

PEMBRIDGE CE PRIMARY SCHOOL LEARNING JOURNEY KEY

Pembridge is a school where we encourage everyone to be inspired through faith in God and to live by Christian values so that our teaching and learning is of the highest quality, our whole community flourishes and we reflect all that is worthy of praise.

SUBJECT: History

YEAR: B

TERM: Autumn 1

YEAR GROUPS: 5/6

KEY QUESTION: What difference did the Battle of Britain make in World War 2?

Question	Vocabulary to use	Information which will help me			Can I...?																									
Why did Britain have to go to war in 1939?	Allies Axis propaganda censorship	<table><thead><tr><th>Date</th><th>Key events</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>September 1, 1939</td><td>Germany invades Poland</td></tr><tr><td>September 3, 1939</td><td>Britain and France declare war on Germany (start of WW2)</td></tr><tr><td>January, 1940</td><td>Rationing introduced across the UK</td></tr><tr><td>May to June, 1940</td><td>Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe</td></tr><tr><td>July, 1940</td><td>Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins) Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance</td></tr><tr><td>December 7, 1941</td><td>The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies</td></tr><tr><td>June 6, 1944</td><td>D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans</td></tr><tr><td>April 30, 1945</td><td>Adolf Hitler commits suicide</td></tr><tr><td>May 7, 1945</td><td>Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day</td></tr><tr><td>August 1945</td><td>Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people</td></tr><tr><td>September 2, 1945</td><td>Japan surrenders signaling the end of WW2</td></tr><tr><td>July, 1954</td><td>Rationing ends in the UK</td></tr></tbody></table>	Date	Key events	September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland	September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany (start of WW2)	January, 1940	Rationing introduced across the UK	May to June, 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe	July, 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins) Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance	December 7, 1941	The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies	June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans	April 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide	May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day	August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people	September 2, 1945	Japan surrenders signaling the end of WW2	July, 1954	Rationing ends in the UK	<i>Below: Remains of a house after a bombing raid during the Blitz</i> 	Evaluate the dilemma facing Chamberlain and other appeasers.
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Why was it necessary for children to be evacuated and what was evacuation really like?	Dunkirk evacuation Battle of Britain The Blitz D-day			Identify key features of resistance to German invasion.																										
How was Britain able to stand firm against the German threat?	rationing evacuation evacuee air-raid shelters	 <i>'History will be kind to me for I intend to write it.'</i> Churchill  <i>'It is not truth that matters, but victory' – Hitler (performing Nazi salute above)</i>	<table><thead><tr><th colspan="2">Leaders</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>Adolf Hitler Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (also referred to as the Führer meaning leader)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Winston Churchill UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Neville Chamberlain UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war)</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Franklin D. Roosevelt US President, 1933 – 1945 (took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbor attacks)</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Harry S. Truman US President, 1945 – 1953 (responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan)</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Joseph Stalin General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953</td></tr></tbody></table>	Leaders		1	Adolf Hitler Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (also referred to as the Führer meaning leader)	2	Winston Churchill UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)	3	Neville Chamberlain UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war)	4	Franklin D. Roosevelt US President, 1933 – 1945 (took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbor attacks)	5	Harry S. Truman US President, 1945 – 1953 (responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan)	6	Joseph Stalin General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953	Describe the Battle of Britain using a range of evidence from different sources.												
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Why is it so difficult to be sure what life on the Home Front was really like?	gas masks Nazi Luftwaffe Adolf Hitler			Identify key features of resistance to German invasion.																										
Why did Germany lose the Battle of Britain?	doodlebugs Winston Churchill telegram spitfire	<table><thead><tr><th colspan="5">Timeline</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>AD 1900</td><td>1914-1918 – World War I</td><td>1939-1945 – World War II</td><td>1969 – First Moon landing</td><td>AD 2000</td></tr><tr><td>1901 – Queen Victoria dies</td><td>1928 – All women given right to vote</td><td>1953 – Coronation of Elizabeth II</td><td>1991 – World Wide Web launched</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Timeline					AD 1900	1914-1918 – World War I	1939-1945 – World War II	1969 – First Moon landing	AD 2000	1901 – Queen Victoria dies	1928 – All women given right to vote	1953 – Coronation of Elizabeth II	1991 – World Wide Web launched			Evaluate sources and suggest how and why a specific viewpoint has been adopted.											
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