

Autumn 1

WW2: The Homefront

Historical knowledge

WW2 and its impact on Britain

Historical skills

- I can address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance
- I can construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information
- I can understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources
- I can make confident use of a variety of sources for independent research
- I can describe a study of an aspect or theme in British history beyond 1066
- I can use evidence to support arguments

Design Technology

- I can use research I have done into famous designers and inventors to inform my designs
- I can generate, develop, model and communicate my ideas through a range of diagrams and designs
- I can apply my knowledge of materials and techniques to refine my product to improve its functional properties and aesthetic qualities.
- I can use my technical knowledge and accurate skills to problem solve during the making process
- I can use my knowledge of famous designers to further explain the effectiveness of existing products and products I have made.
- I can apply techniques I have learnt to strengthen structures and explore my own ideas.

Key people

Winston Churchill: Prime Minister of the UK from 1940-1945.

Adolf Hitler: Leader of the Nazi Party in Germany. He was a dictator who initiated WW2

Royal Air Force (RAF): British air force

Lord Dowding: Commander-in-chief of the RAF

Luftwaffe: German air force

Hermann Goering: Commander-in-chief of the Luftwaffe



Timeline of key events

1939		1940				1941		1943	1944	1945	
1st September	3rd September	10th May	26th May	10th July	7th September	22nd June	7th December	16th and 17th May	6th June	7th May	6th and 9th August
German troops invade Poland	Britain and France declare war on Germany	The Battle of France begins	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France	The Battle of Britain began	The Blitz begins	Germany invades the USSR (Soviet Union)	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US	The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out	The D-Day landings	Germany surrenders to the Allies	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan

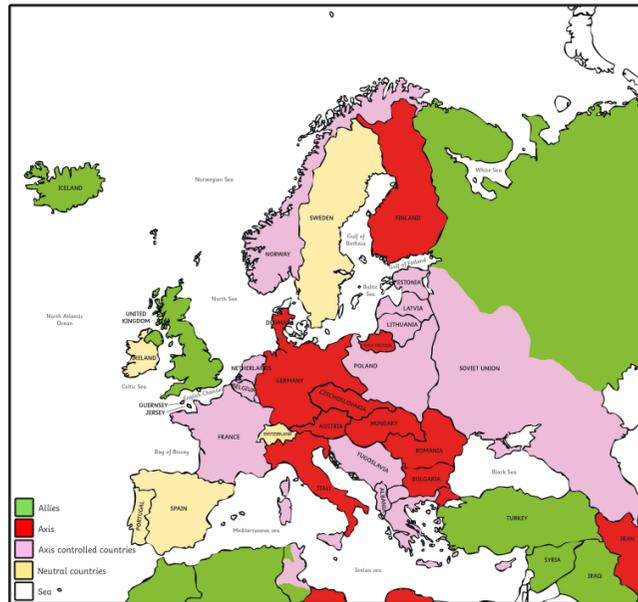
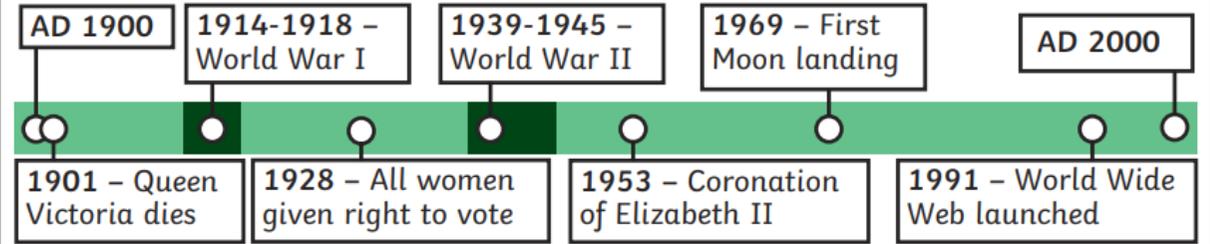
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Key Vocabulary

Allies	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.
atomic bomb	A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.
Axis	The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.
evacuation	When people have to leave a dangerous area and move to a safer place.
Nazi party	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.
persecution	When a group of people are targeted and treated in a cruel or unfair way, such as changing laws to punish them or imprisoning them unfairly.
rationing	To limit how much of something people can have, such as food and fuel.

Timeline



How Did the Second World War Begin?

The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and annexed Austria, which made other countries worried. On 30th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty which allowed Hitler to annex the Sudetenland (an area of Czechoslovakia) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, Hitler broke the agreement, first invading the rest of Czechoslovakia and then Poland on 1st September. The **Allies** (Britain, France and Poland) had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.