

## Year 6 History Knowledge Objectives and Knowledge Goals - HISTORY

	British History	Other Civilisations and Global Events	History and Us
	World War 1	The Rise and Fall of Hitler and World War 2	The Suffragettes and The History of Human Rights
Week 1	<p><b>To explain the causes of World War One</b></p> <p>Prior to 1914, tension was mounting in Europe with secret alliances and a desire for countries to expand their empires</p> <p>Historians believe the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand sparked World War One</p> <p>Britain declared war on Germany when Germany invaded Belgium</p>	<p><b>To know that after WWI many German people were unhappy with the Armistice and Adolf Hitler became leader of the Nazi Party</b></p> <p>The Armistice agreement ended WWI and the Treaty of Versailles blamed Germany for starting the war and outlined punishments</p> <p>Many German people were unhappy with the government</p> <p>Adolf Hitler became the leader of the Nazi Party in 1921, they promised to make Germany a better place</p> <p>They had racist views and wanted to create a 'pure Aryan race' of German people with blond hair and blue eyes</p>	<p><b>To know that in the past British Democracy only included a small number of people and none of them were women</b></p> <p>Before 1832 only 3% of the country could vote</p> <p>The Great Reform Act extended this to any man with a property worth more than £10</p> <p>In 1897, 17 groups advocating women's suffrage joined together to create the National Union of Women's Suffrage</p> <p>They campaigned peacefully for the vote to be granted to women on the same terms as men</p>
Week 2	<p><b>To understand that WWI was fought on land, at sea and in the air</b></p> <p>On land, trenches were dug by opposing sides and soldiers fought and lived in terrible conditions</p> <p>At sea, naval battles took place in the North Sea and the Atlantic.</p> <p>Aeroplanes were new and were used for fighting, bombing, and directing artillery</p>	<p><b>To know the Nazi Party controlled many aspects of life in Germany and that Kristallnacht or 'Night of the Broken Glass' saw Jewish people attacked and sent to concentration camps</b></p> <p>In Nazi Germany women were required to give up their jobs and look after the children</p> <p>Nazi children joined the Hitler Youth or the League of German Maidens and learned that the Aryan race were superior</p> <p>The assassination of a Nazi official preceded Kristallnacht where thousands of Jewish homes and businesses were destroyed by the Germans</p> <p>Many Jews tried to escape Germany to seek refuge elsewhere, many became trapped in refugee camps.</p> <p>Kristallnacht means Crystal night or the night of broken glass</p>	<p><b>To know that the WSPU used extreme tactics to be heard</b></p> <p>In 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst formed the WSPU and they used extreme tactics to get their voices heard</p> <p>In 1908 the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League was set up</p> <p>During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century there was widespread opposition to women's suffrage</p> <p>In 1913 Emily Wilding stepped in front of the King's horse and she was killed</p>
Week 3	<p><b>To understand what life was like for soldiers on the Western Front</b></p> <p>Trenches were long narrow ditches that were dug approximately 12 feet into the ground</p> <p>Soldiers faced terrible conditions while living in the trenches</p> <p>The land in between the opposing trenches was called 'No Man's Land'</p>	<p><b>To know that WWII began when Germany invaded Poland</b></p> <p>World War II began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland and ended in 1945</p> <p>Britain declared war on Germany in response to the invasion of Poland</p> <p>The war was fought between two sides the Allies and the Axis powers</p> <p>Battles were fought all over the world including Europe, North Africa, Asia and the Pacific</p> <p>Winston Churchill became Prime Minister in 1940 and created a coalition government</p>	<p><b>To know that in 1918 Parliament granted suffrage (to some women) and all women over 21 in 1928 and that Human Rights belong to every person</b></p> <p>When WW1 broke out the WNAS stopped campaigning and urged women to support the war effort by carrying out jobs traditionally done by men</p> <p>In 1928, all women over the age of 21 were given the same voting rights as men</p> <p>In 1948 the UN established the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</p> <p>In 1998 the Human Rights Act 1998 protects human rights in the UK</p> <p>The European Court of Human Rights ensures countries in Europe respect human rights</p>

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Week 4	<p><b>To know what life was like on the Home Front</b></p> <p>While many men were away fighting on the front lines, the people left at home, including many women, took up jobs in factories, farms, offices etc.</p> <p><b>The Defence of the Realm Act was passed on 8th August 1914 and allowed the government to do whatever it felt was necessary to help with the war effort</b></p> <p>The Home Front was attacked from bombs from German airships and the German navy</p>	<p><b>To know what happened in the Battle of Britain and the Blitz</b></p> <p>In 1940, Hitler planned to invade Britain, known as operation 'Sea Lion'</p> <p>Britain's RAF withstood the German Air Force (Luftwaffe) in the Battle of Britain</p> <p>The Luftwaffe heavily bombed towns and cities in Britain (known as the Blitz) in an attempt to get Britain to surrender.</p> <p>These towns and cities were chosen as they had docks, railways and factories.</p>	<p><b>To know that women's rights in the UK are protected by the law and that the UN Convention on the Rights of a Child is a treaty that grants all children a set of rights</b></p> <p>Women couldn't vote before 1918 and before the 1980's women couldn't open a bank account, do certain jobs, and could be paid less than a man for doing the same job</p> <p><b>The Equality Act 2010 replaced as number of anti-discriminatory laws with one Act</b></p> <p><b>The UNCRC grants all children a set of rights and it came into force in the UK in 1992</b></p> <p>The UNCRC has been agreed by 196 countries to date</p>
Week 5	<p><b>To understand the consequences of the First World War</b></p> <p>The war ended on 11th November when Germany and the allies signed a ceasefire, or armistice, and the Treaty of Versailles was signed</p> <p>Over 15 million people were killed, and many more were injured</p> <p>After the war, there was an attitude that Britain needed to be a 'home fit for heroes' and all men and women over 21 were given the vote in 1928</p>	<p><b>To know the Holocaust was a time during WWII when millions of people were killed by the Nazis</b></p> <p>The Nazis established camps where people were forced to work, kept in appalling conditions, and killed</p> <p>Many people, including Jews, were killed in gas chambers</p> <p>At the end of the war, the camps were liberated, but many people died after liberation due to their ill treatment</p>	<p><b>To know that racial discrimination was made illegal in the UK in the 1960's and the Equalities Act 2010 made it illegal to discriminate because of a person's religion or belief</b></p> <p>Britain has been ethnically diverse for centuries</p> <p>People of different faiths have lived in Britain for hundreds of years</p> <p><b>The Bristol bus boycott took place in 1960 because the company refused to employ anyone who wasn't white</b></p> <p>The Race Relations Acts in the 60's and 70's made race discrimination illegal</p> <p><b>The Human Rights Act 1998 and the Equalities Act 2010 protect people from religious discrimination today</b></p>
Week 6		<p><b>To know that the Home Front played a vital role in supporting the war effort</b></p> <p>Civilians tried to escape heavy bombing by hiding in air raid shelters and evacuating the cities</p> <p>Over a million men at home volunteered to join the Home Guard to protect Britain if Germany invaded</p> <p>Women played an important role taking on jobs, previously done by men, working in factories, on farms (the Land Army)</p> <p>The Government used propaganda to influence the people to support the war. Campaigns included the 'Dig for Victory' and 'Careless Talk Costs Lives' campaigns</p>	

- Week 1 of the suffragettes combines lessons 1 and 2 of that unit
- Week 2 of the suffragettes combines lessons 3 and 4 of that unit
- Week 3 of the suffragettes combines lesson 5 of that unit and lesson 1 of the human rights unit
- Week 4 of the suffragettes combines lessons 2 and 3 of the human rights unit
- Week 5 of the suffragettes combines lessons 4 and 5 of the human rights unit
- Week 1 of the Rise and fall of Hitler combines lessons 1 and 2 of that unit
- Week 2 of the Rise and fall of Hitler combines lessons 3 and 4 of that unit
- Week 3 of the Rise and fall of Hitler combines lesson 5 of that unit and lesson 1 of the WWII unit

Highlighted information is knowledge that will be taught but won't be included in knowledge marking grids

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