

LKS2.CA.T2	Area of study: WW2	
	Unit aims / outcome: To understand the impact of WW2 on Britain, including women and children	
History concepts to organise knowledge: Chronology Significance Similarities and differences Cause and consequence Continuity and change		
Key strands of learning: Conflict War Soldiers Changing role of women		
Learning in Reception:	Tier 2	Tier 3
	<u>New</u>  Evacuation Shelter Air raid Factories Invaded / invasion ('in meaning 'go in' 'vad/vas' meaning 'walk' so 'walk into'  <u>Review - Reception</u>	<u>New</u>  Propaganda Nazi Party Axis Allies Luftwaffe Treaty  <u>Review</u>
NC objective:	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	
	<u>Context of study:</u> The children have previously studied WWI (H.KS1.CA.T3). The key knowledge is mapped out below and will be reviewed prior to the WWII topic starting. The children have been taught the continents of the world (G. KS1.CA.T2) and know where Europe is located on a world map. The children have also got a knowledge base of rural and urban areas and what these places are like through Geography work and so will be able to understand the importance of evacuating away from the cities and into the countryside. Through historical teaching, the children know a range of sources including diaries (H.KS1.CB.T2). This unit helps support further learning around conflict, armies, innovation of weapons and tools (Stone Age and Industrial revolution). Furthermore the children explore the Romans and Vikings, and focus on the way in which they took power and invaded Britain.  <u>Chronology:</u> <b>1 September 1939:</b> War begins	

**10 July 1940:** Battle of Britain

**6 June 1944:** D-Day invasion

**8 May 1945:** Victory Europe Day

Crucial Knowledge:

Review KS1.CA.T3 - WWI

To know that World War I was fought between 1914-1918

To know that the first World War was caused by countries trying to expand their empires

To know that alliances were formed

- The Triple Entente – Britain, France and Russia
- The Central Powers – Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria

To know that it was the first World War which used more modern weapons and vehicles including planes

Know that WWI was fought mainly in trenches, in France

To know that it was known as ‘war to end all wars’

To know that the war ended on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918 – a day now known as Remembrance Day

To know the poppy is a symbol of remembrance as it grew on the battlefields

**Causes of World War II:**

To know that the **Treaty of Versailles** placed strict penalties on Germany after World War I, including reducing its army, paying reparations, and accepting full blame for the war.

To know that **Adolf Hitler** became the leader of Germany in 1933 and promised to rebuild Germany’s power, army, and economy.

To know that Hitler’s **Nazi Party** promoted extreme nationalism and blamed other groups for Germany’s problems.

To know a political ‘party’ is a group of people who share the same ideas and values.

To know that World War II began in **1939** when Germany invaded **Poland**, and Britain and France declared war on Germany in response.

To know that the two main alliances in the war were the **Allied Powers** (Britain, France, Soviet Union, USA) and the **Axis Powers** (Germany, Italy, Japan).

**Key Events of World War II:**

To know that **Winston Churchill** became the **Prime Minister of the United Kingdom** in 1940 and led Britain through much of the war.

To know that **Neville Chamberlain** was the Prime Minister before Churchill and led Britain at the start of the war.

To know that the **Battle of Britain** was fought in the air between Germany’s **Luftwaffe (German Airforce)** and Britain’s **Royal Air Force (RAF)** in 1940.

To know that the Spitfire was a crucial aircraft in defending Britain and was designed by Reginald Mitchell, born in Staffordshire.

To know that during the Blitzkrieg meaning lightning war (**Blitz**), German planes bombed British cities, and people used **air raid shelters (Anderson Shelters)** to stay safe.

To know that **Victory in Europe Day (VE Day)** on May 8, 1945, celebrated the end of the war in Europe after Germany surrendered.

#### **Life on the Home Front:**

##### **Evacuation:**

To know that children were evacuated from cities to the **countryside** to stay safe from air raids during the war.

To know that lots of the evacuees travelled by train as it was quicker and easier to transport a lot of people at once

To know that evacuees often stayed with **host families** and had to adapt to new environments and ways of life.

##### **Rationing:**

To know that **rationing** was introduced to ensure fair distribution of food, clothes, and fuel during shortages.

To know that each person had a **ration book** with coupons for limited amounts of items like sugar, meat, and butter.

##### **Role of Women:**

To know that during the war, women worked in jobs traditionally done by men, including in **factories**, as **Land Girls** on farms, and in the **armed forces**.

To know that the **Women's Land Army** helped produce food by working on farms across Britain.

##### **Propaganda:**

To know that **propaganda** was used to keep morale high and encourage people to support the war effort.

To know that posters, films, and radio broadcasts delivered messages about saving resources, supporting soldiers, and staying strong during the Blitz.

To know that slogans like "**Keep Calm and Carry On**" were created to boost public confidence.

##### **Historical Enquiry:**

- To know that historians learn about World War II through **primary sources** such as diaries, letters, photographs, and government records.
- To know that **secondary sources**, like history books, are written after the events and help us understand different interpretations of the past.
- To know that **propaganda posters** and speeches provide insight into how the government influenced public behaviour and attitudes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To know that differing perspectives from the <b>Axis and Allied Powers</b> mean there are often different versions of events.</li></ul>
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