

## Unit Title: Why did Hitler invade and what did it achieve?

Y6  
Autumn 1

### End points - The aim of this unit is for pupils to:

- Know the location of Axis, Allied and Neutral countries and their geographical significance
- Understand why Hitler invaded countries in a specific order based on their geographical location
- Understand that this was a World War by recognising the global distribution of the countries involved

### End of unit assessment task:

- Children can identify on a map the key countries involved in WW2. They will be able to explain why, geographically, Britain was so hard for Hitler to invade and other countries much easier

### Links:

Text – ‘Rose Blanche’

British Parliament and how a Prime Minister is elected – links to School Council elections and British Value of democracy

History – ‘Why did Hitler invade and what did it achieve?’

### Prior Learning:

- Know about previous invasions which have taken place (The Romans, Anglo Saxons, Vikings) and how their geographical location aided or hindered their invasion
- Be able to locate key countries previously learnt, independently on a world map
- Know what a human and a physical feature is
- Understand geographical similarities and differences

### Key Aspects of the Unit:





**Map and atlas work/Fieldwork and investigation**



**Location**



**Physical Features:** Understand that physical features are natural features in an environment. Understand that physical features can include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and volcanoes.

	<b>Human Features:</b> Understand that human features are features in an environment that have been made by people. Understand that human features can include: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.
	<b>Human Processes</b> understand the processes that humans have developed across the globe including travel trade and economics.

**Key Knowledge:**

- Locate the countries of Europe on a world map
- Identify the equator, the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer and lines of latitude and longitude and how they influence climate and types of warfare
- Identify physical and human features which meant that the countryside was safer during evacuation
- To understand what constitutes human features and why these became targets during WW2
- To name and locate the location of key battles during WW2
- To identify the major cities of England where evacuation took place and be able to identify the governments reasons for choosing them
- To hypothesise reasons why Hitler invaded countries in the specific order he chose
- To understand the geographical reasons why Britain was harder to invade
- To understand the reasons behind places changing names e.g. Czechoslovakia

**Geographical Skills:**

**Mapping:**

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- Use symbols and a key with confidence, Use/recognise atlas symbols
- Confidently recognise a broad range of features on a range of scale maps
- Confidently use a range of themed maps
- Internet map sites

**Fieldwork:**

- Complete enquiries based on own suggested questions and offer suggestions for future enquiries based on results
- Evaluate own observations, compare them with others and draw conclusions
- Apply age-appropriate Maths knowledge to understanding of Geography

**Vocabulary**

atlas	A book of maps
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical
coastal	An area of land close to the sea
continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries such, as Europe

country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government
county	A region of Britain or Ireland which has its own local government
desert	A large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain, trees or plants (vegetation)
jungle	Densely vegetated area with thick forest and plants, typically in the tropics
equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole
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Tropics	Tropical region around the equator
harbour	A sheltered port where boats can be left safely
landscape	Everything you can see when you look across an area of land including hills, trees, buildings, rivers and plants
map	A drawing of a particular area such as a city, country or continent
port	A harbour area where ships load and unload goods or passengers
rural	Places that are far away from large towns or cities
topographical	The physical features of an area of land, for example its hills, valleys and rivers
urban	Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city