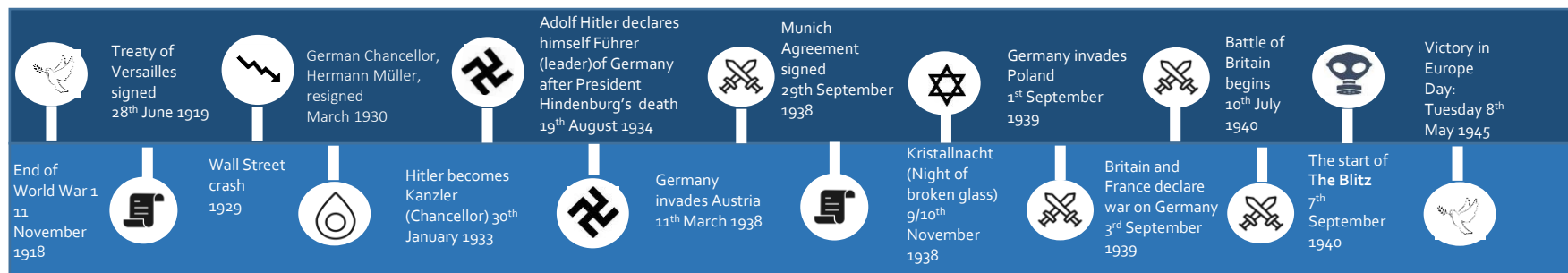



Unit number:	1B (T2)	Year Group	Y5/6	Key Question	Why invade?
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I already know:
<p><b>Geography</b> is the study of places – both physical things and human features.</p> <p>Human features e.g. roads have impacted how physical features can be used.</p> <p>The World is divided up into 7 land masses called continents;</p> <p>The UK is part of the continent called Europe and this can be located on a map.</p> <p>The <b>United Kingdom</b> is split up into 4 <b>countries</b>; <b>England, Wales, Scotland</b> and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The Continent of Europe contains countries including France and Italy as well as the UK.</p> <p>Why <b>Britons</b> and <b>Romans</b> settled in particular areas.</p> <p>What they <b>traded</b> and what happened when they chose not to.</p> <p>The difference between villages, towns and cities.</p> <p>Compasses are used to show North, South, East and West.</p> <p><b>History</b> is the study of the past – what has come before.</p> <p>We can find out about the past using photographs, objects and stories. These are called <b>sources</b>.</p> <p>The difference between primary and secondary sources</p> <p>Some sources can be biased.</p> <p>Where significant time periods and events sit chronologically, including key leaders.</p> <p>Democracy is a fair way to elect a leader of a country.</p> <p>That historical sources show us how methods of invasion have changed.</p>

Essential Knowledge and Vocabulary	
<b>Invasion</b>	We are going to learn about how the events following the end of World War One led to Hitler's climb to power and the start of World War Two. We are going to find out about the impact of Hitler's rule on the Jewish population and what life was like in the UK during World War Two.
<b>The events leading to World War Two</b>	What was life like at the end of World War One in the different countries involved? How and why did Germany take responsibility for World War One? How did Hitler rise to power? How and why did World War Two start?
<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	A peace treaty (document) signed on June 28, 1919 signifying the end of the First World War
<b>Nazi party</b>	German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler
<b>Evacuated</b>	being moved from your city to the countryside in order to be safer
<b>Appeasement</b>	Giving in to the demands of another country
<b>Black out</b>	the turning off of lights in a city so that bombers can't see their target
<b>Rationing</b>	food and essentials were given out fairly
<b>Air raid shelter</b>	a structure made to provide protection during air raids
<b>Air raids</b>	military planes sent to bomb an area
<b>Trenches</b>	a long narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire or attack
<b>Holocaust</b>	Mass murder (genocide) of Jews and other groups by the Nazis
<b>Enigma</b>	a machine used by the Nazis to send coded messages
<b>Blitz</b>	a huge air strike on cities in England over 57 nights
<b>Causes</b>	The war was caused by long and short term factors
<b>Axis</b>	Countries which fought against the British side
<b>Allies</b>	countries which fought on the British side
<b>Neutral</b>	Countries which fought supporting neither side
<b>Propaganda</b>	Biased or misleading information to persuade
<b>Fascist</b>	Extreme right-wing view in favour of one strong powerful leader and a one party state
<b>Soviet Union</b>	A group of 15 communist republics (from Russian Empire) formed after Revolution of 1917
<b>Kanzler</b>	German word for <i>chancellor</i> – leader of the German government



World War II in Europe 1939–1941															
 <p>The map illustrates the territorial changes in Europe during World War II. Axis-controlled areas (yellow) include Germany, Italy, and Japan. Axis-occupied areas (orange) include France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, and parts of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. Allied-controlled areas (green) include the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and parts of France, Italy, and the Balkans. Neutral areas (purple) include Sweden, Finland, Portugal, and Spain. Red arrows indicate the extent of Axis advances in 1940 and 1941. Red stars mark cities severely bombed, such as London, Rotterdam, and Stalingrad. The map also shows the Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Black Sea, and Mediterranean Sea.</p>	<table> <tr> <th colspan="2">Leaders</th></tr> <tr> <td>Adolf Hitler</td><td>Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (<i>also referred to as the Führer meaning leader</i>)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Winston Churchill</td><td>UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Neville Chamberlain</td><td>UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940</td></tr> <tr> <td>Franklin D. Roosevelt</td><td>US President, 1933 – 1945 (<i>took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbour attacks</i>)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Harry S. Truman</td><td>US President, 1945 – 1953 (<i>responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan</i>)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Joseph Stalin</td><td>General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953</td></tr> </table>	Leaders		Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 ( <i>also referred to as the Führer meaning leader</i> )	Winston Churchill	UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)	Neville Chamberlain	UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt	US President, 1933 – 1945 ( <i>took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbour attacks</i> )	Harry S. Truman	US President, 1945 – 1953 ( <i>responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan</i> )	Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953
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LEGACY - Many things changed after World War II was over: • Many countries borders needed to be set and governments re-established where Germany and Japan had taken over. • Leaders who were involved in war crimes were brought to trial. • The allies formed the United Nations to try to prevent World War III happening

Coherence-Connections between subjects		<u>Enrichment</u> World War Two Cooking Day (with dressing up) World War Two songs Local visits	<u>Quality Texts</u> Once by Morris Gleitzman Fireweed by Jill Paton The Diary of a Young Girl by Anne Frank
DT	Cooking using rations, making own rations cookbook	<u>Writing Opportunities</u> Character descriptions Diary entries Report writing Letter writing Newspaper articles	<u>Oracy opportunities</u> Treaty of Versailles debate New vocabulary activities
RE	Persecution of the Jews		