19A Year Group: UKS2 Question: Why did Britain go to war in 1939? Unit No.



I already know...

European countries and cities - features of navigation

Physical and human features of Krakow, Poland.

World War 2 was from 1939 until 1945

Adolf Hitler was the leader of the Nazi Party in Germany. The war started when Adolf Hitler and his troops invaded Poland, on 1st September 1939.

Neville Chamberlin was the Prime Minster on Britain. He declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939.

Battles were fought in Asia, Africa and Europe, on the ground and in the air. The Battle of Britain was an air battle between the Luftwaffe (German Air force) and the RAF (Royal British Airforce).

The Home Front was the war being fought in Britain. The Front Line was the war being fought by British and other soldiers in Europe.

The first 6 months were known as the Phoney War as no fighting happened. The first attack was April 1940.

Many foods and other products were rationed meaning each person had a limited amount recorded in **rationing books** with **stamps**. This was because there was a limited supply.

Gas Masks protected people from gas bombs.

Children were evacuated away from their families, from the cities to the countryside, to keep them safe. They travelled by train with labels to identify them.

People had to cover their windows after sunset with paint or card to hide the light from attackers. This was called the **blackout**.

Air raid sirens were sounded to warn people of an attack and people used to hide in air raid shelters such as Anderson or Morrison shelters

The Bristol Blitz was the many heavy attacked on the city of Bristol. Many people died and buildings were destroyed. Blitzkrieg in German is 'Lightning War'.

The war involved everyone. People took on different job roles such as The Home Guards, land girls, wardens.

Essential Knowledge and Vocabulary				
Causes	→ • × • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	The war was caused by long and short term factors		
Neutral	F	Countries which fought supporting neither side		
Trenches		A long narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire		
Holocaust	\Box	Mass murder (genocide) of Jews and other groups by the Nazis		
Battles		D-Day (Battle of Normandy), Battle of Midway, Battle of the Stalingrad, Pearl Harbour, Battle of El-Alamein		
Appeasement		Giving in to the demands of another country		
Propaganda	d €	Biased or misleading information to persu		
Facist	3	Extreme right-wing view in favour of one strong powerful leader and a one party sta		
Soviet Union	2	A group of 15 communist republics (from Russian Empire) formed after Revolution of 1917		
Allies – see map	Countries which fought on the British side – in alliance/friendship with us			
Axis – see map	Countries which fought against the British side			

Timeline of World War 2

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The Fibrie	y www sept 1757	- April 1770

Germany invades Poland. Britain and Sep France declare war on Germany - Start of 1939

World War 2

Blitzkrieg April 1940 – June 1940

Dunkirk evacuated (UK troops rescued from beaches) and France surrenders to Germany. Germany uses 'blitzkrieg' to take over much of Western Europe

Britain and Empire Alone July 1940 - June 1941

July 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Britain
	Germany, Italy and Japan signed the
	Tripartite Pack creating an alliance

The Tide Turns 1941 - 1943

June	Hitler invades Russia in Operation		
1941	Barbarossa but was defeated		
Dec 7	Japanese attack US Navy Pearl harbour		
1941	Dec 8 USA enters war, with the allies		
	Americans defeat Japanese B. of Midway.		
1942	Russians defeat Nazis B. of Stalingrad		
	British won B. of El-Alamein (Egypt)		

Victory 1943 - 1945

vaccing is	7-15 17-15
June 6 1944	D-Day and the Normandy Invasion Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans, incl bombing German cities
April	Russians advanced to Eastern Europe,
1945	Berlin. Adolf Hitler commits suicide
May 7	Germany surrenders and victory in Europe
1945	is declared – VE DAY

August 1945

Sept 2

Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing

226,000 people

Japan surrenders signalling end of WW2

1945 - VJ DAY





Churchill





















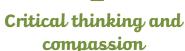


















Creativity Communicate Collaborate and connect with the community

CRITICAL THINKING

Why did Britain go to war? How can we learn to show tolerance and respect to all to prevent conflict? How can we prevent intolerance?

Communicate this in different forms - poems, posters, art work.



Enrichment/Organisations

- https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z 9s9g6l/revision/5
- https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/thefirst-world-war-art-of-anna-airy
- https://www.iwm.org.uk/
- https://www.iwm.org.uk/historu/thepowerful-western-front-paintings-of-thenash-brothers
- https://www.visitflanders.com
- https://culture.pl/en/article/howkrakow-made-it-unscathed-through-wwii
- https://www.annefrank.org/en/
- http://auschwitz.org/en/
- https://www.hmd.org.uk/
- https://www.holocausteducation.org.uk/ teacher-resources/materials/