



Year 6

History Focus

Britain at War

**Timeline of Key Events**

14th October 1066	The Battle of Hastings. End of Anglo-Saxon/Viking rule in Britain. Norman Britain begins.
27th March 1625	James I dies and Charles I accedes to the throne.
10th March 1629	Charles I dissolves parliament and begins 11 years of personal rule.
22nd August 1642	1st civil war begins as Charles I raises his standard at Nottingham
5th May 1646	Charles I surrenders to the Scots.
30th January 1649	Charles I executed at Whitehall, London
3rd September 1651	Oliver Cromwell defeats Charles II at the Battle of Worcester.
29th May 1660	Charles II restored to the throne bringing and end to the civil war.
1897	The suffragists (led by Millicent Fawcett) founded the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS)
1903	The Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) was formed. They were nick-named suffragettes.

**Key Knowledge**

<p><u>The Battle of Hastings</u></p> <p>A battle between three men (Harold Godwinson, Harold Hardrada and William, the Duke of Normandy for the English throne.</p> <p>Discuss the difference between a battle and a war.</p>
<p><u>The English Civil War</u></p> <p>An example of where a country is war with itself. There were two main groups called the Cavaliers and the Roundheads. The Cavaliers supported the king whereas the Roundheads wanted parliament to have more power.</p>
<p><u>Suffragette movement—a war of words?</u></p> <p>In February 1918, some women in Britain finally received the right to vote for the first time. Although it was another 10 years before <i>all</i> women got the vote.</p>
<p><u>Themes and trends between wars.</u></p> <p>Wars happen for the same reasons (power, greed, money, religious tension) and wars, sadly, have the same outcomes.</p> <p>The 4 Ds of war. <u>D</u>eath, <u>D</u>ebt, <u>D</u>isplacement and <u>D</u>estruction</p>

**Key Vocabulary**

Bayeux Tapes-try (pronounced Bay-er)	A historic, fabric depiction of the Battle of Hastings that is roughly the same length as 7 double decker buses!
Edward the Confessor	The King of England who died, leaving no heir to the throne. This caused the Battle of Hastings.
Normandy	A place in what is now modern-day France where William was Duke (he later became William the conqueror)
Cavaliers	They supported the king and believed he had been chosen by God. They were also called 'Royalists'.
Round-heads	They thought that parliament should limit the power of the king and were also called 'parliamentarians'.
Gunpowder	An explosive used in weaponry.
Galleons	A large warship slimmer and longer than cargo ships making them easy to manoeuvre.
Suffrage	The right to vote in political elections.
Suffragist	A campaigner for the right to vote who acted within the rules of the law.
Suffra- gette	In 1903, the Woman's Social and Political Union (WSPU) was formed. Nicknamed suffra- gettes.
Primary source	Primary sources are the most direct evidence of a time or event because they were created by people or things that were there at the time or event. Letters, diaries, newspapers etc.
Secondary source	Secondary sources are evidence made after an event. Common examples include topic books, DVDs, magazines or newspaper articles written after the fact.





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1919	The Treaty of Versailles— ending WW1
1933	The Nazi Party (led by Hitler) came to power in Germany.
1936	Hitler moved troops into the Rhineland, violating the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
1938	German troops invaded Austria..
1939	German troops invaded Czechoslovakia.
1st Sept' 1939	German troops invaded Poland.
3rd Sept' 1939	Britain declared war on Germany because they had invaded Poland. The Second World War started.
26th May - 4th June 1940	Battle of Dunkirk. Evacuation of British and other Allied troops from Dunkirk to England.
July to October 1940	The Battle of Britain. Attacks on British cities, towns and ports from the German Air Force.
Sept' 1940 - May 1941	The Blitz attacks. German bomber planes attacked Britain at night.
8th May 1945	Victory Day in Europe (VE Day). The day the war officially ended.

**Key Knowledge**

The Home Front

The Government issued **gas masks** to everyone in Britain.  
 German submarines were attacking British ships creating a shortage of supplies. This led to **rationing**.  
**Propaganda** posters were used to encourage citizens to act safely and support the war effort.  
 Air raid shelters called **Anderson Shelters** were built in peoples' gardens

Women and Children at War

Children were taught drills on how to get to safety in case of an air raid.  
 Many children were evacuated from cities to the countryside.  
 Women worked in factories, as mechanics, the air force and on farms.

Propaganda Posters

- 'Make Do and Mend'
- 'Loose Lips Sink Ships'
- 'Careless Talk Costs Lives'
- 'Dig for Victory'

Countries involved in WW2:

**Allies:** Great Britain, USA, Russia, France  
**Axis:** Germany, Japan, Italy

**Key Vocabulary**

<b>Treaty</b>	Written agreement between countries in which they agree to help each other.
<b>Tyrant</b>	Someone who treats people they have authority over in a cruel and unfair way.
<b>Violated</b>	Breaking an agreement, law or promise.
<b>Seize</b>	Taking control of a place quickly and suddenly, using force.
<b>Invasion</b>	When a foreign army enters a country by force.
<b>Abort</b>	Stopping a process, plan or activity before it has been completed.
<b>Conflict</b>	A serious disagreement and argument about something important.
<b>Fatality</b>	A death caused by an accident or by violence.
<b>Holocaust</b>	The killing of millions of Jews by Nazis.
<b>Rationing</b>	A system to limit the amount of food you were allowed to buy during WW2.
<b>Blitz</b>	Attacked by bombs dropped by enemy planes.
<b>Evacuate</b>	To send someone to a place of safety, away from a dangerous town or area.



**Allied Powers**



United Kingdom    USA    France    Soviet Union

**Axis Powers**



Third Reich (Germany)    Italy    Japan

