



WW2 - General

What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2

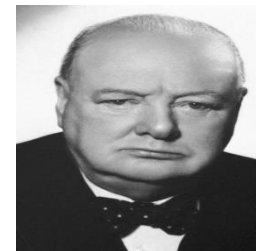
Important Dates:

Date	Key Event
1933 – 1945	The Holocaust
September 1, 1939 - September 3, 1939	Germany invades Poland and Britain and France declare war on Germany (start of WW2).
September 1939	Evacuation of children begins.
January 1940	Rationing introduced across the UK.
May to June 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany.
July 1940	The Battle of Britain and Blitz begins.
December 7 th 1941	The Japanese attack Pearl Harbour.
June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion.
May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders and victory in Europe is declared the next day.
6 th – 9 th August 1945	Japan refuse to surrender. USA drop atomic bombs on Japan.

Important People:



Adolf Hitler
The German leader of the Nazi's.



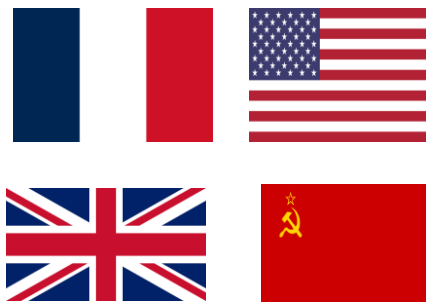
Winston Churchill
Served as Prime Minister for the UK twice.



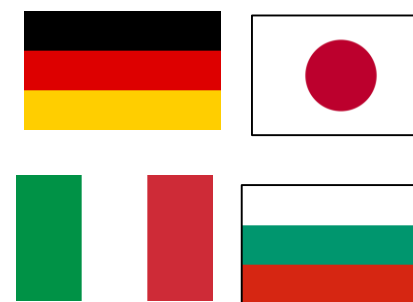
Anne Frank
Anne and her family famously hid from German soldiers whilst keeping a diary to document her experiences.

Participating countries :

Allies



Axis



Key Vocabulary:

- allies
- axis
- black out
- rationing
- air raid shelter
- trenches
- Nazi
- Blitz
- Holocaust
- Fascism
- Blitzkrieg
- Luftwaffe
- Anderson shelter
- atomic bomb
- evacuation
- Fuhrer
- genocide
- liberated
- occupied
- propaganda
- Spitfire



WW2 – Why did it start?

What lessons have we learned?

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Once WW1 was over, most Germans felt they were treated unfairly under the terms set out in the Treaty of Versailles. Germany had to accept all the blame, had large amounts of its territory taken away and the reparation terms crippled the German economy.

Hitler sought revenge and aimed to restore Germany to its former glory. Once he became chancellor, he repeatedly broke the Treaty of Versailles.

1939 - 1945:



Key Vocabulary:

Treaty of Versailles
territory
reparation
economy
Global Depression
dictators
chancellor
appeasement
occupied

USA were kept out of the League of Nations. The League also stood by when Mussolini attacked Abyssinia.

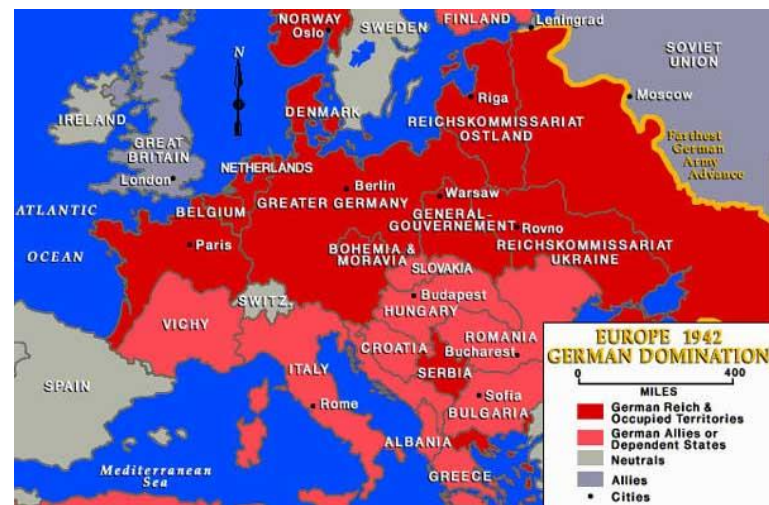
The causes:

When countries like Italy and Germany became aggressive, Britain and France hoped to keep the peace through appeasement. This backfired.

NSNAP – an agreement between Hitler and Stalin opened the way for Hitler to invade Poland without fear of immediate attack.

The Wall Street Crash marked the start of a Global Depression. This helped dictators such as Hitler to come to power and form fascist governments.

German occupied Europe:





WW2 – Air Raid Shelters

What lessons have we learned?

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Key Facts:

- People needed to protect themselves from the bombs being dropped by German aircraft. As the night raids became so frequently, many people took up residence in a shelter.
- These shelters were half-buried in the ground with earth heaped on top to protect them from bomb blasts.
- They were made from six corrugated iron sheets bolted together at the top, with steel plates at either end, and measure 6ft 6in (1.95m by 1.35m). The entrance was protected by a steel shield and an earthen blast wall.
- The government gave out Anderson shelters free to people who earned below £5 per week. Men who earned more could buy one for £7. By September 1939, one and a half million Anderson shelters had been put up in gardens.
- The shelters were dark and damp and people were reluctant to use them at night. In low-lying areas, the shelters tended to flood and sleeping was difficult as they did not keep out the sound of the bombings.
- The Morrison shelter was introduced in March 1941 for people without gardens.
- By the Autumn of 1940, the government realised that air-raid shelters on the surface did not offer very good protection.
- The London Underground started to be used.
- On the busiest night, 177,000 people slept on platforms.



Key Vocabulary:

- protection
- aircraft
- raids
- residence
- shelter
- corrugated
- iron sheets
- steel
- shield
- Anderson shelter
- Morrison shelter
- London Underground
- platforms

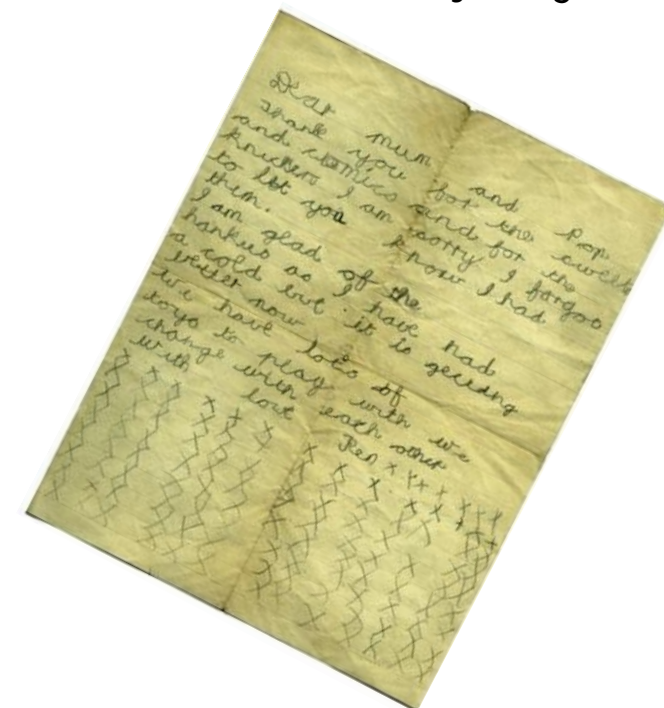
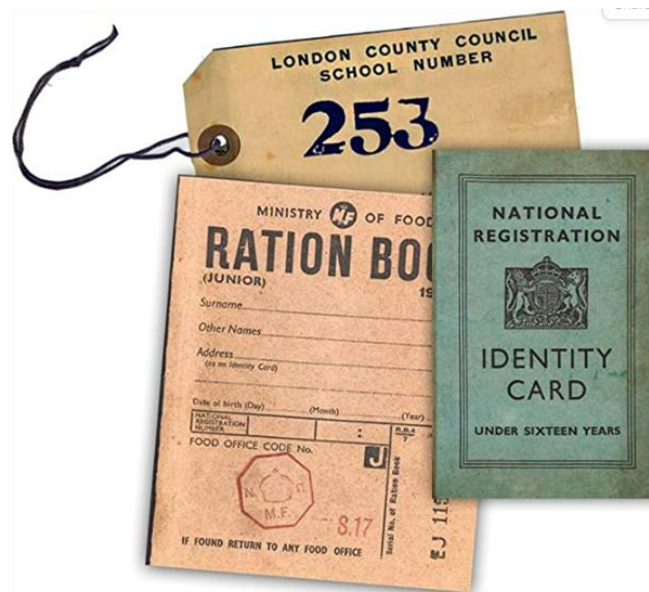
Key Facts:

- World War 2 took place between 1939 and 1945.
- Children were evacuated from large towns and cities and moved to rural areas for safety. They were referred to as 'evacuees'.
- Over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities were evacuated.
- For some children, this was the first time they had ever been away from home or to the countryside.
- Evacuees had to carry gas marks, rationing cards and personal identify cards in case of an attack.
- Children who were evacuated were given healthy, rich and balanced food in the countryside as it was home grown.
- When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them.
- Evacuation happened in distinct waves with the first beginning on the 1st September 1939. Other waves occurred at the start of the Battle of Britain in June 1940



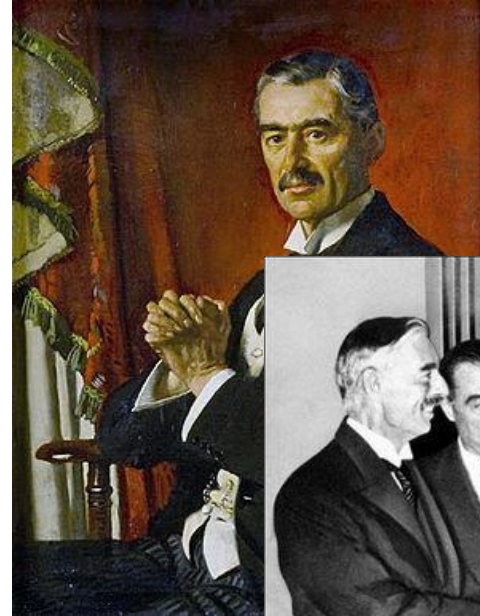
Key Vocabulary:

- evacuation
- evacuees
- rural
- gas mask
- personal identify card
- rationing card
- billeting officer
- host family



Key Facts:

- Neville was born in Birmingham. Neville went to Rugby School. He became interested in botany, birds and fishing. He also loved music and literature.
- The people of Birmingham elected him to be part of the city council. He had the job of planning and improving the city.
- In 1915 he became Lord Mayor of Birmingham. In 1916, the Prime Minister, Lloyd George asked Chamberlain to manage the department in control of conscription.
- He later left the job and entered the 1918 general election and became the Conservative Member of Parliament for Birmingham.
- In 1923, Chamberlain became the Health Minister. Chamberlain was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, in charge of the economy, for a short time.
- In 1937, Chamberlain became the new Prime Minister.
- As Prime Minister he made some important changes in Britain. He made laws that made working conditions better; he limited working hours for women and children; he introduced laws to try to make the population healthier.
- Chamberlain wanted to avoid war. He flew to Munich to speak with Hitler. To appease him, he made an agreement with him. Hitler went against the agreement.
- Parliament no longer supported Chamberlain. On 10th May 1940 he resigned.



Key Vocabulary:

botany
literature
elected
city council
Mayor
department
conscription
general election
conservative
Health Minister
Chancellor of the
Exchequer
economy
Chamberlain
Prime Minister
laws
population
appease
agreement
resigned
parliament



WW2 – Winston Churchill

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Key Facts:

- Winston was born in Oxfordshire, England. His parents were wealthy aristocrats. His father was a politician.
- Churchill attended the Royal Military College and joined the British cavalry upon graduation. He travelled to many places and worked as a newspaper correspondent, writing stories about battles and being in the military.
- While in South Africa during the second Boer War, he was captured and became a Prisoner of War. He managed to escape and travelled 300 miles to be rescued.
- In 1900 Churchill was elected to Parliament. At the outbreak of WW2, Churchill became First Lord of the Admiralty in Command of the Royal Navy.
- At the same time the current Prime Minister (Neville Chamberlain) wanted to appease Hitler. Churchill knew this would not work.
- The country lost confidence in Chamberlain, he resigned and Churchill was chosen to be his successor on May 10th 1940.
- Churchill inspired the country to keep fighting. He also helped forge an alliance of Allied Powers.
- Winston Churchill was one of the great world leaders of the 20th century. His leadership helped Britain to stand strong against Hitler and the Germans. He is also famous for his inspiring speeches and quotes.



Key Vocabulary:

- aristocrats
- politician
- cavalry
- correspondent
- military
- Prisoner of War
- parliament
- Prime Minister
- Neville Chamberlain
- appease
- Hitler
- resigned
- successor
- alliance
- Allied Powers
- leadership