

# Year 6 Term 1: World War 2

## Timeline of Events

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

## Key People

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
Great Britain USA Russia France	Germany Japan Italy

## The Home Front

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

## Women and Children at War

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

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

## Vocabulary Dozen

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

