History Core Curriculum Year 6							
Unit	Why is Anthony considered a great Victorian?	What was life like in Baghdad during the Golden Age of Islam?	Why was winning the Battle of Britain in 1940 so important?				
Previous Learning	 About people locally and nationally who are remembered and commemorated for significant things they did in the past. (WW1 week) About important inventions and discoveries that occurred in the past. What an empire is and what trade involves. (Y5) Considered some of the positive and negative effects of the Romans on Britain when it was part of the Roman Empire. (Y3) 	 About life in Anglo Saxon England around 900 AD The achievements of empires and civilisations such as the Roman Empire, British Empire and Ancient Greece 	 The most common reasons why tribes, kingdoms, nations and empires invade the territory of other people About some very significant battles fought by England and Britain such as Trafalgar, Waterloo and Hastings About some of the events of the First World War and how life in Britain changed during the conflict 				
Substantive Knowledge	 When the Victorian era was in British History What the industrial revolution was How a steam engine works Why the steam engine was the most important innovation of the industrial revolution Some of the important ways that the Industrial Revolution changed the lives of Victorians Why Britain was called the 'workshop of the world' in Victorian times What the British Empire was and what it meant for a place to be a British colony in Victorian times. The modern-day countries that once formed part of the British Empire. What trade involves and that Britain imported raw material from its colonies and exported manufactured goods to them Why this trading arrangement made 	 Where the modern country of Iraq and city of Baghdad is located. What Abu Jafar al Mansur's 'city of peace' in Iraq might have looked like in AD 766. Why Baghdad had become the most important trading centre in the world by AD 900. The purpose and importance of Bayt al – Hikmah in central Baghdad in AD 900. The areas of the world known and unknown to the people of Baghdad in the tenth century. The importance of inventors, designers and engineers working in Baghdad during the Golden Age of Islam. Why the period around AD 900 is referred to as 'The Golden Age of Islam'. Why Baghdad was the first city in the world to have one million inhabitants. How Anglo Saxon life in Britain in the tenth century compared with life in Baghdad. 	 Why Britain was at war with Nazi Germany 1939-45. Why Britain faced the threat of invasion in 1940. Why Nazi Germany needed to defeat the RAF before beginning an invasion. What occurred during the Battle of Britain. Why Britain won the Battle of Britain. The significance of this victory for Britain. 				

 Why mine Victo The l so m The s 'Con Child collie Wha time Why 	n very wealthy and powerful. so many young children worked in s, factories, mills and foundries in rian times. ving and working conditions that any children endured ignificance of the 1842 report lition and Treatment of the ren Employed in the mines and ries of the United Kingdom : a social reformer was in Victorian Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Seventh of Shaftesbury, is remembered as a
	social reformer and Victorian.

Disciplinary knowledge	 Identify and describe when the Victorian era was in British History. Explain what the Industrial Revolution was. Describe and explain what a steam engine is and how it works. Understand why the steam engine was the most important innovation of the Industrial Revolution. Reach a judgement about some of the importance ways that the industrial Revolution changed the lives of the Victorians. Explain why Britain was called the 'workshop of the world' in Victorian times. Understand what the British Empire was and reach a judgment regarding what it meant for a place to be a British colony in Victorian times. Identify and locate the modern day countries that once formed part of the British Empire. Explain what trade involves and how Britain imported raw materials form its colonies and exported manufactured goods to them. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of this trading arrangement for both Britain and its colonies. Describe and explain why so 	 Interpret original written historic sources to draw a representation of what Abu Jafar al Mansur's 'city of peace' might have looked like in AD 766 – making a judgement, justifying their views and evaluating the accuracy of their conclusions; Evaluate a range of historical sources and explain why Baghdad had become one of the most import trading centres in the world by AD 900; Analyse a number of historic sources to make and justify a judgement as to the function of the Bayt al – Hikmah in central Baghdad at the height of the Golden Age of Islam; Identify and describe those areas of the modern world that were known to the people of Baghdad in AD 900 and reach a judgement to explain why they think they knew little about lands beyond Asia, North Africa and Europe; Describe, explain and evaluate the impact of the Golden Age of Islam such as Al-Jazari and reach a judgement regarding the impact they have had on modern life; Describe the events which occurred in Britain on August 1st AD 937, compare and contrast them with life in Baghdad, explain why they were of such great significance in the history of Britain and evaluate their importance. 	 Evaluate a range of primary and secondary sources to explain why Britain faced the risk of an invasion in June 1940 and reach a judgment about how serious that threat was; Interpret numerical and written evidence to explain and justify why Hitler needed to defeat the British Royal Air Force before launching an invasion of Britain in 1940; Identify, describe, explain and evaluate the relative importance of the factors that contributed to Britain winning the Battle of Britain in 1940 and make a judgment as to which of these they feel were most significant; Describe and explain the reasons why King John signed the Magna Carta in 1215, and evaluate and reach a judgment about why, like the Battle of Britain, it can be considered an important turning point in British history.
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Key Vocab	Rural- Domestic system				
		Islam	a major religion founded by	Fuhrer	A dictatorial leader with
	 Urban- Factory System 		Muhammad the prophet of		absolute power.
			Allah and taught by the	Prime	A leader of an elected
	Economy Migration		Koran.	Minister	government.
		Muslim	a follower of the religion of	Reich	The territory controlled
	 Industrial Innovation Revolution 		Islam.		by Nazi Germany 1933-
		Sultan	a ruler of a Muslim country.		1945.
		Metropolis	a huge built up area with the	Allies	Countries agreeing to
	Empire Technological		power to control an entire		support each other in
			country or region of the		times of war.
			world.	RADAR	A system for detecting
	• Colony Power	Philosopher	someone who asks questions		moving objects such as
	Trada Caralita		and attempts to make sense	_	aircraft.
	• Trade- Smelting		of the world in a non-	Evacuation	Moving people away
		_	religious way.		from places of danger.
	 Energy- Manufacture 	Engineer	someone who invents,	Combat	Fighting between armed
			designs, builds and tests		forces.
	Child Exploitation		machines.	Blitzkrieg	A sudden powerful
	Labour	Scholar	an intelligent, well educated		attack to achieve a quick
			person who has great	•	victory.
	Christian Reformer		knowledge about a particular		
			subject.		
	Society Invention	Caliph	a Muslim civil and religious		
			ruler, regarded as the		
	Parliament Member of Parliament		successor of Muhammad.		
		Contemporaneous	happening in or belonging to		
			the same period of time.		
		Merchant	a person who buys and sells		
		•	goods		