



St Lawrence C of E (Aided) Junior School: History – The Battle of Britain (incl WW2)

Module The Battle of Britain (WW2) – Part 1	Substantive Concepts <i>(Main concepts running through history curriculum)</i>	Civilisation Government Society Belief Monarchy Trade Empire	Law Power Communication War Hierarchy	Disciplinary knowledge <i>(Knowledge of how historians investigate the past)</i>	Sources and evidence Historical interpretations Cause and consequence	Change and Continuity Similarity and difference Historical significance
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Prior learning (Memory Moment)

Ability to read and interpret maps, including understanding geographical terms and locations relevant to World War II, the difference between primary sources (e.g., diaries, letters) and secondary sources (e.g., textbooks, documentaries), Familiarity with key historical vocabulary related to conflict and war

Declarative Knowledge (know)	Procedural Knowledge (able to)	Assessments and Records <i>(inc. mind-maps and extended writing)</i>
I can explain the main causes of World War II, including the Treaty of Versailles and the rise of totalitarian regimes.	Analyse historical texts and documents Create a timeline using key dates and events from World War II	Mind-maps Extended writing piece Presentation on one aspect of WW2
I can explore 'appeasement' during the war	Research and gather information about key figures using books, articles, and reliable online sources.	Class discussions
I can name key figures in World War II and understand Winston Churchill's role	Create visual representations Analyse primary sources	
I can explain and understand the significance of Dunkirk in WW2	Participate in group discussions	
I understand the significance of Radar and the RAF in the success of the Battle of Britain	Links (across history and across the general curriculum)	
I can explain what the Blitz was and understand its impact on civilians and morale during World War II.	DT – making crumbles	

Vocabulary/Terms	Radar, RAF, Spitfire, Evacuation, Anderson Shelter, Allies, Fascism, Invasion, Nazi, Fuhrer, Rationing, WW2
Next Steps	KS3 - Cold War: Exploring the post-WWII period, focusing on the tensions between the Allies and the Soviet Union, and how events like the Holocaust and the atomic bomb influenced global politics.

The Battle of Britain (WW2) – Part 1

Key facts and figures

Treaty of Versailles	the peace treaty that ended World War I and imposed heavy reparations on Germany.
Dunkirk	A major evacuation of Allied soldiers from France in 1940, seen as a turning point.
Winston Churchill	Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during World War Two. He led the fights against Hitler and kept people's spirits up
The Blitz	German air raids on Britain (which took place at night) in 1940–1941
Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party. He became chancellor (leader) of Germany in 1933. Initiated World War II in Europe by invading Poland on 1 September 1939
RAF	Royal Air Force (British)

Core Knowledge

- ✓ WWII was the Second World War. It was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945
- ✓ The Treaty of Versailles and the rise of totalitarian regimes like Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and militarist Japan caused tensions leading to war.
- ✓ Appeasement, such as the Munich Agreement, allowed Hitler to expand power and contributed to WWII.
- ✓ Winston Churchill's leadership and speeches inspired Britain, alongside leaders like Hitler, Roosevelt, and Stalin.
- ✓ The 1940 Dunkirk evacuation saved Allied troops and boosted British morale.
- ✓ RAF and radar stopped a German invasion and turned the war's tide.
- ✓ German bombings caused destruction but strengthened British resilience.
- ✓ Evacuation, rationing, and propaganda helped civilians adapt and support the war effort.

Key Vocabulary

Appeasement	A policy of giving in to demands to avoid conflict, used before World War II.
Totalitarian	A government where one leader or group has complete control, like Nazi Germany.
Evacuation	Moving people, especially children, from dangerous areas to safer places during the war.
Morale	The confidence and spirit of people during challenging times, like the Blitz.
Radar	Technology used to detect enemy planes, crucial in the Battle of Britain.
Nazi	a member of Adolf Hitler's party in Germany
Rationing	the controlled distribution of limited resources, like food, to ensure everyone has enough during times of shortage

Prior Knowledge

1. **Chronological Understanding:** Understanding how events are ordered in time and recognizing cause and effect.
2. **Historical Concepts:** Understanding of change, continuity, similarity, and difference across periods.
3. **Interpretation of Sources:** Ability to analyze and evaluate a range of primary and secondary sources, including documents, pictures, and oral histories.
4. **Knowledge of British History:** A broad overview of significant events such as the Tudors, Victorians, and the Industrial Revolution.
5. **Historical Enquiry:** Asking questions and using evidence to construct detailed historical accounts.

