

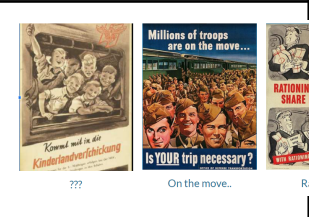
Year 5 History Knowledge Goals Spring

	Archaic Period (800 - 400BCE) - Started because of the emergence of the Greek Alphabet. - Ended with the government structure of democracy and the Persian Wars. Classical Period (480- 323 BCE) - Started because of democracy. - Ended when Alexander the Great (He was in charge of the Greek Empire- he was very impressive and never lost a battle) died. Hellenistic Period (323- 146 BCE) - Ended when Rome conquered Greece and made Greece a Roman province.
	- Democracy means '<i>rule of the people</i>' - Democracy was founded by the Ancient Greeks - Democracy helped normal citizens to vote for how they wanted their country or city run - Only free men over 20 could vote in Ancient Greece therefore slaves could not vote, neither could woman
	- Religion was a huge part of Greek life. - Greeks believed in many Gods and Goddesses and believed they controlled every aspect of their lives. - It was important to please the gods; happy gods helped you, but unhappy gods punished you. - There were many different great Gods including Zeus (God of War), Hera (Queen of the Gods- God of woman).
	- Took place in Athens 776 BC - Only men were able to participate. - Understand that there were 3 main reasons for the games - Religious - Sporting - Social entertainment - Originally a religious festival to honour the God Zeus
	- Sparta was ruled by two kings whereas Sparta was governed by the people (democracy) - Men in Sparta had to complete military training from 7 years old - Women in Sparta were of higher status, they were able to eat the same as men. - Sparta was a city in the mountains whereas Athens had a coastal location.

Year 5 History Knowledge Goals Summer

	• First world war began on <i>July 28th 1914</i> and ended on <i>11th November 1918</i>. • Germany did not have powers in Africa so did not feel as powerful as France and the UK. • Gavrilo Princip assassinated Franz Ferdinand. • Allies (Triple Entente)- Great Britain, France, Russia, US and Italy joined later • Central Powers (Triple Alliance)- Germany ,Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire.
	• Women took on a range of roles as jobs to help in the war effort. • Food habits had to change to rely on more home grown food. • Food was scarce so rationing was introduced. • People worked for long hours and for little pay.
	• Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia with Germany's support. • Germany's prior history with France and Russia, led them to announce an attack on them. • Hitler became very powerful and the leader of Germany's war efforts.
	• The battle of the Somme took place at the River Somme in France. • 'Going over the top' was a phrase used to explain running out the trenches towards the enemy. • It was cold, dirty, and boggy in the trenches. • People wrote letters to their loved ones to let them know they were still alive.

Year 6 History Knowledge Goals Autumn

	The timeline between WW1 and WW2: treaty of Versailles (ToV), Rise of Hitler, Beginning of the War, UK declaration Understand the different positions the governments were in and why they made these decisions: The UK role: were part of the ToV- included reparations, dismantling the navy and army and their colonial empire; sanctions on Germany were harsh and led to depression, mass unemployment and poverty; UK were in a pact with Poland so declared war when they were invaded. The German role: agreed to sign the Treaty of Versailles to make peace- most people unhappy with this; Hitler took advantage of the poverty that followed and promised better; he rose to power and began retaliating- threatening the rest of Europe The French role: put extra reparations into the ToV- leading to poverty The Italian role: In the 1930s, Italy invaded Abyssinia beginning territorial expansion; they signed a pact with Germany in 1936 The Russian role: in 1939, Russia entered a pact with Germany and encouraged the invasion of Poland; eventually, Russia moved to allies
	Reserved Occupations: Some jobs are 'Reserved Occupations' Dock workers, Miners , Farmers, Scientists, Railway workers Utility workers (Gas, Electricity, Water). These jobs are essential for the war effort, so people who do these jobs do not have to fight. Volunteers: men who chose to join the armed forces after leaving school; September 1939, When war is declared, some men volunteer to join the armed forces. The number of servicemen rises to 875,000 but this is a lot less than other countries that use conscription; Conscription: compulsory enrollment into the armed forces (usually a criteria such as age and/or ability); 1941 Single women aged between 20 and 30 are also conscripted. Women do not take part in the fighting but are required to take up work in reserved occupations - especially factories and farming – the men doing these jobs can then be drafted into the services; During WWII, Conscientious Objectors: Men who feel unable to fight in the war for moral or religious reasons; 60,000 men apply for Conscientious Objector Status. The panel disagrees with 18,000 cases; Conscientious Objector Panels can: -Agree with the objector – they don't have to join up. -Agree but make the person support the war effort in other ways. - Disagree and make them join up! Home Front: Primarily concerns the activities of a nation's civilians when at war. During the Second World War as British men and women signed up to serve in the Armed Forces the civilian population found they also had an important role to play in the protection of their homeland from the Nazi threat e.g. air raid wardens, fire fighters, mechanics, engineers
	Propaganda: Information, especially of a bias or misleading nature, used to promote or publicise a particular point of view.



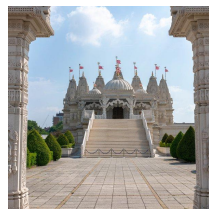
	During WWII women worked in factories producing munitions, building ships, aeroplanes, in the auxiliary services as air-raid wardens, fire officers and evacuation officers, as drivers of fire engines, trains and trams, as conductors and as nurses. Nazi views on the role of the family Hitler promoted the importance of a stable, traditional family. Men were to be in charge and protect their family. Women were to serve and nurture their family. Hitler said this was “the natural order”. Hitler wanted to use families to increase the size of the population and to ensure it was pure <u>Aryan</u>. Nazi views on the role of women In public, Hitler said women were “equal but different from men”, but he actually thought women were inferior. He believed women’s lives should revolve around the three 'Ks': Kinder, Küche, Kirche (Children, Kitchen, Church). The Nazis expected women to stay at home, look after the family and produce children in order to
	Historical Enquiry - To understand the term rationing and why it was important during war time - To gather information from sources - To begin to understand the changes for people living in Britain during war time - To form own opinions on the effectiveness of strategies used during war time

Year 6 History: Local History

	St Mary's Church (left) was built in the 13th century but the manor house linked to the church is mentioned as far back as 830AD The Old Vinyl Factory does not exist any more due to vinyl not being used. It was owned by EMI records- big British company. The Beck Theatre is a new addition to Hayes, built in 1977. Barra Hall park came into existence in 1923 between the two World Wars. WW1 army cavalry were stationed here.
	Hayes and Harlington Station opened in 1864 on the Great Western Railway. The Elizabeth Line opened in May 2022 which is a direct line to Paddington and Reading. The Grand Union Canal was built with the intention of being able to travel from West London to Birmingham. International airport Heathrow Airport was officially opened by the Queen in 1946 in Hayes. Terminal 4 opened in 1986 and Terminal 5 opened in 2008. Impact of Heathrow airport: increase in population in Hayes due to people moving to Hayes to work at the airport. Increased pollution in the area due to the number of flights from the airport. There has been a positive impact on the economy; more people work and live in and around Hayes meaning more money is spent in the area.



Savoy theatre opened in 1939 but is now a Bingo Hall. However, designs from 1939 on the building can still be seen.
Wood End House for ladies became an asylum. This building is now demolished and the botanic gardens in its place.
Beck Theatre opening in 1977 shows how much Hayes residents like entertainment!
A protest to protect the county park could have stopped Lake Farm being built!



Hayes has one of the oldest churches: St Mary's church. Other places of worship tended to be in London cities first like the Neasden temple (left)
Ruislip synagogue opened in 1946 with founders including those who returned from the war.
Inclusion of more religions and cultures in Hayes has led to wider choice of cuisine and different shops such as Polish food stores etc.
Social activities in Hayes include classes teaching adults how to speak English due to families from abroad joining us.
Hayes values cultural diversity but is aware that not everyone feels the same.



The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from **discrimination** in the workplace and in wider **society**.
Hillingdon Borough has a 4 year Public Sector **Equality** Duty in place with a plan to ensure equality improves in its **communities**.
Some of these acts include: reaching out to people of different cultures who are under represented in groups such as mother and baby; setting up women's groups in areas to ensure they are represented in decision making; setting up community groups for people with special educational needs so that they can access sport, live more independently and access clubs and activities; the library has set up a pride reading group for anyone to attend that look at LGBTQ+ literature and authors.
Hillingdon has a rigorous Prevent strategy that aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.



Being a Handy Historian

We Work for Excellent Performance- Always