



History Unit Planner Year: 6 Title: The Battle of Britain

A Study of British History beyond 1066		
Unit Overview	The battle of Britain was a significant event which took place during world war II. During this period the German Air force attacked Britain in the air and caused devastation to major cities but especially London. This was known as the blitz. The impact of world war 2 in Britain was that it changed how people lived. Men were at war, children were evacuated and some supplies were scarce. There were many battels that took place over the 6 year period and millions of live were lost.	
Prior Learning/ Links	Y3 – Y6 concept that Britain has been invaded many times by different people over the ages: Vikings, Romans, Germanic countries Y2 – Great fire of London. Knowledge of how built up the capital city is. Y5 – famous battles of the Anglo Saxons and Vikings.	
Unit Title: Droysden Detectives	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge
<p>Key Questions:</p> <p>Why did World war II begin and who were the influential people involved in this?</p> <p>What were the key events in Britain during world war II for the army and for society in general?</p> <p>What lessons can modern society learn about key events form the war, including the Holocaust?</p> <p>What lasting impact did the Battle of Britain have on the world and what actions have been taken since to prevent it happening again?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over time Britain has been invaded many times including the Romans, Vikings/ Danes and Germanic people. This was to gain resources and claim land. Britain has been responsible for invading many countries over a long period of time for different reasons creating the British Empire. The majority of this happened during the 16th, 17th 18th and 19th century. There are different theories about how WW2 started, but Germany invading Poland in 1939 was the start of the war for Britain and France, who declared war 2 days later. There were 2 groups of countries involved in the war who fought against each other. The Axis and the Allies. Allies: Britain, Russia, China, France, USA Axis: Germany, Italy, Japan Around the same time that Germany invaded Europe, Japan invaded China. Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time of WW2. Adolf Hitler was the Leader of the Nazi Party in Germany. Winston Churchill became famous during the war for his inspirational speeches which motivated people. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for his speech writing as well as other literature. The Battle of Britain was a pivotal period in WW2. It was mainly fought in the air. The German Airforce was called the Luftwaffe and the British Airforce is the RAF. During the battle the night bombings on London became known as the Blitz. The Blitz destroyed London's buildings and had a huge impact on civilian life. Because of the Blitz and the attacks on British cities many children were evacuated to the countryside for safety. Over 3.5 million people were evacuated during WW2, which had a huge impact on family life in Britain. 	<p>Cause and Consequence:</p> <p>Change and continuity: Order events in time using a range of evidence and statements form the past. To understand historical events in time using a world – wide view.</p> <p>Similarity and Difference:</p> <p>Significance: Evidence: Select sources of evidence and give reasons for the choice. To present information clearly using the correct historical terms.</p> <p>Interpretations: Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must gather the social context of evidence gathered. Use sources of information about the past to draw conclusions Seek out and analyse a range of information to justify claims about the past.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationing was put in place because the impact on food supplies during WW2 was significant. Some foods were rare or not available at all. This in turn had an effect on what people would eat, wear and what activities they could do. • Hitler believed that everyone in Germany should look the same, and be a superior race. Because of his opinions and thoughts many millions of Jewish people and other citizens of Germany were executed. This was known as the holocaust. • The diary of Anne Frank tells the account of a young Jewish girl who hid from the Nazi's and gives an insight into how things felt at the time. • On 6th June 1944 the Normandy landing took place. This force pushed back the Axis troops from France. On May 8th 1945 Germany surrendered unconditionally. • In the aftermath of the war the Allied leaders got together and formed what would become the United Nations. Germany was split into zones and new borders were established in Europe. Many Eastern European countries became part of Russia... which still leads to conflict in the 21st Century. 	
Vocabulary	Trips/ Visits/Useful Websites/ Resources	Key Misconceptions:
<p>Substantive: Axis Allies Blitz Evacuee Refugee Invasion Chancellor Holocaust Empire Rationing parliament</p> <p>Disciplinary: Significance/connections Reliability Impact Observation</p>	<p>History KS2: The Battle of Britain and beyond - BBC Teach</p> <p>BBC - Hands on History: World War II</p> <p>World War 2 facts for kids National Geographic Kids (natgeokids.com)</p> <p>Peace in Europe After WWII - Reconciliations of Nations</p> <p>Common misconceptions about WW2 Tiny Hordes</p> <p>Stockport Air Raid Shelters</p>	<p>That only soldiers from Britain fought in World War II. There were armies and troops from all over the commonwealth.</p>



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Chronology Civilisation Connections Democracy		
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