

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: History	Year: Phase 3 - Year B
<p>NC/PoS: Conflicts through time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age• The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain• Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots• The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor• A local history study• A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066• The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer, The Indus Valley, Ancient Egypt, The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China• Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world• A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-130	
<p>Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can locate European countries Greece, Spain, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Poland on a map – LKS2 geography unit• Know democracy means the government is run by the people (adults vote) LKS2• Know 'invasion' means an aggressive act to try and take control (with an army)	
<p>End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the main causes of WWII, including Hitler's actions and the invasion of Poland.• Identify key leaders and understand the difference between a democracy and a dictatorship.• Describe the impact of the Blitz on cities like Liverpool and Warrington, and know how people in Widnes were affected.• Explain the role of RAF Burtonwood and remember local soldiers like Walter Senior.• Understand how people supported the war at home, including rationing, evacuation, and working in local industries.	
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>invasion, invade, causes, justification, assassination, military, political, society, allies, truce, armistice, treaty, economic, allies, dictatorship, democracy, propaganda, bias, evacuation, rationing, the war effort, nuclear bomb, surrender, humanitarian</p>	
<p>Enquiry question: What were the causes of WWI and WWII?</p>	
<p>Session 1:</p> <p>Chronological knowledge - Review prior learning and place chronology of units already learnt.</p> <p>Session 1: Why did World War II start?</p>	

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Focus: Causes of WWII including Treaty of Versailles and Hitler's rise

Activities:

- Timeline of key events
- World map – Allies vs Axis powers

Key Vocabulary: dictatorship, democracy, Nazi, Treaty of Versailles, Adolf Hitler, invasion, Axis/Allies

Key Facts:

- WWII started in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland.
- Adolf Hitler became dictator of Germany after exploiting anger over WWI.
- Britain declared war two days after the invasion of Poland.
- The Axis Powers included Germany, Italy, and Japan. The Allies included Britain, France, USSR, and later the USA.

Session 2: Who were the significant people during WWI?

Session 2: Who were the wartime leaders?

- **Focus:** Churchill, King George VI, Roosevelt, Hitler
- **Activities:**
 - Compare leadership styles
 - Explore famous speeches

Key Vocabulary: Prime Minister, monarchy, leadership, propaganda, morale, speech

Key Facts:

- **Winston Churchill** became Prime Minister in 1940 and led Britain through the war.
- **King George VI** remained in London during the Blitz to show leadership.
- Propaganda posters were used to boost morale and encourage wartime jobs.
- Hitler used propaganda to spread Nazi ideology and control Germany.
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Session 3: What was the impact of the Blitz?

- **Focus:** The Blitz in Liverpool and Warrington
- **Activities:**
 - Map bomb sites near Widnes
 - Explore local stories (e.g. blackout and shelters)

Key Vocabulary: air raid, blackout, siren, shelter, bomb, Blitz, evacuees

Key Facts:

- The **Blitz** was the sustained bombing of British cities by Germany.
- Liverpool was heavily bombed due to its docks; Widnes was nearby and affected.
- People used Anderson shelters and blacked out windows.
- Children were evacuated to safer countryside areas.

Session 4: What was RAF Burtonwood and why was it important?

- **Focus:** Role of RAF Burtonwood
- **Activities:**
 - Research the air base and American connection

Key Vocabulary: RAF, airbase, logistics, supplies, allies, military base

Key Facts:

- RAF **Burtonwood** (near Warrington) was one of the largest airbases in Europe.
- It was used by the US Air Force to maintain aircraft and equipment.
- Thousands of Widnes and Warrington residents worked there or supported operations.
- It played a key role in the success of Allied air efforts.
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Session 5: Who was Rifleman Walter Senior?

- **Focus:** Local soldier from Warrington
- **Activities:**
 - Study his biography and visit his memorial (optional)
 - Explore De Klimop school links in Netherlands

Key Vocabulary: infantry, division, liberation, Netherlands, grave, Commonwealth, remembrance

Key Facts:

- **Walter Senior** lived at 25 Mill Street, Widnes and attended Evelyn Street School.
- He died in 1944 during the liberation of Neerkant, Netherlands.
- He is buried in the Commonwealth War Cemetery in Nederweert.
- Dutch schoolchildren from De Klimop care for his grave today.
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Session 6: How did people at home help win the war?

- **Focus:** Life on the Home Front – evacuees, rationing, Dig for Victory
- **Activities:**
 - Look at ration books, posters, and gardens
 - Compare with life today

Key Vocabulary: rationing, evacuee, victory garden, utility clothing, coupons, morale, make do and mend

Key Facts:

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- Families had to use **ration books** to buy limited food and clothes.
- “**Dig for Victory**” encouraged people to grow their own food.
- Children collected scrap and knitted clothes for soldiers.
- Widnes’ industries again supported war production—especially in chemicals.
- Victoria Park has a large cenotaph commemorating WWI and WWII.

Future learning this content supports:

- Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901 KS3
- Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day KS3