



	YEAR 5/6	BLOCK 2			
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	Aims, Attainment Targets and Guidance HA2: World War I		Suggested teaching sequence		
Phase 1	 know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world understand historical concepts such as cause and consequence construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 a significant turning point in British history, for example, the Battle of Britain 		Understand what chronology is: know BC/BCE and AD/CE → place studied periods chronologically on a timeline →consider the cause of the WW1 → learn about the central powers (The triple alliance) and triple entente (The allied powers) → Investigate the home front and the Western front → Use historical sources to investigate the end of WWI → study the treaty of Versailles → consider what Remembrance is		
phase 2	to create sketch books to record the review and revisit ideas to improve their mastery of art and drawing, painting and sculpture with pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] about great artists, architects and desired Raise questions about issues which investigate some answers to be four linvestigate and reflect on a range of hardship and death Investigate stories about God's relation, for some people, this helps the	design techniques, including harange of materials [for example, esigners in history. cause people to wonder and had in religious writings and teachings freligious responses to suffering, tionship with people and suggest	Study a range of art form WW1 →Study Paul Nash and consider why an artist would be commissioned → consider the art as historical evidence and what it tells us → create a remembrance piece of art → link this to the remembering those who have died → discuss what happens when we die → understand how the death of a person is marked and commemorated in different religions and communities → express own ideas, and understand ideas of others, about what happens when a person dies →understand that it is important to express the emotions that you feel		
Phase 3	used rigorously to make historical cl contrasting arguments and interpre constructed gain historical perspective by placing	al enquiry, including how evidence is laims, and discern how and why tations of the past have been g their growing knowledge into ne connections between national and tary and political. Inds over time and develop the tish history that extends pupils'	Consider the start of WWII through historical sources → investigate Churchill and key moments in the war → Investigate three key events from early in the war: Operation Dynamo, The Battle of Britain, and the Blitz →what the Blitz was, and which areas were most likely to be affected → Using a range of sources, look at how the Dunkirk evacuation is remembered → experiences of Jewish children: Anne Frank & the Holocaust		
	HA3: World War II / GA2: Where in the World did WWII take place?				
Phase 4	 understand historical concepts such construct informed responses that i organisation of relevant historical in a study of an aspect or theme in Brichronological knowledge beyond 10 a significant turning point in British develop contextual knowledge of the places – both terrestrial and marine locate the world's countries, using rithe location of Russia) use maps, atlases, globes and digital countries and describe features study 	nvolve thoughtful selection and iformation tish history that extends pupils' 166 history, for example, VE Day le location of globally significant maps to focus on Europe (including	Consider the home front: how war affected people's everyday lives →study how WWII would have been for children: evacuation/rationing → research VE day. Given the timeline and key events create an annotated map showing key events and dates: timeline of WWII events → mapping of countries →arrows of movement → names of battles with places including the seas.		





	REA2: What is a Church?	
Phase 5	 Explore the symbolic use of a wide range of objects, sounds, visual images, actions and gestures and make suggestions as to the intended meaning they might have for believers Find out about the activities of a local religious community and make links with key religious teaching Engage with a variety of people about their beliefs and values and ask questions about the way commitment affects their lives 	Consider religion during the World Wars \rightarrow Where did people go for comfort/support \rightarrow research army chaplains \rightarrow identify ways in which churches serve their communities \rightarrow consider what is written in the Bible about the foundation of the Christian church \rightarrow consider how churches help Christians worship \rightarrow consider ways in which local churches form part of a global community.
	REA3: Christmas	
Phase 6	 Explore the life of key religious figures and make links with teachings and practices of special significance to followers Investigate some features of key religious festivals and celebrations and identify similarities and difference Explore the meaning of stories drawn from religious sources and reflect on the significance of key words, phrases or expressions 	Recall the Christmas Story on a storyboard and raise questions regarding key parts of the story → Interpret a piece of modern art →look at the impact of the different versions of The Christmas Story → Make a Christingle and explain the symbolism now→study a Russian Christmas story