

Year 6 History Knowledge Organiser

Different Types of Knowledge			
Substantive Knowledge	Substantive Concepts	Chronological Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge
Knowledge of the topics: King, Invasion, Conflict, Settlements	Knowledge of complicated words like 'empire' or 'treaty'	Building a mental timeline of what happened	Using our Substantive Knowledge to think like a historian

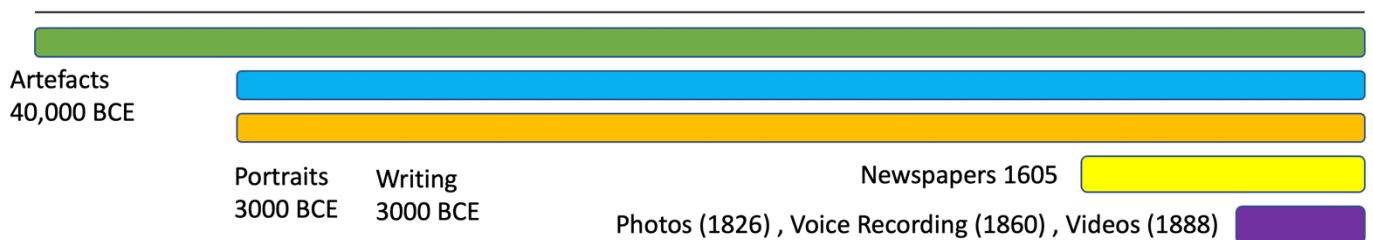
Substantive Knowledge from KS2			
King	Invasion	Conflict	Settlements
Year 5: Medieval Britain: What changes did William introduce to England? How did Henry II change the law? Why is the Magna Carta a significant document? What was the Reformation? Why did the Civil War take place? How did the power of the monarchy change over time?	Year 4: Ancient Rome and Vikings Why did the Romans attack Britain? Why did the Vikings invade Britain? Year 5: Medieval Britain Why did the Normans invade Britain? Year 6: WW1 What were the key points of the Schlieffen Plan?	Year 3: Persian Wars What role did Pheidippides play in the Persian Wars? Year 4: Ancient Rome and Vikings How did the Romans defeat Britain? Why were the Vikings such successful raiders? Year 5: Medieval Britain What were the differences between the Normans and the Saxons?	Year 3: Ancient Greece What were the differences between Athens and Sparta? Year 5: Medieval Britain How did castles develop over time?

Disciplinary Knowledge

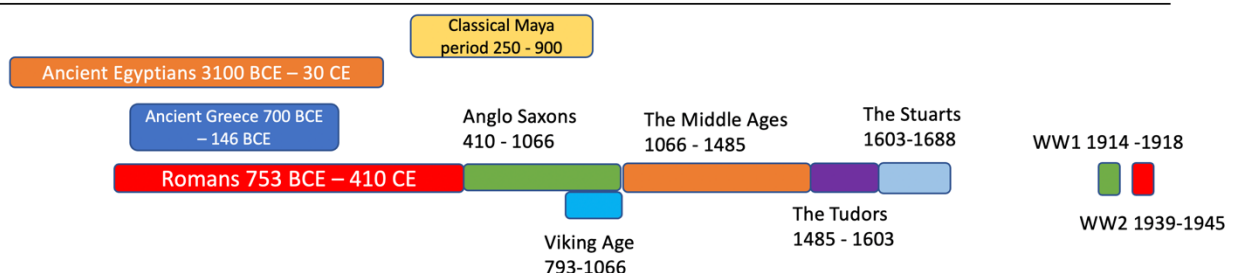
Ways Historians Think	What This Means	Previous Knowledge
Cause and Consequence	Historians making judgements about why something happened or the result of something happening	What were the causes and consequences of...? Boudicca's revolt? the Vikings leaving their homelands? the Battle of Hastings? the Reformation? the Civil War? the Glorious Revolution? the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand? The Treaty of Versailles?
Similarities and Differences	Historians make judgements on how similar events, people and periods are.	What were the similarities and differences between...? the Roman and Greek gods? Sparta and Athens? the ancient and modern-day Olympics? the periods of the Stone Age? Iron Age, Roman and Saxon settlements?
Historical Interpretation	Historians from different periods and areas have varied views and ideas of the same events.	Why are written sources about the Norse unreliable? Can we trust the Bayeux Tapestry?
Sources and Evidence	Historians use sources to investigate questions and make informed claims about the past	What can we learn about...? Tutankhamun from his tomb? prehistory from studying prehistoric remains? the Battle of Hastings from the Bayeux Tapestry? the Maya from their stone carvings? How did Britain use propaganda and censorship during the war?

Chronological Knowledge

Primary Sources

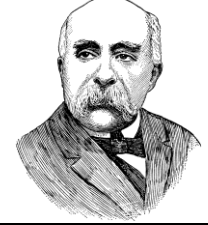


World History



Autumn Term Topic: World War One

Key Vocabulary for WW1 Topic	
Nationalism	identifying with your own nation, often at the exclusion of other nations
Alliance	a union formed for mutual benefit and advancement
Propaganda	often biased information used to promote a point of view
Censorship	to suppress (hide) information
Enlist	to enrol and sign up for the armed services
Reparations	to make amends by paying back those you have wronged

Key Figures				
				
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Gavrilo Princip	Woodrow Wilson	David Lloyd George	George Clemenceau
The heir to the Austria Hungary throne who was assassinated on 28th June 1914.	A Bosnian who assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand.	The President of America (1913-1921).	The Prime Minister of Great Britain (1916-1922).	The Prime Minister of France (1917-1920).

Key Chronological Knowledge from WW1	
Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated	28th June 1914: The heir to the Austria Hungary throne was assassinated
Countries declare war	28th July 1914: Austria Hungary declare war on Serbia Russia declare war on Austria 1st August 1914: Germany declare war on Russia 3rd August 1914: Germany declare war on France and invade Belgium 4th August 1914: Britain declare war on Germany
First Zeppelin raid over Britain	19th January 1915: Zeppelins began to bomb England
Battle of the Somme	1st July-8th November 1916: Over one million men were killed or wounded
USA enters the war	April 2017: Woodrow Wilson sends troops to Europe in support of France and Britain
Germany and Russia sign a treaty	March 2018: The new Bolshevik government sign a peace treaty with Germany
Armistice	11th November 1918: At 11am an armistice was signed, signalling Germany's defeat and the end of the war
Treaty of Versailles	28th June 1919: Allies sign the treaty, making Germany accept full responsibility for the war

Knowing World War One	
What was the name of the pact between Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary?	Triple Alliance
What was the name of the pact between Britain, France and Russia?	Triple Entente
What was the name of the German plan to avoid fighting France and Russia at the same time?	Schlieffen Plan
Which heir to the Austria-Hungary throne was assassinated in 1914?	Archduke Franz Ferdinand
What is the term for the area between two trenches that nobody holds?	No Man's Land
What is the use of warships to stop a nation from trading by preventing ships from delivering and collecting supplies?	Blockade
What is the process of blocking and hiding information	Censorship
Which large air ships were used by the Germans to bomb Britain?	Zeppelins

End of Unit Presentation

What were the causes and consequences of WW1?

Causes	
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	His assassination was a spark that set off tensions between countries
Alliances	Alliances and treaties between countries led to declarations of war across Europe
Nationalism	A sense that their people were superior led countries to want to dominate Europe
Consequences	
Treaty of Versailles	Germany having to pay large reparations crippled the economy and caused resentment from nationalists within the country
Rise of Adolf Hitler	Populist figures such as Adolf Hitler gained popularity due to their opposition to the Treaty

Creating our presentation	
Introduction	
Grab the listener's attention and clearly state your points	Astonishingly, some people don't know that First, let's talk about Another important point worth considering
Main body of Presentation	
Expand on the points you're discussing	In addition, Furthermore, Moreover, Similarly,
Conclusion	
Remind the listener of your key points	To conclude, To sum up,

Oracy Checklist	
Clear Speech	Speak clearly and confidently and at an appropriate volume
Eye Contact	Make Eye contact with the audience
Movement	Use hand gestures within your presentation
Tone and Pauses	Deliberately uses pauses for effect and vary the tone of your voice
Passion	Speak with flair and passion

Summer Term Topic: World War Two

Key Vocabulary for WW2 Topic	
Scapegoat	A person, or group of people who are blamed for the mistakes of others
Indoctrination	Teaching a person or group to accept a set of beliefs without question (brainwashing)
Appeasement	Giving your opponent in an argument or war something they have asked for, in order to prevent further disagreement
Blitzkrieg	A Nazi military strategy that translates to lightning war. They would attack an area quickly with tanks and planes
Evacuation	When people leave a dangerous area and move to a safer place
Blitz	An intense or sudden attack. The London Blitz involved the heavy bombing of London by Nazi planes for eight months
The Reich	Reich translates to Empire. Adolf Hitler believed Germany had three Reichs First Reich: The Holy Roman Empire Second Reich: The Germany monarchy Third Reich: Nazi Germany
Lebensraum	A German term that translates to 'living space'. Adolf Hitler used this term to justify his expanding into Eastern Europe.

Key Figures				
				
Neville Chamberlain	Winston Churchill	Adolf Hitler	Joseph Stalin	Douglas Bader
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1937-1940.	Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940-1945.	Dictator of Nazi Germany from 1933-1945.	Leader of the Soviet Union from 1929-1953.	Royal Air Force fighter pilot who fought during the Battle of Britain.

Key Chronological Knowledge from WW2	
Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany	January 30th, 1933 Hitler became Chancellor. August 1934 , Hitler declared himself as Fuhrer, or sole leader of Germany
Adolf Hitler and Neville Chamberlain sign the Munich Agreement	30th September 1938 : Neville Chamberlain famously declared 'Peace in Our Time' when he returned to London
War is declared	1st September 1939 : Germany invaded Poland 3rd September 1939 : Britain declared war on Germany
Operation Dynamo	26th May 1940 – 4th June 1940 : Britain and French soldiers were evacuated from Dunkirk and brought back to Britain
The Battle of Britain	10th July 1940 – 31st October 1940 : The battles were fought above the skies of Britain between the RAF and the Nazi Luftwaffe
The Blitz	September 1940 – May 1941 : an intense bombing campaign on British cities
Operation Barbarossa	22nd June 1941 – 5th December 1941 : Nazi Germany's attempted invasion of the Soviet Union
Pearl Harbour	7th December 1941 : Japanese fighter planes bombed the American harbour in Hawaii 11th December 1941 : USA officially join WW2 on the side of the Allies
Operation Overlord	6th June 1944 : The Allied forces landed in Normandy France
Germany Surrenders	8th May 1945 : Germany officially surrender to the Allies

End of Unit Writing Task

Introduction

Question	Content
The Treaty of Versailles made WW2 inevitable. How much do you agree with this statement?	Start with a clear statement about what you think. Briefly explain what the Treaty of Versailles is
The failure of appeasement led to WW2. Do you agree?	Introduce the key idea of "appeasement" (e.g., giving in to aggressive countries like Nazi Germany to avoid conflict). State your opinion clearly: Do you agree or disagree that appeasement led to WW2?
1941 was the turning point of the war. Do you agree with this statement?	What 'a turning point' means Briefly say what happened in 1941 (major events like attack on Pearl Harbour, the Soviet Union and America joining the Allies) Say whether you agree, disagree or partly agree with the statement.

First Paragraph

Question	Content
The Treaty of Versailles made WW2 inevitable. How much do you agree with this statement?	Agree with the statement Explain why some people think the Treaty made another war likely. Took land away from Germany, made them pay a lot of money, and blamed them for World War I. This made Germans very angry and want revenge
The failure of appeasement led to WW2. Do you agree?	Explain how appeasement encouraged Germany to be more aggressive. Use a simple example, like Hitler taking over parts of other countries (e.g., Austria and Czechoslovakia). Talk about how appeasement made Britain and France look weak. - Explain why this may have made Hitler bolder.
1941 was the turning point of the war. Do you agree with this statement?	Explain why this year could be seen as a turning point The United States join the war Germany losing on the Eastern Front after invaded the Soviet Union

Second Paragraph

Question	Content
The Treaty of Versailles made WW2 inevitable. How much do you agree with this statement?	Explain why some people think the Treaty didn't cause World War II. Example: "Some people believe that the war happened because of Adolf Hitler's actions, not just the Treaty. He made choices that started the war."
The failure of appeasement led to WW2. Do you agree?	Briefly mention why some people supported appeasement (e.g., they wanted to avoid war because WW1 had been so terrible). Talk about other factors that led to war – Hitler's policies
1941 was the turning point of the war. Do you agree with this statement?	Why 1941 might not be the turning point The war continued for four more years – other events like D-Day could be seen as more important

Conclusion

Question	Content
The Treaty of Versailles made WW2 inevitable. How much do you agree with this statement?	End by saying how much you agree or disagree with the statement
The failure of appeasement led to WW2. Do you agree?	Summarize your argument. Repeat your opinion clearly.
1941 was the turning point of the war. Do you agree with this statement?	Sum up your argument Say clearly whether you think 1941 was the main turning point or just an important step in the war