



Key Knowledge

To understand the events leading up to the outbreak of WW2.

To explore the Nazi party's rise to power and defeat.

To investigate life in Britain during WW2.

To discover the role of significant individuals in WW2.

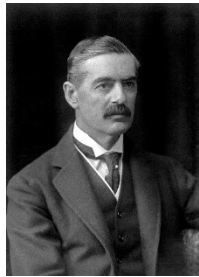
To study and compare key events of WW2 and their impact.

Being A Historian

- use a range of evidence to interpret events, linking this to factual understanding about the past;
- evaluate the usefulness and reliability of primary and secondary sources;
- pose and address questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance;
- develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history;
- identify connections, contrasts and trends over time;

Key Concepts

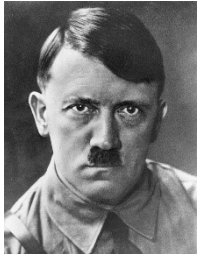
Democracy	Power
In a democracy the people have a say in how the government is run. They do this by voting, though there are usually rules about who can vote. Democracies are different from dictatorships. In a dictatorship one person called a dictator makes all the rules.	Power is the capacity of an individual or group to influence the actions and beliefs of others. Political parties can gain power by being elected, seizing control of a country or using military force.



Neville Chamberlain



Winston Churchill



Adolf Hitler



Noor Inayat Khan

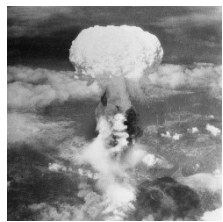


Anne Frank

Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
All About Me - significant events	Super Me - Achievements, birthdays and festivals	Changemakers Through Time	The Ancient Greeks circa 700-480BC	The Victorians 1837-1901	The Romans circa 753 BC-476 AD	The Tudors 1485-1603	World War Two 1939-1945

Event	Description	Dates
Outbreak of WW2	On 1 st September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Britain and France (Poland's allies) gave Germany notice to withdraw their troops. When they did not, Neville Chamberlain declared war on 3 rd September 1939.	1 st - 3 rd September 1939
Evacuation of children	People expected cities to be bombed as the Germans tried to hit military or trade targets. This would put children in danger, so many were sent to live with families in the countryside until the war ended.	September 1939 onwards
The Holocaust	The Holocaust was a genocide committed by Germany before and during WW2. It involved the murder of over 6 million Jewish people and millions of others. Many people perished in concentration camps.	1933-1945
Evacuation of Dunkirk	Large numbers of British, French and Belgian troops were surrounded by German soldiers on the northern coast of France. 800 British boats set out and rescued many of them against the odds, although many men died.	26 th May - 4 th June 1940
Battle of Britain	In the Battle of Britain, the Royal Air Force (RAF) successfully defended Britain from attacks by Nazi Germany's Luftwaffe planes.	10 th July - 31 st October 1940
The Attack on Pearl Harbour	This was a surprise military attack by the Japanese on the naval base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. It led to the US joining the Allies in the war.	7 th December 1941
D-Day Landings	Also known as the Normandy Landings, these were a series of landing operations by the Allies to claim back Europe.	6 th June 1944
Germany Surrenders	Germany officially surrendered to the Allies, bringing an end to the fighting in Europe.	7 th May 1945
USA drops atomic bombs on Japan	Japan refused to surrender. The US considered invading, but instead dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima (6 th August) and Nagasaki (9 th August).	6 th -9 th August 1945
WW2 Ends	Japan surrendered on August 15 th and this was formally signed on the 2 nd September 1945.	2 nd September 1945



The bombing of Hiroshima



Spitfires in the Battle of Britain



The Evacuation of Dunkirk



D-Day Landings



London in the Blitz



The Attack on Pearl Harbour

Key Vocabulary

Air-raid	An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs.
Anderson shelter	A small shelter made from corrugated steel to protect people in air-raids.
Allies	Countries (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who fought the Axis Powers.
Axis Powers	Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies.
Blackout	A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes.
Blitz	A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain. From the German 'blitzkrieg' which means 'lightning war'.
Concentration camps	Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners were held by the Nazis.
Evacuation	Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places e.g. from big cities to the countryside to avoid bombing.
Fascism	A political system where the strength of the country is more important than the well-being of the people. Often ruled by dictators with unlimited power through suppression of any opposition and strict control of society.
Führer	German word meaning 'leader' or 'guide'. The title Hitler gave himself in 1934 when he gained absolute authority in Germany.
Genocide	Deliberate action to destroy a people (usually defined as an ethnic, national, racial, or religious group).
Holocaust	The mass murder of around six million Jewish people by the Nazis, as well as other persecuted groups.
Liberated	Freed from enemy control.
Luftwaffe	The German air force during the war.
Nazi	Short for National Socialist Party (in Germany) and the name given to supporters of Hitler.
Persecution	Systematic mistreatment of an individual or group, especially because of race, religion or political beliefs.
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Rationing	Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid or reduce shortages.
Spitfire	A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain and known for its speed and agility.