

## National Curriculum Statements:

- ❖ study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 - a significant turning point in British history.
- ❖ locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia)
- ❖ use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- ❖ name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- ❖ describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

## What I already need to know:

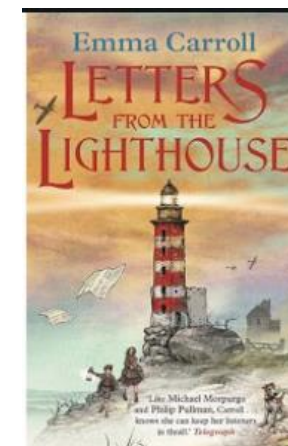
- ❖ The main countries involved in the War.
- ❖ Main Leaders of the countries.
- ❖ How to locate countries, oceans and continents on a map.
- ❖ That people of the past can have a significant impact on today's society.

## I am going to learn to:

- ❖ Locate the main countries involved in World war II.
- ❖ Locate and name the main counties, towns and cities in UK affected by bombing.
- ❖ Understand the physical and human features of parts of UK which were important targets for bombing.
- ❖ Understand why World War II began and order events from early World War II on a timeline.
- ❖ Understand when, where and why children were evacuated in World War II.
- ❖ About rationing during World War II and how people adapted to deal with reduced product availability.
- ❖ About the importance and significance of the role of women during World War II.
- ❖ About the events of the Holocaust in World War II. about a variety of key events from World War II.
- ❖ About the impact of World War II in your local community.

## Things to look forward to:

- ❖ Visits from outside speakers - Isle Heritage society
- ❖ Visit to Eden Camp
- ❖ Class novel: Letters from the Lighthouse
- ❖ War time recipes





# Knowledge Planner Y6 – World War II



## Knowledge Planner Y6 – World War II

	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

Leaders		
1	Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 ( <i>also referred to as the Führer meaning leader</i> )
2	Winston Churchill	UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)
3	Neville Chamberlain	UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 ( <i>infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war</i> )
4	Franklin D. Roosevelt	US President, 1933 - 1945 ( <i>took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbor attacks</i> )
5	Harry S. Truman	US President, 1945 - 1953 ( <i>responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan</i> )
6	Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953



*'History will be kind to me for I intend to write it.'*  
Churchill



*'It is not truth that matters, but victory' – Hitler (performing Nazi salute above)*

	Term	Definition
1	Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
2	Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place ( <i>normally from the cities to rural areas</i> )
3	Black out	System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes
4	Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce resources ( <i>mainly food &amp; clothing</i> )
5	Air raid shelter	A building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes Anderson Shelter: Made of corrugated iron. Usually at the end of the garden Morrison Shelter: Metal cage used inside the house. Could double as a kitchen table
6	Trenches	A long, narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire or attack
7	Axis	Countries which fought on the German side (including: Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia (1939-1941))
8	Nazi	Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933. Symbol = swastika
9	Blitz	Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol & Nottingham
10	Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
11	Fascism	Right wing political view associated with not allowing opposition and total control by a dictator.
12	Blitzkrieg	Translated as 'lightning war'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe
13	Luftwaffe	The German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)
14	Enigma	A machine used by the Nazis to send coded messages



*Above left: Enigma machine*



*Above right: Swastika (symbol of Nazis)*

*Below: Remains of a house after a bombing raid during the Blitz*





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