



Year 6	The History of Slavery and Black Lives Matter	Key Vocabulary
<p>NC Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>changes within living memory revealing aspects of change in national life.</i> 	<p>Understand that a slave is a person who is the legal property of another person and who is forced to obey them and often work excessively hard.</p> <p>Children will know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1619, the first twenty slaves were brought into Jamestown Virginia to work in the newly established tobacco fields. This was the beginning of the transatlantic slave trade. Though it is impossible to give accurate figures, some historians have estimated that 6 to 7 million enslaved people were imported to the New World during the 18th century alone, depriving the African continent of some of its healthiest and ablest men and women. In 1640 a man named John Punch was the first slave to try to escape and was punished with slavery for life. In 1662 Virginia passed the 'Hereditary Slavery Law'. This meant that any child born to African mothers would automatically the status of their mothers i.e. Children born to slave mothers became slaves themselves. In 1663 the first recorded slave revolt took place in Virginia. In 1666 Maryland passed the 'Fugitive Slave Law'. This law allowed escaped slaves to be captured and returned to their masters. In 1676 a slave rebellion took place. African and white slaves joined together to rebel this was known as 'Bacon's Rebellion'. During this period it was forbidden for black people to carry weapons or gather in large groups. Harsh punishments were given for any slave who assaulted a white person or tried to escape. In the late 1600's rice was introduced as a crop this significantly increased the amount the amount of black slaves imported. In 1702 New York passed a law that made it illegal for slaves to testify in court. At the same time Rhode Island made it illegal for black and Indian people to walk anywhere at night without a pass. It was illegal for slaves to get married without permission from their owners. At the time Florida was owned by Spain. Florida offered freedom and land to all runaway slaves. Many slaves attempted to flee to Florida, some succeeded however many were killed in the process. It wasn't until 1808 that the United States banned the importation of slaves from Africa. Slaves were continued to be smuggled in. The Underground Railroad was a secret network of routes and safe houses used by black slaves in the United States to escape to free states and Canada. Created in the early 1800s, the Underground Railroad was at its biggest between 1850 and 1860. One statistic suggests that by 1850, 100,000 slaves had escaped by the "Railroad". British North America, where slavery was not allowed, was a popular stopping point, as its long border gave many points of access. Harriet Truman was one of the slaves to escape via the 'Underground Railroad' – she went on to help many others escape and find freedom. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected as the 16th President of America – he led the country through the Civil War which ran from 1861-1865. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slave Slavery Slave trade New world Fugitive Hereditary Illegal Testify Freedom Flee Underground railroad Harriet Truman Freedom Abraham Lincoln President Abolish Civil war Rights Transatlantic slave trade John Archer Immigrant Parliament Racial equality Elected Protest Petition Expelled



- On April 16, 1862 Lincoln abolished slavery in America however it wasn't until after the civil war had ended that this officially happened.
- Although Lincoln fought hard for the abolishment of slavery he didn't believe black people should have the same rights as white people. He opposed blacks having the right to vote, to serve on juries, to hold office and to intermarry with whites.
- Slavery also took place in Britain however was banned sooner in 1833.
- The modern world accepts that slavery is a great evil and there are many international documents that denounce it and make it illegal.

Britain – Black Lives Matter:

- Slavery also took place in Britain however was banned sooner in 1833.
- In the 1880 new black communities were formed in Liverpool and Cardiff.
- In 1913 John Archer became the first black mayor of London.
- The First World War (1914-1918) brought an influx of people to Britain from around the world.
- During the Second World War many African people arrived in Britain as wartime workers and servicemen.
- The influx of black immigrants continued throughout the 1950s and 60s – throughout this time they often struggled with racial prejudice.
- In the 1970s many Asian people were expelled from Uganda and came to settle in Britain.
- In 1876 the race relations act was passed by the government and the fight towards racial equality was further established.
- In the late 1980s the first black members of parliament were elected.
- Since the year 2000 many other acts have been passed that actively promote racial equality
- In 2013 the Black Lives Matter movement was founded in the USA - it was formed to protest against racism and the unfair treatment of Black people across the world.
- George Floyd died after he was arrested and a police officer knelt on his neck. This police officer was charged for his murder.
- The death of George Floyd in 2020 triggered the Black Lives Matter movement to become much more prominent around the world.
- Many people protested against racism and signed petitions for the government to do more to tackle racism.

<p>Possible Community Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astley Hall- Chorley- The Plague- History experience day • Visit from a medical professional- how germs spread 	<p>Previous Learning Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 1- Great Fire of London • Year 2- British Monarchy 	<p>Future Learning Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS3 	<p>Cross curricular links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North America • Biographies – Martin Luther King • PSHE 	<p>British Values:</p> <p>Rule of Law Individual liberty Mutual respect and tolerance</p>
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Year 6	Topic Title: The Anglo Saxons	Key Vocabulary
<p>NC Objectives: -Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons -The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor - a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</p>	<p>Revisit work completed in Year 4 about the Vikings and Anglo Saxons - Anglo-Saxon history tells of many Viking raids. The first Viking raid recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was around AD787. It was the start of a fierce struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings.</p> <p>Who were they and when they came to Britain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 4410AD the last of the Romans had left Britain, they had returned to Rome to defend their own country. • The British King Vortigern was left in charge after the Roman armies had left but found it very difficult to fight off the Picts (from Ireland) and Scots (from Scotland) and he was very worried that they would take over the whole of Britain. • In a bid to save the country the King asked two brothers called Hengest and Horsa from Jutland (Denmark today) to come and fight for him. They agreed, but then they decided that they wanted the land for themselves. • Hengest and Horsa led tribes to take over the land. They are known to us as the Anglo Saxons because the two biggest tribes were the Angles and the Saxons. • The other invaders were the Jutes, Franks and Frisians (now known as Germany, Holland and Denmark). • The land they settled in was 'Angle-land', or England. • Anglo-Saxon Britain was not ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They invaded as many different tribes and each took over different parts of Britain. • Britain was divided in to seven kingdoms (Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, Mercia, Kent and East Anglia). These place names came from the names and Geographic locations of the Anglo Saxons who first settled there. • Know each group of Anglo-Saxon settlers had a leader or war-chief. A strong and successful leader became 'cyning', the Anglo-Saxon word for 'king'. Each king ruled a kingdom and led a small army. <p>Anglo Saxon way of life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo Saxon villages were positioned by a water source such as a lake or a river. • Compare and contrast Roman and Anglo Saxon homes and settlements. • Everyday jobs including clearing and ploughing the ground, grinding flour to make bread and growing crops and tending to livestock. There were more specialised jobs like blacksmiths, jewellers and woodworkers. • Explore a range of Anglo Saxon artefacts discovered by Archaeologists from Sutton Hoo (Use the Claim, Support, Question model). • Know that Early Anglo Saxon religion was paganism, which means many Gods were worshipped: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Woden (chief god, in charge of battles and War) ○ Frigg (was his wife- the goddess of house and childbirth) ○ Thunor (also known as Thor was the God of Thunder) 	<p>Britain Romans Anglo Saxons Invaded Tribes Settlers Leader War chief Cyning Monarch Kingdom Bretwalda Northumbria, Wessex, Mercia, Kent, East Anglia Outlaws Law Fine Shillings Minor Crime Wergild Relatives Feuds Thane Pennies Raids Peace agreement Century</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tiw (God of War) • They held many festivals to worship these Gods including Winter Solstice. • Know that the Anglo Saxons were very superstitious people believing in good luck charms and bad omens. The dead were often buried with their possessions to take with them in the afterlife- sometimes even a pet or a servant! • Know the later Anglo Saxons converted to Christianity. A Roman Monk called Augustan converted them. He founded the Canterbury cathedral and became the first archbishop of Canterbury. Today, this cathedral is still there- it was one of the most famous and important Christian buildings in the world. <p>Crime and punishment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anglo-Saxons did not have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either executed or punished with fines. • If Anglo Saxons ran away, they became 'outlaws' (outside the law), and anyone could hunt them down - unless they hid in a church. The fine for breaking into someone's home was five shillings (25p), paid to the homeowner. For minor crimes like stealing, a nose or a hand might be cut off. • The Saxons had a system called 'weregild', which meant that if you injured someone, you had to pay for the damage. If a person killed someone, they paid money to the dead person's relatives. The idea was to stop long fights or 'blood feuds' between families by making them pay money instead. • Know the weregild payable for the murder of an Anglo-Saxon thane was 6,000 pennies. The weregild for a king was 90,000. <p>The end of the Anglo Saxon and Viking age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know after Alfred the Great, English kings gradually recaptured more and more land from the Vikings. Alfred's son Edward fought for control of the Danelaw and Alfred's grandson, Athelstan, pushed English power north as far as Scotland. • Know in 954, the Anglo-Saxons drove out Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking king of Jorvik. Later, when Eric was killed in battle, the Vikings agreed to be ruled by England's king. • Know the battle of Hasting's was the result of a struggle of several claimants (William the Conqueror, Harold Godwinson and Harald Hardrada) to the throne after the death of the childless King Edward the Confessor. Know the series of events that led to William the Conqueror being crowned king on Christmas day 1066. 	<p>King Alfred the Great Danelaw Court Rulers Obeyed Reign Danegeld Flee Empire Noblemen Government Empire Ruler Confessed Rebuilt Civil war Throne Peace Inherit</p>		
<p>Possible Community Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tatton Park- Anglo Saxons & Vikings History Experience Day • Liverpool Museum- Anglo Saxons and Vikings exhibition 	<p>Previous Learning Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 4- Anglo Saxons and Scots • Year 2 & Year 5- British Monarchy and the way it has been ruled 	<p>Future Learning Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS3 curriculum 	<p>Cross curricular links:</p>	<p>British Values: Individual Liberty Rule of the law</p>



Year 6	Topic Title: WW2	Key Vocabulary
<p>NC Objectives:</p> <p>changes within living memory revealing aspects of change in national life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the Second World War, or WW2 began on 1st September 1939. • Know after World War One ended in 1918, Germany had to give up land and was banned from having armed forces. • Know, in 1933 the German people voted for a leader named Adolf Hitler, who led a political party in Germany called the National Socialists or Nazis. Hitler promised to make his country great again and quickly began to arm Germany again and to seize land from other countries. • Know Hitler served in the Bavarian army during World War I and rose to become the leader of Nazi Germany during World War II. Under his leadership, the Nazis sought to make Germany the most powerful empire in the world and exterminate all they viewed as inferior. In pursuit of this, he ordered the extermination of over 11 million people, the majority of them Jewish, but also including Roman Catholics, Roma (gypsies), Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, the physically and mentally handicapped, and any others who did not meet Hitler's standards for "racial purity." This mass killing is known as the Holocaust. • Know World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries the "Allies" and the "Axis ". The major Allied Powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States. The major Axis Powers were Germany, Italy and Japan. • Know that Adolf Hitler, together with the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on 1 September 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany – World War II had begun. • Know millions of Germans were imprisoned and killed because they did not fit the image of the 'perfect' German. Hitler wanted to create what he thought was the "best" and strongest race. In an attempt to eliminate a "racial enemy" outside of Germany, such groups were also persecuted in the countries invaded by German forces. • Know some countries remained 'neutral' in World War 2. Such countries were Spain, Sweden and Switzerland – who chose not to join either side. • Know that children and some women were evacuated from the big cities into the countryside. • Know people carried gas masks to protect themselves against a possible gas attack. • Know people built air raid shelters in their gardens from protection from air raids. • Know all windows and doors were blacked out to make it harder for the enemy planes to spot where they lived. • Know World War II brought a lot of suffering and hardship to thousands of people: German bombers made terrifying night raids, families were broken up as men were sent to the front lines to fight, some never to return, children were sent out of the cities to stay with strangers, away from the bombing and shops were half empty of things to buy and what was available was often rationed. • Know that a law was passed so that all men aged between 18 and 41 had to register for service to help fight in the war. • Know Jobs undertaken by women during the war included: mechanics, engineers, Tank drivers, Building ships, working in factories - making bombs and aircraft parts, Air raid wardens, Driving fire engines, Plumbers, Ambulance driver, WRVS volunteers and nurses. 	<p>Europe</p> <p>Invaded</p> <p>Declared</p> <p>Armed Forces</p> <p>Voted</p> <p>Leader</p> <p>Political Party</p> <p>Socialists</p> <p>Nazis</p> <p>Adolf Hitler</p> <p>Seize</p> <p>Army</p> <p>Leadership</p> <p>Empire</p> <p>Exterminate</p> <p>Inferior</p> <p>Pursuit</p> <p>Jewish</p> <p>Racial purity</p> <p>Holocaust</p> <p>Allied</p> <p>Troops</p> <p>Imprisoned</p> <p>Race</p> <p>Forces</p> <p>Nations</p> <p>Conflict</p> <p>Naval Base</p> <p>Conflict</p> <p>Evacuated</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The girls of the land army looked after animals, ploughed the fields, dug up potatoes, harvested the crops, killed the rats, dug and hoed for 48 hours a week in the winter and 50 hours a week in the summer. The women earned £1.85 a week rising to £2.85 in 1944. Know the Home Guard were volunteers who defended the five thousand miles of Britain coastline in the event of an invasion by Germany. They were originally called the Local Defence Volunteers. Know the Home Guard was established, to protect Britain's borders while the soldiers were on the front-line fighting Know many of the men who joined the Home Guard were those who could not join the regular army because their daytime jobs were necessary to keep the country running. They included farm workers, bakers, teachers, grocers, bank staff and railway workers. Other men who joined were either too young or too old to join the regular army. Know the Home Guard defended key targets like factories, explosive stores, beaches and sea fronts. At night they patrolled fields in which the enemy gliders or paratroopers might land. No one expected them to beat well-trained German soldiers. Their job was to slow them down until the army arrived. The expected invasion by Germany never came. Instead the main role of the Home Guard was capturing German airmen whose planes had been shot down over Britain. They also guarded munitions factories and aerodromes and checked people's identity cards. Know the heavy and frequent bombing attacks on London and other cities was known as the 'Blitz'. Night after night, from September 1940 until May 1941, German bombers attacked British cities, ports and industrial areas. London was bombed every day and night, bar one, for 11 weeks. One third of London was destroyed. Know the Germans surrendered on 8 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Britain to free France from Nazi rule. One year later, Allied armies invaded Germany, forcing the Germans to surrender. After nuclear attacks on Japan's major cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan also surrendered to Allied forces in August the same year. World War 2 had ended. Know around 64 million people died in World War 2, that is more than the <i>entire</i> population of the United Kingdom. Know that at the start of the Second World War Neville Chamberlain was Prime Minister, in May 1940, Chamberlain resigned, and Winston Churchill then became Prime Minister. Know as the war was ending, and it became clear that the Germans would not win, Hitler retreated to a bunker with his mistress, Eva Braun. He arranged for their marriage and then it is believed that Eva poisoned herself while Hitler killed himself with a pistol shot on April 30, 1945. 	<p>Gas masks Gas attack Air raid shelters Air raids Front line Bombings Rationed Law War effort Government Armed Forces Air defence Land Army Enemy lines Home Guard Paratroopers Identity cards Bombings/ Bombers Blitz Air raid sirens Airforce Surrendered Nuclear Allied forces Prime Minister Winston Churchill</p>		
<p>Possible Community Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tatton Park WW2 History Experience Day Historical Society 	<p>Previous Learning Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4, Year 5- British History 	<p>Future Learning Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local History study- Skelmersdale and WW2 	<p>Cross curricular links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geography – The UK 	<p>British Values: Rule of Law/ Democracy</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First hand source- School visit from someone who experienced life during war time		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• KS3 learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DT- air raid shelters• English- WW2 poetry/ historical text	
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