



**Year 6
Autumn Term**

Conflict

Through this term, we will look at key events and battles in WW1 and WW2 which have shaped the world we live in today. We will look at alliances that were formed across Europe and how this contributed to the beginning and outcomes of the wars.

Key Vocabulary

1	Conscription	A law that says if you are able to fight, you have to fight.
2	Evacuee	A person leaving an area.
3	Rationing	A fixed allowance of provisions or food, especially for soldiers or sailors or for civilians during a shortage.
4	Air Raid	An attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped.
5	Shelters	A dwelling place or home considered as a refuge from the elements. (Anderson shelters and Morrison shelters.)
6	Allies	Two or more individuals, organizations, or countries who are working together toward the same purpose as a result of a mutual agreement.
7	Abdicated	To renounce a throne, high office, dignity, or function.
8	RAF	Royal Air Force – The United Kingdom's Aerial Warfare force.
9	Auschwitz	Largest concentration and death camps.
10	Fuhrer	German word for leader.
11	Adolf Hitler	German politician and leader of the Nazi Party. 
13	Dictator	A leader with absolute power.
14	Anti-Semitism	It is hostility to, prejudice, or discrimination against Jews.
15	Winston Churchill	He became prime minister shortly after World War II began and served through the end of the war in Europe. 
16	Nazi	A political party in Germany.
17	Persecuted	Singling out a person or group because of race, religion or ethnicity.
18	Liberate	Release it from confinement.
19	Armistice	Formal agreement of warring parties to stop fighting.
20	Holocaust	A period in history at the time of World War Two when millions of Jews were murdered because of who they were.
21	Treaty	A formal written agreement.
22	Anne Frank	A young teenager who lived during the Holocaust. 

Timeline of Key Events WW1:

1914
June 28 - Archduke Franz Ferdinand, prince to the Austria-Hungary throne, is assassinated in Sarajevo by a Serbian named Gavrilo Princip.
July 23 - Austria-Hungary makes demands on Serbia for retribution. Serbia does not meet demands.
July 28 - Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Russia begins mobilizing its troops.
August 1 - Germany declares war on Russia.
August 3 - Germany declares war on France.
August 4 - Germany invades Belgium. Britain declares war on Germany.
September 5 to 12 - The advancing German army is stopped before Paris by the British and French at the First Battle of the Marne. The Germans dig in and four years of trench warfare begins.
December 24 - An unofficial truce is declared between the two sides at Christmas.

1915
April 25 - The Allies attack the Ottoman Empire at the Battle of Gallipoli. This campaign will last over eight months and will end as a victory for the Ottomans and the retreat of the Allies.

1916
February 21 - The Battle of Verdun begins between France and Germany. This battle will last until December of 1916 and will finally result in a French victory.
July 1 - The Battle of the Somme begins. Over 1 million soldiers were wounded or killed.

1917
April 6 - The United States enters the war, declaring war on Germany.
December 17 - The Russians agree to peace with the Central powers and leave the war.

1918
July 15 - The Second Battle of the Marne begins. This battle will end on August 6 as a decisive victory for the Allies.
November 11 - Germany agrees to an armistice and the fighting comes to an end at 11am on the 11th day of the 11th month.

1919
June 28 - The Treaty of Versailles is signed by Germany and World War I comes to an end.

Timeline of Key Events WW2:

1939
September 1 - Germany invades Poland. World War II begins.
September 3 - France and Great Britain declare war on Germany.

1940
April 9 to June 9 - Germany invades and takes control of Denmark and Norway.
May 10 to June 22 - Germany uses quick strikes called Blitzkrieg, (lightning war), to take over much of Western Europe (Netherlands, Belgium, and northern France).
May 26 to June 4 - As the Allies were losing the Battle of France on the Western Front, the Battle of Dunkirk was the defence and evacuation to Britain of British and other Allied forces in Europe.
May 30 - Winston Churchill becomes leader of the British government.
July 10 - Germany launches an air attack on Great Britain. These attacks last until the end of October and are known as the Battle of Britain.

1941
June 22 - Germany and the Axis Powers attack Russia with a huge force of over four million troops.
December 7 - The Japanese attack the US Navy in Pearl Harbour. The next day the US enters World War II on the side of the Allies.

1942
June 4 - The US Navy defeats the Japanese navy at the Battle of Midway.

1943
September 3 - Italy surrenders to the Allies, however Germany helps Mussolini to escape and set up a government in Northern Italy.

1944
June 6 - D-Day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans.
December 16 - The Germans launch a large attack in the Battle of the Bulge. They lose to the Allies sealing the fate of the German army.

1945
April 30 - Adolf Hitler commits suicide as he knows Germany has lost the war.
May 7 - Germany surrenders to the Allies.



"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."
Winston Churchill



'Propaganda'



'Bangers and Mash'
'Carrots help you see in the dark.'



Key Knowledge

World War One: 28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918

The immediate cause of World War I was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary by a Serbian Terror Group. As there were alliances across Europe, different countries got involved in order to support their allies.

The Christmas Truce: 24th December 1914

An unofficial truce was agreed and guns fell silent for Christmas.

World War Two: 1 September 1939 – 2 September 1945

Germany invaded Poland in order to increase their land mass and political influence in the region. Britain were allies with Poland and France so they declared war on Germany.

The Battle of Britain: 10 July 1940 – 31 October 1940

The Battle of Britain was a military campaign of the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force defended the United Kingdom against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force.

The Blitz: 7 September 1940 – 11 May 1941

The Blitz was a German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom in 1940 and 1941, during the Second World War.

Shelters (Anderson, Morrison and Public):

Anderson: a small air-raid shelter of World War II consisting of an arch of corrugated metal and designed to be partly buried in people's gardens and covered with earth for protection

Morrison: a chamber (often underground) reinforced against bombing used during air raids.

Public: public shelters were used if people could not get to their own shelter or did not have one. The London Underground was also used as a public shelter.

Rationing: To make the British weak, the Germans tried to cut off supplies of food and other goods. German submarines attacked many of the ships that brought food to Britain. As there was a shortage of supplies, food, clothes and petrol were rationed so people were given limited amounts that were recorded in their ration book.

Evacuation: During WW2, children, some women and people with disabilities were evacuated away from the cities to the countryside as it was deemed safer as they were less likely to be bombed.

Holocaust: The Holocaust was a period in history at the time of World War Two (1939-1945), when millions of Jews were murdered because of who they were.

Anne Frank: Anne Frank was a young teenager in the Netherlands during the Holocaust. She lived in Amsterdam with her family, but the Franks were forced to go into hiding from the Nazis who wanted to get rid of Europe's Jewish population.

D-Day: 6th June 1944

Allied forces launched a combined naval, air and land assault on Nazi-occupied France.

VE Day – 8th May 1945

Victory in Europe Day



Key Art/Design and Geographical knowledge we will gain from this unit:

Geography

- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK, a region in a European country.
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Art

- To create sketch books to record their observation and use them to review and revisit ideas.
- To improve their mastery of art.
- To improve their design techniques, including drawing and painting
- To learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Design and Technology

- Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups.
- Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional diagrams and prototypes.
- Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks accurately.
- Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work.
- Understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet.
- Prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques.

