

	Key Words
blackout	All windows and doors had to be covered at night to stop enemy aircraft seeing house lights.
Blitz	The sustained aerial bombing against Britain
evacuee	When someone has to leave their home because it is unsafe and live somewhere else until it is safe to return. Designed to protect people, especially children, by moving them to areas of less risk
gas mask	Issued to all civilians at the start of the war, gas masks were used to protect from gas attacks
Nazis	Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party controlled Germany between 1933 and 1945
Star of David	Jews throughout Europe were forced to wear the star of David to clearly identify themselves.
rations	Ration cards were given out and only a certain amount of food/clothes per family was allowed
swastika	An ancient symbol of a cross with arms at a right angle, used as an emblem for the Nazi Party.

	Key Skills			Key Knowledge
¢	Historical Enquiry Can construct reasoned arguments about aspects of events, peri- ods and civilizations studied. Can question source reliability with reference to the period or civi- lization and/or the provenance of a source, considering <u>why</u> differ- ent sources may give conflicting information and offering reasons for this.		• \	WW2: Links to Southampton Idy of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period be- yond 1066 that is significant in the locality Norld War 2 took place between 1939–1945
,	Historical Significance Can make judgements about historical significance against criteria. Recognises that historical significance varies over time, and by the interpretations of those ascribing that significance.		r S	Southampton was chosen as the chief supply and troop movement centre for the American army. All spare open space was used to house the soldiers. Allied troops camped on Hoglands Park and the Common.
	Historical Interpretation Understands that all history is to some extent a construct(inter- pretation) and can identify a range of reasons for this.		♦ €	Hundreds of landing craft were assembled in the city's West- ern Docks.
	Understands that interpretations can be questioned on the grounds of the range of evidence used to support them or due to the aims of the creator of the interpretation. Chronology		(South Western House became the headquarters of Combined Operations Military Movement Control. Soldiers also practised urban warfare on the city's bomb damaged streets.
•	Can accurately place civilizations/periods studied in chronological	C	Jp-to-date maps of northern France and Belgium were drawn up and printed in the Ordnance Survey office in ondon Road which was badly damaged in the blitz.	

As a Historian, here's what I will know by the end

- Why did Britain have to go to War in 1939? 1.
- How do we know what happened to Southampton during WW2? Timeline of main events of WW2 2.
- How D-Day influenced the outcome of WW2 3.
- 4.

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- Make judgements about the significance of D-Day and know that Historical Significance can vary over time I will know what life was like for Jewish people before WW2 and I will understand the chronology of the persecution of Jewish people in the build 5. up to WW2.
- 6. I will understand what it was like to be a Jewish child during the War and what Kindertransport is.
- 7. I will understand the role and significance of Bletchley Park during WW2
- I will learn about the significance of Anne Frank 8.

Stone/Bronze/Iron Age	15000-34AD						
Ancient Egypt	3100BC-395AI						
Mayans		2000BC-1500AD	Vikings invade	Great Fire	Victorians	Titanic Sank	WW2 Battle
Ancient Greece	776-146BC Romans 55BC-4	Anglo-Saxons&Scots 450AD - 1066AD	England	of London	1837-1901	1912	of Britain
	BC AD		793	1666			1940