

Topic:	Year group	Term Summer 1
Local history study	Year 5	6 sessions

Background knowledge

The history of Newcastle upon Tyne dates back almost 2,000 years, during which it has been controlled by the Romans, the Angles and the Norsemen amongst others. Originally known by its Roman name *Pons Aelius*, the name "Newcastle" has been used since the Norman conquest of England. Due to its prime location on the River Tyne, the town developed greatly during the Middle Ages and it was to play a major role in the Industrial Revolution, being granted city status in 1882. Today, the city is a major retail, commercial and cultural centre.

Newcastle has recently gone through a process of modernisation that has transformed it into a bustling European city of culture. Yet behind the new developments lie clues to city's role in World War Two and the impact of the last war is still visible in many places around the city.

As an area of heavy industry, the north east was involved in the production of ships and armaments for the war effort. Because of this German bombing targeted the area, although this was not as devastating as the Blitz in London and Coventry.

Air raids on Newcastle during World War Two caused 141 deaths and injured 587 more, 47 of those deaths occurred on the raid on Byker and Heaton.

What should I already know?

Children have studied WWII as their topic in Y4, including aspects of the war such as the Blitz and evacuation.

Comparisons/links with other topics:

Opportunities here to think about how their local area has changed (Y2) as a result of the war. Children can compare just how bad the bombing, or Blitz, was in Newcastle compared to that of bigger cities such as London, which will have been studied in Y4.

National Curriculum Objectives / Key Skills

Change and continuity:

I know some changes are much more significant than others.

I know that some changes are relatively slow whereas others happen very rapidly.

I can see that some changes lead to others e.g. loss of mines and farms in local area meant the type of jobs in the local area changed.

Cause and consequence:

I am starting to see consequences in terms of immediate and longer-term effects and can see that people were affected differently.

I can see that causes might be **connected** in some way; one cause might be linked to another making the event much more likely to happen.

I can explain an event with reference to abstract ideas such as long and short-term or events building up.

I am starting to express explanations in term of relative importance backed up by reasoned argument e.g. *The main reason was... Also important... Some people think...*

Enquiry:

I can start cross-referencing information to see if other sources agree, rather than taking everything on face value.

The Journey

1. Recap terminology and main details about WWII. How might city have been changed/affected by war?
2. Why would the Nazis want to bomb Newcastle?
3. How have Newcastle bridges changed since WW2?
4. The bombing of New Bridge Street Goods station: What is a goods station and why would it be targeted?
5. Bombing of Byker: What were the short and long term effects of bombing in Byker?
6. What evidence/commemorations reminds us of WWII in Westerhope?

I can see that some sources are more useful than others and can explain why.	
Outcomes	
An overview of what children will know / can do Working towards: Children are still developing their responses to meet the KPIs. They have some substantive knowledge about the topic they are studying. Expected: Children will have demonstrated the KPIs in their work and in assessments. They have good substantive knowledge about the period they are studying. Exceeding: Children will have demonstrated the KPIs and other historical skills in their work and assessments. They have a secure and deep substantive knowledge about the topic they are studying.	
Key Vocabulary	Timeline / Diagrams
AD: A short way of writing the Latin words anno Domini, which mean 'in the year of our Lord', ie. after the birth of Christ. Air-raid: during WWII, enemy planes dropped bombs on Britain. This was called an air raid. To warn people the planes were coming, air raid sirens wailed out all over the city. Barracks: A building where soldiers stay. Axis Powers: An alliance formed by Germany, Italy, and Japan. These countries wanted to expand and conquer other countries. They were opposed by the Allied Powers Allied Powers: Countries that fought against the Axis Powers. Primary members included the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and China. Blitzkrieg: This means "lightning war" in German. Hitler would attack quickly and try to take over a	Significant dates during WWII, Newcastle:

country before it had time to fight back.

2 September 1939	A further batch of 12,818 mothers and children under age was evacuated.
3 September 1939	War declared.
19 September 1939	<i>North Mail</i> amalgamated with <i>Newcastle Journal</i> because of war conditions.
26 September 1939	Lord Mayor's War Needs Fund inaugurated.
17 October 1939	Air-raid warning on Tyneside for 1hr.30 min. No enemy action.
20 November 1939	Canteen for Service men and women opened on Platform 8 at Central Station.
26 November 1939	Lecture by John Gielgud entitled "Shakespeare in Peace and War" at Theatre Royal, in aid of Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund.
1 December 1939	Inspection of Civil Defence and A.R.P. arrangements.
18 December 1939	Newcastle War Savings Campaign inaugurated.
27 March 1940	Lord Mayor received a letter from the Polish Ambassador in London thanking the City for its kindness to Poles stranded here due to the War.
22 May 1940	Decision taken to cancel Race Week Fair.
11 June 1940	Decision taken to cancel Race Week holidays.
21 June 1940	Newcastle Voluntary Training Corps formed.
2 July 1940	Major air-raid in the late afternoon. In Newcastle and Jarrow 13 people killed, 123 injured. Spillers factory was hit in an attempt to destroy the High Level Bridge.
7 July 1940	Second evacuation scheme inaugurated. 4,300 school children left by train.
18 July 1940	High explosive bombs dropped 3 killed, many injured and considerable damage inflicted including a hit on Heaton Secondary School.

<https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2018-12/notabledatesmainbody.pdf> - Link to full timeline here

Key people / places / events

Tyne Bridge: As the most iconic landmark of the region, it wouldn't be a history lesson on Newcastle and Gateshead without mentioning the birth of the Tyne Bridge. Built over three years between 1925 and 1928, it was opened by King George V and remains as a symbol of the Tyneside region, officially uniting Newcastle and Gateshead by road. The Tyne Bridge has become a key part of the North East skyline ever since. During

the Great North Run, crowds gather on the Tyne Bridge to watch runners cross to the Gateshead side of the river, the Red Arrows fly overhead.

Quayside: The Quayside is one of Newcastle and Gateshead's most notable and most visited areas in the region with hotels, bars, restaurants, businesses and cultural landmarks, making it a popular destination for tourists and locals alike. Before work began to renovate the banks of the Tyne, it was home to Newcastle's industrial and ship-building estates.

The Quayside underwent serious renovation in the early 1990s and is now home to a number of thriving businesses and landmarks including BALTIC Centre For Contemporary Art, Sage Gateshead and the ever-popular Quayside Market as well as the world's first and only tilting bridge, Gateshead Millenium Bridge - not to mention a selection of pubs, bars and restaurants on the Quayside itself.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: Visited Newcastle on 28th September 1849 to open the High Level Bridge.

High Level Bridge: The oldest of the existing bridges, the High Level opened in 1849. Previous bridges had been at a low level, but to avoid steep climbs at either end, a bridge must cross the Tyne gorge much higher. When the need arose for a railway bridge to link the south of England with Newcastle and Edinburgh a high level crossing was a necessity. Previous ideas for road bridges had been proposed and several ideas for rail crossings were put forward but the proposal of the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway was accepted by Newcastle Council and the design by the celebrated railway engineer Robert Stephenson was to have two decks, the upper for the railway and the lower for the road.

Newcastle blitz: As an important area of heavy industry, the North East was integral in the production of ships and armaments for the war effort.

Consequently, German bombers were quick to target the region's railways, factories and shipyards.

During 1941, especially, Newcastle was hit hard, and there was major death and destruction wrought further afield in Jarrow, South Shields, North Shields, Sunderland, and elsewhere.

Air raids on Newcastle during World War II killed around 141 people, and injured 587 more, with 47 of those deaths occurring on this night 75 years ago.

Assessment questions / outcomes

- Name some ways a city can be affected by war.
- What reasons did German bombers target Newcastle?
- Why were bridges like High Level Bridge so important during the war?
- How has New Bridge Street changed since the war? Why do you think these changes have happened?
- Name a short-term outcome of the bombing of Byker. Name a long-term outcome.
- If you could create/build something in Westerhope to commemorate those affected by the war, what would it be?