

Autumn 1:

What was the Space Race and how was it influenced by women?

Key Vocabulary

NASA



Engineers



Segregation



Aeronautics



Discrimination



Astronaut



Cold War



Satellite



Mary Jackson



Katherine Johnson



Key People

Yuri Gagarin



Dorothy Vaughan



Key Knowledge

- Following WW2, the USA and Soviet Union were trying to develop technology for space flight for national security.
- In 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first satellite.
- In 1961, the USA and the Soviet Union were in a race to see who could put humans in space first. Yuri Gagarin was a Soviet astronaut who was the first person in Space.
- In the USA, racial segregation was not enforced but still prevalent and NASA were one of the only companies to hire African American women.
- They hired Mary Jackson, Katherine Johnson and Dorothy Vaughan as computers.
- They used math to calculate trajectories and angles for space flight.
- Their work helped American astronaut John Glenn orbit the Earth. Without them, humans might not have reached the moon.
- In 1969, the USA managed to land astronauts on the moon.

Lessons:

- 1) **To look at the chronology** of events leading up to and during the Space Race.
- 2) **To enquire** why there was a Space Race.
- 3) **To look at the consequences** of hiring women at NASA.
- 4) **To describe** the impact of computer programmers on the Space Race.
- 5) **To compare** the similarities and differences in Space travel from the Space Race to modern times.
- 6) **To evaluate** the impact of landing on the moon.

Autumn 2:

What happened when the Vikings arrived in Britain?

Key Vocabulary

Longboat



Longhouse



Shield



Trade



Axe



Thrall



Rune



Danelaw



Alfred the Great



Key People

Eirik Bloodaxe



Guthrum



King Cnut



Key Knowledge

Lesson 1: To look at the chronology of the Anglo Saxons and Vikings in Britain.

-Anglo Saxons arrived in Britain around 410 AD. The Vikings arrived around 793 AD. By 866 AD they conquered much of England and captured York and made it their capital. Alfred the Great made a peace with them around 886 AD.

Lesson 2: To enquire about why the Vikings came to Britain.

-The Vikings came to Britain for resources to trade and land to farm on. Initially, they only came to Britain for raids. But ended up staying to conquer for more good land to help them survive.

Lesson 3: To describe how the Vikings conquered Britain.

-The Vikings started off by raiding places like monasteries for goods to trade. They began to seize land in the North and East of England and settle here. They began to move further South, taking over kingdoms and parts of England. They captured Jorvik (York) and made it their capital during this time.

Lesson 4: To compare Viking life to modern day life.

-Vikings lived in longhouses, made from materials that were locally available. Similarly, clothes were all made from local materials and often designed to focus on warmth. Vikings were talented farmers. Many Vikings were talented at crafts with wood, metals and leather. Children did not go to school but helped around on farms. Vikings worshipped Gods from Norse mythology.

Lesson 5: To look at the consequences of peace with Alfred the Great

-Despite peace being made with Alfred the Great, there were still many battles and fights between Vikings and Anglo Saxons. An imaginary line of territory was agreed to split the country. This went from London to Chester.

Lesson 6: To describe and explain how the Viking and Anglo Saxon era came to an end.

-The Norman conquest of England ended the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the kingdom of England. England was now a unified kingdom under the control of one monarch, just as it is today. The Norman conquest began a new era in England with changes to laws and customs which eventually led to the new feudal system.

Spring 1:
How did WW2 affect Britain?

Key Vocabulary

Air raid



Evacuee



Ration



Propaganda



Axis



Blitz



Shelters



Allies



Adolf Hitler



Winston Churchill



Key People

Joan Clarke



Vera Lynn



Key Knowledge

Lesson 1: To look at the chronology of WW2.

-WW2 began in September 1939, and ended in September 1945. The Battle of Britain was a significant battle in 1940. Japan attacked Pearl Harbour in 1941. This was the reason and year that the USA joined the war. D-Day was in 1944 and began the liberation of Western Europe from Germany's occupation.

Lesson 2: To describe the cause and consequences of WW2.

-After WW1, Germany felt aggrieved by the sanctions given to them in the Treaty of Versailles. WW2 started due to the invasion of Poland by the Nazis of Germany. This meant that Britain and France declared war on Germany. Millions of people died and thousands more were injured.

Lesson 3: To explain how WW2 affected daily life in Britain throughout the war.

During World War II, rationing was introduced in Britain to ensure fair distribution of limited resources like food and clothing. Evacuation involved relocating children from cities to rural areas for safety. Air raid shelters, such as Anderson shelters and Morrison shelters, provided protection during bombing raids.

Lesson 4: To describe the events of the Blitz

The Blitz saw intense bombing raids on British cities by the German Air Force (Luftwaffe), resulting in widespread destruction and loss of life. Air raid sirens warned of incoming attacks, prompting civilians to seek shelter in underground bunkers or improvised shelters at home. Despite devastation, communities showed resilience and unity in the face of adversity.

Lesson 5: To enquire about the experiences of evacuees during WW2.

Children were evacuated from cities to the countryside during World War II to keep them safe from bombing raids. Primary sources, like letters and diaries, offer insights into the experiences and feelings of evacuees. Evacuation impacted families differently, with some children finding new homes and others facing homesickness and separation anxiety.

Lesson 6: To compare life for civilians during the war and before it.

-Life during World War II was markedly different from peacetime, with families adapting to blackout regulations and limited supplies due to rationing. Women took on new roles in factories and on farms, while men served in the armed forces. Leisure activities changed, with blackout restrictions affecting entertainment and what people could do.

Spring 2:
How did WW2 affect other parts of the world?

Key Vocabulary

Atomic bomb



Occupation



Pacific Theatre



Radiation



Manhattan project



United nations



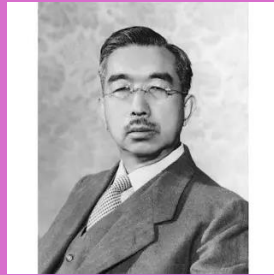
Prisoner of war



Tripartite Pact



Emperor Hirohito

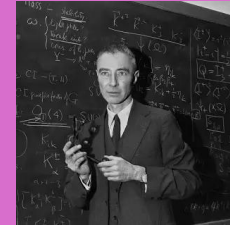


Key People

Douglas MacArthur



Robert Oppenheimer



Chiang Kai-shek



Key Knowledge

Lesson 1: To look at the chronology of Japan's involvement in WW2

-Between 1937-1945 Japan were at war with China. In 1940, Japan became allied with Germany and Italy. In 1941, Japan attacked a US base at Pearl Harbour, causing the US to enter the war. Between 1942-1944, the US and Japan contested many areas and battles. In 1945, the US dropped atomic bombs on Japan and subsequently Japan surrendered ending WW2.

Lesson 2: To describe the consequences of Japan attacking Pearl Harbour.

-After Pearl Harbour was attacked, the US entered the war. This provided significant support to the Allied nations and contributed to the war effort. The attack also caused the US to develop nuclear weapons of mass destruction that would influence the war.

Lesson 3: To describe the impact of the US developing atomic weapons.

-The development of atomic weapons caused an almost immediate surrender of Japan, ending the war. The weapons killed over 200,000 of people, including many civilians. The side-effects still affect people today and the areas that were bombed had to be monitored closely to determine when they would be habitable again. These bombs raised many ethical concerns around the world, and a lot of tension as many countries have since developed these weapons.

Lesson 4: To compare the impact of WW2 on Europe and Japan.

-Many countries in Europe suffered financial problems after WW2, as did Japan. Japan suffered from the radioactivity of the atomic bombs and many people died of radiation after the war ended. Europe and Japan had to undergo a great deal of reconstruction of the economy, towns and cities and laws. Many people around the world suffered as a result of wounds/injuries or experience in the wars, too.

Lesson 5: To evaluate the impact of the US joining the war.

-The United States' entry into World War II in 1941 was a crucial turning point. By providing important help like soldiers and supplies to its allies, the U.S. significantly contributed to the success of the Allied forces. The use of atomic bombs by the United States was a complex decision that quickly ended the war but raised important ethical questions. It marked the beginning of a new era with increased global awareness about powerful weapons.

Lesson 6: To enquire about the impact of WW2 on the rest of the world

-Choose between China and India and research the impact of WW2 on either of these countries. What can you find out?

Summer 1:
How did the British Empire affect the world?

Key Vocabulary

Imperialism



Colonisation



Expansion



Dominion



Empire



Legacy



Decolonisation



Independence



Queen Victoria

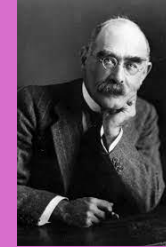


Key People

Mahatma Gandhi



Rudyard Kipling



Cecil Rhodes



Key Knowledge

Lesson 1: To look at the chronology of the British Empire.

-The British Empire began around 1558. One of the first colonies was claimed in Newfoundland (1583). The first North American settlement was founded (1607). In 1776, the American colonies declared independence and a war began, which ended up with the Empire losing the colonies. In 1778, Australia began being colonised. In 1815, the British Empire is declared as the leading global power. During the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) the Empire is at its most powerful and had colonised around a quarter of the Earth. India gains independence (1947). Many colonies began separating from the empire between the 1960s and 1997.

Lesson 2: To describe the factors that led to the rise of the British Empire.

-Advancements in shipbuilding and navigation technology allowed explorers like Christopher Columbus and Sir Francis Drake to sail further, discovering new lands and trade routes. Additionally, economic motivations, such as the desire for valuable resources like spices and gold, drove the British to establish colonies around the world, leading to the expansion of their empire.

Lesson 3: To evaluate the effects of the of the British Empire on colonised territories.

-The British Empire had both positive and negative effects on the territories it colonized. While it brought advancements in infrastructure like railways and schools, it also imposed its language and culture on indigenous peoples, sometimes leading to the loss of traditional ways of life. Additionally, the British Empire often exploited the resources of colonised territories, which could harm local economies and environments.

Lesson 4: To compare the effects of the British Empire between Britain and the colonies.

-In Britain, the empire brought wealth and power through trade and access to resources, leading to economic growth and industrialization. However, in colonised territories, the effects were often more complex, with some experiencing exploitation of resources and cultural dominance, while others saw the introduction of new technologies and institutions. There was often conflict in colonised settlements, whilst the British also brought diseases over that led to high mortality rates.

Lesson 5: To look at the cause and consequences of the fall of the British Empire.

-The decline of the British Empire was influenced by several factors, including the rise of nationalist movements in colonised territories seeking independence, economic strains from two world wars, and shifts in global power dynamics. As a consequence, Britain gradually granted independence to many of its colonies, leading to the dissolution of the empire and the emergence of new sovereign nations across Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean, reshaping the geopolitical landscape of the world.

Lesson 6: To enquire about the British Empire.

-Chosoe from either "Life in a colony", "Resistance to the Empire" or "The Legacy of The British Empire in Modern Times" to research about and find information to present to others.

Summer 2:

How was the New World discovered and what was the effect on the world?

Key Vocabulary

Colonisation



Indigenous



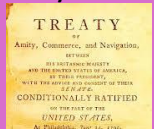
Columbian Exchange



Conquistador



Treaty



Epidemic



Resistance



Smallpox



Christopher Columbus



Leif Erikson



Key People

Isabella I



Squanto



Key Knowledge

Lesson 1: To look at the chronology of exploration of the New World.

-Vikings travelled to the New World around 1000AD, Christopher Columbus arrived in the Bahamas (1492), John Cabot travelled to Canada (1497), Juan Ponce de Leon (1513) becomes the first explorer to set foot on mainland USA.

Lesson 2: To explain the reasons why people wanted to find and explore the New World.

-People were excited to explore the New World because they hoped to find gold, silver, and other treasures that would make them very rich. They also wanted to discover faster and safer routes to Asia for trading and to spread their religion, Christianity, to new places.

Lesson 3: To compare the experiences of indigenous peoples and explorers.

-The native people and European explorers had very different experiences. Explorers often brought new goods and ideas, but also caused conflicts and spread diseases. While the explorers were looking for wealth and new lands, the native people saw their homes being taken over and their lives changed forever.

Lesson 4: To describe the consequences of finding and exploring the New World.

-Discovering the New World led to the Columbian Exchange, where plants, animals, and ideas were shared between the Americas and Europe. For example, Europeans brought horses to the Americas, and they took back potatoes and tomatoes. European countries started new colonies in the New World, which changed how people lived there and often led to the native people losing their lands and ways of life.

Lesson 5: To evaluate the effects of European colonisation on Native American societies.

-When Europeans colonized the Americas, they often forced Native Americans to move from their lands, which disrupted their traditional ways of life. Native societies had to deal with new laws and ways of living, which sometimes led to the loss of their culture and traditions.

Lesson 6: To enquire about the New World.

-Choose either: Travel to the New World, Myths and Legends of the New World or Resistance by Indigenous Peoples.