

Wars Through Time

Term

Autumn

Year

6



Wars through time.
Key wars and battles between 1066 and now.

Vocabulary

assassinated

murder (an important person) for political or religious reasons.

conflict

a serious disagreement or argument.

Royalists

Supported King Charles I during the English Civil War.

Parliamentarians

Sometimes called the 'Roundheads' who were against the king and were led by Oliver Cromwell.

siege

a military operation in which enemy forces surround a town or building, cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of compelling those inside to surrender.

militarism

the belief that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests.

alliance

a union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations

imperialism

a policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonisation, use of military force, or other means.

nationalism

supporting your own nation, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations.

1066

Norman Conquests (Battle of Hastings)

The Battle of Hastings occurred in Sussex on the 14th of September 1066. The battle was fought between William, the Duke of Normandy (later known as William the Conqueror). The Battle of Hastings is one of the most significant events in history, as it resulted in the Norman Conquest of England.

1095 - 1291

The Crusades

In wars called the Crusades, Christians from Europe fought Muslims for control of Jerusalem and other holy places. The word crusade comes from the Latin word crux, meaning "cross."

1455 - 1485

War of The Roses

The Wars of the Roses was between two families that claimed the right to the throne—the House of York and the House of Lancaster.

1337 - 1453

100 years' war

The longest war in recorded history is the Hundred Years' War. It was fought as a series of battles between England and France from about 1337 to 1453. It ran through the reigns of five English kings and five French kings. The disputes included the question of which country had the right to the French crown.

1642 - 1651

English civil War

The English Civil War was a series of battles fought between 1642 and 1651. On one side were supporters of the king (Charles I) and on the other were supporters of Parliament (led by Oliver Cromwell). The Civil War resulted in the execution of Charles followed by 11 years of a commonwealth, when England had no monarch.

1914 - 1918

First world War

World War I lasted from 1914 to 1918. It was known at first as the Great War and the War to End All Wars.

1939 - 1945

Second World War

World War II started in 1939. By the time it ended in 1945, the war involved nearly every part of the world. The two sides that fought the war were called the Axis powers and the Allies.

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