



What impact did World War II have on Britain?

History
Year 6
Summer Term

Overview

World War II involved many countries around the globe fighting against each other, including the UK. It lasted six years, from 1939-1945. The War became a global conflict after the German military, led by Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland in 1939 because he wanted to take some of their land for Germany. Countries in Europe and around the world became involved with either the Allies or the Axis powers. Life during World War II was very difficult, nearly two million children were evacuated from their homes at the start of World War II; children had to endure rationing, gas mask lessons, changes at school and in their daily life. In this unit, we will learn about the causes and consequences of World War II.



Knowledge & Understanding

In this unit, the pupils will:

- Use dates and a wide range of historical terms when sequencing events and periods of time.
- Develop chronologically secure knowledge of the events and periods of time studied.
- Describe the impact of historical events and changes on people and areas.

Historical Skills

In this unit, the pupils will:

- Ask relevant questions and use different types of enquiries to help answer them using appropriate vocabulary.
- Acknowledge contrasting evidence and opinions when discussing and debating historical issues.
- Construct informed responses to historical questions and hypotheses that involve thoughtful selection.

Home – School Link Project

During this topic, pupils can choose to

- To design or build a model of a Spitfire.
- Create a war time poster that encourages people to contribute to the war effort.
- Create fact file about The Battle of Britain. Include: When? Where? Who? and why it was a key event in World War II.

Topic Vocabulary

air raid shelter – a bomb shelter built half buried into the ground to protect people from bomb blasts

allies – countries which fought on the British side (USA, Great Britain, France and Russia)

axis – countries which fought on the German side (including Italy, Germany, Japan and Russia)

Blitz – series of aerial bombing raids on parts of the UK including cities such as London and Bristol

conflict – a serious disagreement or argument

evacuate – to remove (someone) from a place of danger to a safer place

invasion – a foreign army enters with force

propaganda – controlling new media (such as radio) to show your side in the best way

rationing – controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other items

trench – a long, narrow excavation in the ground which serves as a shelter from enemy fire or attack

Working Historically

cause and consequence – something that makes things happen and the result that follows

chronology – in time order

conclusion – to demonstrate a final opinion about a topic

evidence – something that gives proof of or a reason to believe something

historian – a person who studies or writes about the past

interpretation – the process of explaining or understanding the meaning of something

reliability – to make a conclusion about the trustworthiness of a source

source (primary/secondary) – a piece of writing or an object that historians can use to find out about the past