

Year 6 Term 1: World War 2

Timeline of Events

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| 1918 | The Treaty of Versailles signed – ending World War 1. |
| 1933 | The Nazi Party (led by Adolf Hitler) came to power in Germany. |
| 1936 | Hitler moved troops into the Rhineland, violating the terms of the Treat of Versailles. |
| 1938 | German troops invade Austria. |
| 1939 | German troops invade Czechoslovakia. |
| 1st September 1939 | German troops invade Poland. |
| 3rd September 1939 | Britain declared war on Germany because they invaded Poland. The Second World War started. |
| July-October 1940 | The Battle of Britain –attacks on British towns, cities and ports by the German air force. |
| September 1940 – May 1941 | The Blitz attacks. German bomber planes attacked Britain at night. |
| 8th May 1945 | Victory Day in Europe (VE Day) – the day the war officially ended. |

Key People

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| Neville Chamberlain | Prime Minister of Britain during the outbreak of World War 2. |
| Winston Churchill | Prime Minister of Britain for the majority of World War 2 |
| Franklin D Roosevelt | President of the USA during WW2 |
| Joseph Stalin | Leader of Russia during WW2 |
| Benito Mussolini | Leader of Italy during WW2 |
| Anne Frank | A victim of the Holocaust who kept a diary of her time in hiding. |

Countries involved in World War 2

| Allies | Axis |
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| Great Britain USA Russia France | Germany Japan Italy |

The Home Front

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| The Government issued gas masks to everyone in Britain. |
| German submarines were attacking British ships creating a shortage of supplies. The led to rationing . |
| Propaganda posters were used to encourage citizens to act safely and support the war effort. |
| Air raid shelters were built in gardens called Anderson Shelters . |
| Shelters under stairs or in a house were called Morrison Shelters . |

Women and Children at War

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| Children were taught drills on how to get to safety in case of an air raid. |
| Many children were evacuated from cities to the countryside. |
| Women worked in factories, as mechanics, air force and farms. |
| Women became more independent, felt valued and were an important part of victory. |

Propaganda Posters

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| Propaganda posters were used to encourage citizens to act safely and support the war effort. | |
| 'Make Do and Mend' | 'Careless Talk Costs Lives' |
| 'Loose Lips Sink Ships' | 'Dig for Victory' |
| 'Let us move forward together' | 'Come into the factories' |

Vocabulary Dozen

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| treaty | written agreement between countries in which they agree to do a particular thing or to help each other. |
| violated | breaking an agreement, law or promise. |
| Allies | the countries that fought against the axis (Great Britain, USA, Russia & France). |
| Axis | the countries that fought against the allies (Germany, Japan & Italy). |
| rationing | a system during World War 2 to limit the amount of food you were allowed to buy. |
| propaganda | is information, often inaccurate information, which a political organisation publishes in order to influence people. |
| victory | a victory is a success in a struggle, war or competition. |
| Blitz | attacked by bombs dropped by enemy aircraft. |
| tyrant | someone who treats the people they have authority over in a cruel and unfair way. |
| Holocaust | the killing of millions of Jews by the Nazis. |
| invasion | when a foreign army enters a country by force. |
| legacy | A legacy of a period of history is something that is a direct result of that event that continues once that period of history is over. |

Famous Quotes

'We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender'
Winston Churchill,
September, 1940.