

# Carr Head Primary School - Knowledge Organiser

## History Topic

## World War II

## Year 6

## Autumn 1

### Key Knowledge

Knowledge and understanding of the past events, people and changes in the past.	Allies/ Axis	The major Allies were Great Britain, France, USA and the USSR. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.
	Invasion of Poland	Germany invaded Poland in 1939. It was the 'spark' that ignited World War II,
	Blitz	Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol & Nottingham. Incentives to bomb were: war production, destruction of architecture & to reduce civilian moral.
	Evacuation	Almost 3.75 million people were evacuated around the UK. Most of these were children, during 'Operation Pied Piper'.
	Blockade of Britain	Atlantic convoys were targeted by Nazi 'Wolfpacks' (U-boats), in attempt to starve Britain and deny her of other essential supplies, therefore forcing defeat..
	Paul Joseph Goebbels	Paul Joseph Goebbels was a German Nazi politician and Reich Minister of Propaganda of Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1945. He was one of Adolf Hitler's closest advisors.
	Concentration Camps	Concentration camps became places where millions of ordinary people were enslaved, starved, tortured and killed. During the war, new Nazi concentration camps for "undesirables" spread throughout the continent.

### Know how to...

History Skills and Enquiry	-Sequence up to 10 events on a time line.
	- Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings
	- Compare beliefs and behaviour with another time studied .
	- Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrived at .
	- Select and organise information to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms.

### Key Vocabulary

Word (s)	meaning
Belligerent	A belligerent country is one that acts in a hostile manner.
Treaty of Versailles	This was the most important of the peace treaties that brought World War I to an end. The Treaty ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers.
Black out	System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes.
Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place (normally from the cities to rural areas).
Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce resources (mainly food & clothing).
Propaganda	Propaganda is communication that is used to influence an audience and further an agenda, which may not be objective and may be presenting facts selectively to encourage a particular view.
Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.

### Timeline of Historical Events

	Date	Key events
1	September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland
2	September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany ( <i>start of WW2</i> )
3	January, 1940	Rationing introduced across the UK
4	May to June, 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe
5	July, 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain ( <i>The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins</i> ) Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance
6	December 7, 1941	The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies
7	June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans
8	April 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide
9	May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day
10	August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people
11	September 2, 1945	Japan surrenders signaling the end of WW2
12	July, 1954	Rationing ends in the UK