

Year group: 5

Term: Spring 1

History
Battle Of Britain



National Curriculum: A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066: the Battle of Britain. A significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain

What I should already know:

KS1 Up, Up and Away! That events beyond living memory, such as the first aeroplane flight, can have national and global significance.

Key Knowledge and skills

Know what the circumstances were that led to the Battle of Britain. Adolf Hitler became the German Chancellor in 1933, Neville Chamberlain and the British government.

Know what the differences were between the British and German air forces. The RAF and the Luftwaffe used fighter plane, Supermarine Spitfire and Hawker Hurricane and the Dowding system.

Know how the Germans responded to their defeat in the Battle of Britain.

Name some of the actions that were taken to protect British citizens during the Blitz e.g. evacuation, bombing, gas masks, Anderson shelters & Morrison shelters.

Know how the aircrafts used in the later events of World War II e.g. Pearl Harbour and D-Day landings.

Know how the events of World War II, including the Battle of Britain, are remembered today.

Explain why it was a significant turning point in history. Consider if the war had not been won by Britain then Germany would have governed the country.

Timeline of Events

Sept 1939	In case of war, Operation Pied Piper began evacuating children to the countryside.
Sep 1939	Britain declares war on Nazi Germany after Adolph Hitler invades Poland.
July 1940	The Battle of Britain begins as the Luftwaffe launch their first attack on the British coast.
Sept 1940	The official start of the Blitz.
Oct 1940	The Battle of Britain officially ends with victory for the RAF.
June 1944	The D-Day Landings, supported by the RAF take place in occupied Normandy France.
Sept 1945	World War II ends. Although Germany surrendered in May, Japan fought on.

Key Questions

Why and when did the Battle Of Britain begin?
 Name some of the actions that were taken to protect people when the war began.
 How did the Germans respond to their defeat?
 How are the events of the World wars remembered today? Why was this a significant turning point in history?

	Vocabulary
Allies	The combined military forces of Britain, France, Russia (USSR) and, from 1941, the USA.
Luftwaffe	The German air force responsible for the Blitz and starting the Battle of Britain.
Appeasement	A policy where demands are met in order to prevent fighting between two or more countries.
Nazi	A member of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, led by Adolf Hitler.
Blackout	The covering or dimming of lights at night time during the Blitz to protect citizens and industry.
RAF The Royal Air Force.	The RAF was formed towards the end of World War I and supported military operations from the air.
Blitz	The bombing of major British cities. Blitz means 'lightning' in German.
Radar	A way to detect incoming objects and a key part of the Dowding System of defence against the Luftwaffe.
Citizens	The people who live in a particular place, such as a town or city.
Shelters	Structures used to protect British citizens from the Blitz.
Evacuation	The movement of millions of children to the countryside as part of Operation Pied Piper.



Morrison Shelter

Anderson Shelter



now > press > play



World War 2



PAST

PRESENT