



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 Minister** 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		Countries which fought supporting neither side
Trenches		A long narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire
Holocaust		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		Biased or misleading information to persuade
Facist		Extreme right-wing view in favour of one strong powerful leader and a one party state
Soviet Union		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

The Phoney War Sept 1939 – April 1940

Sep 1939 Germany invades Poland. Britain and France declare war on Germany – Start of 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 Pact creating an alliance

The Tide Turns 1941 - 1943

June 1941 Hitler invades Russia in Operation Barbarossa, but was defeated

Dec 7 1941 Japanese attack US Navy Pearl harbour Dec 8 USA enters war, with the allies

1942 Americans defeat Japanese B. of Midway. Russians defeat Nazis B. of Stalingrad British won B. of El-Alamein (Egypt)

Victory 1943 - 1945

June 6 1944 D-Day and the Normandy Invasion Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans, incl bombing German cities

April 1945 Russians advanced to Eastern Europe, Berlin. Adolf Hitler commits suicide

May 7 1945 Germany surrenders and victory in Europe is declared – VE DAY

August 1945 Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing 226,000 people

Sept 2 1945 Japan surrenders signalling end of WW2 – VJ DAY

Axis							
	Adolf Hitler 	Hideki Tojo 	Emperor Hirohito 	Benito Mussolini 			
Allies							
	Neville Chamberlain 	Winston Churchill 	Joseph Stalin 	F. D. Roosevelt 	Charles de Gaulle 	Harry Truman 	William King  Robert Menzies  Michael Savage 

History



Chronology and main events



Interpretation and Perspective



Cause and Consequence



Coherence – Prior Knowledge



Critical thinking and compassion



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.



Quality Texts



Enrichment/Organisations

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9s9q6f/revision/5>
- <https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/the-first-world-war-art-of-anna-airy>
- <https://www.iwm.org.uk/>
- <https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/the-powerful-western-front-paintings-of-the-nash-brothers>
- <https://www.visitflanders.com>
- <https://culture.pl/en/article/how-krakow-made-it-uncathed-through-wwii>
- <https://www.annefrank.org/en/>
- <http://auschwitz.org/en/>
- <https://www.hmd.org.uk/>
- <https://www.holocausteducation.org.uk/teacher-resources/materials/>

