



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

Module The Battle of Britain (WW2) – Part 2	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 know how WWII affected children in Britain	Analyse historical texts and documents	Mind-maps
I can use sources to understand how WWII impacted families	Create a timeline using key dates and events from World War II	Extended writing piece
I can explore the roles of men and women in WWII	Research and gather information about key figures using books, articles, and reliable online sources.	Presentation on one aspect of WW2
I know how the war and rationing impacted food	Create visual representations	Class discussions
I know how the war and rationing impacted food	Analyse primary sources	
I know the significance of the D-Day landings for the war and individuals	Participate in group discussions	
I know what events brought WWII to an end	Links (across history and across the general curriculum)	

Vocabulary/Terms	Evacuation Rationing Blitz Propaganda Home Front Allies Blackout Axis Powers
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 2



Key facts and figures

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
D-Day	The Allied invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944, marking a turning point in the war.
VE Day	Victory in Europe Day on May 8, 1945, when Germany surrendered.
Home Front	The efforts and contributions of civilians in supporting the war from their own country

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.

Core Knowledge

- ✓ WWII was the Second World War. It was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945.
- ✓ Many children were evacuated to the countryside to stay safe, adapted to air raids, and experienced disrupted schooling and family life.
- ✓ Historians need multiple sources to build their understanding of the past.
- ✓ Men fought in the armed forces, while women took on vital roles in industry, agriculture, and supporting the war effort.
- ✓ Food was rationed due to shortages, leading to creative cooking, home-grown produce, and campaigns like "Dig for Victory."
- ✓ The D-Day landings on June 6, 1944, marked a turning point in WWII, leading to the liberation of Europe.
- ✓ WWII ended after Germany's surrender in May 1945 and Japan's surrender in August 1945, following the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



Key Vocabulary

Evacuation	Moving people, especially children, from dangerous areas to safer places during the war.
Rationing	the controlled distribution of limited resources, like food, to ensure everyone has enough during times of shortage
Blitz	The intense bombing of British cities by Germany during WWII
Propaganda	Information spread to influence public opinion and encourage support for the war effort.
Home Front	The efforts and contributions of civilians in supporting the war from their own country.
Allies	The countries that fought together against the Axis Powers, including Britain, the USA, and the Soviet Union.
Blackout	The practice of covering windows and turning off lights to make towns and cities harder to target during air raids.
Axis Powers	The countries led by Germany, Italy, and Japan that fought against the Allies.

