



History: Autumn 1

What happened during WW2?

Famous People and places

Allies	Leaders
Great Britain	Winston Churchill, prime minister
France	Charles de Gaulle, leader of french not under German control
Soviet Union	Joseph Stalin, communist dictator
United States	Franklin D. Roosevelt, President

Axis Powers	Leaders
Germany	Adolf Hitler, Nazi dictator
Italy	Benito Mussolini, fascist dictator
Japan	Hideki Tojo, army general and prime minister; Hirohito, emperor



Key Knowledge

Date	Key events
September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland
September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany (<i>start of WW2</i>)
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 (<i>The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins</i>) 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

- WW2 started in Europe but spread through the world. Many countries were involved in the war and had to take sides Axis countries (Germany, Italy and Japan) Allied Countries (Great Britain, USA, France)
- 50 million people lost their life and hundreds were injured.
- Children and some women were evacuated from big cities to the countryside (evacuees).
- By 1931, there were 1.3 million evacuees.
- People were evacuated because bombs were dropped in big cities. They wanted to keep as many people as safe as possible.
- If you were not evacuated, people built air raid shelters in their gardens. If there was a bomb attack a siren would sound and people had to take cover in their air raid shelter.
- The most intensive bombing happened for eight months between 1940 and 1941. This was called The Blitz.
- By 1941 over 2 million homes had been destroyed by bombing.
- Food had to be rationed during the war so there was enough to last. Everyone had a ration book which they had to take to the shops.
- Everyone had to carry a gas mask just incase of a chemical attack

Vocabulary

Pilot



Evacuees



Soldier



Ration book



Bomb



Radio



Tank



Air raid shelters



Gas mask





History: Autumn 2

Was the British Empire a good idea?

Famous People and places

Queen Elizabeth I



Commonwealth Flag



Queen Victoria



Vocabulary

Reign



Industrial Revolution

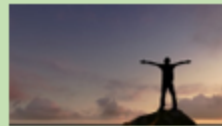


Colonies



Independence

A colony is a group of people from one country who build a settlement in another territory, or land



Empire

Ruling



Key Knowledge

- An Empire is a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruling power.
- The British Empire lasted during 1558-1997.
- The British Empire was the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. Ruling over a quarter of the world's area and population. Including India, Australia, Canada and many more.
- This meant that Britain ruled many countries by setting up colonies.
- A famous saying was the "sun never sets on the British empire." meaning there were so many places in the world ruled by Britain that a part of it was always daytime.
- The British Empire developed quickly during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. (1558-1603)
- After the Victory of the English navy over the Spanish Armada in 1588, England's power and influence increased.
- This led to more overseas trade (tobacco, goods, spices).
- The Empire was successful because it was able to trade and build a strong military army.
- The British Empire was at its most powerful during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837 - 1901)
- With the Industrial Revolution (The Victorian times). the need for new markets or raw materials accelerated the Empire.
- The British Empire was also involved in Slavery. This meant people were traded for work.
- The British Empire gradually broke apart and declined after WW2 because countries wanted their independence back. However, some of the countries are still linked together through the Commonwealth Nations. (Started in 1997)
- The Royal Crown contains a jewel acquired from India during the reign of the British Empire.



Spring 1: History

Why was America known as The New World?

Famous Places/people



America

Bahamas

Cuba

Vocabulary

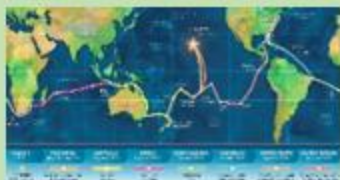
Christopher Columbus



Adventure



Voyage



Sail



Navigate



Explorer

Key Knowledge

- Christopher Columbus was an explorer.
- He set sail on 3rd August 1492 across the Atlantic Ocean.
- He navigated the boat and found his way by using the stars, sun and a compass.
- Many people believed Christopher Columbus discovered America, however it was the Vikings 500 years before, but he did not know this.
- When he set sail he didn't know where he would land.
- After 36 days, they spotted an island in the Bahamas. They sailed onto Cuba and discovered new lands (America) They called it The New World.
- He started regular contact between Europe and America.
- Christopher Columbus then brought back potatoes and tomatoes to England. We accidentally carried diseases over to America such as small pox and flu.
- No one had ever tried these foods before.



Spring 2 History

What was life like as a Roman?

Famous People and Places

Julius Caesar Colosseum Augustus



Vocabulary

AD BCE



Kingdom



Archaeologist

Latin

Chariot



Mosaic



Conquer

Raid



Emperor



Key Knowledge

- The Roman Empire began in 753 BC. It was founded by Romulus.
- Latin was the main language during the Roman times.
- The Roman Empire controlled parts of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.
- 45BC Julius Caesar became the first dictator of Rome. A dictator only makes the rules he wants.
- 44BC Julius Caesar is assassinated.
- 27BC Augustus becomes first Emperor.
- 80BC The Colosseum is built. It seated 50,000 spectators. Romans enjoyed watching chariot races at the huge Circus Maximus that seated up to 250,000 people.
- Many Romans enjoyed watching gladiators fight.
- The Roman Empire by 42AD had a powerful army.
- The Romans started to invade Britain in 43AD. They had many invasions and took over different settlements (York).
- In 122AD Emperor Hadrian demanded a wall to be built between 'Scotland' and 'England'. This was called Hadrian's Wall.
- The Romans created towns and built straight roads to connect them together. We still use them today.
- The Romans invented the 12 month calendar.
- We have learnt many things from the Romans that we still use today.



Summer 1 History

How did women change the history of NASA and space?

Famous People and Places

Mary Jackson

Dorothy Vaughan

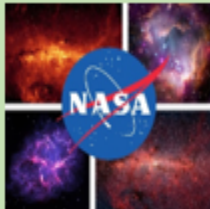


Katherine Johnson



Vocabulary

NASA



engineers



Segregation



aeronautics



Langley NASA



Space missions



Key Knowledge

- In 1961, lots of countries were in a Space Race to send man to space.
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was one of the few companies that were willing to employ African American women. Some people thought NASA were wrong to do this. They thought it should just be males.
- During this time period, America had racial segregation. There were separate bathrooms and dining rooms when working at NASA and people had to stand separately due to race.
- Around 1961 physical barriers of segregation were removed but women still faced much discrimination.
- Dorothy Vaughan, Katherine G. Johnson and Mary Jackson were three African American women who helped changed the future. They were employed as computers at Langley NASA.
- People who were employed as computers worked on intense maths calculations to support the work of male engineers and scientists.
- Mary Jackson became the first African American female engineer at NASA.
- Dorothy Vaughan became a computer programmer and became the first female supervisor at NASA.
- Katherine Johnson was a NASA analyst and a aeronautics researcher. She took part in helping on many missions.
- These three women were responsible for helping to put man on the moon before anyone else.
- They helped influence the future and change the way NASA worked.




Summer 2 History


What did the Ancient Greeks give us?


Famous People and Places






Vocabulary


Vase 


Olympics 

Solider 

Alphabet 

Partheon 

Greek Gods and Goddesses 

Acropolis 



Ancient Greece



Timeline of Ancient Greece:

- 700 BC: Iron Age begins in Greece.
- 600 BC: The Persian Wars begin.
- 500 BC: The Peloponnesian War begins.
- 400 BC: The Greek philosopher Socrates is born.
- 300 BC: The Greek philosopher Aristotle is born.
- 200 BC: The Roman Republic is founded.
- 146 BC: Greece is made part of the Roman Empire.

Key Knowledge

- The Greeks were an ancient civilization 4000 years ago.
- The Ancient Greeks lasted for around 350 years.
- The Ancient Greek Empire spread from Greece throughout Europe.
- The Ancient Greeks invented democracy. In 800BC, the Greeks started to split their land into cities, each with its own laws and rules. Some of the most famous cities were Athens and Sparta.
- The Ancient Greeks were very religious. They believed in many gods. The gods featured in tales about their world.
- The Ancient Greeks invented the Olympics. They held them every four years in honour of Zeus. The first Olympic games was in 776BC. Events at the Olympics included: wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.
- Most Ancient Greeks wore a chiton (A long T-shirt made from one large piece of cotton). The slaves had to use a piece a cloth around their waist.
- The Ancient Greeks invented theatre. They loved watching plays. But only men and boys were allowed to be actors.
- The Ancient Greeks farmed to get their food. They kept animals such as sheep, goats and oxen.
- In 229BC The Romans started to attack Greece.
- In 146BC Greece is made part of the Roman Empire.