



History Medium Term Planning Year 6



<u>Topic and term</u>	<u>Knowledge</u>	<u>Children will be able to...</u>	<u>Prior Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
America	a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066	- To discuss pictures of slavery answering the questions 'What do the pictures tell you about the slaves themselves? What can you tell about how the slaves were treated? What do you know about the kind of things slaves were used for based on these photos?' Slavery was legally practiced in the Province of North Carolina and the state of North Carolina until January 1, 1863 when President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Prior to statehood, there were 41,000 enslaved African-Americans in the Province of North Carolina in 1767. - To understand and describe the triangular Atlantic slave trade identifying the way in which each location benefited from the Atlantic slave trade. -The Americas New colonies which are set up to grow profitable crops. However, they are struggling to find people to work on the plantations. -Britain An expanding empire looking to become richer and more powerful. It wants to trade with its colonies.	Children will have learnt about the Egyptian hierarchy and be able to relate this to slavery. Children will be able to name people who have made significant changes in history. Children will be able to discuss how living conditions were in the past e.g. Y1- London during 1666	Atlantic slave trade, slaves, slavery, treatment, humane, rights, workforce, conditions, slave ships, punishment, kidnapped, Britain, Europe, Africa, Americas, plantation, crop profit, empire, power, wealth, owners, abolish, slave trade,

-West Africa An area of many states, tribes and kingdoms with a large population. They're each looking to become more powerful in the area by trading desirable goods and possessing guns

- To use information and facts about slavery to describe and write about the life of an enslaved person considering work, family and living conditions.

- 15% of slaves died during the Middle Passage.
- Families were often split from each other due to a member being sold to another owner.
- Enslaved people were not allowed to leave their owner's property without express permission.
- Only a handful of slaves were taught to read and write. If they were not allowed to be educated, they could be kept as slaves more easily
- Slaves were taught to be afraid of their masters.
- Slaves were fed once a day and supplied with water as healthy slaves were more valuable.
- Hundreds of slaves were transported in a single ship. They had little room to themselves and men were often shackled to each other
- Slaves would work from sunrise to sunset.
- Once purchased, the slaves would be branded with their new master's initials
 - To list the reasons that people gave to parliament to abolish the slave trade.

- Treatment of slaves

possession, revolt,
Primary and
Secondary
sources, Empire,
powerful,
population,
tradable,
profitable,
shackled,
branded, illegal,

- Conditions slaves lived in
- Owners branded their slaves which was cruel
- Slaves were only fed once a day
- Slaves worked for long hours from sunrise to sunset

Slavery was abolished only because Britain no longer needed slavery in order to make money for the country. Slavery was abolished because people finally realised how barbaric it was and how African people were not inferior to them.

- To answer the question 'Why was Harriet Tubman such an important historical figure?'

Harriet Tubman was born into slavery in 1822.

In 1844 she married John Tubman, a free black man.

After the outbreak of the Civil War, Harriet Tubman became a soldier, spy, cook and a nurse.

Tubman escaped slavery alone in 1851 using the Underground Railroad.

After gaining her freedom, Tubman returned to Maryland to rescue her family.

In all, Harriet is believed to have conducted approximately 300 people to freedom using the Underground Railroad over a 15 year period.

In her later years, Tubman worked to promote the cause of women's suffrage.

She travelled the country speaking in favour of women's voting rights.

- To understand what modern slavery is. To use a fact sheet to create a poster about what modern slavery is and how people can help.

		Modern slavery is when a person is forced to work for little or no money. Victims may be threatened with violence or tricked by the person controlling them. They may have little to no freedom as they have had important documents such as their passport taken away. Common industries that have had modern slavery found in them are clothing manufacture, construction, nail bars, car washes and factories		
World War II	To study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (a significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the <i>Battle of Britain</i>). To know about the main events from a period of history exploring the order of events and what	• To sequence a time line showing early world War 2 events. <u>When and why did World War II start?</u> Germany on 3rd September, 1939. Hitler's invasion of Poland in September 1939 drove Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany. • March 1938 Germany invades Austria. • September 1938 Germany invades the Sudetenland. • September 1938 Munich Agreement signed by British, French, German and Italian leaders. Hitler promises no more invasions if he can have the Sudetenland. • August 1939 Hitler breaks the terms of the Munich Agreement and Germany invades Czechoslovakia. • 1 September 1939 Germany invades Poland • 3 September 1939 Britain and France declare war on Germany • 10 May 1940 Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of Britain • 10 May 1940 Germany attacks Western Europe.	Children will know how to draw a timeline with different historical periods showing key historical event or lives of significant people. Children will be able to order events in chronological order on a timeline. Children will show how an event/s has shaped our life today.	timeline, events, order, chronological, dates, past, history, sequential, sequence, education, school, differences, similarities, safety guide, London blitz, air raid, Blitz, bombing, air raid, damage, dangerous, evacuee, siren,

	happened.	● 12 May 1940 Germany invades France ● 14 May 1940 Holland surrenders to Germany. ● 27 May 1940 British and French troops begin to be evacuated from Dunkirk. ● 28 May 1940 Belgium surrenders to Germany. ● 9 June 1940 Norway surrenders to Germany. ● 22 June 1940 France surrenders to Germany. <u>Who was Neville Chamberlin?</u> Prime Minister of Britain <u>Who was Adolf Hitler?</u> Leader of German troops ● To compare and plan a weekly menu using food that was rationed. <u>What was rationing?</u> Rationing is the controlled distribution of scarce resources, goods, services, or an artificial restriction of demand. Rationing controls the size of the ration, which is one's allowed portion of the resources being distributed on a particular day or at a particular time. <u>What foods were rationed?</u> Basic foodstuffs such as sugar, meat, fats, bacon and cheese were directly rationed by an allowance of coupons. A number of other items, such as tinned goods, dried fruit, cereals and biscuits, were rationed using a points system. ● To research about women's wartime jobs and describe what they entailed in detail. To write a diary entry about what it was like being a women during world war 2. I know Anne Frank was		warden, shelter, evacuation, soldier, Germans, army, gas mask, air raid practise, night time, black out, chapels, suffered.
--	------------------	---	--	--

known for her diary that recounted life in hiding during the Holocaust, Anne Frank has become a potent symbol of the Nazi genocide that killed six million Jews and about five million non-Jews between 1939 and 1945. About 30 million copies of her diary have been sold to date.

What jobs did women undertake?

Some became munition factory workers (making weapons); others joined the armed forces (army, navy and air force); many worked as Land Girls; some drove buses or trains; some worked on the canals; they worked as nurses or ambulance drivers; they built ships and worked in other engineering industries; they worked as searchlight operators and some became air raid wardens. The Women's Voluntary Service also employed women, who assisted with a wide range of duties.

- To write a letter in role as an evacuee from World War II.

What is evacuation? Evacuation was where children were sent to the country to keep them safe. Other evacuees included mothers with very young children, pregnant women, disabled people, teachers and helpers to look after the children.

How were they evacuated? By train

How did children feel? sad, worried, nervous, lonely

What could they take? 2 pants, 2 socks, dress or trousers, gas mask, teddy or toy, night wear

- To write a report explaining what the Holocaust was and describe some events that happened.

What was the Holocaust and who was affected by it?

The **Holocaust** was the **state-sponsored mass murder** of some 6 million European Jews and millions of others by the German Nazis during World War II.

How did it feel to be a Jewish person living during the war?

persecuted

What were the concentration camps?

Camps where Jews were sent to be incarcerated because they were seen as enemies of the leader. This **prejudice** against Jews is called **antisemitism**.

What did the Jewish people do to try to protect themselves?

Hid in houses, tried to deny being Jewish.

How many people died in the holocaust? How did they die?

Many died through **infection, starvation or exhaustion**. Others were sent to death camps where they were killed in **gas chambers**. This form of mass killing is called **genocide**.

- To sequence the key events of World War II on a timeline.

1st September, 1939 Hitler's troops invaded Poland

3rd September, 1939 Britain and France declare war on Germany.

10th May, 1940 The Battle of France begins.

26th May - 4th June, 1940 Evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk begins.

10th July, 1940 The Battle of Britain began

7th September, 1940 The Blitz begins.

22nd June, 1941 Operation Barbarossa (the German invasion of

		Russia) begins 7th December, 1941 The bombing of Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. 16th and 17th May, 1943 The Dambusters Raid 6th June, 1944 D-Day: the Normandy Landings. 30th August, 1944 Operation Overlord was successful and the German troops were driven out of France. 16th December, 1944 The Battle of the Bulge (the Ardennes Offensive) begins. 7th May, 1945 Germany surrendered to the West 8th May, 1945 VE (Victory in Europe) Day. 6 and 9th August, 1945 The US dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. 2nd Sept, 1945 The official end of the war when Japan formally surrendered.												
The Royal Family and Parliament	Pupils will study an aspect or theme British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. To research in order to find	To sequence a time line for 10 British Monarchs ranging across the years 1066 to present day. There have been 61 monarchs of England and Britain spread over a period of approximately 1200 years. <u>What British monarchs do you know?</u> <table><tr><td>William I 1066 – 1087</td><td>Edward IV 1461 – 1483</td></tr><tr><td>Henry VIII 1509 – 1547</td><td>Elizabeth I 1558 – 1603</td></tr><tr><td>Charles II 1660 – 1685</td><td>Anne 1702 – 1714</td></tr><tr><td>Victoria 1837 – 1901</td><td>George V 1910 – 1936</td></tr><tr><td>George VI 1936 – 1952</td><td>Elizabeth II 1952 – now</td></tr></table>	William I 1066 – 1087	Edward IV 1461 – 1483	Henry VIII 1509 – 1547	Elizabeth I 1558 – 1603	Charles II 1660 – 1685	Anne 1702 – 1714	Victoria 1837 – 1901	George V 1910 – 1936	George VI 1936 – 1952	Elizabeth II 1952 – now	Children will know when the Victorian era was. Children will be able to order events in chronological order on a timeline. Children will know where London is located on a map.	timeline, event, chronological, order, sequence, Queen, Kings, British, monarchy, monarchs, past, period, people, society, Queen Victoria, Alfred
William I 1066 – 1087	Edward IV 1461 – 1483													
Henry VIII 1509 – 1547	Elizabeth I 1558 – 1603													
Charles II 1660 – 1685	Anne 1702 – 1714													
Victoria 1837 – 1901	George V 1910 – 1936													
George VI 1936 – 1952	Elizabeth II 1952 – now													

similarities and differences between two or more periods of history.

To know how to place features of historical events and people from the past societies and periods in a chronological framework.

Who is currently the ruler of Great Britain?

Queen Elizabeth II

Do you know any members of the current Royal family?

Prince Charles, Camilla, Princess Anne, Captain Mark Phillips, Prince Andrew, Prince Edward, Prince William, Princess Catherine, Prince George, Princess Charlotte, Prince Louis, Prince Harry, Megan Markle, Archie, Lilibet, Princess Eugene, Princess Beatrice, Lady Louise, Viscount James.

- To create a comic strip of the key events that took place in Alfred the Great's reign.

Who was Alfred the Great?

King of Wessex (871–899). He prevented England from falling to the Danes and promoted learning and literacy.

What was Alfred the Great famous for?

Defended the kingdom against Vikings.

Reorganised his army and built a series of well-defended settlements across southern England.

He also introduced wide-ranging reforms including defence measures, reform of the law and of coinage

What did Alfred do to improve education?

Alfred made good laws and believed education was important. He had books translated from Latin into English, so people could read them.

- To write a newspaper report on the death of Queen Victoria.

the Great, Queen Elizabeth, UK, United Kingdom, London, capital city, Parliament, House of Lords, House of Commons, Palace of Westminster, fire, 1834, small wooden tally sticks, destruction, stores, blaze, exploded.

What do you know about Queen Victoria? How long did she reign for?

January 22nd 1901 81 years of age Isle of Wight

63yr reign Diamond Jubilee in 1897 1900 health declined

Family called to bedside Passed away at 6:30pm Given a military funeral

Laid to rest at Frogmore Mausoleum, in Windsor, alongside her husband Albert.

- To sequence the events of the burning of Parliament.

The Exchequer was faced with the problem of disposing two cart-loads of wooden tally sticks.

Were remnants of an obsolete accounting system that had not been used since 1826.

Clerk of Works thought that the two underfloor stoves in the basement of the House of Lords would be a safe and proper place to burn them.

16 October, a couple of workmen arrived in the morning.

Mrs Wright, became puzzled by the heat of the floor, and by the smoke seeping through it.

The furnaces were put out by 5pm

Mrs Wright, no longer worried, locked up the premises.

At 6pm, Mrs Wright heard the terrified wife of a doorkeeper screaming that the House of Lords was on fire.

Flames had spread to the rest of the Palace.

Both Houses of Parliament were destroyed along with most of the other buildings on the site.

Westminster Hall was saved largely due to heroic firefighting efforts,

and a change in the direction of the wind during the night.
Other parts of the Palace to survive were the Jewel Tower, the Undercroft Chapel, the Cloisters and Chapter House of St Stephen's.

- To answer comprehensions questions on what parliament is and understand the role of it.

Where are the houses of Parliament? London

Which countries in the UK have their own mini government called assemblies? Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland

What 3 parts make up the UK Parliament? House of Lords, House of Commons, Monarch

What is the job of government? To run the country

What is the job of Parliament? To make sure that government are doing their job properly.

- To complete the Royal Family tree and answer questions on it.

Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh, Diana Princess of Wales, Charles Prince of Wales, Camilla Duchess of Cornwall, Captain Mark Phillips, Anne Princess Royal, Vice-Admiral Timothy Laurence, Prince Andrew Duke of York, Sarah Duchess of York, Prince Edward Earl of Wessex, Sophie Countess of Wessex, Prince William Duke of Cambridge, Catherine Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Harry Duke of Sussex, Meghan Duchess of Sussex, Peter Phillips, Autumn Phillips, Zara Tindall, Mike Tindall, Princess Beatrice of York, Edoardo Mapelli Mozzi,

Princess Eugenie of York, Jack Brooksbank, Lady Louise Windsor, James Viscount Severn, Prince George of Cambridge. Princess

		Charlotte of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Cambridge, Archie Harrison Mountbatten Windsor, Lilibet Diana Mountbatten Windsor, Savannah, Isla. Mia Grace, Lena Elizabeth, Lucas Philip, Sienna Elizabeth, August Philip		
--	--	---	--	--

Shang Dynasty	To know many of the early civilisations gave much to the world. To know about main events from a period of history, explaining the order of events and what happened.	To find out about the Shang Dynasty of China and explore how we know about it by creating a mind map. <u>Where is China?</u> China is in Asia. <u>What is a Dynasty?</u> This is like the Royal family where they are head of state. Only in China it is not passed on from Father to son but brother to brother or brother to nephew. Did you know the Shang Dynasty were in rule during the bronze age? is a historic period, approximately 3300 BCE to 1200 BCE, that was characterized by the use of bronze. How do you think we know about the Shang Dynasty? Bones were found with writing on them these were called Oracle bones and were shoulder blades from oxen or turtle shells. They were the first written evidence that the Shang Dynasty existed. What is an archaeologist? is the study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture. Archaeologists have found buildings, walls and objects from that period of time.	Children will know how Britain has had a major influence on the world and seas. Children will be knowledgeable of events or how events have changed today's life. Children will be able to order events on a timeline in chronological order.	civilisation, time period, events, order, Dynasty, Ming, Shang, Qing, Yuan, Tang, Song, Jin, Sui, Xia, Liao, Qin, hereditary, civilisation, advancements, Bronze Age, pre-history, Oracle bones, Archaeologists, excavated, artefacts, tombs, jade, ancestors, sacrifices, nobles,
---------------	---	--	--	---

- To order on a timeline the Shang kings and explore evidence surrounding them.

Can you remember when The Shang Dynasty were in power? around 1600BC-1046BC

How reliable do you think the facts in the history books were? not reliable as these were written centuries later.

What were oracle bones? Oracle bones were made of the shoulder blades of large animals, such as oxen, or turtle shells. They were used by kings and diviners to answer questions and tell the future.

Da Yi (Tang the Great) 2nd King Tai Ding 3rd King Wai

Bing

4th King Zhong Ren

5th King Tai Jia

6th King Wo

Ding

7th King Tai Geng

8th King Xiao Jia

9th King

Yong Ji

10th King Tai Wu

- To find out about the military general Fu Hao and his burial chamber which was discovered in 1976. To learn about Shang Royal Burials. To read facts and draw a representation of what the grave would have looked like and answer comprehension questions.

Can you remember the names of any of the Shang Kings?

How else can we learn about the rulers of the Shang Dynasty?

Many archaeological sites have been excavated containing artefacts from this era. Many objects were put in these tombs, perhaps to help the

priests, merchants,
farmers, slaves,
thatched roof,
central hearth,
millet, wheat,
barely rice, Yellow
river. fertile,
domesticated
animals, sheep,
pigs, dogs, oxen,
peasants, bronze
smiths, potters,
bone-workers,
bowyers,
astrologer,
pictographs,
radiocarbon,
Zhou Duke, Wu,
Jiang Zhia, King
Di Xin, Battle of
Muye, Shijing

person in the afterlife. These objects can tell us a lot about the Shang Dynasty. Lots of Royal tombs contained Jade and Bronze objects. People during the Shang Dynasty also offered sacrifices to their dead ancestors. This was because it was believed that they could influence the course of events.

- To find out what ordinary life was like for people during the Shang Dynasty. I can write a diary event of what life was like during the Shang Dynasty.

How do you think ordinary people lived during the Shang Dynasty?

Shang society was organised in a pyramid system with the king at the top, followed by nobles, priests, merchants, craftsmen and farmers. Below everyone were the slaves.

What were the houses like? Most houses were made from wood with rammed earth for floors and thatched roofs.

What did they do to earn a living? Some were farmers others were miners.

- To find out about the writing and calendar created during the Shang Dynasty. I can translate and write parts of a Chinese Calendar.

Do you know what Chinese writing looks like? How is it different to your writing? Chinese writing uses symbols for whole words, or part of a word, instead of an alphabet. It also runs from top to bottom instead of left to right.

Imagine writing had never been invented. How would our lives be different? What would we not be able to do? write letters, cards, our

name

Can you remember what the oracle bones were used for? Asking questions by kings to divine the future.

The Shang Dynasty also provides the first evidence of a calendar.

Do you know what an astrologer is? An astrologer is a person who uses astrology to try to tell you things about your character and your future.



Can you guess what the pictographs mean?

- To find out why the Shang Dynasty ended and create a comic strip with explanations using a story board.

When did the Shang Dynasty end?

There were 44 possible end dates for the Shang Dynasty from 1130 BC to 1018 BC.

According to radiocarbon dates from excavations the end of the Shang Dynasty was 1046 BC.

What reasons do you think there could be for why one dynasty ends and another begins? Food runs out, Natural disaster, The king has

no heir, Being conquered

Disease