



# WW2 – Adolf Hitler

*What lessons have we learned?*

**YEAR 6**  
**Term 1/2**

## Key Facts:

- Adolf was born in Austria. Hitler did not have a happy childhood. He did not do well in school. He was expelled from a couple of schools before he moved back to Austria to pursue his dream of becoming an artist. He then later moved to Germany in hopes of becoming an architect.
- When WW1 began, Hitler joined the Germany army. Adolf was awarded twice with the Iron cross for bravery.
- After the war, Hitler entered politics and discovered his was gifted in giving speeches.
- Hitler then joined the Nazi party and soon became its leader where he promised Germany that he would restore Germany to greatness.
- He then became chancellor and there was not stopping him. He wanted to install a fascist government. Soon he became the dictator of Germany. Adolf Hitler was the leader of Germany from 1933 to 1945.
- In order for Germany to grow, Hitler thought the country needed more land or “living space”. Hitler started WW2 by invading Poland and then invading many other European countries.
- He also formed an alliance with the Axis Powers of Japan and Italy.
- He is also known for wanting to exterminate the Jewish people in the Holocaust.



## Key Vocabulary:

- Austria
- expelled
- pursue
- artist/architect
- Iron Cross
- bravery
- politics
- Nazi party
- leader
- restore
- Germany
- chancellor
- fascist government
- dictator
- invade
- Europe
- alliance
- Axis Powers
- Japan
- Italy
- exterminate
- Jewish
- Holocaust



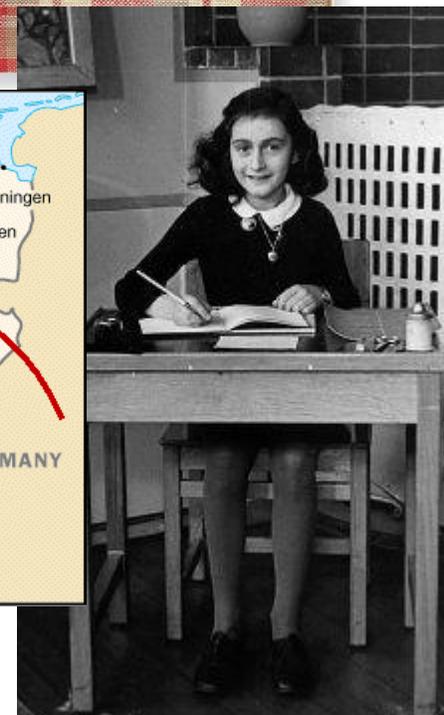
# WW2 – Anne Frank

*What lessons have we learned?*

**YEAR 6**  
**Term 1/2**

## Key Facts:

- Anne Frank was born in Germany in 1929.
- When WW2 started the Nazi's imposed strict rules on Jews, restricting the places they could visit, the shops they could use and even the schools they went to.
- In 1942, the Nazi's wanted to take Anne's elder sister, Margot, to Germany, but her family refused to be separated and went into hiding.
- Anne later named it the 'Secret Annex'.
- The entrance to the Annex was later hidden behind a bookcase in the backhouse of her dad's company.
- On her 13<sup>th</sup> birthday, Anne was given a diary. She named it Kitty. Anne wrote about everyday events, being in hiding and the fears and difficulties.
- On 4<sup>th</sup> August 1944, the Nazi's raided and found the hiding place. They took everyone to a Jewish camp then a concentration camp.
- Their father was the only survivor of the eight people.
- Anne's diary was saved by one of the helpers. Her dad decided to publish it, making Anne's dream of becoming a writer a reality.
- Since publication, Anne's diary has sold millions of copies around the world. It remains an important account of the treatment that Jewish people suffered at the hands of the Nazis.



## Key Vocabulary:

- imposed
- Secret Annex
- Diary
- Kitty
- backhouse
- hiding
- raided
- concentration camp
- survivor
- Jewish
- publish/publication
- account
- treatment
- suffered
- Nazis



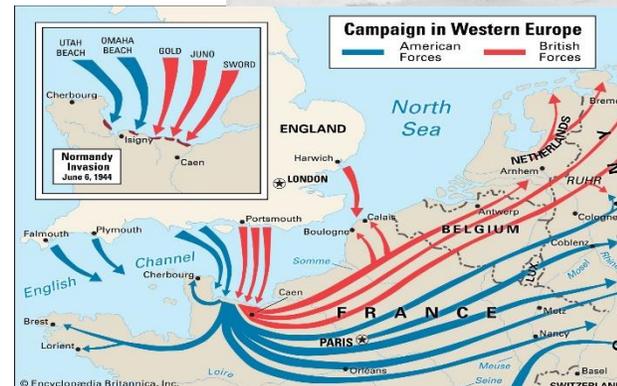
# WW2 – D-Day/Normandy Invasion

*What lessons have we learned?*

**YEAR 6**  
**Term 1/2**

## Key Facts:

- D-Day was the name given to the first day of Operation Overlord. This operation was also called the Normandy Invasion.
- On June 6<sup>th</sup>, 1944, British, Canadian and U.S. troops invaded German-held France. This involved landing thousands of soldiers on five beaches to drive out the Germans.
- On June 5<sup>th</sup>, a fleet of 3,000 landing craft, 2,500 other ships, and 500 naval vessels began to leave ports in England.
- That night thousands of men were dropped by parachute into the landing zone.
- By the end of the day, all five beaches were in the hands of the Allies. After a week, the battle in Normandy was still going on, and Allied troops continued to land. Finally toward the end of June, the American broke through the German defences.
- The German soldiers were exhausted and beginning to retreat.
- 200,000 Germans were surrounded and captured.
- By August 1944, the Allies had reached Paris, France, and had freed it from German occupation.
- The D-Day landings came at a high cost. More than 200,000 Allied soldiers had been killed or wounded. The Germans suffered a similar number of casualties.
- D-Day is considered one of the most successful operations in military history.



## Key Vocabulary:

- D-Day
- Operation Overlord
- Normandy Invasion
- fleet
- landing craft
- naval vessels
- ports
- parachute
- Allies
- battle
- troops
- defences
- occupation
- casualties

### Key Facts:

- The Dunkirk evacuation sometimes called Operation Dynamo or the Miracle of Dunkirk was a British mission to rescue Allied soldiers from the beaches of Dunkirk, France, from 26<sup>th</sup> May to 4<sup>th</sup> June 1940.
- Over 300,000 Allied soldiers were trapped in Dunkirk by the German army after the Battle of Dunkirk.
- Over 900 ships participated in the evacuation, consisting mostly of fishing and pleasure boats, although some larger ships also took part.
- Originally, their intention was to pick up 45,000 British soldiers, and it was anticipated the Germans would try and stop them.
- On the first day, only 7,000 soldiers were picked up from the harbour, but none from the beach.
- On the second day, 17,000 soldiers were evacuated including some from the beaches.
- On the third day, 47,000 soldiers were successfully rescued followed by 54,000 on day four, including the first French soldiers.
- Evacuation reached its peak on day five and six, when over 60,000 Allied soldiers escaped. By day seven, nearly all the British had left.
- Evacuation ended after nine days, by which time 200,000 British soldiers and 140,000 French soldiers had escaped.



### Key Vocabulary:

Dunkirk  
evacuation  
Operation Dynamo  
Miracle of Dunkirk  
Allied  
rescue  
harbour

# WW2 – Germany invade Russia

*What lessons have we learned?*

**YEAR 6**  
**Term 1/2**

## Key Facts:

- Operation Barbarossa was the code name for the European Axis's invasion of the Soviet Union during World War 2.
- Hitler regarded the Soviet Union as his natural enemy. He expected a rapid victory.
- It began on 22 June 1941.
- More than 3 million men attacked along the 2,900km front, making it the largest military invasion in human history.
- It also involved 600,000 motor vehicles and 750,000 horses.
- It's main objective was to destroy the Soviet military power and make use of Russia's rich deposits of natural resources, which would be helpful to continue fighting the war against the Allies.
- The Winter of 1941-42 began unusually early. It was not noted as being particularly bad by the natives but German soldiers accustomed to warmer temperatures were ill prepared.
- German equipment broke down in the cold and some men were still wearing summer uniforms which they stuffed with newspapers in an attempt to stay warm.
- Many German soldiers froze to death.
- Hitler disagreed with his generals on strategy. He delayed



## Key Vocabulary:

Operation Barbarossa  
code name  
Axis  
invasion  
Soviet Union  
military  
Russia  
deposits  
natural resources  
Allies  
natives  
accustomed  
temperatures  
equipment  
strategy  
Moscow  
Thrust  
troops  
capital  
defeat

### Key Facts:

- The Nazis hated Jewish people. They decided to kill as many Jews as possible. This became known as the Holocaust. It took the lives of about 6 million Jewish men, women and children.
- Jewish people were not the only ones who died in the Holocaust. The Nazis also killed Roma (Gypsies), homosexuals, mentally and physically disabled people and anyone who dared to speak out. Adolf Hitler ordered acts of anti-Semitism as soon as he took power in 1933. Many Jews lost their jobs. In 1935, Jews lost their German citizenship.
- On November 9-10, 1938, crowds burned synagogues all over Germany. They also broke windows of shops owned by Jews. The Nazis arrested thousands of Jews and sent them to concentration camps. The event was called Kristallnacht or Night of Broken Glass.
- When WW2 began in 1939, Jews were made to wear badges.
- In 1942, the Nazis planned a “final solution”. They decided to kill all Jews in all areas controlled by Germany. The Nazis built special death camps. They killed using poison gas. They then burned the bodies. They also kept some people alive to work as slaves.
- The Holocaust came to an end when the Allies defeated Germany in 1945. Allied soldiers discovered the death camps and released the remaining prisoners.



### Key Vocabulary:

Jewish  
Nazi  
Holocaust  
Roma (Gypsies)  
homosexual  
disabled  
anti-Semitism  
citizenship  
synagogue  
concentration camp  
Kristallnacht  
final solution  
Allies  
defeated  
prisoners  
death camps



# WW2 – Japan attack Pearl Harbour *What lessons have we learned?*

**YEAR 6**  
**Term 1/2**

## Key Facts:

- Sunday, December 7, 1941, was supposed to be a day of rest for the military soldiers at Hawaii's Pearl Harbour naval base on the island of Oahu. But at 7:55 am, Japanese fighter planes zoomed in without warning and attacked the United States Pacific fleet, or naval vessels, moored in the harbour.
- The Japanese had been planning the operation for months.
- Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander in chief of the Japanese naval forces did not want a fight with America. He wanted to take over certain countries in south-eastern Asia. But because the U.S base in Hawaii was close to these countries, the Japanese was worried that the U.S would send soldiers from Pearl Harbour to defend the nations. By destroying the U.S military, the countries Japan wanted to target would be left vulnerable.
- On November 26<sup>th</sup> 1941, 31 warships carrying fighter planes and bombers slipped from Japan into the North Pacific. They moved silently until they closed in on the Hawaiian islands.
- At dawn on December 7<sup>th</sup>, 350 planes launched in two waves. The bombers dropped bombs on American warships below, while the fighter planes targeted the U.S aircraft on the ground.
- Following both attacks, 19 U.S naval vessels were sunk or damaged; 188 aircraft were destroyed. In all, 2,280 servicemen and women were killed, 1,109 were wounded. 68 civilians also lost their lives. The attack lasted just under two hours.



## Key Vocabulary:

military  
Pearl Harbour  
naval base  
Pacific fleet  
vessels  
moored  
operation  
Commander in Chief  
warships  
aircraft  
servicemen  
civilians

# WW2 – Rationing

*What lessons have we learned?*

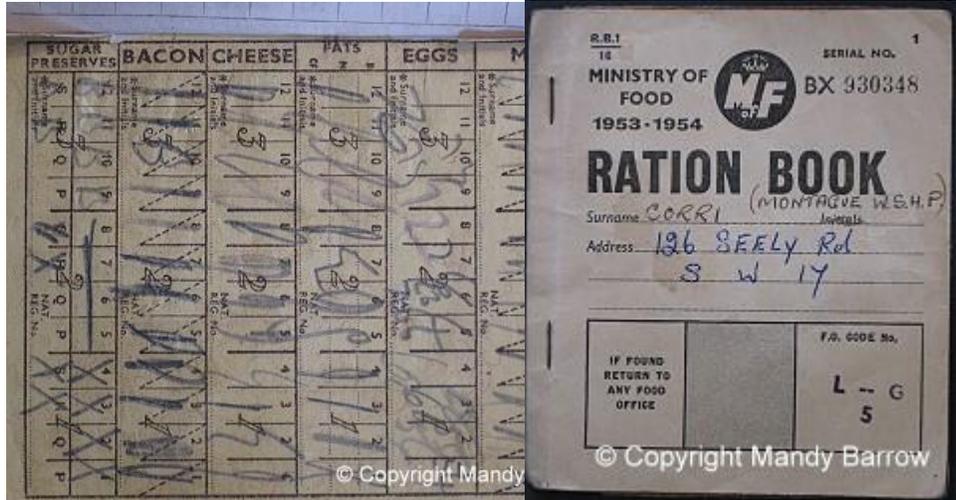
**YEAR 6**  
**Term 1/2**

## Key Facts:

- Before the Second World War started Britain imported about 55 million tons of food a year from other countries.
- After the war was declared in September 1939, the British government had to cut down on the amount of food it brought in from abroad. There was a worry that this would lead to shortages of food supplies; the British government decided to introduce rationing.
- Rationing made sure that people got an equal amount of food every week. Every person in Britain was given a ration book. They had to register and buy their food from their chosen shops.
- When people wanted to buy some food, the items they bought were crossed off in their ration book by the shopkeeper.
- The first food items to be rationed were bacon, butter and sugar.
- Many different foods were added to the food ration list during the war.
- Some foods such as potatoes, fruit and fish were not rationed.
- The weekly ration varied from month to month as foods became more or less plentiful.
- People were encouraged to provide their own food at home. The 'Dig for Victory' campaign started in October 1939.
- Rationing of food lasted for 14 years and ended on July 4<sup>th</sup> 1954.

## Key Vocabulary:

- imported
- government
- abroad
- shortages
- supplies
- rationing
- equal
- ration book
- plentiful
- Dig for Victory
- campaign





# WW2 – Tenterden/Kench Hill during WW2

*What lessons have we learned?*

**YEAR 6**  
**Term 1/2**

## Key Facts:

- In 1938, Kench Hill was bought and opened as a nursing home by two women partners.
- During the Second World War, it was the only nursing home in the district to be used as an emergency hospital.
- The number of beds was increased from 24-40 and about 800 operations were carried out there.
- At the time it dealt with maternity cases from as far as Dungeness and Dover.
- Casualties from the bombing of agricultural hostels at Appledore and Benenden were also sent there.
- During the Battle of Britain in 1940 a spitfire was shot down in Kench Hill garden. The people of Kench Hill collected £200 for a replacement Spitfire by donating one old penny every time they heard the air-raid siren.
- On one evening towards the end of the war every pane of glass in the building was shattered when a 'doodlebug' landed nearby. Glass was everywhere and part of the roof was stripped off but not a single patient was hurt.
- ARP, VAD and other volunteers did marvellous work in clearing up the mess and the nursing home was operating as usual two days later.
- The nursing home continued after the war.



Drive and Front Entrance to Kench Hill c1916

## Key Vocabulary:

Kench Hill  
 nursing home  
 district  
 emergency  
 hospital  
 operations  
 maternity  
 casualties  
 agricultural  
 hostels  
 Battle of Britain  
 spitfire  
 air-raid siren  
 pane  
 doodlebug  
 patient  
 ARP  
 VAD  
 volunteers

### Key Facts:

- Germany wanted to invade Great Britain but first they needed to destroy GB's Royal Air Force.
- The Battle of Britain started on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1940.
- Germany first attacked towns and army defences on the southern coast. They soon found that Britain's RAF was a formidable opponent. GB did not stop fighting back.
- Hitler became frustrated and switched tactics. He started bombing large cities.
- On 7<sup>th</sup> September 1940, the Luftwaffe launched a massive raid on London. Over 350 bombers flew across the Channel and dropped 300 tonnes of bombs on the docks and streets.
- The heavy and frequent bombing attacks were known as the "Blitz". A shorten form of the German word, "Blitzkrieg".
- London was bombed every day and night, bar one, for 11 weeks. One third of London was destroyed.
- The German AF dropped 5,300 tons of high explosives on London in just 24 nights.
- People were warned of a likely air raid by loud sirens. People would stop what they were doing and head for a shelter.
- During the Blitz, 32,000 civilians were killed and 87,000 were seriously injured. Two million houses were destroyed.
- The Blitz ended in mid-May 1941, when much of the German AF was send east to prepare for the invasion of Russia.



### Key Vocabulary:

invade  
Royal Air Force  
Battle of Britain  
formidable  
opponent  
tactics  
Luftwaffe  
air raid  
bombers  
Channel  
Blitzkrieg  
The Blitz  
explosives  
sirens  
shelter  
civilians