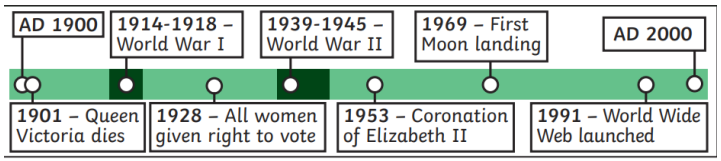
What we already know: Vikings/crime and punishment unit	**Year 6 History:** **World War Two (Friend or Foe)**	What's next? Mayan Civilisation

Timeline

Pre-historic and Ancient History		1 CE			Modern History			Present
Dinosaurs Extinct	Stone Age – Iron Age	Roman Britain	Anglo Saxons and Scots		Victorian Era		1900	2023
65,000,000 BCE No humans on Earth	Stone Bronze Iron	AD 43 Romans invaded Britain and ruled until AD410 when their empire collapsed.	Anglo, Saxon and Jute tribes started to arrive (450AD)	500 AD England split into seven Kingdoms	1799 Mary Anning	1820 Florence Nightingale	WW1: 1914 - 1918 WW11: 1939 –1945 	Yr6

Story of Britain

British society was divided into different social classes: the upper class, the middle class, and the working class.

Industrialization and Urbanization

The 19th century saw rapid industrialization, transforming Britain into an urbanized nation.

Word War 1:

Trigger of WW1

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia,

The End of WW1

The war ended on November 11, 1918, with the signing of the Armistice between the Allies and Germany.

The Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919, imposing harsh penalties on Germany and shaping the post-war world.

Trigger of WW2

Leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and annexed Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to annex the Sudetenland (an area of Czechoslovakia) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia, followed by Poland on 1st September. Britain, France and Poland had made a

Society and Government

World War II occurred from 1939 to 1945 Governments played a crucial role in guiding their countries through the war.

Leaders such as Winston Churchill (United Kingdom), Franklin D. Roosevelt (United States), and Joseph Stalin (Soviet Union) made important decisions during the conflict.

Allies The Allies were countries fighting together against the Axis powers. Key Allied countries were:

- United Kingdom
- United States
- Soviet Union (now Russia and other independent nations)
- China
- France (after its liberation in 1944)

Axis Powers The Axis powers were the countries opposing the Allies. Major Axis countries were:

- Germany (under Adolf Hitler)
- Italy (under Benito Mussolini)
- Japan

Social Impact

- The world wars led to a significant loss of life, leaving families and communities devastated.
- Women played crucial roles in the workforce during the wars, leading to increased support for women's rights.

Economy and Trade

Both wars had severe economic repercussions for Britain, with heavy debts and economic challenges after WWI. However, the demand for wartime production and post-war reconstruction provided a way for economic growth and welfare measures after WWII.

Technological Advancements

World War II, in particular, led to significant technological advancements in areas like aviation, radar, and computing.

Key Sources:



Beliefs

Patriotism and National Identity:

The British people believed in the importance of defending their country against Nazi aggression. National symbols like the Union Jack and the British Royal Family were important representations of unity and resilience.

Churchill's Leadership:

Winston Churchill, as the Prime Minister, played a crucial role in shaping public beliefs and morale during the war.

The Home Front and Sacrifice:

The concept of the "Home Front" emphasized the importance of civilians' contributions to the war effort.

Rationing, air raid shelters, blackout measures, and other sacrifices were embraced to support the troops and protect the nation.

Propaganda and Media:

The British government employed propaganda to maintain public support and boost morale.

Posters, radio broadcasts, and films emphasized the importance of unity and resilience during challenging times.

Tolerance and unity were encouraged to build a stronger nation.

Remembering the Fallen:

Remembrance Day (Poppy Day) became a significant event to honor the fallen soldiers and civilians who lost their lives during the war.

The red poppy became a symbol of remembrance and hope.

Legacy and Impact:

pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany. **The Outcome - Allied Victory and the Atomic Bomb** World War II ended in Europe on May 8, 1945,.In the Pacific, the war continued until August 15, 1945, when Japan surrendered after the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki	***Impact on Society and Children*** **Rationing and Sacrifices** **Evacuation** **Education and Propaganda** **Emotional Impact**	 	World War II significantly shaped British society and its beliefs, leaving a lasting impact on subsequent generations.

Vocabulary – TOPIC

Tier One

Word they will use and should already know

War
Fighting
Weapons
Technology
Emotional
Impact

Tier Two

	Words they will need for the topic to understand the declarative knowledge – taken from declarative documents and based on subject specific vocabulary
allies	Friends, people on the same side
trigger	Cause (an event or situation) to happen or exist
Weaponry	Many weapons
Propaganda	Information, used to promote a political cause or point of view
Military	The armed forces of a country
Morale	Confidence, enthusiasm
Territory	An area of land
Axis	Enemy
Rations	A fixed amount of a particular thing (often food)
Evacuation	Removal
Nazi Party	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.
Conflict	A serious disagreement or argument
Host Family	family which provides board and lodging to students

Tier Three

Vocabulary designed to extend their knowledge and understanding of the unit – they will be content specific and uncommon in usage outside of the unit.

Patriotism
Welfare
Aviation
Foe
Solidarity