

Year 6 History - The Impact of War

Key Vocabulary

civilian	a person not in the armed services or the police
conscript	Somebody made to join the army/navy/RAF
The Blitz	An intense German bombing campaign
evacuee	person moved to a safe place from danger
rationing	A fixed amount of a good given to a person
homeguard	Volunteers who patrolled an area
zeppelins	German airship used for bombs and reconnaissance
memorial	Statue or structure built to remember an event or a person

Key knowledge

- develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history
- address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause and significance
- understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources
- note connections, contrasts and trends
- construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of historical information
- develop the use of appropriate historical terms.

Key concepts – war memorials



Heston has a war memorial to remember the people of the area who died in both WW1 and WW2. Children will visit to look at the memorial, the names engraved on it, and then research some of these names back in class.

Key concepts - evacuees

In WW2, many children in London were sent away from their families to stay with families in the countryside, sometimes for up to 3-4 years. This is also looked at in the class text "Goodnight Mr Tom"



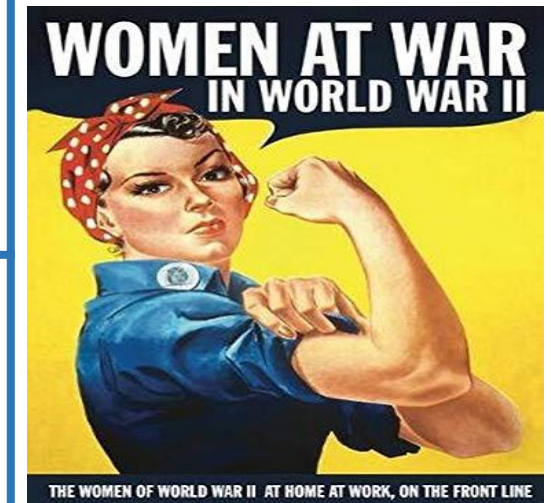
Key events –The Blitz



The Blitz was a German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom in 1940 and 1941, during the Second World War. The term was first used by the British press and originated from the term Blitzkrieg, the German word for 'lightning war'

Key concepts- Women in the war

Women went to work in factories, railways etc to make up for the shortage of labour owing to men being in the army. The Government ran campaigns to get women to help out in the work force.



Key themes

The First World War (1914) between Great Britain, France and Russia, and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The USA joined Great Britain and her allies in 1917. The war was mainly fought in the trenches of Northern France and Belgium. There was also significant fighting in other parts of the world, including in parts of Africa and Eastern Europe. Troops from the British Empire made a great contribution to the war effort. Some parts of Britain were bombed by the German Zeppelin airships. These raids killed over 500 civilians. Coastal towns also faced the threat of bombardments from German warships. The supply of food became a problem during the war, and this led to the introduction of rationing. The war officially ended on 11th November 1918, and a peace treaty was signed the following year.. Ordinary people

showed enormous bravery and resistance in the face of great threat and cruelty – the spread of Fascism, the Holocaust and of huge developments in technology – V-rockets and the atomic bomb. For families in Britain, the war impacted upon each man, woman and child in a way that had never happened before

Expectations

All children can: select and reject appropriate sources to exemplify the impact of the wars from the selection provided. • can explain why they have made a selection • use a limited number of historical terms relating to the World Wars and to sources. • need some support in structuring their work; **Most children can:** • select and reject appropriate sources to exemplify the impact of the wars from those studied within the unit. • explain confidently why they have made that selection • use a number of historical terms; **Some children can:** select and reject appropriate sources to exemplify impact of the wars from those studied within the unit or from their own research. • confidently explains why they have made that selection, referring to both utility and reliability in some depth.

