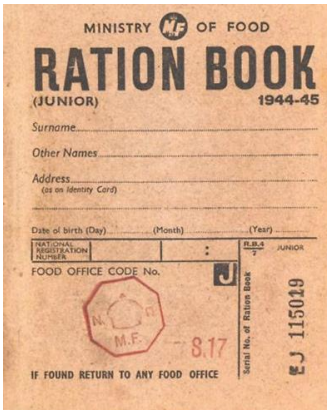


# HISTORY SUMMER 2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



Summer 2 Year 5

# World War 2 1939-1945

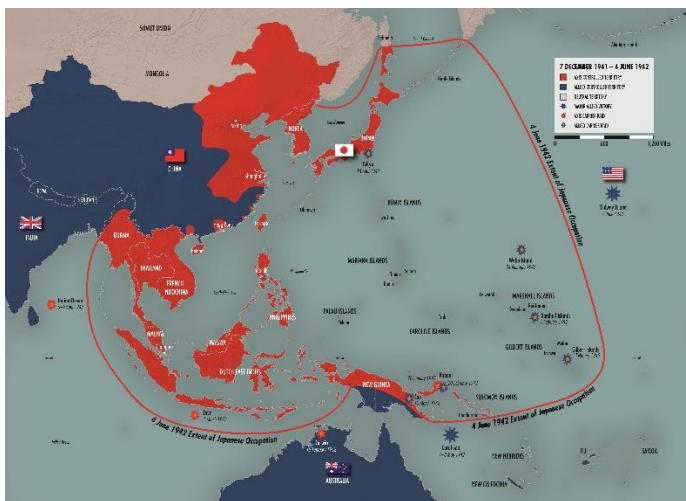


## Rationing

Rationing in WWII UK was like a fair sharing system. People could only buy limited amounts of food and other things so everyone got what they needed, especially during shortages caused by the war.

## How Technological advances helped the allies to victory

Technological advances played a crucial role in the Allies' victory in WWII. Radar allowed for early detection of enemy aircraft. Code-breaking machines, like the Enigma, deciphered encrypted messages. The development of the atomic bomb ultimately forced Japan's surrender. These innovations significantly shifted the balance of power in the Allies' favour.



## The Pacific Theatre

The Pacific Theatre of WWII was a vast conflict between Allied powers, led by the United States, and the Axis, primarily Japan. Battles raged across islands and seas, leading to Japan's eventual surrender after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



## How did WW2 end?

- Germany surrendered after losing the Battle of Berlin to the USSR in which Hitler committed suicide.
- After the D-day invasion the allies were advancing on Germany on the western and eastern fronts.
- Atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 forced the Japanese to surrender 6 days later.

## The Normandy Invasion

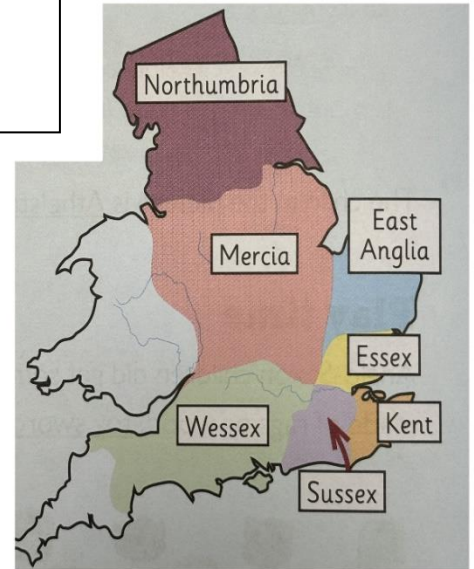
The Normandy invasion was the largest seaborne invasion in history. The allied forces landed on Normandy beaches on June 6, 1944. This marked the beginning of the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi occupation.



Year 6- Summer 2  
**The Roman Empire**

**Anglo Saxon Kingdoms**

By 660AD, Anglo-Saxons had established dominance over much of Britain, while Celts and Britons retained control over Wales. The Anglo-Saxon territories were organized into seven main kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex, and Kent. Among these, Mercia emerged as the most powerful kingdom.



**Anglo Saxon Women**

In Anglo-Saxon society, women held pivotal roles in domestic management, overseeing tasks like meal preparation, brewing, food preservation, and maintaining cleanliness. They were also central to textile production, spinning wool, weaving cloth, and sewing garments. Additionally, women provided crucial childcare and family support, nurturing infants and strengthening community ties.

**Anglo Saxon Children**

In Anglo-Saxon society, children's education emphasized practical skills like farming and household tasks, passed down from parents. Cultural knowledge was transmitted through oral traditions, including storytelling, shaping their identities. Despite chores, children engaged in games, storytelling, and music, fostering physical abilities and social bonds. Early involvement in family and community activities instilled essential skills and responsibilities, ensuring their integration into society.



**The Golden Age of the Anglo Saxons**

During the Anglo-Saxon era, a cultural renaissance unfolded, marked by the flourishing of literature, art, and scholarship. Political stability was achieved through the consolidation of kingdoms under Alfred's leadership, fostering peace. Alfred also initiated educational reform, promoting literacy and translating texts into Old English. Military successes against Viking invasions led to treaties and security. Technological advancements, including in agriculture and shipbuilding, bolstered prosperity. Christianity expanded, with monasteries established, and legal and administrative reforms were developed.



# The Tudors



## Who was Elizabeth I?

Elizabeth I reigned as Queen of England and Ireland from 1558-1603. Her reign is often referred to as the Elizabethan Era, a period marked by flourishing art, literature, and exploration, including the voyages of explorers like Sir Francis Drake. Elizabeth I's reign saw the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, a naval victory that solidified England's status as a maritime power and thwarted Spain's attempts to invade and conquer England.

## The Spanish Armada

The Spanish Armada was a large fleet assembled by Spain in 1588, intended to invade England and overthrow Queen Elizabeth I.

The Spanish Armada failed due to adverse weather conditions, including storms, which damaged many of the Spanish ships.

Strategic errors in the planning and execution of the invasion, including overly complex command structures and inadequate communication, hindered the effectiveness of the Spanish fleet.



## Elizabeth I, Hero or Villain?

### For Elizabeth I as an English hero:

**Defeat of the Spanish Armada:** Her leadership during the crisis saved England from invasion.

**Promotion of arts and culture:** Her patronage fostered a flourishing of English culture.

**Establishment of religious stability:** Her moderate policies restored stability after religious conflict.



### Against Elizabeth I as an English hero:

**Persecution of Catholics:** Her reign saw the persecution and execution of Catholics.

**Questionable foreign policy decisions:** Involvement in conflicts raised concerns about her judgment.

**Uncertain succession:** Her refusal to secure a clear succession led to political instability.



# The Transatlantic Slave Trade



## How were slaves controlled?

Slavery in America was upheld through a brutal regime of physical violence, overseen by plantation owners and overseers who employed whippings, beatings, and other forms of punishment to maintain control. Strict regulations governed every aspect of enslaved individuals' lives, from work hours to behaviour, enforced through constant surveillance and monitoring by overseers and slave patrols. The fear of family separation, whether through sales or forced relocation, loomed large, discouraging resistance and perpetuating compliance within enslaved communities.

## Slave Resistance

Slave resistance took various forms, including acts of sabotage, feigning illness, and slowing down work pace, all aimed at undermining the plantation system. Some enslaved individuals escaped bondage by fleeing to maroon communities, remote areas, or free states, seeking refuge and autonomy from enslavers.



## The Slavery Abolition Act 1833

(3 & 4 Will 4 c. 73)

10. *An Act for the Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies*  
(28th August 1833)

## When and how was Slavery Abolished?

Laws, such as the British Slave Trade Act of 1807 and the United States' abolition of the international slave trade in 1808, aimed to prohibit the transportation of enslaved individuals across the Atlantic.



## The Legacies of Slavery and Civil rights movement

The legacy of slavery in America endures through persistent racial inequalities, intergenerational trauma, and ongoing debates about reparations. Despite strides made by the Civil Rights Movement, systemic racism persists, reflecting slavery's enduring impact on American society and the resilience of African American culture amid historical injustices.