

# History

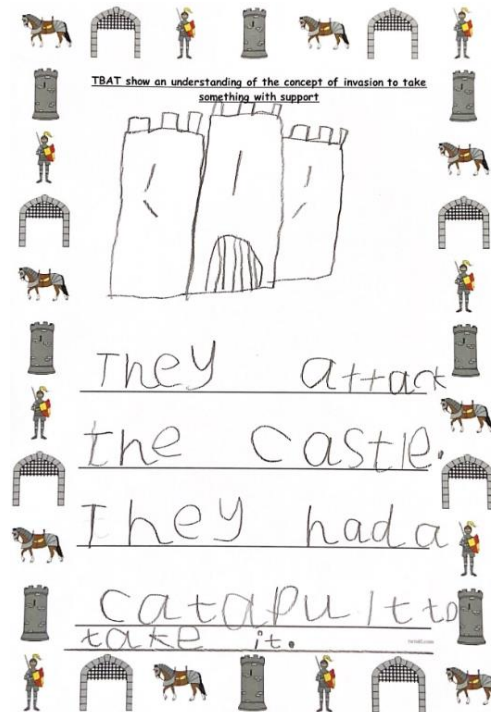


## Curriculum Progression

### Strand: to be able to communicate historically

## Foundation stage:

*Children can show an understanding of invasion happening to take something.*



## Key Vocabulary

take, attack, catapult

Y1:

*Children can show an understanding of invasion happening to keep something.*

TBAT show an understanding of the concept of invasion to gain control with support


British fisherman entered seas near Iceland to catch lots of fish. Iceland put a border around their country. Britain ignored Iceland and kept fishing. The coastguard cut British fisherman's nets. The Royal Navy protected the fisherman.

Key Vocabulary  
*border, entry*

y2:

Children can show an understanding of the concept of invasion to unite territories under religion with support.

TBAT show an understanding of the concept of invasion to unite territories under religion with support




130 huge war ships charged towards England ready to fight. Thankfully as the Spanish ships advanced they were attacked early. Ultimately the English brutally attacked Spain in retaliation. The outcome was that England remained protestant and became powerful.

The renowned Spanish armada was sent to invade England in 1588 by King Philip the 2nd of Spain. There are many reasons for Spain to attack England. One reason for attacking England was a difference in religion. The English were happily protestant however the Spanish were Catholic. This really led to the famous skirmish between Spain and England.

Key Vocabulary  
charge, advance, skirmish

### Y3:

Children can apply the concept of invasion to expanding a group of people's wealth with some independence.




TBAT apply the concept of invasion to expanding a group of people's wealth with some independence

In AD 700 the Vikings lived in Scandinavia which was made up of Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The food in the UK was often more reliable. In Scandinavia it was difficult to grow crops and unless you were the oldest boy in the family you didn't get any of your dad's farm land. They travelled in Viking's carved long boats and used the stars and the sun to navigate.

One of the places that the Vikings invaded was the Monks' Island where monks kept their gold, treasure and money. After the Vikings left for America to trade their stolen items for silk. In the first raid in AD 793 they landed on the coast of Lindisfarne.


Historians learn about the past by looking at the evidence from the event and in the museum there is evidence that a battle of Lindisfarne took place. It is the story that Alcuin wrote in AD 793 to the King. The Vikings trampled on the bodies of saints. That tells the historians the Vikings were hostile in Lindisfarne. After the Vikings attacked there they brought their gold, treasure home and historians have found the Anglo-Saxon



TBAT apply the concept of invasion to expanding a group of people's wealth with some independence

metals on Vikings' gloves.

In AD 866 some Vikings decided to settle into Britain in York but the Vikings named it Jorvik. They stayed to get more grain and other goods. In AD 886 King Alfred defeated the Vikings but he let them stay in a place called the Daneland.



Key Vocabulary  
seizure, landing, raid



## Y4:

Children can identify defensive strategy when surviving an invasion with increasing independence.

**TBAT identify defensive strategy when surviving an invasion with increasing independence**

What are the advantages and disadvantages of hillforts during an invasion?

Advantages

As far back as Stone Age humans had to defend by weapons against predators. By the Neolithic Era, humans started farming and getting food by the grain getting better by bushes. Everybody started to settle by the late era of the Stone Age (Neolithic era) and farming started to become more widespread.

What are hillforts and why might they have been built?

During the Iron Age, humans lived in small groups and hillforts became more popular and they were used for defense. A hillfort was surrounded by really sharp pointy wooden spikes and they were also surrounded by ditches. On top of the hillforts were houses built out of wood and straw with a thatched roof. DK said, "People suddenly needed to defend against attacks." This suggests if someone was attacking you had to fight back. Also traders came back from Dagestan, to trade goods at hillforts.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of Hillforts?

If enemies were invading the people would have

**TBAT identify defensive strategy when surviving an invasion with increasing independence**

a good point of view and the enemies would have been hard to get up. So that they can get prepared and fight longer (A way of defending). English Heritage suggested that the hillforts weren't peaceful up there. Because there was 20,000 pebbles up there.

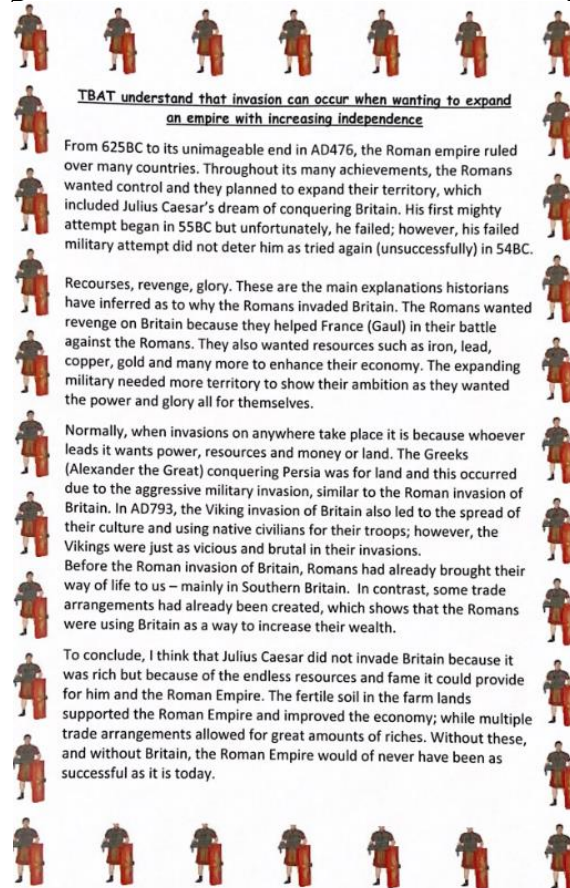
How has the design of hillforts had an impact on other defensive strategies against invasion?

As history England discovers, castles were just like hillforts because they had tall walls just like hillforts and a good look out. Also hillforts did but did not have tall walls on the back. Some suggest castles were built on the hills that hillforts were built on.

Key Vocabulary  
defend, settle, surround

Y5:

*Children can understand that invasion can occur when wanting to expand an empire with increasing independence.*



TBAT understand that invasion can occur when wanting to expand an empire with increasing independence

From 625BC to its unimageable end in AD476, the Roman empire ruled over many countries. Throughout its many achievements, the Romans wanted control and they planned to expand their territory, which included Julius Caesar's dream of conquering Britain. His first mighty attempt began in 55BC but unfortunately, he failed; however, his failed military attempt did not deter him as tried again (unsuccessfully) in 54BC.

Recourses, revenge, glory. These are the main explanations historians have inferred as to why the Romans invaded Britain. The Romans wanted revenge on Britain because they helped France (Gaul) in their battle against the Romans. They also wanted resources such as iron, lead, copper, gold and many more to enhance their economy. The expanding military needed more territory to show their ambition as they wanted the power and glory all for themselves.

Normally, when invasions on anywhere take place it is because whoever leads it wants power, resources and money or land. The Greeks (Alexander the Great) conquering Persia was for land and this occurred due to the aggressive military invasion, similar to the Roman invasion of Britain. In AD793, the Viking invasion of Britain also led to the spread of their culture and using native civilians for their troops; however, the Vikings were just as vicious and brutal in their invasions.

Before the Roman invasion of Britain, Romans had already brought their way of life to us – mainly in Southern Britain. In contrast, some trade arrangements had already been created, which shows that the Romans were using Britain as a way to increase their wealth.

To conclude, I think that Julius Caesar did not invade Britain because it was rich but because of the endless resources and fame it could provide for him and the Roman Empire. The fertile soil in the farm lands supported the Roman Empire and improved the economy; while multiple trade arrangements allowed for great amounts of riches. Without these, and without Britain, the Roman Empire would of never have been as successful as it is today.

Key Vocabulary  
conquering, territory, military

y6:

*Children can identify the main causes for invasion to gain power and territory independently.*

**TBAT identify the importance of alliance, tactical and logistical planning in invasion when invading another territory independently.**

**The End of the First World War**  
At 11 o'clock on 11th November 1918 (11:00, 11.11.18) the First World War - The Great War - was declared officially over. This was a day when Germany signed a contract called an armistice (agreement for peace). Some of the main reasons Germany surrendered was because they were in debt and the soldiers didn't want to fight anymore. The opposite side to Germany were called the allies, which consisted of Britain, France, Japan, Belgium, Russia and Serbia.

**The Treaty of Versailles**  
On 28<sup>th</sup> June 1919, leaders from 32 countries, who were on the allies side - not including Germany - met up in Versailles: a town in France. The treaty meant a peace agreement. They wished that there would be no more wars and forced Germany to have life-changing consequences: they were only allowed an army of 100,000 soldiers; they were not allowed an air force; this country was only allowed 6 battleships; they had to admit it was their fault; and had to pay 6.6 billion pounds to repair the damage - this bill was called a reparation; and they also took a lot of land from them.

**Germany After the Great War**  
The source of evidence (the map) shows how much of Germany's territory was occupied - 13%. As a result of this the population decreased by 10%. Most of the land was abundant in coal and oil (which are fossil fuels) so they lost much of this income. They also lost the name 'Empire' like the Roman Empire, Viking Empire and British Empire had been. Not long after, Germany suffered The Great Depression: a period when money, Deutschmark, was scarce and reparations became tougher.

**Invasion of Poland**  
Yet Hitler still wasn't impressed and demanded to retrieve their previously owned land, which was now Poland's. In that area, the earth was rich with coal mines and oil. Consequently, on the 1st September 1939, German troops infiltrated the frontier (as shown on the map) and occupied many of Poland's large cities - such as Warsaw (the capital city). At the same time, just across the water, Neville Chamberlain - Britain's Prime Minister - requested that the Nazis leave Poland alone. He also mentioned that if they didn't respond to this message, then there would be war. But there was no reply. Therefore, war commenced; Europe became a dangerous place once more and there was a lot of tension.



In my opinion, the greatest cause of World War II was the fact Germany had been given a lot of time to plan their attacks. Had the British not appeased Germany for so long to prevent war, Hitler's party may not have managed to create such strategic plans. They had tactically invaded Poland from four directions and the Polish could not retaliate strongly enough.

**Key Vocabulary**  
*alliance, occupation, frontier*



## Mastery:

*Children can identify the importance of alliance, tactical and logistical planning in invasion when invading another territory independently.*

**TBAT independently identify the main causes for invasion to gain power and territory.**

**The End of the First World War**  
The First World War, which is also known as the Great War, ended on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month - the day Germany signed an agreement for peace (an armistice). This agreement caused the fighting to end and stop. People in Britain, France the other allied countries celebrated the end of the war.

**The Treaty of Versailles**  
Once the war was over, in Versailles a meeting was held between 32 countries from each parliament; they came together and signed a treaty which is a contract for peace. However, Germany was not invited since WWI was deemed all their fault. They faced a lot of consequences:


- they had to admit it was all their fault
- only 100,000 soldiers were allowed
- no air force was permitted
- only 6 ships permitted for the whole country
- they had to pay 6.6 million pounds in reparations (soon leading to the terrible Great Depression)
- they had to give away land.

**Germany After the Great War**  
As you can see on this map, it shows a useful source of evidence for historians of Germany's loss of land. Germany lost 13% of territory in total. It was no longer an Empire (leading many countries like the Romans once did). This period was difficult for the Germans because people were struggling to make money. The cost of food inflated and a loaf of bread cost a wheelbarrow of notes.

**Hitler's Rise to Power**  
During the Great Depression, life became difficult for German people: they started to blame their government - the Weimar Republic - for their hardship. They wanted to make their community grow stronger like it once was before WWI so they voted for a new political party. This was called the Nazi party and the Fuhrer was Adolf Hitler - the new dictator of Germany from 1933. He had unlimited power and made angry speeches influencing people to agree with his ideas.

**The Main Causes of World War II**  
Under Hitler's power, Germany became more and more controlling and aggressive. The Nazis made an alliance with Italy and Japan; these leaders of the countries also wanted to expand their land and seek new areas to occupy. Hitler declined the rules of the treaty of Versailles and he wanted to gain power for his country. He built a large army, made weapons, formed secret police and plotted strategies for attack.

**Invasion of Poland**  
Hitler had always believed that Germany would come to power again after their defeat in WWI. On 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939, Germany crossed the frontier into Poland to start war. Consequently, the British began to evacuate and the Prime Minister (Neville Chamberlain) asked Hitler to stop occupying the large cities. With no reply, war was declared on Germany.



## Key Vocabulary

*tactical, encroachment, infiltration*