

What did we learn before: Year 4- Why do we speak English?, Year 5- Why build a castle in England?

Key knowledge by subject

HISTORY



The British Empire in 1921, in red, at its height.

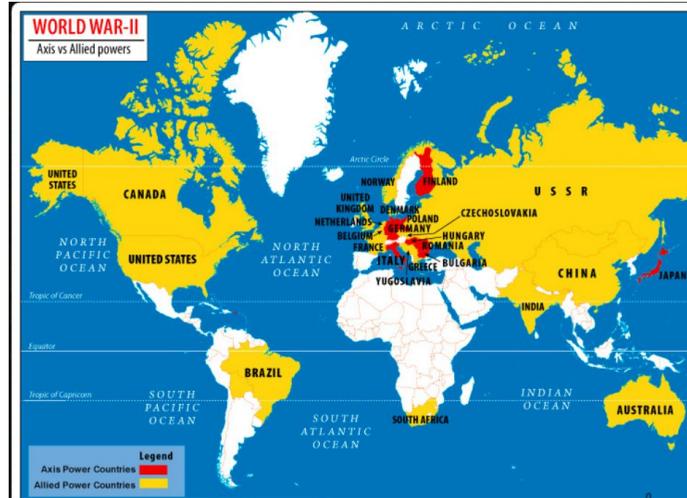
England, in what is now Britain, wanted more land overseas where it could build new communities, known as **colonies**.

These colonies provided England with valuable materials, like metals, sugar and tobacco, which they could also sell to other countries. It also offered new places to live and new jobs.

The power and wealth that Britain gained as it built its **empire** came at a price, largely paid by the indigenous peoples, tribes and communities who had lived there for centuries.

People from all over the world fought for Britain in the war. Examples include;

- 10,000 men from Caribbean **colonies** left their families to fight.
- 2.5million Indian people signed up to fight.



Map showing which countries were Axis powers and which were Allies.

The world divided into the **Axis powers** and the **Allies**. **Axis powers** were the **alliance** of Germany and Italy, formed before and during the Second World War, later extended to include Japan and other countries.

World War 2 in Europe started on 3rd September 1939.

It ended on 7th May 1945 on a day called 'VE (Victory in Europe) Day.'

The war started due to German forces, under the rule of **dictator** Adolf Hitler, invading Poland.

Key vocabulary

Allies

The countries that fought with Britain in the First and Second World Wars.

Ally

A person or organization that cooperates with or helps another in a particular activity.

Bias

For or against one person or group, especially in a way considered to be unfair.

Evacuation

The action of removing a person or a place.

Evidence

Facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.

Propaganda

Information of a misleading nature used for a political purpose.

Rationing

Allow each person to have only a fixed amount of a commodity.

Reliability

The quality of being trustworthy.

Significant

Being worthy of attention.

Source

Facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.

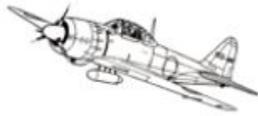
Key knowledge (continued)



The Battle of Britain in 1940 was an important battle in WWII. Germany bombed Great Britain in order to try and destroy their air force and prepare for invasion. It also aimed to destroy factories where food and weapons were produced.

2,937 RAF pilots took part in the Battle of Britain. 595 of these pilots were from 13 other nations.

- 145 Polish
- 84 Czechs
- 127 New Zealand
- 113 Canadians



1939

Germany invades Poland, WW II begins

1940

Germany conquers France

Battle of Britain – Germany bombs London

1941

Germany invades the Soviet Union (Russia)

Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, U.S. enters war

1942

Battle of Midway – a U.S. victory

Battle of Stalingrad – a Russian victory

1943

The Battle of Midway was the turning point of the war in the Pacific.

The Battle of Stalingrad was the turning point of the war in Europe.

1944

D-Day: Allied soldiers land in France to liberate Europe

1945

Germany surrenders

Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki – Japan surrenders

There were many 'dogfights' in the sky between British and German aeroplanes.

The most famous British fighter planes deployed were called Spitfires and Hurricanes.

The Blitz was a central part of the Battle of Britain. This was where London was bombed for 57 nights in a row! This only finished when Hitler needed to use his planes to attack and defend Germany against Russia.

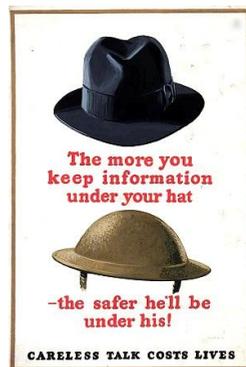
At least 50 million people died as a result of the war.

At the end of the war, The United Nations was created with the aim of finding peaceful solutions to **conflict**.

Women played a pivotal role in the war effort after being called up for war work in 1941. Examples include;

- Mechanics
- Engineers
- Tank drivers
- Working munitions factories
- Nurses

The Women's Land Army was re-established from WW1 to provide extra labour for farms.



Posters were created to stress the need to stop waste and unnecessary consumption, for the recycling of scarce materials and for boosting food production from gardens and allotments.

Slogans were created to help the information be memorable and meaningful.

Key vocabulary

Armistice

An agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.

Colony

A country or area under the full or partial political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country.

Conflict

A prolonged armed struggle.

Debate

An argument about a particular subject, especially one in which many people are involved.

Dictator

A ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force.

Draft

Compulsory recruitment for military service.

Empire

An extensive group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or sovereignty.

Poster

A large printed sheet, often using pictures, posted in a public place.

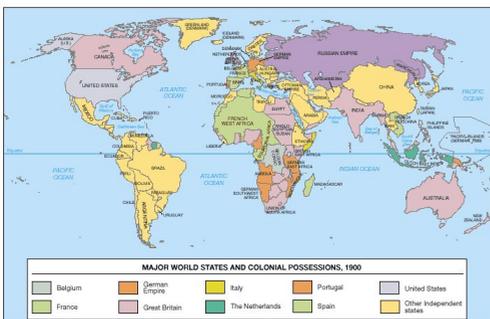
Slogan

Short memorable phrase used in advertising.

Original

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World Colonial Holdings, ca. 1914. The European powers, great and small, competed with each other for world empires and world influence by 1900.

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These colonies provided England with valuable materials, like metals, sugar and tobacco, which they could also sell to other countries. It also offered new places to live and new jobs.

The power and wealth that Britain gained as it built its **empire** came at a price largely paid by the indigenous peoples, tribes and communities who had lived there for centuries.

People from all over the world fought for Britain in the war. "Britain did not fight the second world war, the British empire did." (Yasmin Khan, author) examples include;

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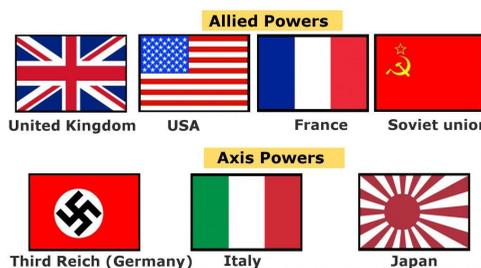


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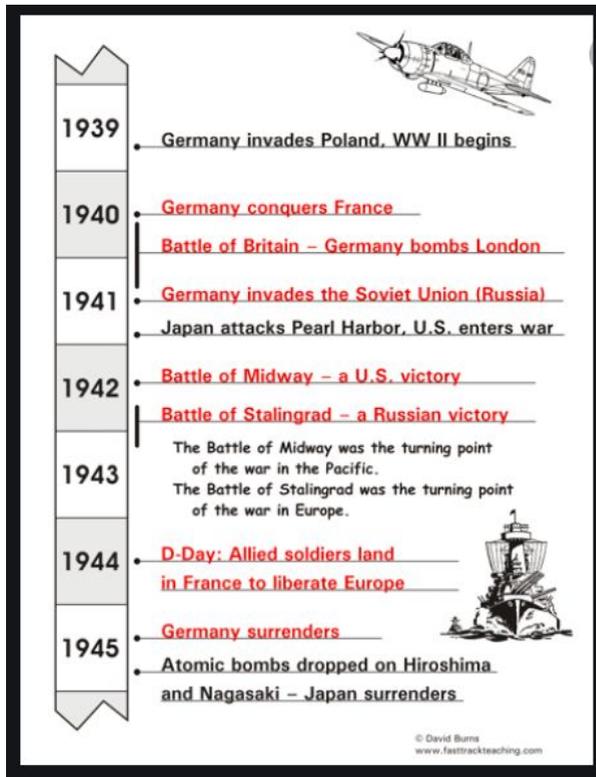
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Key vocabulary

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Key knowledge (continued)



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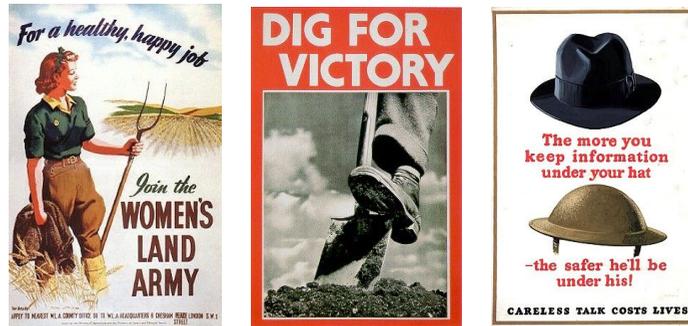
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