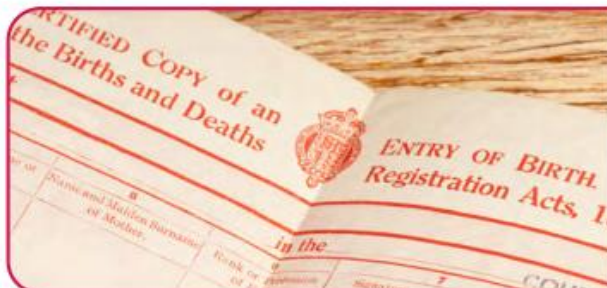


## History - What can the census tell us about local areas?

<b>census</b>	An official survey recording information about a population.
<b>decade</b> 🔑	Ten years.
<b>Head of Household</b>	The main person responsible for earning money and making important decisions for the household.
<b>historical enquiry</b> 🔑	The process of investigating the past by asking questions, examining sources and piecing together how things happened.
<b>inference</b>	Using the clues in sources to form an idea.
<b>local history</b>	The study of the history of an area, looking at its past events, people and changes over time.
<b>occupation</b> 🔑	A person's job or profession.
<b>politics</b> 🔑	Activities or ideas involved in making decisions for a country, city or group.
<b>reliable</b> 🔑	Something or someone that can be trusted.
<b>suffrage</b> 🔑	The right to vote in political elections.



### Key vocabulary



Birth, marriage and death records not only identify and confirm births, marriages and deaths but also give extra information such as who witnessed marriages and people's occupations.

## Year 6



### What sources can provide information about the local area?

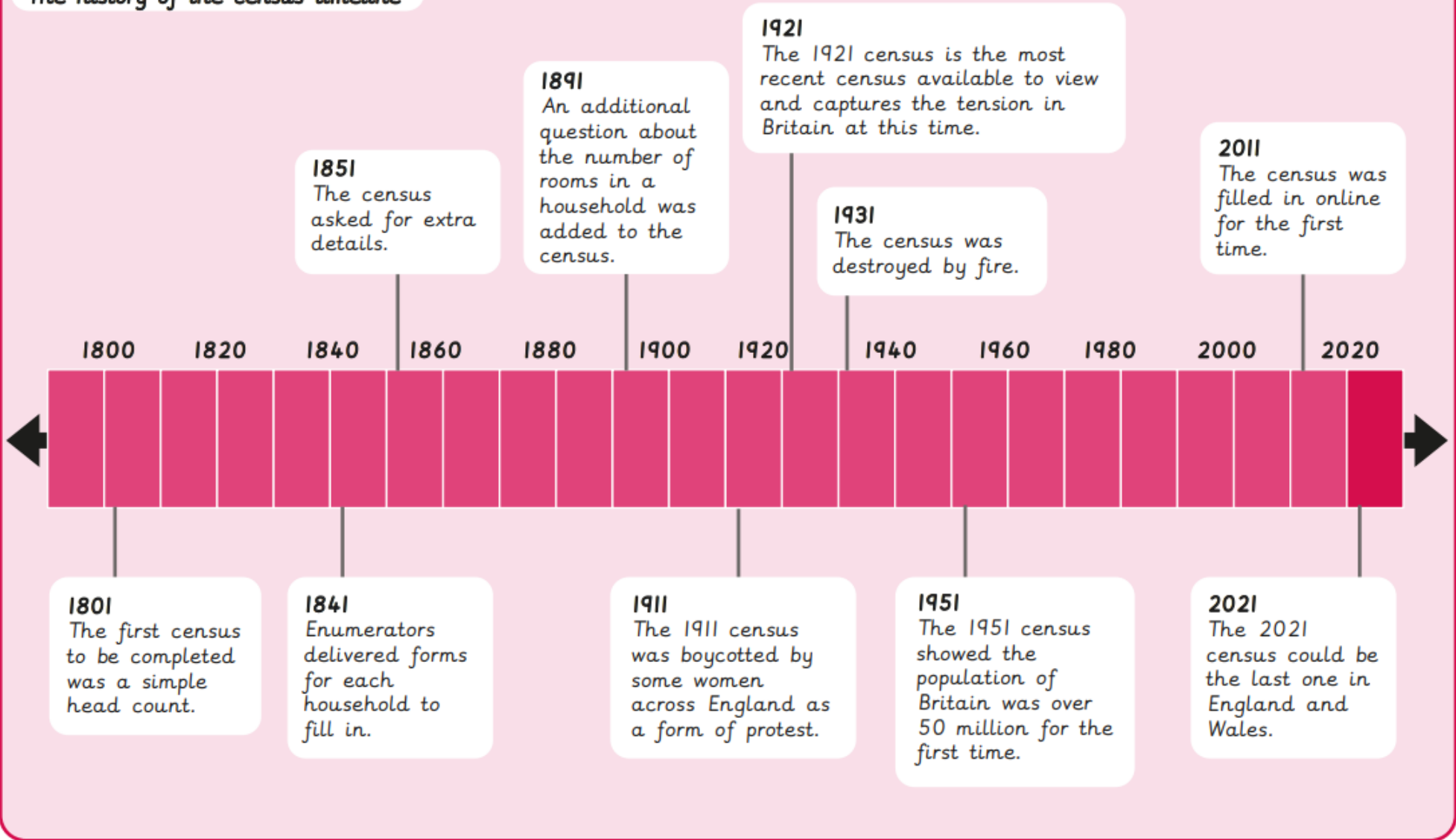


The census is a survey collecting information from every household in the country. It can be used to focus on specific people and places or to identify changes in a particular household over a period of time. It contains information such as the names of people living in a household, their ages, occupations, places of birth, their relationship to the head of household and the number of rooms in a dwelling.



Old maps or plans of the local area show what it was like in the past and allow people to identify how the local area has changed.

The history of the census timeline



## History - What was the impact of World War 2 on the people of Britain?

Year 6



Kapow

<b>Adolf Hitler</b>	The leader of the Nazi party and Chancellor of Germany.	<b>cultural exchange*</b>	People from different places sharing and learning about each other's way of life.
<b>advancement*</b>	The act of progressing or moving forward.	<b>Nazi Party</b>	The political group led by Adolf Hitler in Germany, which often shared harmful and extreme ideas.
<b>alliance*</b>	People from different places sharing and learning about each other's way of life.		
<b>appeasement</b>	Giving in to the demands of others to keep the peace and avoid war.	<b>propaganda</b>	Information given out that may not be accurate which is intended to make people believe something or to hold a particular point of view.
<b>cause*</b>	The reason for an action or event.		
<b>conflict*</b>	A disagreement or argument between people, groups or countries, often resulting in violence or war.	<b>Windrush generation</b>	Caribbean people who came to the UK between 1948 and 1971, especially those who arrived on a ship called the Windrush.

### The Battle of Britain (July - October 1940)

The Battle of Britain had four phases and was a major air battle over southern England. The German Luftwaffe tried to destroy Britain's Royal Air Force (RAF) to prepare for an invasion. But thanks to the RAF's smart tactics, organisation and use of radar, they stopped the Luftwaffe. The RAF pilots were called 'The Few' because they defended Britain against a much larger airforce.



### The Blitz (1940)

Coming from the German word blitzkrieg ('lightning war'), the Blitz was a period of time when German bomber planes began targeting British cities and industrial areas - particularly London, Coventry, Manchester, Cardiff, Belfast and Clydebank.

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\*key vocabulary Y6

## History - What was the impact of World War 2 on the people of Britain?

Year 6



Kapow

### Women and children (1939-1945)

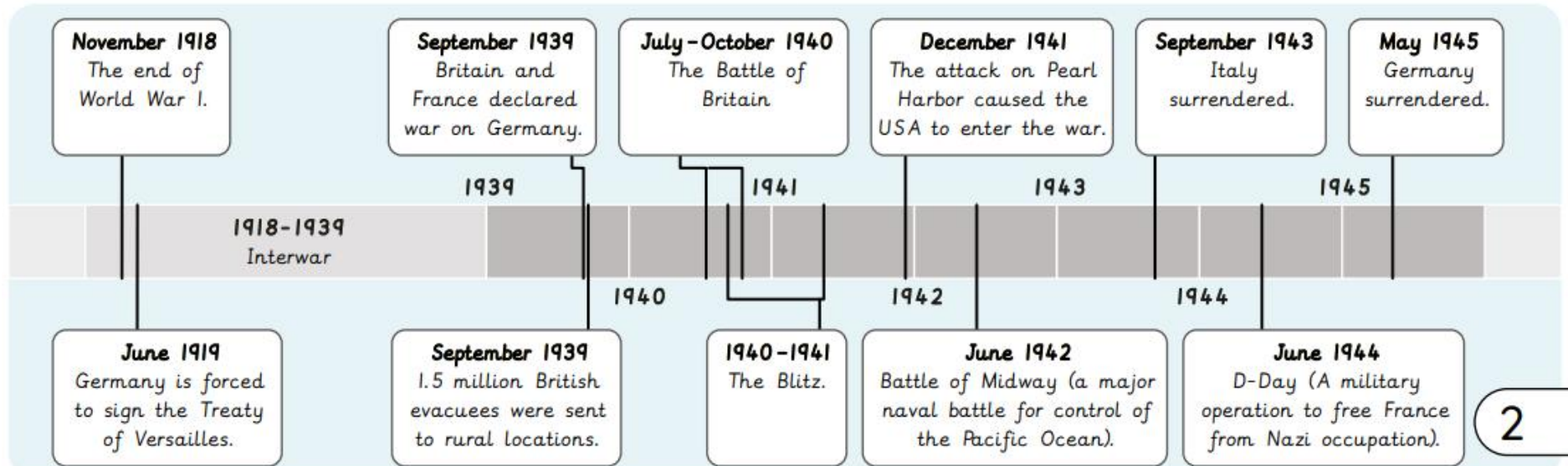
When war was declared in September 1939, 1.5 million children were evacuated to safer areas in the countryside. More followed during the Blitz in 1940 and again in 1944. Some enjoyed their time with kind hosts, but others felt homesick or struggled to adjust. With many men away, around 5 million women worked at the start of the war, and by 1943, this number grew to over 7 million. Women worked in various industries, including the armed forces.



### The Windrush generation (1948-1970s)

Arriving from the Caribbean between 1948 and the early 1970s, the Windrush generation was part of a wider wave of migration from across the British Empire, including people from Africa and Asia, who helped rebuild Britain after World War 2.

The Windrush generation filled important roles in transport, healthcare and many other industries. Their cultural influence – through music, food and traditions – continues to shape Britain today.



<b>culture*</b>	A group of people's way of life, such as their traditions, languages, food and arts.	<b>politics*</b>	Actions or activities related to getting or using power.
<b>cultural exchange*</b>	People from different places share and learn from each other's ways of life, like their music, food, language or traditions.	<b>remarked</b>	A person or event that was reported on at the time and later.
<b>historically significant</b>	A person, event, place or idea that is considered important.	<b>Sikh Empire</b>	A powerful kingdom based in the Punjab, founded and led by Ranjit Singh from 1799 to 1849.
<b>legacy*</b>	Past events or actions which have had a lasting impact.	<b>society*</b>	A group of individuals living together in a community.
<b>perspective*</b>	How someone sees things based on what they know and how they feel.	<b>tax*</b>	A certain amount of money that is paid to the government.

### The Sikh Empire

The Sikh Empire was founded in the early 19th century by Ranjit Singh who united the 12 Sikh Misls (independent states). The empire expanded to include regions that today are within India, Pakistan and parts of Afghanistan. With Lahore as its capital, the empire was a symbol of Sikh strength and religious inclusion.



Credit: World History Archive / Alamy Stock Photo



### Maharaja Ranjit Singh

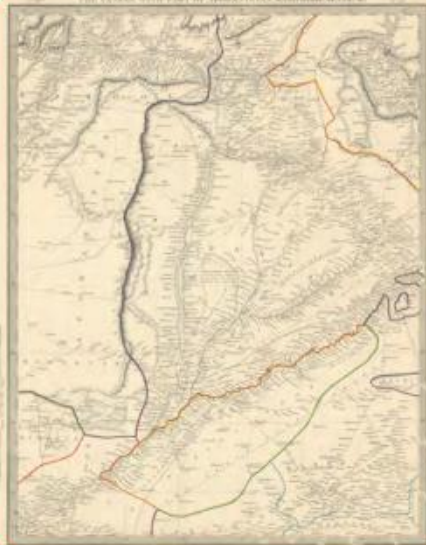
Ranjit Singh was a brave and clever leader who created the Sikh Empire in the early 1800s. He built a powerful army and ruled fairly, allowing people of all backgrounds and faiths to live peacefully. The Sikh Empire grew to be rich and successful because of his reforms including improving trade, roads and buildings, like coating the Harmandir Sahib gurdwara in gold.

Credit: World History Archive / Alamy Stock Photo

\*key vocabulary Y6



## History - What was the Sikh Empire?



### Punjab

The Punjab is a region in South Asia, including today's India and Pakistan. It was named after the Persian words 'Punj' (five) and 'Aab' (waters) as it was the land of five rivers. It is the birthplace of the Sikh faith and where the powerful, unified Sikh Empire rose.

Credit: Rainer Lesniewski / Alamy Stock Vector

### Lahore

Lahore was a significant city in the Sikh Empire. It had busy markets where traders bought and sold spices, clothes, jewellery and horses. Skilled workers made weapons, fine fabrics and gold jewellery, too. As it was on a major trade route, people came from faraway places like Persia (Iran) and Central Asia to do business.

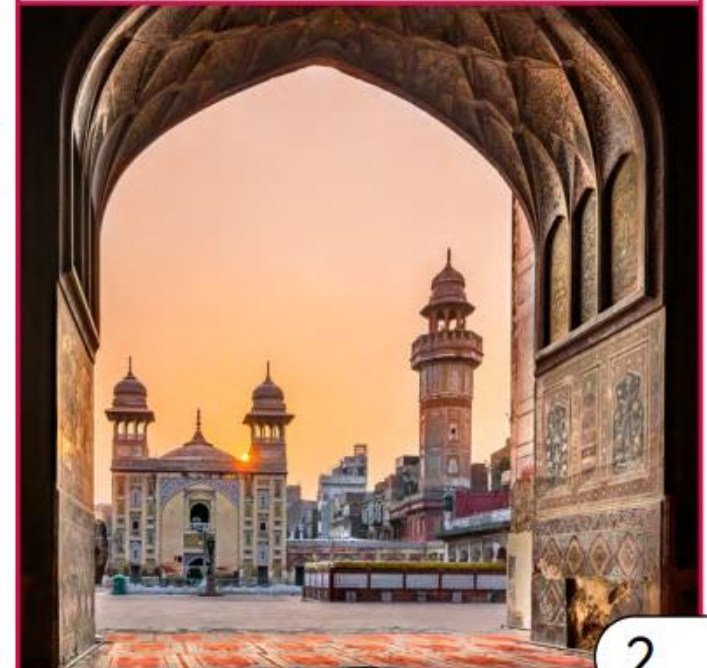
### Sophia Duleep Singh

Sophia Duleep Singh was the granddaughter of Ranjit Singh. She lived in Britain and became famous for fighting for women's rights. At that time, women in Britain were not allowed to vote. Sophia joined a group called the suffragettes, led protests and even refused to pay taxes to show that women should have the same rights as men. During World War I, she paused her work with the suffragettes and helped wounded Indian soldiers.

Credit: The National Archives



Princess Sophia Duleep Singh selling "The Suffragette" outside Hampton Court Palace, where she has a suite of apartments.



## History- Industrial Revolution

Vocabulary		Legal Act	
Industry	The process of making products by using machines and factories.	1829 Metropolitan Police Act	Robert Peel created the Metropolitan Police Service (the first police force) with headquarters in Scotland Yard, London.
Industrial Revolution	A time of great change in Britain between 1760-1900. Shift to mass-production of products.	1833 Factory Act (applied to large textile factories)	Banned children under 9 from working, 2 hours education a day for children under 11, lowered working hours.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place.	1842 Mines Act	Banned boys under 10, women and girls from working in mines.
Economy	The system of how money is used and products distributed within a particular country.	1844 Factory Act	3 hours education a day for children under 13, lowered working hours.
Agriculture	Process of producing food by farming: growing crops and rearing animals.	1850 The 10 Hour Act	Set working hours to 10.5 hours per day for all.
Poverty	The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, food, healthcare, education and shelter.	1867 Factory Act	Previous rules applied to all workshops with 50+ workers.
Mass production	Process of making multiple products of the same standard quickly, e.g. textiles.	<b>Invention</b>	
Era	Clear period of time or history.	The water frame 1767 Richard Arkwright	A machine powered by water to spin cotton into yarn quickly and easily. Could be used by unskilled workers. Allowed factories and mills to be built.
Sanitation	Process of cleaning drinking water and getting rid of sewage (waste).	The spinning Jenny 1764 James Hargreaves	A machine which spins more than one ball of yarn at a time, making it easier and faster to make cloth. Allowed more workers to make cloth more cheaply and increased the amount of factories built.
<b>Important person</b>		The steam engine 1712 Thomas <u>Newcomen</u>	Replaced water and horse power in a wide range of industries, including trains, ships, factories.
Robert Peel	Created the first Metropolitan Police force in London in 1829, to try to reduce crimes including robbery and violence.	The locomotive 1825 Stephenson	A new high-pressure steam engine which could be used to reliably move goods and passengers on the railway tracks.
Dr John Snow	Prove that cholera spread through contaminated water in 1854.		
Queen Victoria	Queen of Great Britain from 1837 to 1901 and Empress of India from 1876 to 1901.		