

History Flight Path - Year 6 - WW2



Subject: History	Unit: WW2	Year: 6	Term: 4	Key Vocabulary (max. 10) *indicates etymological link	
Big Question: What was the most si National Curriculum of Pupils should be taug chronological knowle A significant turning p	Rationing – controlled distribution of scarce resources Blitz – rapid, intense military attack Evacuee – person relocated for safety Liberate – set free from confinement				
Adolf Hitler was the of Neville Chamberlain of Winston Churchill bee Children were evacua Due to economic cha Propaganda was dep influence morale The Blitz was a Germ towns and cities D-day was the beginn	lictator of Nazi Germany declared war following C came Prime Minister for ted to the countryside t llenges and to ensure fa loyed to encourage peo an bombing campaign a ning of Allied operations	Germany's invasion of Poland Britain during World War II	d ning was introduced in 194 ationing, influence civilians which involved aerial bom	of enemy countries and	Concepts: Invasion Propaganda Conflict



Key dates/chronology September1939 Germ September 1939 Winst January 1940 Rationing July 1940 Battle of Brit September 1940 The b	any invaded Poland on Churchill addresses the begins ain begins	e nation – declaration of w	ar		
June 1944 D Day					
May 1945 V Day – Gen July 1945 Japan surren	many surrenders their forc ders	es to the Allies			
Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
LQ Which countries were involved in World War II and who were their leaders?	LQ How did conflict and invasion impact the beginning of World War II?	LQ What changes were implemented during the war and why?	LQ How was propaganda used during World War II?	LQ What were some significant moments during World War II?	LQ How was WWII a significant turning point in British history?



St. Bartholomew's Primary Academy

History Flight Path - Year 6

Adolf Hitler was the primary leader for the Axis. Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill were the primary leaders for the Allies.	The declaration of war was delivered to Britain by Neville Chamberlain following Germany's invasion of Poland.	Children were evacuated away from their families to the countryside to stay safe. Rationing was deployed so that everybody had their fair share. The use of ration books identified how much people were entitled to. Some were entitled to more than others.	Propaganda was used to influence people and to maintain a positive morale.	The Blitz was a time when Germany used aerial bombing to attack Britain. Allied forces landed on the beach of Normandy to liberate North-West Europe. V Day happened on 8th May 1945 when Germany surrendered it's military forces to the Allies. Japan officially surrendered in May 1945.	Through invasion and conflict: many homes were destroyed from bombing; people were evacuated from their homes; rationing was deployed to ensure fairness and many Britain's lost loved ones. The use of propaganda encouraged young men to join the war through highlighting it in a positive way. Your country needs you. It also ensured that a positive morale was upheld for rationing and evacuation.
	!	1	I Can:	1	1
Explain the difference between the Allies and the Axis.	Identify cause and effect of invasion and conflict during World War II.	Explain several changes that happened during World War II drawing upon the impact it had on British people.	Identify several uses of propaganda that were used during World War II and explain why these were important for the time.	Explain the key events of World War II and the chronology of when these took place.	I can explain the impact that World War II had on Britain.