

# HISTORY SUMMER KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



**Year 5 Summer 1**  
**World War Two**



**✂ What was World War II?**

World War II was a global war fought between **1939 and 1945**.

It was mainly between two groups:

- **Allies** – including Britain, France, and later the USA and the Soviet Union
- **Axis** – including Germany, Italy, and Japan

The war began when Germany invaded Poland in 1939 and ended in 1945 when Germany and Japan surrendered.



Word	Meaning
Allies	Countries that fought against Germany
Axis	Germany, Italy, and Japan
Invasion	When one country enters another by force
Evacuation	Moving people away from danger
Blitz	German bombing of British cities
Anderson Shelter	A small shelter used for protection during air raids
Radar	Technology used to detect enemy planes
Codebreaking	Decoding secret messages
D-Day	Allied invasion of France in 1944
VE Day	Victory in Europe (end of war in Europe, 1945)
VJ Day	Victory over Japan (end of war, 1945)
Surrender	To give up and stop fighting
Timeline	Events shown in time order

**🗨 Key Historical Skills**

Historians studying World War II ask questions about **cause, change, and impact**.

They use evidence such as:

- Photographs
- Diaries and letters
- Government posters
- News reports

These sources help historians understand:

- What life was like during the war
- How Britain changed
- How different people were affected

Historians also use **timelines** to understand chronology and how events are connected.

**🌍 Why This Topic Matters**

World War II helps us understand how Britain changed and how people lived during difficult times.

We learn:

- How war affects everyday life
- The importance of teamwork and resilience
- How new inventions can change history

It also reminds us why peace is important today.

**👤 Key People**

- Winston Churchill – Led Britain during the war and inspired people
- Adolf Hitler – Dictator who started the war in Europe
- Alan Turing – Helped break enemy codes

**🔧 Important Inventions**

- **Spitfire** – fast fighter plane that defended Britain
- **Radar** – warned people about incoming planes
- **Codebreaking** – helped Britain understand enemy plans

These inventions helped Britain survive and win the war.

**Year 6 Summer 1**  
**Anglo-Saxons**



**Who were the Anglo-Saxons?**

The Anglo-Saxons were groups of people from **Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands** who came to Britain around **AD 410**, after the Romans left.

They settled in different parts of England and formed kingdoms such as:

- Wessex
- Mercia
- Northumbria

They came to Britain for land, resources, and new opportunities.



Word	Meaning
Anglo-Saxon	People who came to Britain after the Romans
Migration	Moving to a new place to live
Settlement	A place where people live
Chronology	Events in time order
Kingdom	Land ruled by a king
Pagan	Belief in many gods
Saga	A long heroic story
Warrior Culture	A society that values bravery and fighting
Hoard	A hidden collection of valuable objects
Artefact	An object made by people in the past
Archaeology	Studying the past using objects
Evidence	Clues used to understand history
Craftsmanship	Skill in making objects

**Key Historical Skills**

Historians studying the Anglo-Saxons ask questions about:

- **Who they were**
- **What they believed**
- **How we know about them**

They use evidence such as:

- Stories (like *Beowulf*)
- Artefacts (like treasure and weapons)
- Archaeological discoveries

Historians know that:

- Evidence must be interpreted carefully
- Stories can show beliefs and values
- Artefacts give clues about daily life and power

They also use **chronology** to place the Anglo-Saxons in history.

**Why This Topic Matters**

The Anglo-Saxons shaped early England.

By studying them, we learn:

- How England was divided into kingdoms
- What people believed and valued
- How historians use **stories and treasures** to understand the past

It shows us that history is built from **clues, evidence, and interpretation.**

**Why is evidence important?**

- Artefacts help us understand **real life**
- Stories help us understand **beliefs and values**
- Archaeology helps us discover **new information**

But:

- Evidence does not tell us everything
- Historians must make careful interpretations

**Key People & Stories**

- **Beowulf** – A legendary hero who defeated monsters, showing Anglo-Saxon values
- Anglo-Saxon kings – Ruled different kingdoms and protected their people

**Year 7 Summer 1**  
**Power, Religion and Change in Tudor England**



**Who were the Tudors?**

The Tudors were a royal **dynasty** that ruled England from **1485 to 1603**.

The dynasty began when Henry VII won the throne after the Wars of the Roses.

Important Tudor monarchs include:

- Henry VIII
- Edward VI
- Mary I
- Elizabeth I

The Tudors strengthened royal power and changed religion in England.



Word	Meaning
Tudor	Royal family ruling 1485–1603
Dynasty	A family of rulers
Monarch	King or Queen
Succession	Passing the crown to the next ruler
Reformation	Religious change in Europe
Dissolution	Closing of monasteries
Protestant	Christian who broke from the Catholic Church
Catholic	Traditional Christian Church led by the Pope
Settlement	Agreement to solve a problem
Armada	Spanish fleet sent to invade England
Legacy	How someone is remembered
Continuity	What stayed the same
Change	What became different

**Key Historical Skills**

Historians studying the Tudors:

- Analyse **causes** (e.g. why Henry broke from Rome)
- Examine **change and continuity**
- Use **evidence** such as portraits, letters, and laws
- Make **judgements** about how successful rulers were

They ask:

- How much did religion really change?
- Did monarchs become more powerful?
- Was England truly transformed?

**Why This Topic Matters**

The Tudors changed England in important ways:

- Religion shifted from Catholic to Protestant
- The monarch gained more control
- England became more powerful internationally

However, some things stayed the same, such as:

- Inequality
- The importance of monarchy

👉 This helps us answer the enquiry: **How far did the Tudors change England?**

**Power and Religion: The Big Change**

One of the biggest changes in Tudor England was the **break from the Catholic Church**.

- Henry VIII wanted a divorce but the **Pope refused**
- He created the **Church of England**
- This reduced the power of the Church and increased the power of the monarch
- Monasteries were closed during the **Dissolution**

👉 This was part of the wider English Reformation  
 Key differences:

- Catholics: Latin mass, Pope in charge
- Protestants: English Bible, simpler worship

