



Year 4 - Autumn Term

The world at war - WWII



Concept	Crucial Knowledge	Expected Prior Knowledge
Significance	The then prime minister, Neville Chamberlain, announced Britain was at war with Germany on 03 rd September 1939. Britain declared war on Germany because Germany invaded Poland.	I know different significant events including WWI. The Roman Era had a significant impact on British history.
An important event.	The start of the blitz was on the 07 th September 1940 (the start of 57 consecutive nights of bombing) where Germans started bombing towns and cities. Battle of Britain day was 15 th September 1940 where the RAF defeated the Luftwaffe in a key aerial battle. The Spitfire is the most famous plane of World War Two. Its ground breaking design gave the British an advantage fighting the Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain. Reginald Mitchell was a designer and developer of the Spitfire. Reginald Mitchell was born in Talke near Stoke-on-Trent. Through propaganda the Nazis misled people so that they would adopt a particular point of view. Victory in Europe day (VE Day) was on 8 th May 1945.	I know different invasions: Vikings, Romans and during WWI We remember the people who fought in wars on 11 th November – Armistice Day. We wear poppies to remember the people who fought in the world war.



Significant Event

Specific Vocabulary

Luftwaffe – The German Air Force

RAF- The Royal Air Force (Britain)

The Blitz - The Blitz was a German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom. The start of the blitz was on the 07th September 1940 (the start of 57 consecutive nights of bombing) where Germans started bombing towns and cities.

Propaganda – Information, often biased or misleading, designed to persuade people to adopt a particular point of view.

VE day- Victory in Europe day – 8th May 1945.

Nazi - The members of a German political party led by Adolf Hitler.

Expected Prior Skills

- I can sequence events in chronological order.
- I understand why some events took place including the Roman invasion.
- I can make comparisons between the ways of life in different time periods.

Chronology



Chronology

3rd September 1939 – Britain declare war on Germany

07th September 1940 – The start of the Blitz.

15th September 1940 – Battle of Britain day.

8th May 1945 – VE Day



Year 4 – Spring Term

Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age



Crucial Knowledge

The Stone Age is divided into 3 periods; the Palaeolithic (old Stone Age), Mesolithic (middle Stone Age) and the Neolithic (new Stone Age where people began to farm).

The Bronze Age- Bronze replaced stones for weapons, but it was also used for agricultural tools. With other advances like the wheel and irrigation, life for the people of the Bronze Age was better than the Stone Age.

The Iron Age - The age when early humans started using iron for their tools and weapons. It was from around 700 BC until the arrival of the Romans in AD 43. Iron is harder than bronze and could be formed into finer and sharper objects. To get tools and weapons from iron, it had to be heated and hammered on an anvil. Tools and weapons were mass produced. Iron was used to make ploughs, armour and coins.

Homes transformed during this period from caves to roundhouses to hillforts.

Specific Vocabulary

Agriculture - The process of cultivating land to grow crops and rearing animals for food

BC – Before Christ. A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus Christ.

Evolution - A gradual process of change over time .

Settlement - A place where people establish a community

Roundhouse- A circular house with a conical thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to Iron Age

Hillforts - A big change in the Iron Age era was the development of **hill forts**. These were large settlements built on land higher than the surrounding area. They often had a ditch around the outside, for defence. A hill fort would be densely populated with a large number of roundhouses and roads.

Expected Prior Knowledge

I know the difference between BC and AD and can put some time periods in chronological order using these terms.

I know that during time periods things change but the things which have the greatest impact often stay the same

Expected Prior Skills

Through learning about the Romans, Anglo Saxons, Scots and Vikings I have used a time line, categorised key features of specific time periods (people and events) and described how they are different and similar to the present day.

Through learning about the Romans, Anglo Saxons, Scots and Vikings I can use specific historical vocabulary including terms and periods – AD, BC, modern, empire, military, ancient, civilisation

Chronology

2,000,000 BC First Early Humans

10,000 BC – The Mesolithic period

4500 BC The Neolithic period.

2,300 BC Start of the Bronze age.

750 BC Start of the Iron age.

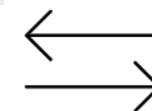
Concept

Continuity and Change

Some things continued to be the same whilst other things changed



Chronology





Year 4

Local History Study – Stone Town Crest



Crucial Knowledge

Stone town has their own crest. The two black Lozenges represent that Stone lies between the former North and South Staffordshire coalfields. The shoemaker's knife and awl represent the Town's once famous boot and shoe industry. The crest is surrounded by a helmet and Pegasus (flying horse) associated with John Jervis, Earl St Vincent, and his work in the Navy.

John Jervis, Earl St Vincent was born in Meaford near Stone. He served in the Royal Navy for 73 years and fought in many wars.

Stone's shoe making industry started in 1814. In 1919 the existing factory changed from Bostock's to Lotus. Shoe production at the Stone Lotus site ceased in 1975.

Specific Vocabulary

Crest – A crest is a design that is the symbol of a noble family, a town, or an organization.

Coalfield – A region where the coal is under the ground.

Awl – a pointed [hand tool](#) with a [blade](#) used for [piercing](#) wood, [leather](#), etc

Industry – the work and processes involved in [collecting](#) raw materials, and making them into products in [factories](#).

Navy – A country's **navy** consists of the people it [employs](#) to [fight](#) at [sea](#), and the ships they use.

Lotus – A brand of shoes.

Bostocks – An old footwear brand that merged into Lotus.

Expected Prior Knowledge

I know that Stoke on Trent is famous for its pottery industry and it was a good place to make pottery because of the local availability of clay, lead and coal. Working life could be very difficult during the Victorian period of history.

Expected Prior Skills

I know different sources of information and how to use them purposefully.
I know how to find detail from pictures, artefacts and other sources of information.
I can make enquiries and know where and how to find the answers

Chronology



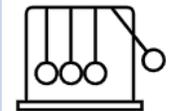
Chronology

1919 – Shoe production in stone was merged with the Lotus company.

1975 – Shoe production ceased in Stone.

Concept

Cause and consequence.



How and why things happened.