YEAR 6 WORLD WAR II KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Nazi – a German fighter 

Evacuated – being moved from your city to the countryside in order to be safer

Allies – countries which fought on the British side

Black out – the turning off of lights in a city so that bombers can't see their target

Rationing – food and essentials were given out fairly

Air raid shelter – a structure made to provide protection during air raids.

Air raids – military planes sent to bomb an area

Trenches – a long narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire or attack

Holocaust – the mass murder of Jews and other groups by the Nazis

Enigma – a machine used by the Nazis to send coded messages

Blitz – a huge air strike on cities in England over 57 nights 

CHRONOLOGY

1st September 1939	Germany invades Poland
3rd September 1939	Great Britain, France and their Allies declare war on Germany
April 1940 – June 1940	Germany invades European countries
10th May 1940	Winston Churchill elected Prime Minister of Great Britain
10th July – 31st October 1940	The Battle of Britain is fought in the air above the south coast of England and the English channel. The London Blitz begins.
7th -11th December 1940	Japan bomb Pearl Harbour, Hawaii and USA declare war on Japan. USA declares war on Japan, Germany and Italy.
6th June 1944	D Day – British, Canadian and US troops land in Normandy, France
8th May 1945	Britain celebrates Victory in Europe (VE Day)
6th August 1945	First atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan by the USA
1st September 1945	Japan surrenders. World War 2 officially ends

BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND - World War II was a war fought between the Allied powers (the main ones being Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States) and the Axis powers (the main ones being Germany, Italy and Japan).

Hitler wanted Germany to rule Europe and so invaded Poland, when we refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany and World War II began.

KEY PEOPLE



Adolf Hitler – leader of the Nazi party, referred to as Fuhrer.



Winston Churchill

UK Prime

1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 – 1955).

Neville Chamberlain – UK Prime Minister 1937 – 1940.

Franklin D. Roosevelt – US President, 1933 – 1945.

Joseph Stalin – General Secretary of the Communist party and leader of the USSR, 1929-1953

SOCIETY



FAMILY LIFE – The war changed things drastically for families. Children who lived in cities were evacuated to the countryside to live with other families therefore not seeing their own for a long time. Food and essentials were rationed, houses and buildings were destroyed by bombs, men who were of age were enlisted to fight in the war, families would spend time in air raid shelters or underground areas during bombing for safety and carry gas masks in case there was a gas bomb attack.





WARFARE – World War II was the most widespread and considered the most destructive war in history. Battles were fought in Europe, Asia and Africa. Battles were fought on the ground with tanks and guns and also fought from the air using planes.

LEGACY

LEGACY - Many things changed after World War II was over:

- Many countries borders needed to be set and governments re-established where Germany and Japan had taken over.
- Leaders who were involved in war crimes were bought to trial.
- The allies formed the United Nations to try to prevent World War III happening.