

World War II - Y6

Key Questions

Who were the important people in World War Two?

Neville Chamberlain was the **Prime Minister** of Britain from May 1937 to May 1940. It is his speech that people heard on the radio when war was declared. **Winston Churchill** was the Prime Minister of Britain from May 1940 until 1945. He is often thought of as the leader that led us to victory in the war. **Adolf Hitler** was the leader of the German **Nazi Party**. During his dictatorship, he initiated WWII by invading Poland; many millions of people died because of this.



What can we learn from World War Two?

Winston Churchill famously said '**Those that fail to learn from history, are doomed to repeat it**'. We learn that the **persecution** of people because of their religion or race is wrong. We learn that war does not solve problems, instead speaking and talking problems through can make change happen.



Anne Frank



To be able to acknowledge different **points of view** expressed and explain why these are important in understanding and **interpreting** history.

To provide **reasons for, and outcomes of**, the main events and changes in historical periods, showing factual knowledge of aspects of Britain and the wider world. Describe how a significant individual or movement has influenced the UK and the wider world.

Key Vocabulary

blitz	Attacked by bombs dropped by enemy aircraft
evacuee	A person (usually a child) sent to a place of safety
evacuate	To send someone to a place of safety
conflict	A serious disagreement or argument
rationing	A limited amount of food you were able to buy, used to make sure everyone had a fair share
invasion	When a foreign army enters a country by force
treaty	A written agreement to do a particular thing, used at the end of the war to create peace
persecute	To treat someone cruelly or unfairly
allies	People that are united and work together
kindertransport	The name given to the mission which took 10,000 Jewish children to safety (mostly in the UK) ahead of World War II
Aryan race	What Hitler believed to be the superior type of humanity, with blonde hair and blue eyes
Nazi Party	The name given to the National Socialist German Workers Party which came to power in Germany during 1933 led by Adolf Hitler
air raid	The name given to the time when enemy aircraft dropped bombs on cities - people often found safety in air raid shelters
Prime Minister	The name of the person who is the head of the government in the UK
surrender	To stop fighting with an enemy and admit defeat

1933 - 1939

Adolf Hitler is the leader of Germany. He begins to make changes to the way in which some groups of people are treated. On the 9th and 10th November, 1938 **Jewish synagogues**, businesses and homes were destroyed in an act of **persecution** known as **Kristallnacht**. **Kindertransport** brought children to safety in England.

September 3rd 1939

World War Two began when the Prime Minister of Britain, **Neville Chamberlain**, declared war on Germany. This was because Hitler **invaded** Poland in an **unprovoked** attack. France and Britain agreed to work together to fight the German troops. They were **allies**.

January 1940

Rationing was introduced to make sure that everyone got a fair share of the food available. Families were issued with an **identity card** and **ration book** which would be used to buy certain goods. Sugar, bacon, eggs, butter and meat were all rationed and the **Dig for Victory** campaign was introduced to encourage people to grow their own vegetables.

September 7th 1940

The heavy and **frequent** bombing on London and other major cities began; this was known as The Blitz. Night after night (until May 1941), German **bombers** attacked cities, ports and industrial areas. Over one third of London was destroyed during this time. **Blitz** is the shortened form of the word **Blitzkrieg**, which means lightning war.

During 1945

World War Two ended with the **unconditional surrender** of the **Axis powers**. On May 8th, **Winston Churchill** announced VE (**Victory in Europe**) Day and street parties were held to celebrate. It was 2nd September when **Japan** surrendered and the war was finally over - sadly **Anne Frank** had died just six months earlier.