

What I can remember

- Is changing the word worth the side-effects? (Y6)
- What did we learn from the Romans? (Y5)

Take Aways:

- ✓ I can complete a study of WWII and The Battle of Britain.
- ✓ I can describe different types of diversity in countries at war with Britain.
- ✓ I can investigate reasons for events during WWII.
- ✓ I can compare common themes and events during times of war.



Important People:

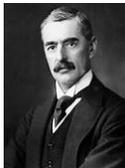
Adolf Hitler

A German politician and leader of the **Nazi Party**. He rose to power as the chancellor of Germany in 1933 and then as Führer in 1934. During his dictatorship from 1933 to 1945, he initiated World War II in Europe by invading Poland on 1 September 1939.



Arthur Neville Chamberlain

A British politician of the Conservative Party who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from May 1937 to May 1940.



Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill

A British statesman, army officer, and writer. He was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945, when he led the country to victory in the Second World War, and again from 1951 to 1955.



“Battling for change – does conflict ever result in positive change?”

Big Ws:

- There were a number of reasons for the outbreak of World War 2. When the **Treaty of Versailles** was signed in 1919, Germany was blamed for starting WW1 and had to repay for the damage it inflicted. This heavily impacted life in Germany – living conditions were harsh and the country was in debt after World War 1.
- **France and England** declared war on Germany after they **invaded Poland** and the **USA** joined the war effort after the Japanese bombed the American fleet in **Pearl Harbour**, on December 7, 1941.
- Around **six million Jewish people** were killed during World War 2 in one of history's most terrible events – the Holocaust.
- Racist in his views, Hitler blamed **Jewish people** for Germany losing **World War I** and claimed they were dangerous to German people.
- The heavy and frequent bombing attacks on London, and other large cities, was known as **Blitzkrieg** (The Blitz). This meant 'Lightning War'.

Evacuation was a huge logistical exercise which required thousands of volunteer helpers. It was called '**Operation Pied Piper**' .:

In September, 1939, Evacuation was voluntary, however the fear of bombing persuaded families to send their children to live with strangers outside of the cities. Evacuees and their hosts were often astonished to see how each other lived.

By the 1939, when the widely expected bombing raids on cities had failed to materialise, many parents whose children had been evacuated in September decided to bring them home again.

Additional rounds of Evacuation occurred nationwide in the summer and autumn of 1940, following the German invasion of France in May-June and the beginning of the Blitz in September. Evacuation was still voluntary so many children were still left in the cities.



Vocabulary:

allegiance	A loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause
The Axis	The alliance of Germany and Italy formed before and during the Second World War, later extended to include Japan and other countries
The Blitz (Blitzkrieg)	The Blitz was a German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom in 1940 and 1941
concentration camp	A camp where persons such as prisoners of war, political prisoners or refugees are detained or confined
dictatorship	One person or a small group possesses absolute power.
discrimination	Unjust treatment of different categories of people
evacuation	The action of evacuating a person or place
Kristallnacht	Inclination or prejudice for or against one person or group, especially in a way considered to be unfair
reliability	Being trustworthy or performing consistently well
Treaty of Versailles.	A treaty signed in 1919 which brought a formal end to the First World War

The Battle of Britain, between the German Luftwaffe and the Royal Air Force, was the first ever battle to be fought only in the air (known as dog fighting). It was made up of lots of air battles that lasted from 10th July-31st October 1940.

- **Allies:** Great Britain, France, Soviet Union, China and USA
- **Axis Powers:** Germany, Italy and Japan
- Adolf Hitler had expected the British to seek a peace settlement after **Germany's defeat of France in June 1940**, but Britain fought on.
- The British developed an air defence network - **The Dowding System**, which brought together technology such as radar, ground defences and fighter aircraft into a unified system of defence
- Germany launched their main offensive on **13 August**. Attacks moved inland, concentrating on **airfields** and **communication centres**.
- Germany was overestimating the damage it was inflicting on the **RAF** and therefore shifted their attacks onto **London** which gave the RAF time to recover.

1939: Germany invades Poland:



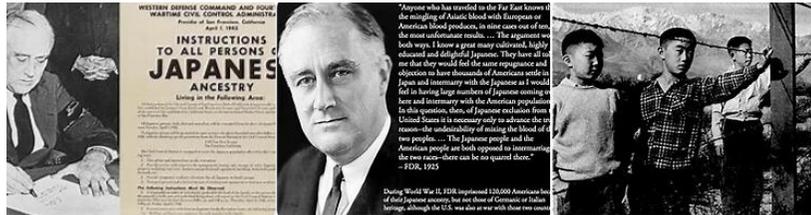
1940: The Battle of Britain



1941: Japan bombs the US military base – Pearl Harbor:



1942: President Roosevelt orders Japanese-Americans to internment camps:



1942: The US defeats Japan at the Battle of Midway:



1943: Allied forces invade Italy:



1944: Allied forces land on the beaches of Normandy



1944: The Battle of the Bulge



1945: Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz:



1945: Germany surrenders:



1945: Japan officially surrenders and the war ends:

