

KS2 History composites and components

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
<p>WALT: explain who the Ancient Greeks were and describe how artefacts help us to know about Ancient life.</p> <p>Know that about 2,500 years ago Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world.</p> <p>Know the Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians.</p> <p>Know that the Ancient Greeks were one of the most influential civilisations in history.</p> <p>Know that the Greeks called themselves Hellenes and their land was Hellas.</p> <p>Know that the name 'Greeks' was given to the people of Greece later by the Romans. They lived in mainland Greece and the Greek islands, but also in colonies scattered around the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>Know that there were Greeks in Italy, Sicily, Turkey, North Africa, and as far west as France.</p> <p>Know that Greeks sailed the sea to trade and find new lands. The Greeks took their ideas with them and they started a way of life that's similar to the one we have today.</p> <p>Know that their legacy can be seen everywhere today, particularly in Western Europe.</p> <p>Know that Ancient Greek buildings and artefacts provide lots of first-hand (primary) evidence to help us understand the past.</p> <p>Know that buildings and artefacts provide an insight into many aspects of the Ancient Greeks.</p> <p>Know that by using both stories and artefacts, we can build a detailed picture of what life was like for people almost 3000 years ago.</p>	<p>WALT: explain what a city-state is and organise information about Ancient Greek systems of government.</p> <p>Know that Ancient Greece was not one single nation, but a group of hundreds of city-states.</p> <p>Know that some cities were small and some were much larger, like Athens and Sparta.</p> <p>Know that Athens and Sparta were often at war with each other; they developed different forms of government.</p> <p>Know that the Athenians invented democracy, a system that allows citizens to vote on important matters.</p> <p>Know that despite this, women, children and slaves were not allowed to vote.</p> <p>Know that Athenian democracy was one of the earliest examples of democracy in history and is one of Ancient Greece's most lasting legacies.</p> <p>Know that nearly every nation in the world now includes some element of democracy in its government.</p> <p>Know that electing officials to represent us, voting on important decisions and helping to shape new laws are all ideas established almost 3000 years ago.</p>	<p>WALT: describe the culture and pastimes of the Ancient Greeks.</p> <p>Know that the Greek city-states shared many traditions, stories and festivals.</p> <p>Know that famous myths and legends (like Theseus and the Minotaur) told stories about gods, heroes and how the universe was created.</p> <p>Know that the Ancient Greeks told many stories about their gods, demigods and heroes and used theatre to share their messages with as many people as possible.</p> <p>Know that stories told of the fantastic trials and challenges these gods or demigods had to face to show they were worthy of the title 'hero'.</p> <p>Know that Greek myths and legends told people how to behave in everyday life, inspiring them to act in a particular way.</p> <p>Know that scenes from these stories were often painted on beautiful pottery.</p> <p>Know that the Ancient Greeks held athletic competitions near Mount Olympus.</p> <p>Know that the Ancient Greeks' love of athletics inspires the modern Olympic Games.</p> <p>Know that the city-state of Athens was famous for its great thinkers, art, architecture and philosophy. The ideas developed there have been very influential in many of today's societies.</p> <p>Know that the amphitheatre was a central part of life for the Ancient Greeks. Plays were a vital part of religious festivals, and almost every Greek city had a theatre.</p>	<p>WALT: explain the influence and impact that the Ancient Greeks had on modern society.</p> <p>Know that today's modern ideas of beauty can be traced back to Ancient Greek artworks.</p> <p>Know that the Greeks famously recognised the golden ratio that is commonly seen in nature and applied it to their architecture and art.</p> <p>Know that this precise, mathematical measurement had a major influence on the artists of the Roman Empire, who spread its idea of beauty across their empire.</p> <p>Know that the Greeks admired physical perfection in their art but also in daily life; physical education and competitive sports were a significant part of their culture.</p> <p>Know that the religious festival held every four years, called the Olympics, demonstrated their enthusiasm for physical fitness.</p> <p>Know that the influence of Ancient Greek architecture and design can be seen everywhere in modern life, particularly in the Western world.</p>	<p>WALT: provide an overview of significant Greek myths and legends and explain why they were significant.</p> <p>Know that the Greeks told some of the greatest, most influential and powerful stories, such as The Iliad and The Odyssey, written by Homer.</p> <p>Know that although many of the myths and legends varied in detail across the different Greek city-states, they shared the same gods and goddesses, heroes and villains.</p> <p>Know that these characters played a significant part in Greek culture and pastimes, and helped to shape Greek religious beliefs.</p> <p>Know that these famous texts, still printed and read by thousands today, provided inspiration and guidance for the Ancient Greeks to explain their daily lives and understand the world around them.</p> <p>Know that Greek myths and legends, portraying the adventures of gods and heroes, can be found on many of the artefacts from this time.</p> <p>Know that some of the objects show the red-figure and black-figure pottery techniques. The red-figure technique shows red figures (usually Greek gods or heroes) against a black background. Black-figure pottery is the opposite.</p> <p>Know that these pottery pieces tell us about famous gods and heroes and provide useful evidence of daily Greek life.</p>	<p>WALT: explain the characteristic features of Greek architecture.</p> <p>Know that libraries, banks, museums and public buildings, sporting arenas, town squares and places of worship all share some of the characteristic features of Ancient Greek buildings.</p> <p>Know that the best-known feature, the Greek column (a large cylindrical post) comes in three styles, or orders: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian.</p> <p>Know that the Parthenon in Athens, is a temple to the goddess Athena and one of the most significant pieces of architecture from ancient times.</p> <p>Know that the Parthenon was built on a hill called the Acropolis between 447 and 432 BCE.</p> <p>Know that the Parthenon was a symbol of the power and wealth of Athens.</p> <p>Know that it has influenced architects, designers and artists to this day. The temple was filled with sculptures, statues, carvings and friezes, which tell stories from Greek mythology, and of life at that time.</p>

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<p>WALT: explain who the Maya were and explain how we know about the Maya (artefacts)</p> <p>Know that the Maya are native Americans of Central America, who built a great civilisation in the tropical rainforest that lasted for over 2000 years.</p> <p>Know that the earliest Maya settlements were built in about 1800 BCE.</p> <p>Know that the golden age of the Maya was between 250 and 900 CE. At its peak the civilisation was made up of 40 great cities and almost 2 million people.</p> <p>Know that the Maya people became expert mathematicians and were skilful astronomers and architects.</p> <p>Know that suddenly, in around 900CE, many of these significant Maya settlements were abandoned.</p> <p>Know that this could be because it is possible that changes in the climate or overpopulation made the cities uninhabitable.</p> <p>Know that the Maya still live in the same areas of Central America today, continuing many of their historical traditions.</p> <p>Know that the Maya cities, buried deep in the Central American rainforest, provide us with some fascinating clues from the past.</p> <p>Know that huge amounts of the Maya culture, writing, and artwork has been lost.</p> <p>Know that archaeologists, anthropologists and historians can tell that between 250 and 900 CE, the Maya began to live a much more urban life in dozens of large city-states.</p> <p>Know that whilst Europeans were living through a period often called the Dark Ages, the Maya were making huge innovations in mathematics, engineering, astronomy and writing.</p> <p>Know that some of the most significant artefacts from Maya times are the Dresden, Madrid, Paris and Grolier codices - ancient Maya books, named after the places where they were rediscovered or are displayed.</p> <p>Know that many Maya artefacts and clues have been lost because of the regrowth of rainforest but also because of the deliberate destruction of writings and artworks by Spanish conquistadors and priests in the 16th century.</p> <p>Know that the Spanish wanted to spread Christianity across the continent and looked upon Maya codices (books) with suspicion. Only four codices survived, but they give a fascinating glimpse into life in Maya times.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain what makes the Maya a significant ancient civilisation.</p> <p>Know that the Maya people are remembered for amazing creations like their spectacular buildings and beautiful objects made from jade - a rare and valuable material.</p> <p>Know that the Maya invented ground-breaking ideas which have helped shape the way we live our lives today. For example, it's thought that the Maya invented the idea of 'zero'.</p> <p>Know that Maya people were able to do complex calculations which allowed them to create very detailed and accurate calendars.</p> <p>Know that they used these calendars for farming.</p> <p>Know that the late 19th century saw the beginning of proper study of the Maya people. Cities, statues, artefacts and cultural ornaments were uncovered, preserved and collected.</p>	<p>WALT: describe a Maya settlement and explain what city-states were.</p> <p>Know that by 200 CE, the Maya had moved from their smaller villages into larger cities.</p> <p>Know that each city was designed with characteristic features including large temples, stone pyramids, palaces and ball courts.</p> <p>Know that a large population of farmers growing corn, maize and squash surrounded Maya cities.</p> <p>Know that the Maya created farmland by cutting away the trees and vines of the surrounding rainforest.</p> <p>Know that each Maya city-state was ruled by an Ajaw (king) and became a centre for trade, religious worship and entertainment.</p> <p>Know that the population in Maya's largest settlements was about 60,000, making them some of the most populated places in the world at the time.</p> <p>Know that while the average Maya lived in small stone or thatched homes, the palaces and temples in the cities were decorated with beautiful murals and sculptures.</p> <p>Know that the Maya people built sewer systems and there was even running water in the wealthiest people's homes.</p>	<p>WALT: identify the farming methods used by the Maya.</p> <p>Know that with some of the largest populations in the world at that time, the Maya had to use innovative systems of agriculture to feed themselves.</p> <p>Know that the Maya people also used more advanced farming methods, such as irrigation and terracing, to help produce food.</p> <p>Know that any surplus produce was traded and helped to support the expansion of their city-states.</p> <p>Know that the Maya people's dependence on agriculture may be one reason why many of their cities were suddenly abandoned in the 900s.</p> <p>Know that the Maya had to overcome the challenge of growing food in the rainforest to feed the growing populations of their urban centres.</p> <p>Know that they used a slash-and-burn method of farming, which meant cutting down trees and plants to make room for their crops.</p> <p>Know that the soil they farmed was not very fertile, so the Maya used ash for fertiliser and rotated their crops.</p> <p>Know that crop rotation allows the soil time to recover before replanting and helps increase yields.</p> <p>Know that another characteristic feature of Maya agriculture was terracing. Built to increase the amount of land that can be farmed, terracing involves levelling out hilly and mountainous areas by building walls.</p>	<p>WALT: describe the pastimes and culture of the Maya.</p> <p>Know that the beliefs and culture of the Maya continue to fascinate people today.</p> <p>Know that the Maya were skilful mathematicians and astronomers and used their knowledge to build an accurate calendar system.</p> <p>Know that this was significant because it told the Maya when to plant crops, when to harvest and even when to make a sacrifice to the gods.</p> <p>Know that the Maya's mathematical and astronomy skills also influenced their architecture - temples and other public buildings were built so that sunlight would hit certain places at particular times of the year, often in time for a religious ceremony.</p> <p>Know that the Maya was the only major civilisation in the Americas to develop a writing system that was able to represent their spoken language in symbolic form.</p> <p>Know that it had over 500 symbols or glyphs to represent words and ideas. Only the most educated would have been able to use this writing system, so scribes became important and respected people.</p> <p>Know that the symbols have been found in stone carvings, temples and palaces but there is also evidence that the Maya used a form of paper made from tree bark to create folded 'books' called codices.</p>	<p>WALT: explain why the Maya abandoned their cities.</p> <p>Know that the Maya people became expert mathematicians and were skilful astronomers and architects.</p> <p>Know that suddenly, in around 900, many of these significant Maya settlements were abandoned.</p> <p>Know that no one is quite sure why, but it is possible that changes in the climate or overpopulation made the cities uninhabitable.</p> <p>Know that from around 1517 - 1697 Spanish invaders (conquistadores) started to destroy the Maya cities and people.</p> <p>Know that the Spanish were armed with artillery, steel swords and muskets (guns) the Maya had only spears, bows and arrows.</p> <p>Know that the invaders brought diseases which were new to the Maya. They also tried hard to remove all traces of Maya culture over the following centuries.</p>

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6	Lesson 7
<p>WALT: identify where in the world the Anglo-Saxons were originally from</p> <p>Know that the Anglo-Saxons were the descendants of three different tribes who invaded Britain after the Roman army left Britain.</p> <p>Know that the Angles and the Saxons came from what is now Northern Germany.</p> <p>Know the Jutes came from Denmark.</p> <p>Know that the land they conquered was split into small kingdoms.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain some of the reasons why the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain.</p> <p>Know that the Anglo-Saxons arrived firstly as warriors employed by the Roman army, and then, two generations later, as settlers, to farm the land.</p> <p>Know that many Anglo-Saxons came peacefully, to find land to farm. Their homelands in Scandinavia often flooded, so it was tough to grow enough food back there.</p> <p>Know that whole families set sail across the sea in small boats to live in Britain. Know that they brought tools, weapons and farm animals with them and built new villages.</p> <p>Know that they were invited by the Romans as the Picts and Scots were attacking from the north. They were asked to help to defend it but they didn't leave and they took over.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain what happened after the Roman army left Britain</p> <p>Know that the last Roman soldiers were ordered to leave Britain in around AD410.</p> <p>Know that Britain no longer had the strong Roman army to defend it from the invaders.</p> <p>Know that after years of stability and peace under Roman rule, the collapse of the Roman Empire brought chaos and conflict to Britain.</p> <p>Know that the Celtic tribes, who had lived in harmony with the Romans, found themselves under attack from northern tribes (the Picts and Scots).</p> <p>Know they asked the Anglo-Saxons to protect them from these fierce warriors. The Anglo-Saxons agreed, in return, for land that they could settle on.</p> <p>Know that gradually, the Anglo-Saxons took control.</p> <p>Know that by the ninth century, the Anglo-Saxons ruled over four main kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia and Wessex.</p> <p>Know that in 927 these four kingdoms were united under the rule of one king, King Athelstan and the Kingdom of England was created.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain how rule over England changed during Anglo-Saxon times.</p> <p>Know that early Anglo-Saxon Britain was made up of many different tribes.</p> <p>Know that each tribe had their own leaders, chiefs and kings.</p> <p>Know that the separate kingdoms were frequently in conflict with each other, and by the beginning of the seventh century, there were seven major Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.</p> <p>Know that these kingdoms included Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex and Kent.</p> <p>Know that sometimes a king would try and lay claim to the title of Bretwalda (King of all Britain), and the overall control of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms often changed.</p> <p>Know that Kent, for example, was an independent kingdom in the seventh century, but was ruled by Mercia in the eighth century, and by the ninth century, had become part of Wessex.</p>	<p>WALT: Identify the main characteristics of Anglo-Saxon Britain and explain the Anglo-Saxon heroic code.</p> <p>Know that the Anglo-Saxons were great craft workers. They made intricate jewellery, musical instruments and homemade toys and games.</p> <p>Know that they were also keen storytellers. They would gather together in feasting halls and tell thrilling stories.</p> <p>Know that often, their stories would be accompanied by music played on a string instrument called a lyre.</p> <p>Know that the Saxons liked to play with words too. They amused themselves by telling clever riddles.</p> <p>Know that the Anglo-Saxons wrote some of England's earliest works of literature, including the epic poem Beowulf.</p> <p>Know that Beowulf, written in about 700, is an adventure story about monsters and dragons, good and evil, but it also explains the Anglo-Saxon heroic code.</p> <p>Know Beowulf gives examples of the importance of truth, bravery, honour, loyalty and duty, hospitality and perseverance. These values were all essential to Anglo-Saxon people and were a part of society and everyday life.</p>	<p>WALT: Compare and contrast the beliefs of the Anglo-Saxons when they first arrived in Britain with their beliefs at the start of the tenth century.</p> <p>Know that the Anglo-Saxons played a significant part in England's journey to becoming a Christian country.</p> <p>Know that some Celtic people had adopted the religion under Roman rule, but the Anglo-Saxons arrived in England in the early fifth century with their own sets of pagan beliefs.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxons believed in lucky charms. They thought that rhymes, potions, stones and jewels would protect them from evil spirits or sickness.</p> <p>Know that in 597, Saint Augustine of Canterbury arrived from Rome (which had been Christian since the fourth century, CE) and started to convert the Anglo-Saxon kings and their people to Christianity.</p> <p>Augustine arrived in Kent and firstly converted the king there called Ethelbert.</p> <p>Know that the Anglo-Saxon kings and their people became Christians because they realised that by converting to one God, they could unite their people.</p>	<p>WALT: explain what the burial site at Sutton-Hoo tell us about Anglo-Saxon beliefs</p> <p>Know that one of the most important archaeological sites from the Anglo-Saxon era is the burial site at Sutton-Hoo in East Anglia. Know that Sutton-Hoo is a traditional ship burial site, where a great king was buried.</p> <p>Know that it was found to contain weapons, gold, jewellery and one of the most famous artefacts from the time, the Sutton-Hoo helmet.</p> <p>Know that lots of our knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons comes from the first-hand evidence found at this site, which has helped historians explain the complex nature of society at that time.</p> <p>Know that the Sutton-Hoo treasure was in excellent condition.</p> <p>Know that it was dug up just before the start of WW2 in East Anglia.</p> <p>Know that the treasure comes from the grave of an important Anglo-Saxon King and was designed to serve him in the afterlife.</p>

Lesson 8	Lesson 9	Lesson 10	Lesson 11	Lesson 12	Lesson 13	Lesson 14
<p>WALT: explain who the Vikings were and where they came from</p> <p>Know that the Vikings were from Scandinavia. The people of Britain called the invaders 'Danes', but they came from Norway and Sweden as well as Denmark.</p> <p>Know that they were excellent sailors, explorers and warriors.</p> <p>Know that they colonised large parts of Europe between 790 and 1100 CE and were involved in a long battle with the Anglo-Saxons for control of Britain.</p> <p>Know that they were also known as Norsemen (men from the north).</p> <p>Know that the Vikings were excellent sailors, traders and explorers who travelled as far as North America in search of lands to colonise and trade with.</p> <p>Know the famous Viking explorer Leif Eriksson was the first European to set foot in North America, 500 years before Columbus.</p> <p>Know that Scandinavian countries were rich in timber, iron and fur and the Vikings sold these materials across western Europe.</p> <p>The 'Viking' name came from the word 'pirate' in Old Norse and is further evidence of their reputation as fierce warriors who would fight and raid as they explored new lands.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain how the Vikings navigated on their expeditions and explain why Vikings were such good sailors.</p> <p>Know that the Vikings were the first global explorers, reaching the New World nearly 500 years before Columbus first set sail.</p> <p>Know that they are mostly known for being fierce warriors and raiders rather than great sailors and explorers.</p> <p>Know that when the Vikings first appeared on the coastline of Britain, they did not come to conquer but to steal everything of value and return home.</p> <p>Know that the Vikings were excellent sailors and very good at navigation.</p> <p>Know that they found their way by using visual landmarks, including wildlife, and looking at the colour of the sea.</p> <p>Know that they also sailed as close to the coastline as possible.</p> <p>Know that they also looked for the sun west (towards the sunset) meant they were headed for England; east (towards the sunrise) meant home to Denmark or Norway.</p> <p>Know that it is also possible the Vikings invented a type of sunstone compass that helped them find their way in open water.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain what made the Viking longboat such an important feature of battle.</p> <p>Know that the longship was an essential part of the Vikings' ability to travel and explore.</p> <p>Know that longships were also perfect for raiding.</p> <p>Know that they had banks of oars at either side and often had sails.</p> <p>Know that as the name suggests, the longship was long, but it was also symmetrical. This design allowed the sailors to reverse direction rather than turning around.</p> <p>Know the ability to change direction quickly was very useful in battle. Longships could sail right up to the coast, or even travel up rivers, and quickly escape.</p> <p>Know that another significant feature of the longship was its size, with many craft able to hold a large group of warriors and whatever treasure and resources they took from a raid.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain why Vikings were such good traders.</p> <p>Know that the same longships that made the Vikings such capable raiders also made them great traders.</p> <p>Know that the longship allowed the Vikings to sail upriver and build settlements and towns (Dublin and Kiev were both Viking settlements).</p> <p>Know that the Vikings' ability to defend themselves and their goods (including wool and fish) meant that they were able to maintain a trading empire that stretched across northern and western Europe.</p> <p>Know that the Vikings traded all over Europe and as far east as Central Asia.</p> <p>Know that they bought goods and materials such as silver, silk, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery.</p> <p>Know that in return, they sold items like honey, tin, wheat, wool, wood, iron, fur, leather, fish and walrus ivory.</p> <p>Know that everywhere they went, the Vikings bought and sold enslaved people too.</p> <p>Know that Viking traders carried a set of folding scales which they used to weigh coins to make sure they got a fair deal.</p>	<p>WALT: Compare and contrast a raid and a conquest.</p> <p>Know that in the late eighth century, after many successful raids, the Vikings settled across Britain and Ireland.</p> <p>Know that after the successful colonisation of large parts of England, there were decades of struggle between the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons.</p> <p>Know that the balance of power in England was continually changing as Vikings from Denmark and Norway laid claim to England's throne.</p> <p>Know that the Vikings' raiding strategy was effective for lots of reasons, but speed and surprise were two of the most significant.</p> <p>Know it was very difficult to respond quickly to these attacks as they were often over before warriors could be gathered to fight the Vikings off.</p> <p>Know that because the raids were so successful, soon the Vikings thought about taking territory as well as goods to be traded.</p> <p>Know that it didn't take long for much of the north and east of England to be under Viking rule (also called Danelaw).</p> <p>Know that the 10th and 11th centuries saw Viking and Anglo-Saxon armies fighting many significant battles for control of Britain.</p> <p>Know that when the Vikings first appeared on the coastline of Britain, they did not come to conquer but to steal everything of value and return home.</p> <p>Know that not all Viking expeditions were simple raids.</p> <p>Know that over time, the Vikings began to colonise the places they sailed to. They brought their language and customs and changed the culture of the colonised societies forever.</p>	<p>WALT: Explain why churches and monasteries were targeted by the Vikings.</p> <p>Know that churches and monasteries were prime targets for Viking raids.</p> <p>Know that churches and monasteries had lots of gold and silver ornaments and little in the way of defences.</p> <p>Know that the most famous Viking raid was of the monastery at Lindisfarne in 793 CE which shocked Christians across Europe.</p> <p>WALT: Explain how Viking beliefs were different from Christian beliefs</p> <p>Know that the Vikings worshipped many gods.</p> <p>Know that each god had different human strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>Know that Odin, the god of war, death, wisdom and poetry, was the most important.</p> <p>Know that Thor, the god of thunder, was Odin's son.</p> <p>Know that Vikings believed that warriors who fought bravely in battle would be carried to Valhalla - the Viking warrior heaven.</p>	<p>WALT: Create an overview of significant Viking and Anglo-Saxon events</p> <p>Know the following key events:</p> <p>793: Vikings attacked the holy monastery of Lindisfarne</p> <p>867: Viking invaders named Yorvik (now York) the Viking capital of England</p> <p>886: England divided into Viking and Anglo-Saxon kingdoms</p> <p>954: Last Viking king of Jorvik (York) killed in battle</p> <p>1066: Harold Hardrada, King of Norway defeated by King Harold at the Battle of Stamford Bridge</p> <p>1066: King Harold defeated by William at the Battle of Hastings</p>

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<p>WALT: Use a timeline to provide an overview of WW2</p> <p>Know the following key dates and events:</p> <p>1939: Germany invaded Poland 1939: Britain and France declared war on Germany 1940: British forces evacuated from Dunkirk 1941: Hitler invaded Russia 1941: The USA entered the war 1942: Mass killings began at Auschwitz 1943: German army defeated at Stalingrad, Russia 1944: D-Day: allied invasion of France 1945: Hitler committed suicide, Germany surrendered 1945: Japan surrendered after the USA dropped two atomic bombs</p>	<p>WALT: explain how and why WW2 began</p> <p>Know that in the decades after the First World War, Europe was still under the threat of another great conflict</p> <p>Know that Hitler, the leader of the Nazi party in Germany, had come to power promising to rebuild the German army and was soon invading parts of Europe.</p> <p>Know that Britain and France agreed to help Poland if it was invaded, but that didn't stop Hitler.</p> <p>Know that Hitler's army moved into Poland, and the Second World War had begun.</p>	<p>WALT: know the countries and key individuals involved in the war</p> <p>Know that the Second World War was the deadliest conflict the world has ever seen.</p> <p>Know that it brought into opposition the countries of the Allies (France, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union) and the Axis powers (Germany, Italy and Japan).</p> <p>Know that Winston Churchill led Britain through the majority of WW2.</p> <p>Know that Franklin D.Roosevelt led the USA during WW2.</p> <p>Know that Benito Mussolini led Italy during WW2.</p> <p>Know that Joseph Stalin led the Soviet Union.</p> <p>Know that Emperor Hirohito led Japan during WW2.</p> <p>Charles de Gaulle was the leader of Free French and led the French Resistance movement.</p>	<p>WALT: describe the evacuation of Dunkirk and explain its importance.</p> <p>Know that an evacuation is the process of moving people away from where they are in danger to a safer place.</p> <p>Know that the Dunkirk evacuation moved about 340,000 British, French and Belgian (Allied) soldiers from the beaches of Dunkirk, France across the English Channel to England.</p> <p>Know that the German army invaded Netherlands and Belgium on May 10, 1940. By May 12th, Germany had invaded France and was moving quickly.</p> <p>Know that it began on May 26, 1940, and ended nine days later, on June 4.</p> <p>Know that Allied forces in France retreated to the coast. Within weeks, Belgium and Netherlands had surrendered.</p> <p>Know that prior to Belgium surrendering, The British government had made the decision to evacuate troops from Dunkirk.</p> <p>Know that the port was on the English Channel. Know that the British collected any kind of boat that could help with the evacuation.</p> <p>Know that it was a slow and difficult process to move so many troops directly from the beaches.</p> <p>Know that Hitler stopped the German advance before it got to the port. He believed that the German air force would destroy the trapped troops but the RAF were able to combat the German air force.</p>	<p>WALT: describe the events from the Battle of Britain and explain its importance</p> <p>Know that at one point, all that stood between Hitler and total control of Western Europe was Great Britain.</p> <p>Know that the Germans planned an amphibious attack but decided to use their Luftwaffe (air force) to bomb Britain into surrender.</p> <p>Know that the Battle of Britain was one of the most critical stages of the whole war.</p> <p>Know that it took place between July and September 1940 between the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the Luftwaffe.</p> <p>Know that it became one of the biggest air battles of all time, with pilots from both airforces fighting in aeroplanes like the Spitfire and Messerschmitt 109.</p> <p>Know that the RAF won this battle at great cost, and Britain continued to be heavily bombed, particularly during the Blitz.</p>	<p>WALT: about the Blitz</p> <p>Know that in September 1940, German bombers began targeting key cities across Britain.</p> <p>Know that cities targeted included London, Coventry, Manchester, Cardiff, Swansea and Belfast.</p> <p>Know that the intensive bombing lasted for eight months and was known as the blitz.</p> <p>Know that the bombing during the Blitz was incredibly damaging.</p> <p>Know that people living in the cities had to live by strict rules and that cities would go into blackouts to avoid being seen.</p> <p>Know that in gardens, people might have had air raid shelters. Know that communal shelters were used e.g. the London underground.</p> <p>Know that both men and women volunteered to work as Wardens or ambulance drivers to keep people as safe as possible.</p> <p>Know that many children had already been evacuated as a precaution to the countryside.</p>	<p>WALT: describe what evacuation was and explain how people were affected</p> <p>Know that evacuation was carried out in an attempt to protect young people in cities.</p> <p>Know that it wasn't just children who were evacuated, but also mothers and their children under the age of 5, school teachers, some disabled people and pregnant women.</p> <p>Know that people were mostly evacuated by train.</p> <p>Know that people were mostly evacuated to the countryside with many people moving in with complete strangers.</p> <p>Know that billeting officers were responsible for helping to find homes for the evacuees.</p> <p>Know that homeowners who housed city children were given money by the government.</p> <p>Know that roughly 3.5 million people were evacuated from the cities during WW2.</p> <p>Know that parents were encouraged to evacuate their children to keep them safe.</p>

KS2 History composites and components

Lesson 8	Lesson 9	Lesson 10	Lesson 11	Lesson 12
<p>WALT: describe rationing and how it worked</p> <p>Know that in Britain, daily life changed completely as a result of the war.</p> <p>Know that rationing began in 1940 and didn't end until 1954.</p> <p>Know that it wasn't just food that was rationed, but water and fuel also.</p>	<p>WALT: explain the Holocaust and make comparisons to issues today</p> <p>The Second World War was the most destructive conflict the world has ever experienced.</p> <p>In six years of fighting, over 50 million people died, including six million Jews in the Holocaust.</p> <p>Know that the Holocaust is the term for the killing of over six million Jewish people before and during WW2.</p> <p>The Nazi party blamed the Jews for the problems in Germany and used propaganda to promote widespread public hatred of them.</p> <p>Know that Jewish people were openly bullied, persecuted, abused and discriminated against.</p> <p>Know that many Jews were sent to concentration camps where they forced to work like slaves.</p> <p>Know that many Jewish people died through infection, starvation or exhaustion in the camps.</p> <p>Know that some people were sent to death camps where they were killed in gas chambers.</p> <p>Know that this form of mass killing is known as genocide.</p>	<p>WALT: identify the consequences of the use of atomic weapons at the end of the Second World War</p> <p>Know that the Second World War saw the first use of a powerful and devastating weapon, the atomic bomb. Know that its use (by the USA in Japan) helped bring about the end of the war and showed the world just how powerful atomic weapons are.</p> <p>Know that following this, other countries quickly set about building their own. Within a decade of the end of the war, Russia, the UK, France and China had all successfully tested their atomic bombs.</p> <p>Know that the United States had started building a weapon 1000 times more powerful - the hydrogen bomb.</p> <p>Know that the atomic bomb played a very influential role in the Second World War, with it continuing to play a significant role in the Cold War that followed.</p>	<p>WALT: describe the positive legacies of WW2.</p> <p>Know that the United Nations (UN) is an international organisation that tries to resolve conflicts and create positive relationships between nations.</p> <p>Know that the UN was created by 51 countries, at the end of the war in 1945.</p> <p>Know that the UN is now made up of 193 nations.</p> <p>Know that despite the UN's goal of global peace and security, two of its founding members, the US and the Soviet Union, quickly found themselves in another conflict with each other.</p> <p>Know that this was called the Cold War and this didn't involve actual fighting but was a period of dispute and tension that meant the possibility of a nuclear war became very real.</p> <p>Know that there were some positive legacies of WW2, including the creation of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>Know that the United Nations brought most of the countries of the world together, with a shared commitment to avoid another global war at all costs.</p>	<p>WALT: explain why propaganda was a characteristic feature of the Second World War.</p> <p>Know that propaganda is a type of communication used to influence the opinions of people to support a cause or belief.</p> <p>Know that historians agree there have been many examples of propaganda throughout human history.</p> <p>Know that propaganda is most closely associated with the Second World War and its use by Adolf Hitler and Joseph Goebbels as a weapon of war.</p> <p>Know that examples of propaganda include artwork, posters, speeches, films and the printed word.</p>