



Y6 History – Local History WW2



Key Concepts – Power, Invasion, Democracy and Community

Essential Knowledge

Why were Britain and America at war against Germany, Japan and Italy? (Chronology, Similarity and Difference)

In September 1939, Germany invaded Poland, and Britain declared war on Germany two days later, beginning World War II. By 1940, Germany had taken control of much of Europe and joined with Italy and Japan forming the Axis Powers. In December 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, leading the United States to join the Allies against the Axis nations.

Why was East Anglia described as mini-America? (Change and Continuity)

After America declared war on Germany, they needed airbases in Britain so their planes could reach Europe quickly. East Anglia was a good place because it was flat, close to the coast and near mainland Europe. The Americans built about 200 new airfields there to help with the war.

Where were the airbases in our locality? (Evidence)

In late 1943, American aircraft arrived in Britain and began working from Wittering. RAF Felixstowe was used by both the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy. Its position on the coast made it a good place for ships and aircraft to set off from when attacking mainland Europe.

Why were these airbases important to the war effort? (Significance)

American bombers, like the **B-17 Flying Fortress**, could fly from airfields in **East Anglia** and reach deep into enemy territory. Winston Churchill wanted to make sure the Allies controlled the skies. By destroying German planes, the Allies could weaken the **Luftwaffe** (the German air force) and help protect Britain and its allies.

What effect did the American airbases have on our local area? (Cause and Consequence)

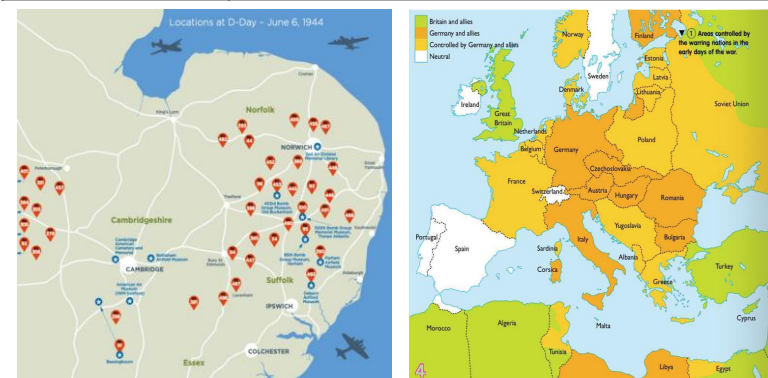
Around 300,000 American servicemen and servicewomen came to East Anglia during the war. New airfields were built on the flat farmland, and Americans lived and worked there. Many local people found new jobs on the American airbases and shops and pubs became busier because the Americans brought money and new customers into the area.

What ways do we remember the brave men and women who defended our country? (Historical Enquiry)

World War II ended on 2nd September 1945. We remember the brave men and women, who fought in the war, and everyone else who defended our country by building memorials and cemeteries and holding Remembrance Day.

Key Vocabulary

altitude	height above sea level
airbase	base for military aircraft
boisterous	noisy, lively, high-spirited
Axis	the alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan in WW2
bombardment	a continuous attack using bombs or other missiles
penetrate	force a way into or through
incendiary	a bomb designed to cause fires
supremacy	the state of being superior to all others
segregation	the enforced separation of people of different racial groups
strategic	forming part of a long-term plan to achieve a purpose



Aspirational Knowledge

The impact of World War II was felt around the world, for example with the creation of the United Nations. Locally, the 300,000 American service personnel stationed in East Anglia have left a legacy in the area.



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Key Concepts – Power, Invasion, Democracy and Community

Key Knowledge

Why were Britain and America at war against Germany, Japan and Italy?

World War II started in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. Britain declared war soon after. By 1940, Germany had taken over much of Europe. Later that year, Germany, Italy and Japan became the Axis Powers. In 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, and the United States joined the Allies to help fight in the war.

Why was East Anglia described as mini-America?

After America declared war on Germany, they needed places in Britain for their planes to take off and reach Europe. East Anglia was a good place because it was flat, near the coast, and close to Europe. The Americans built about 200 new airfields there to help in the war. Suffolk became an important home for many American soldiers and airmen.

Where were the airbases near us?

In late 1943, American aircraft arrived and began working from Wittering. RAF Felixstowe was used by both the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy. Its position on the coast of East Anglia made it a good place for ships and aircraft to travel from when attacking mainland Europe.

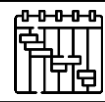
Why were these airbases important to the war effort?

American bombers, like the B-17 Flying Fortress, could fly from airfields in East Anglia and reach far into enemy areas. Winston Churchill wanted the Allies to control the skies.

What ways do we remember the brave men and women who defended our country?

World War II ended on 2 September 1945. We remember the brave men and women who fought in the war, and everyone who helped protect our country. People honour them by building memorials and cemeteries, and by taking part in Remembrance Day each year.

Key Vocabulary

airbase		base for military aircraft
military		the army, navy and air force
axis	  	Germany, Italy and Japan in WW2
segregation		the forced separation of people of different races
strategic		a long-term plan





Y6 History – Monarchs: Battle, Conflict and Events

Key Concepts – Power, Invasion and Democracy



Essential Knowledge

How is William I remembered? What legacy did he leave? (Historical Enquiry)

His armies defeated King Harold Godwinson (Saxon) at the Battle of Hastings. During his reign, the Domesday Book was compiled, and great Norman castles were constructed across England, including the Tower of London.

How is Henry VIII remembered? What legacy did he leave? (Cause and Consequence)

Henry broke away from the Catholic Church and created the Church of England. During his reign, his armies fought wars with France and Scotland.

How is Elizabeth I remembered? What legacy did she leave? (Evidence)

Elizabeth's reign is the Golden Age of English History. During her time as Queen, new lands were discovered and great riches were acquired, trade routes were established and war was fought with Spain, where England defeated their Armada.

How is Charles II remembered? What legacy did he leave? (Chronology)

When Charles II became king, England had been a Republic for 11 years. Charles II crowned to reign over England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. He reigned through the plague, Great Fire of London and the Dutch Wars.

How is Queen Victoria remembered? What legacy did she leave? (Change and Continuity)

During the reign of Queen Victoria, Britain became very powerful, with the British Empire as its strength. The Industrial revolution was key to the success of the British Empire. During her reign, many wars were fought: Crimea, the Chinese War, New Zealand War, Ashanti (Ghana) War, Africa Zulu War, Africa Boer War, Africa Egypt and Sudan wars.

In your opinion, who was the greatest past monarch? Why? (Similarity, Difference and Significance)

Thinking about all the monarchs studied, what changes did they bring about, what were the effects of their actions and how successful were they?



1066 - 1087



1509 - 1547



1558 - 1603



1660 - 1685



1837 - 1901

Key Vocabulary

lucrative	producing a lot of profit
prosperity	a flourishing condition, especially in financial respects
republic	a state with a certain amount of equality between its elected members
plundered	to use force to steal during a war or disorder
duplicious	deceitful, by saying one thing and doing another
aristocracy	privileged class, normally noble of birth
monastery	a place where people live and worship a god
dissolution	formally ending an official body or organisation
privateers	private individuals with permission from their government to attack and steal from enemy ships
industrialisation	widespread development of industry across a country
annulment	making a law or agreement null and void (it no longer exists)

Aspirational Knowledge

Britain has always been a monarchy, except for Oliver Cromwell's rule as Lord Protector. Monarchs and the changes they introduced during their reigns, leave a legacy for our world today.

Y6 History – Monarchs: Battle, Conflict and Events

Key Concepts – Power, Invasion and Democracy

Key Knowledge
How is William I remembered? During his reign, the Domesday Book was written, and great Norman castles were built across England, including the Tower of London.
How is Henry VIII remembered? Henry broke away from the Catholic Church and created the Church of England.
How is Elizabeth I remembered? Elizabeth's reign is the Golden Age of English History. New lands were discovered and great riches were acquired.
How is Charles II remembered? Charles II crowned to reign over England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. He reigned through the plague, Great Fire of London and the Dutch Wars.
How is Queen Victoria remembered? During the reign of Queen Victoria, Britain became very powerful, with the British Empire as its strength. The Industrial revolution was key to the success of the British Empire.
In your opinion, who was the greatest past monarch? Why? Thinking about all the monarchs studied, what changes did they bring about, do they affect us now?



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1509 - 1547



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Key Vocabulary		
prosperity		a good condition, especially with money
republic		a state with a certain amount of equality between its elected members
plundered		use force to steal during a war
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monastery		a place where people live and worship a god
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Y6 History – Migration: The Windrush Generation

Key Concepts – Community, Democracy and Power



Essential Knowledge

Where are the Caribbean islands? What's their history? (Chronology)

The Caribbean islands are in North America. Jamaica is part of the Caribbean; it was claimed by Christopher Columbus in 1494. Jamaica was home to thousands of African slaves who were forced to work on sugar cane plantations until slavery was abolished in 1834.

How did the people of the Caribbean help Britain in the war against Nazi Germany and Hitler? (Evidence)

Britain asked for help to fight against the Nazis and men and women from the Caribbean volunteered to help. Many were concerned that Hitler would reinstate the slave trade.

Why did people migrate from the Caribbean to England in 1948? (Cause & consequence)

Britain invited people from the Caribbean to come and work, offering citizenship in return. The Empire Windrush carried about 1,000 Caribbean-British settlers to England on 22nd June 1948.

What was life like in London for the Windrush pioneers? (Change & continuity)

The Windrush pioneers faced significant racism, prejudice and discrimination. The death of Kelso Cochrane in 1959 sparked protests and riots. However, the Notting Hill Carnival was created to improve relationships.

Who was Sam King and what did he do? (Similarity & difference)

Sam King was a member of the RAF who became Mayor of Southwark. He established the Windrush foundation to honour the memories of the Windrush Pioneers.

How did the Windrush migration change Britain for the better? (Significance)

The Windrush generation played a crucial role, providing essential labour in construction, public transport and manufacturing. Their presence also enriched British culture with diverse traditions, music, art and cuisine.



Sam King



Kelso Cochrane



Key Vocabulary

immigrate	to move to a foreign country permanently
emigrate	to leave your own country to live in another country
prejudice	an unfavourable opinion not based on fact
discrimination	unjust treatment of others because of beliefs or race
racism	showing hostility or dislike to someone due to the colour of their skin
segregation	setting groups apart because of their race
demobilised	troops being removed from active service
iniquitous	very unfair and morally wrong

Aspirational Knowledge

The following events influenced the people living in the Caribbean Islands and led to many joining the war effort:

- German U-boats sank ships carrying oil and supplies in the Caribbean Sea.
- War disrupted trade and jobs in the Caribbean.
- Fascist Italy, an ally of Nazi Germany, had introduced racial segregation in Africa.



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How did the Windrush migration change Britain for the better?

The Windrush generation played a crucial role, providing essential labour. They also shared their traditions, music, art and cuisine.



Sam King

Kelso Cochrane



Key Vocabulary

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to move to a foreign country permanently

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an unfavourable opinion not based on fact

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unjust treatment of others because of beliefs or race

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The route that the Empire Windrush took.