



## History 2022 to 2023 - Key Stage 2

**Juniors – Autumn 2022**

**Britain at War - World War 1 (Local History Study)**

**First World War; Causes; Warring nations; Weaponry, warfare and technology; Key events and battles; Impact on citizens and everyday life; Significant leaders; End of war; Local history study; Remembrance; Post-war Britain**

### Chronology

- **Important events during the First World War** include the First Battle of Ypres (October–November 1914), unofficial truce over Christmas (December 1914), German airships bomb Britain (January 1915), Ottoman Empire attacks Suez Canal (January–February 1915), Gallipoli Campaign (February 1915–January 1916), Second Battle of Ypres (April–May 1915), Italy joins Allied Powers (May 1915), Battle of Verdun (February–December 1916), Battle of Jutland (May–June 1916), Brusilov Offensive (June–September 1916), Battle of the Somme (July–November 1916), United States joins Allied Powers (April 1917), Battle for Jerusalem (November–December 1917), Russia leaves the war (March 1918), First World War ends (November 1918).

### Hierarchy and Power

- **Remembrance is the act of honouring people** who have made sacrifices to protect Britain and the Commonwealth in times of conflict. The poppy is a universal symbol of remembrance. Memorials, monuments and ceremonies commemorate people who have died as a result of conflict. Commonwealth war graves in Britain and abroad mark the resting places of men and women who died in the First or Second World Wars.

### Civilisations

- **New weaponry technology developed at a rapid rate during the First World War.** Aircraft were used for spying and bombing, tanks were used to provide protection from bullets and shells, submarines could sail underwater to places ships could not reach, poisonous gas was used in warfare for the first time and new machine guns and heavy artillery caused large numbers of casualties

### Changes over time

- **Britain has been at war for much of its history.** Conflicts include the Norman Conquest, Wars of the Roses, English Civil War, Napoleonic Wars, Crimean War, First World War and Second World War. These conflicts have provided turning points in British history.
- **The First World War started because of alliances, imperialism, militarism and nationalism within Europe.** These four aspects caused rising tensions. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary on 28th June 1914, by the Serbian Nationalist Gavrilo Princip, led Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia. Countries who had made alliances were then drawn into the war.
- **Germany used a strategy called the Schlieffen Plan at the beginning of the conflict.** They aimed to invade France through Belgium and gain control quickly. However, Allied troops drove German forces back to north-west France where both sides dug trenches to avoid losing ground. This became known as the Western Front. Russia also put up more resistance than expected at the Eastern Front, so Germany had to fight on two fronts. Because there was a stalemate on the Western Front, the Allied Powers attacked the Ottoman Empire at the Gallipoli peninsula in the hope of taking the capital Constantinople. The invasion failed with the loss of 250,000 men.
- There were many events that led to the end of the First World War. Germany had tried to push through Allied lines on the Western Front during Operation Michael but the British and French armies pushed Germany back to central Europe. The German navy also went on strike as they knew the situation was hopeless. The United States entered the war in 1917 and sent 85,000 troops to fight against Germany. The armistice to end the war was signed at 11am on 11th November 1918. An agreement called the Treaty of Versailles said that Germany should take the blame for the war and pay 132 billion gold marks in reparations to repair the damage done by the war.
- There were many consequences to the Second World War. These include: countries developing nuclear weapons; the creation of the United Nations to maintain international peace; British colonies gaining independence; nations creating welfare states; Britain creating the world's first National Health Service; and wartime technologies and innovations becoming common in everyday life.

### Everyday Life

- War affected the lives of ordinary citizens in many ways. There were food shortages, women had to take on roles traditionally done by men, bombing raids caused damage and loss of life and people feared for their own safety as well as the safety of their male family members and friends who were fighting.
- Britain had learned from the First World War and started to prepare for the Second World War a year before it was declared. Preparations included increasing and improving weapons, conscription, blackouts, evacuation, recruiting air raid wardens, distributing gas masks, building air raid shelters, introducing rationing and the Dig for Victory campaign and encouraging women to take up war work.

### Report and Conclude

- Men volunteered to go to war for many reasons, including patriotism, propaganda, peer pressure, shame and adventure. By the end of the war, over 5 million men had volunteered, which included 2.5 million men from Commonwealth countries. Conscription was introduced in 1916, when the number of volunteers no longer matched the number of men being killed in battle.
- There are a wide variety of sources of evidence about life in First World War trenches, including film footage, first-hand recounts, photographs and letters. However, it is important to critically evaluate these sources to decide if the evidence is useful, can be trusted and whether they include bias and an author's viewpoint.

### Communication

- Terms relating to warfare include, allies, battle, civilian, combat, conflict, defence, genocide, invasion, liberate, persecution, rebellion, resistance, retaliation, surrender, tactic and victory.

### Juniors – Spring 2023

### Stargazers (Science Focus)

The project is focused on Science however History is also taught. Stargazers teaches the children about the solar system and significant individuals like Galileo Galilei and Sir Isaac Newton. It also provides the children with a greater understanding of the 1960's space race.

- To know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind.

### Significant Events

- Explain why an aspect of world history is significant.
- Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today.
- Beliefs can prompt an individual to take action, such as to fight for change, fight wars, oppress or free individuals or groups of people, create temples and tombs or protest against injustice.

Sources of historical information can have varying degrees of accuracy, depending on who wrote them, when they were written and the perspective of the writer.

### Juniors – Summer 2023

### Frozen Kingdoms (Geography Focus)

Frozen Kingdoms is a Geography based topic but key events and themes in history are also taught. Children will learn about emigration and exploration in the early 1900s as well as focuses on the sinking of the Titanic.

### Chronology

Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history.

### Report and conclude

Sources of historical information should be read critically to prove or disprove a historically valid idea by setting the report into the historical context in which it was written, understanding the background and ideologies of the writer or creator and knowing if the source was written at the time of the event (primary evidence) or after the event (secondary evidence).

### British history

Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power; improvements in healthcare; advancements in technologies or exploration.

#### **Changes over time**

The causes of significant events can be long-term and revolve around set ideologies, institutions, oppression and living conditions or short-term, revolving around the immediate motivations and actions of individuals or groups of people. These long- and short-term causes can lead to a range of consequences for individuals, small groups of people or society as a whole.

#### **Significant people**

Decisions can be made for a variety of reasons, including belief, lack of options, cultural influences and personal gain. Decisions are influenced by the cultural context of the day, which may be different to the cultural context today, and should be taken into account when making a judgement about the actions of historical individuals.