  **Flinty Fell Spring 2025- Knowledge Organiser**

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|  | **World at War : WWII**  |  |
|  | **THREE KEY QUESTIONS**  |  |
| **1) Who were involved in the Battle for Britain and why?**  | **2) What was life like for a WW2 evacuee?**  | **3) Who would you have rather been Churchill or Anne Frank and why?**  |
| **VOCABULARY**  | **GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**  | **KEY PEOPLE AND EVENTS**  |
| Anderson shelter Blackout  Blitz  Evacuate  Gas mask  Kristallnacht  Nazis  Rations  Star of David  Swastika   | Half buried in the ground and with earth on top, they protected people from bomb blasts. All windows and doors had to be covered at night to stop enemy aircraft seeing house lights. The sustained aerial bombing against Britain by Nazis. Blitz means lightning in German. Designed to protect people, especially children, by moving them to areas of less risk. Issued to all civilians at the start of the war, gas masks were used to protect from gas attacks. On 9th-10th November 1939, Nazis torched synagogues and vandalised Jewish homes. Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party controlled Germany between 1933 and 1945. Ration cards were given out and only a certain amount of food / clothes per family was aloud. Jews throughout Europe were forced to wear the star of David to clearly identify themselves. An ancient symbol of a cross with arms at a right angle, used as an emblem for the Nazi Party.  | **Who and Why?** Allies: Great Britain, France, Soviet Union, China and USA Axis Powers: Germany, Italy and Japan 70 million people lost their lives (24 million from the Soviet Union). 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, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941.  **The Jewish Community** 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 and society. **Home Guard** Set up in May 1940 as Britain's 'last line of defence' against German invasion, members of this 'Dad's Army' were usually men above or below the age of conscription and those unfit or ineligible for front line military service. 1.5 million enrolled and supported the ear effort through bomb disposal, manning anti-aircraft artillery and readied for invasion.  |

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|   | **Neville Chamberlain (1869-1940)** British Prime Minister from 1937-1940; Chamberlain was Prime Minister when Britain declared war on Germany.   |
|   | **Winston Churchill (1874-1965)** British Prime Minster from 1940 to 1945, then again from 1951 to 1955. He is famous for his speeches that inspired people to keep on fighting.   |
|   | **Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)** German dictator during World War II, and leader of the Nazi political party   |
|   | **Benito Mussolini (1883-1945)** Italian dictator during World War II, and leader of the Fascists. Joined forces with Hitler as one of the Axis powers.   |
|   | **Franklin D Roosevelt (1882-1945)** United States President during most of WWII.   |
|  | **Joseph Stalin (1878-1953)** Leader of the Soviet Union during World War II   |

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|  |  |  | **Timeline of events** |  |  |  |
| **1939**  | **1939**  | **1940**  | **1940**  | **1941**  | **1942**  | **1943**  | **1944**  | **1945**  | **1945**  |
| 1st September Germany invades Poland  | On 3rd September England declares war on Germany  | 10th May Churchill replaces Chamberlain as Prime Minister  | 12th May German forces enter France  | USA declares war in Italy and Germany  | British troops win back North Africa  | Italy surrenders to the Allies  | 6th June D Day landings on Normandy beaches  | Hitler dies  | 2nd September Japan surrenders and the end of war is declared.  |