



St Peter's History Medium term Plan 2020-21

Year 6



Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
Victorian Britain 1837-1901	Sinking Ships! Titanic and The Lusitania	The Battle of Britain 1940
<p>***See timeline section below for 1st activity of the topic***</p> <p>Historical context: Industrial revolution had begun (see Y5); most people still lived on land in 1837; most people farmers or spun wool or cotton to make cloth in their own homes; Queen Victoria reigned throughout this period (longest reigning monarch until Queen Elizabeth II)</p> <p>Significance of changes in society: move from a rural society to an urban society (population statistics; growth of towns; movement of people from countryside to towns); causes of population increase and movement from countryside to towns</p> <p>Significance of steam power, iron and steel: bigger, faster, more powerful machines that could run whole factories; statistics on steam power through Victorian period (e.g. 100,000 steam engines in Britain by 1870); application of steam power to railways – the growth of the railways and the increased speed of travel; importance of coal mining to produce steam; speed of iron/steel steam ships</p> <p>Consequences of increase in industry: wealth of rich people, e.g. mill owners; housing for poor people; pollution and ill-health; working conditions in factories and mines</p> <p>Significant Victorian inventions: research</p> <p>Legacy: many inventions still used today, e.g. London underground; rail network</p> <p>How do we know: e.g. surviving buildings, newspapers, written documents</p> <p>Use historical sources, e.g. books, pictures, eye-witness accounts, artefacts, buildings and visits, internet;</p>	<p>Historical context: How the ships were different to earlier ones (e.g. contrast with Viking longship); link to the invention of steam power and the use of iron (industrial revolution) & the increasing use of steam power in Victorian period; Competition between White Star Line & Cunard</p> <p>Significance: Titanic - maiden voyage of the then largest ship in the world; 2nd largest ocean liner wreck in history. Lusitania – destroyed by German U-boat in WWI; ship was carrying many innocent civilians</p> <p>Causes: research Titanic causes. Lusitania: research German point of view and discuss whether the sinking could be justified or not; look at British propaganda poster from the time</p> <p>Consequences: Titanic – improvements in maritime safety. Lusitania - effect on public opinion towards Germany around the world, especially in USA. Eventually USA entered WWI on Britain's side, in part due to sinking of Lusitania</p> <p>Legacy: e.g. Titanic film</p> <p>Memorials: research for both ships</p> <p>How do we know? E.g. newspapers at the time (bias); survivor accounts; exploration of the wrecks</p> <p>Visit to Merseyside Maritime Museum, Liverpool</p> <p>Use historical sources, e.g. books, pictures, eye-witness accounts, artefacts, buildings and visits, internet; understand the difference between primary and secondary sources of evidence.</p>	<p>Historical context: Which countries won in World War I and which were defeated; Adolf Hitler ruler of Germany from 1933; Germany invaded Poland 1939 which led to the start of World War II</p> <p>Link to English Unit on World War II: Know that some evidence is propaganda, opinion or misinformation and that this affects interpretations of history. (Applied to World War 2 generally – see 'World War 2 propaganda' Wikipedia page)</p> <p>Significance of the evacuation of Dunkirk: Defeat of France; rescued many allied soldiers from mainland Europe</p> <p>Significance: threat of German invasion of Britain in 1940 – compare with threat of invasion by Napoleon at time of Nelson (Y5) and threat of Spanish invasion with the Armada (Y5).</p> <p>Significance of the Battle of Britain: Britain was the only major country fighting Germany at the time (France was defeated; USA and Russia not in the war at that point; Germany ruled most western Europe). Hitler wanted to invade Britain but had to defeat air force first; German air force was much stronger than British; what happened in the Battle of Britain, including Churchill's speech</p> <p>Consequences of Battle of Britain: Germany did not defeat Britain in World War II; Germany concentrated on bombing London (the Blitz); Germany invaded Soviet Union which took pressure off Britain; the Allies went on to win the war, with the help of USA</p> <p>Legacy: democracy continued in Britain; Britain continued to rule itself and avoided another conquest (contrast with invasions up until and including 1066)</p>

Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
Victorian Britain 1837-1901	Sinking Ships! Titanic and The Lusitania	The Battle of Britain 1940
<p>understand the difference between primary and secondary sources of evidence.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> century, BC, AD, decade</p> <p><u>Challenge Vocabulary</u> Victorian era/period; industry</p> <p><u>Class timeline</u> ***1st activity of the topic*** Create a timeline to show the periods of history studied in KS2: Stone Age (10000BC-2500BC); Bronze Age (2500BC-800BC); Iron Age (800BC-43AD); Roman Britain (43AD-410AD); Anglo-Saxon Britain (450AD-1066AD); Early Industrial revolution (1733-1837); Victorian Britain (1837-1901); Ancient Egyptian civilisation 3100BC-332BC); Ancient Greek civilisation (800BC-146BC); Mayan civilisation (2000BC-1517AD). See example on teacher drive and stick this on the front page of the children's history books (to be referred back to in spring and summer)</p> <p>(If time is available) Create a timeline (to scale) to place the following events in order (Victorian events in red; previous topic in black): John Kay invented the flying shuttle (1733); James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny (1764); Richard Arkwright invented the spinning frame (1769); Captain Cook discovered Australia (1770); Admiral Nelson won the Battle of Trafalgar (1805); Queen Victoria became Queen (1837); Sir Robert Peel's* Factory Act (1844); Sir Robert Peel resigned as Prime Minister (1846); Crimean War begins (1854); Crimean War ends (1856); School attendance became compulsory for ages 5 to 10 (1880); Queen Victoria died (1901)</p> <p>Use ability to subtract 4 digit numbers to calculate the exact time between significant events, e.g. 2020 minus 1901 =119 (so Queen Victoria died 119 years ago)</p> <p>*Robert Peel was born in Bury</p>	<p><u>Vocabulary</u> century, BC, AD, decadw</p> <p><u>Challenge Vocabulary</u> Conflict; maritime</p> <p><u>Class timeline</u> Discuss the class timeline showing the periods of British history studied in KS2 (at the front of children's history books)</p> <p>Create a timeline (to scale) to place the following events in order (current topic events in red; previous topic in black): The Battle of Hastings took place (1066); Spanish Armada defeated (1588); John Kay invented the flying shuttle (1733); Captain Cook discovered Australia (1770); Admiral Nelson won the Battle of Trafalgar (1805); Queen Victoria became Queen (1837); Sir Robert Peel resigned as Prime Minister (1846); Queen Victoria died (1901); the Titanic sank (1912); the Lusitania sank (1915)</p> <p>Use ability to subtract 4 digit numbers to calculate the exact time between significant events, e.g. 2021 minus 1912 =109 (so the Titanic sank 109 years ago)</p>	<p>Memorials: research</p> <p>Use historical sources, e.g. books, pictures, eye-witness accounts, artefacts, buildings and visits, internet; understand the difference between primary and secondary sources of evidence.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> century, BC, AD, decade</p> <p><u>Challenge Vocabulary</u> Evacuation; invasion; democracy</p> <p><u>Class timeline</u> Discuss the class timeline showing the periods of British history studied in KS2 (at the front of children's history books)</p> <p>Create a timeline (to scale) to place the following events in order (current topic events in red; previous topic in black): The Battle of Hastings took place (1066); Spanish Armada defeated (1588); John Kay invented the flying shuttle (1733); Captain Cook discovered Australia (1770); Admiral Nelson won the Battle of Trafalgar (1805); Queen Victoria became Queen (1837); Sir Robert Peel resigned as Prime Minister (1846); Queen Victoria died (1901); the Titanic sank (1912); the Lusitania sank (1915); World War II began (1939); the Battle of Britain (1940); World War II ended (1945)</p>