people at home. Compare to modern day '**fake news**'. Look at the British Propaganda related to the Battle of Britain.

Know about the meticulous work of code breakers based at Britain's **Bletchley Park** cracked the secrets of German wartime communication, and played a crucial role in the final defeat of Germany.

Jewish focus

Explain what the **Holocaust** was and describe some events that happened. Know that Hitler wanted to create what he thought was the strongest race and this excluded certain groups. Understand the term **persecuted** as subjecting people to hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of their race or political or religious beliefs. These groups were also persecuted in the countries **invaded** by German forces.

Know that the group most heavily targeted by the Nazis were the Jews. Around 6 million Jewish people were killed in WW2. Know the term **anti-Semitism** as hostility to or prejudice against Jews.

Know examples of how these groups were **discriminated** against: designated seats on public transports; people stopped from associating with them; openly bullied and humiliated and eventually work camps and concentrations camps. Use other examples from history or fiction such as Rosa Parks or Mud-bloods in Harry Potter to understand the issue.

Know the story of **Anne Frank** and use her diary as a **source** of evidence of the experience of Jews in hiding.

Know that the Holocaust was an example of **genocide**. Understand the term genocide as deliberately killing a large group of people, usually because they are a certain nationality, race or religion.

Know that the **United Nations** was formed in 1945 in the aftermath of WWII to promote international cooperation and prevent another conflict happening.

Know how WWII shaped current international relations and conflicts. Know that after WWII and the Holocaust, many Jewish people wanted their own country. They were given a large part of **Palestine**. The Arabs who already lived there and in neighbouring countries felt this was unfair. Know the **Palestinians** and **Israelis** have been fighting over this land for many years since and know about the current conflict. Make comparisons with the **Crusades**- a series of religious wars fought between Christians and Muslims over the control of the '**Holy Land**'. Know that in the Middle Ages, the Muslim world stretched from India to Spain, including **Jerusalem** and the Holy Land. Know the significance of **Jerusalem** for Jews, Christians and Muslims.