

Learning journey	History	Twentieth century conflict	Year 6 (Sum 2nd)	
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Building on prior learning	Theme overview	Vocabulary
<p><b>Previously in year 6, the pupils will have covered Civil Rights.</b></p> <p>The pupils will know what was the US like in the 1950s  They will understand why Oliver Brown took the BofEd to the Supreme court  They will explain why didn't Rosa Parks give up her seat  They know what was Martin Luther King Jr dream  They will understand why did 3200 people march from Selma to Montgomery  They will investigate what is the Black Lives Matter movement</p> <p><b>Before the start of the unit they will be able to:</b>  Describe main features associated with a period / civilisation  -Describe causes and / or consequences of an historical event</p>	<p><b>The pupils will know</b> what was the causes of WW1 to break out</p> <p><b>They will study</b> why were so many lives lost on the Western Front</p> <p><b>They will learn</b> whether the Treaty of Versailles was fair</p> <p><b>They will study</b> how Hitler rose to power</p> <p><b>They will understand</b> what life was like in Nazi Germany</p> <p><b>The pupils will investigate</b> whether the Second World War inevitable</p>	<p>appeasement</p> <p>atomic bomb</p> <p>blitzkrieg</p> <p>The Holocaust</p> <p><i>lebensraum</i></p> <p>Luftwaffe</p> <p>Nazi Party</p> <p>propaganda</p> <p>Soviet Union</p> <p>Third Reich</p>

## NC coverage and HWJS skills development

### National curriculum coverage for history

#### The pupils will:

Develop a chronologically secure knowledge of British and world history

Develop the appropriate use of historical terms

Address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity, difference and significance

Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information

Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources

#### HWJS skills development

**Chronology:** Timeline comparison / Key events in the period

**Characteristic features:** The success of Hitler's book 'Mein Kampf'

**Change and continuity:** The impact of the First World War globally

**Cause and consequence:** Explore important events – Hitler's rise to power

**Historical enquiry:** Source comparison of the Treaty of Versailles

**Connections:** Contrasting view of the Nazi uprising

## Knowledge organiser

Knowledge Organiser • Twentieth Century Conflict - World War II • Year 6

Vocabulary	Timeline of Events
<b>Assessment</b> A judicial strategy to try and prevent war by giving an aggressor what they want.	28 June 1914 Germany took World War One and signed the Treaty of Versailles, accepting responsibility for the war and promising to pay reparations to its allies.
<b>Aerial Bombing</b> An airborne assault using a variety of aircraft to destroy urban areas.	30 Sept 1940 The Luftwaffe launched the Blitz, a series of bombing raids on British cities.
<b>Blitzing</b> Lightning war - light forces strike and destroy objectives with speed and surprise.	1 Sept 1939 Britain and France declare war on Germany.
<b>The Holocaust</b> The systematic murder of Jews and other groups by the Nazis.	1 Sept 1939 Britain and France declare war on Germany.
<b>Concentration Camp</b> A place where people are held and often used for forced labour.	Sept 1939 The first Jewish concentration camps are established in Poland.
<b>Defeat</b> The final, decisive victory in a war.	1 May 1945 Germany surrenders, marking the end of World War II in Europe.
<b>Propaganda</b> Information designed to persuade people of something, often based on falsehood.	13 Aug 1942 The Battle of Britain ends with the RAF successfully defending the UK.
<b>Soviet Union</b> A country made up of Russia and other communist states, which are now independent.	22 June 1941 Germany invades the Soviet Union, opening the Eastern Front.
<b>The Blitz</b> The final, decisive victory in a war.	22 June 1941 Germany invades the Soviet Union, opening the Eastern Front.
<b>The Two Sides</b>	
<b>The Allies</b> Britain, France, the Soviet Union, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, China and other commonwealth countries.	July - Oct 1941 The Battle of Moscow, a major turning point in the Eastern Front.
<b>All Powers</b> Germany, Italy and Japan.	Sept 1941 The Battle of Stalingrad, a major turning point in the Eastern Front.
<b>Important People</b>	
<b>Adolf Hitler</b> Leader of the Nazis and dictator of Germany.	30 Jan 1933 Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.
<b>Benito Mussolini</b> Prime Minister of Italy.	1922-1945 Mussolini becomes Prime Minister of Italy.
<b>Franklin D. Roosevelt</b> President of USA 1933-1945. Also known as FDR.	4 June 1941 The Atlantic Charter is signed.
<b>Joseph Stalin</b> General Secretary (later) of the Soviet Union 1929-1953.	20 Apr 1945 The Yalta Conference takes place.
<b>Harry S. Truman</b> General of US army, later the 34th President of the USA 1945-1953.	8 May 1945 The Battle of Germany ends with the unconditional surrender of the German Wehrmacht.
<b>Dwight D. Eisenhower</b> General of US army, later the 34th President of the USA 1953-1961.	Aug 1945 The Potsdam Conference takes place.
<b>Joseph Goebbels</b> Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment in Nazi Germany.	
<b>Heinrich Himmler</b> Reichsführer-SS and Chief of the German Police.	
<b>Erwin Rommel</b> Field Marshal in the German Army.	

Knowledge Organiser • Twentieth Century Conflict - World War I • Year 6

Vocabulary	Timeline of Events
<b>Blockade</b> Blocking the ports of a country with ships to stop them getting supplies.	1871 The Siege of Mafeking during the Boer War.
<b>Boche</b> A group of criminals who overthrew the Russian monarchy in 1918.	1908 The Boer War ends with the Treaty of Vereeniging.
<b>Submarine</b> A vessel that can travel underwater.	28 June 1914 The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo.
<b>Subsistence Farming</b> A form of farming where the farmer grows food for their own family.	28 July 1914 The outbreak of World War I.
<b>Trench Warfare</b> A form of fighting where two sides dig trenches opposite each other.	30 July 1914 The Battle of the Marston.
<b>Propaganda</b> Information designed to persuade people of something, often based on falsehood.	1 Aug 1914 Germany declares war on Russia.
<b>Rationing</b> Limiting the amount of food or other goods people receive.	3 Aug 1914 Germany declares war on France and Belgium.
<b>Western Front</b> The long line of trenches stretching from the English Channel to Belgium.	4 Aug 1914 The Battle of the Marston.
<b>Reparations</b> Money to be paid by the loser of a war.	Sept 1914 The Battle of the Marston.
<b>The Two Sides</b>	
<b>The Allied Powers</b> Type Alliance	France, the United Kingdom, Russia (1914-1917), Italy (1915-1918), The USA (1917-1918), + many others.
<b>The Central Powers</b> Type Alliance	Germany, Austria-Hungary, The Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria, + others.
<b>Important People</b>	
<b>David Lloyd George</b>	Prime Minister of Great Britain
<b>Kaiser Wilhelm II</b>	Emperor of Germany
<b>Archduke Franz Ferdinand</b>	Prince of Austria-Hungary
<b>Georges Clemenceau</b>	Prime Minister of France
<b>Woodrow Wilson</b>	President of the USA
<b>Vladimir Lenin</b>	Revolutionary leader and head of the Soviet Government
<b>Rene Joseph I</b>	Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary
<b>Adolf Hitler</b>	Austrian soldier who fought on the Western Front.

### Connections / deepening understanding

English -

### RADE

**Promoting social development:**  
Group working/collaboration

**Promoting cultural development:**  
Developing an understanding of how our country has been shaped by incomers in the past.

### Assessment

**The pupils will be assessed** through ongoing assessment using the retrieval practice activities at the start of each session.

**By the end of the unit** the children can accurately place periods studied, in chronological order

Can accurately place periods studied, in chronological order