

Knowledge Organiser- World War One (History- Year 6)

Key vocabulary	Definition
Imperialism	When a country increases its power and influence by colonising (taking over) another country.
Alliance	A union or relationship formed between countries/ organisations, to benefit them both
Mechanised warfare	The use of armoured fighting vehicles in modern warfare. Sometimes referred to as 'armoured' or 'tank' warfare.
Chemical warfare	The use of the toxic chemicals to kill or injure enemies. In WWI, Chlorine, Phosgene and Mustard Gas were used.
Trench warfare	Where opposite sides of the war fight from trenches dug into the ground, facing each other
No Man's Land	The land between the trenches of opposing armies
Home Front	The Home Front refers to life in Britain during WWI
Conscription	A law that says that if you are able to fight in the war, you have to. During WWI, by 1916, all men aged 18-41 had to go to war and fight for their country.
Armistice	An agreement made to stop fighting a war, also referred to as a 'truce'

The war was fought between:	
The Triple Alliance	Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies
The Triple Entente	France, Britain and Russia

Key People	
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne. Assassinated in 1914
David Lloyd George	Prime Minister of Britain during WWI
Kaiser Wilhelm II	German Emperor during WWI



28th June **1914**:
Archduke Ferdinand is assassinated



8th August **1914**:
The Defence of the Realm Act is passed



1916: British
Summer Time is introduced



28th June **1919**:
Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles

4th August **1914**:
Britain declares war on Germany



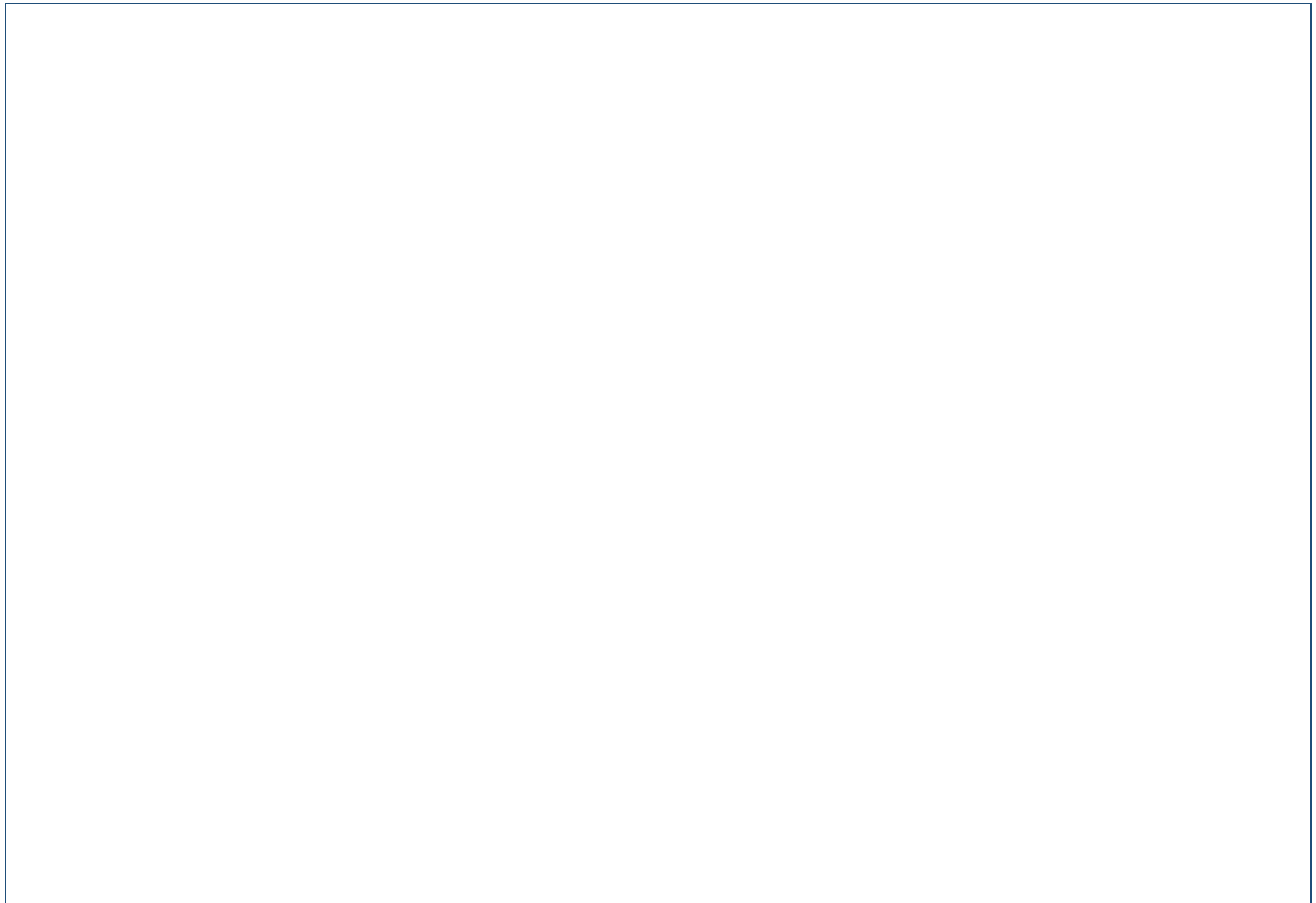
1st July-18th November
1916: The Battle of the Somme took place



11th November **1918**:
Germany signed an armistice and the war ended



Zeppelins	Battlecruisers
	
Submarine	Tank
	



Key vocabulary	Definition
Suffrage	The right to vote.
Electorate	The people who can vote in an election.
Democracy	A system of government where those in power are voted for by the people. The word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words which mean 'rule by the people'
Campaign	Where a group of people carry out actions to try and influence decisions made by the government and make a change.
Petition	A formal written request, usually signed by lots of people, asking the government or another important group to do something.
Anti-suffragism	People who believed that women should not be allowed to vote.
Hunger Strike	When people refuse to eat as a form of protest.
Suffragist	A member of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) who campaigned peacefully for women's suffrage.
Suffragette	A member of the Women's Social and Political Union. A more radical group which sometimes used violence and broke the law.

Key People	Key information
John Stuart Mill 	Argued that some women should be given the vote as part of the Great Reform Act 1867.
Millicent Fawcett 	Leader of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies.
Emmeline Pankhurst 	Leader of the Women's Social and Political Union.
Frederick Pethick-Lawrence 	Male suffragette, who was arrested and went on hunger strike in prison.
David Lloyd George 	Prime Minister when the Representation of the People Act was passed

Knowledge Organiser- The Suffragettes- History (Year 6)



Before 1832 only 3% of the population could vote



1897: The NUWSS established



1908: The National Women's Anti- Suffrage League established



1918: The Representation of the People Act

1832: The Great Reform Act



1903: The WSPU established

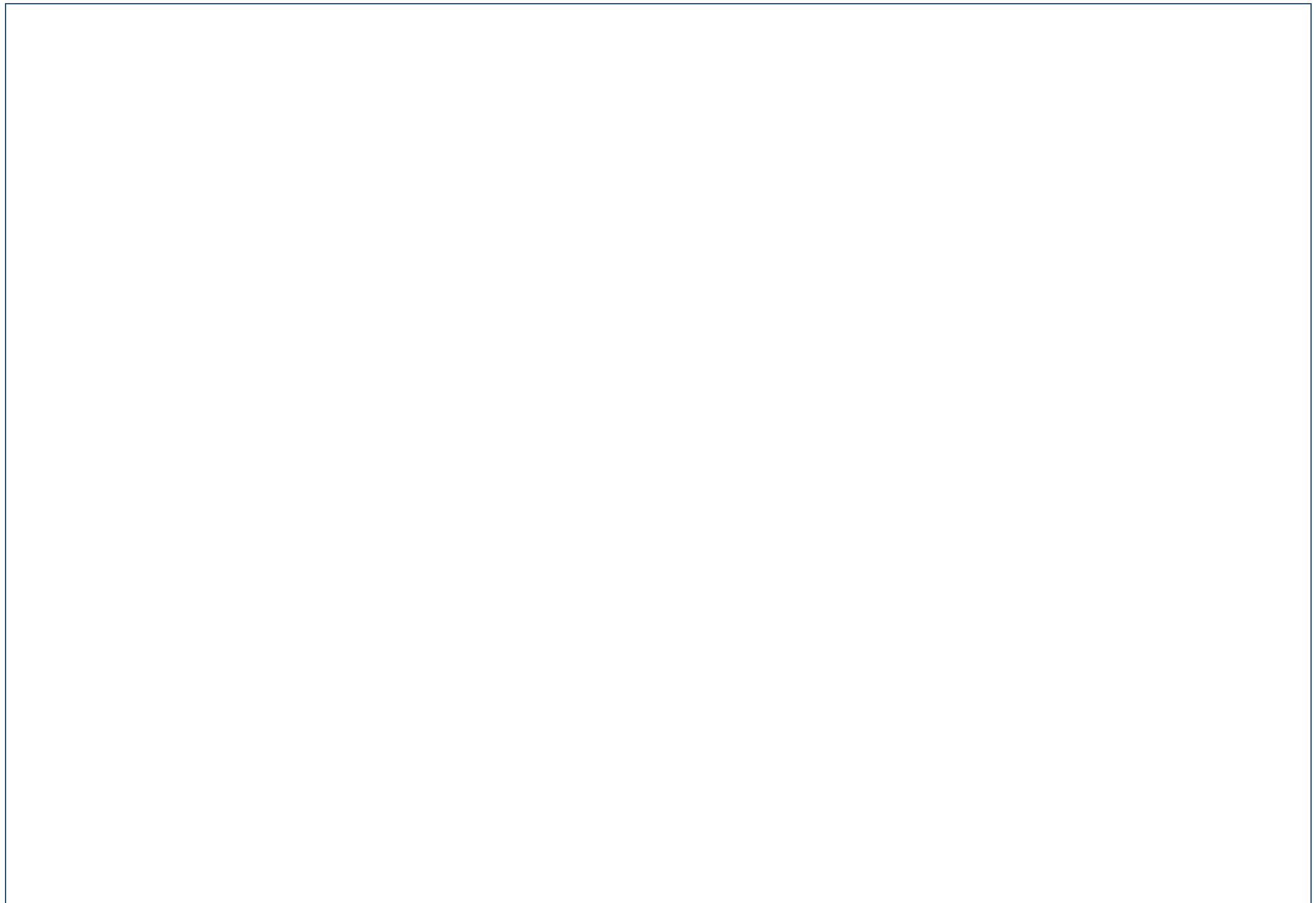


1914: Outbreak of WW1



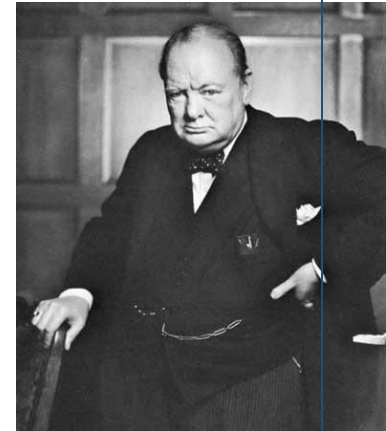
1928: The Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act



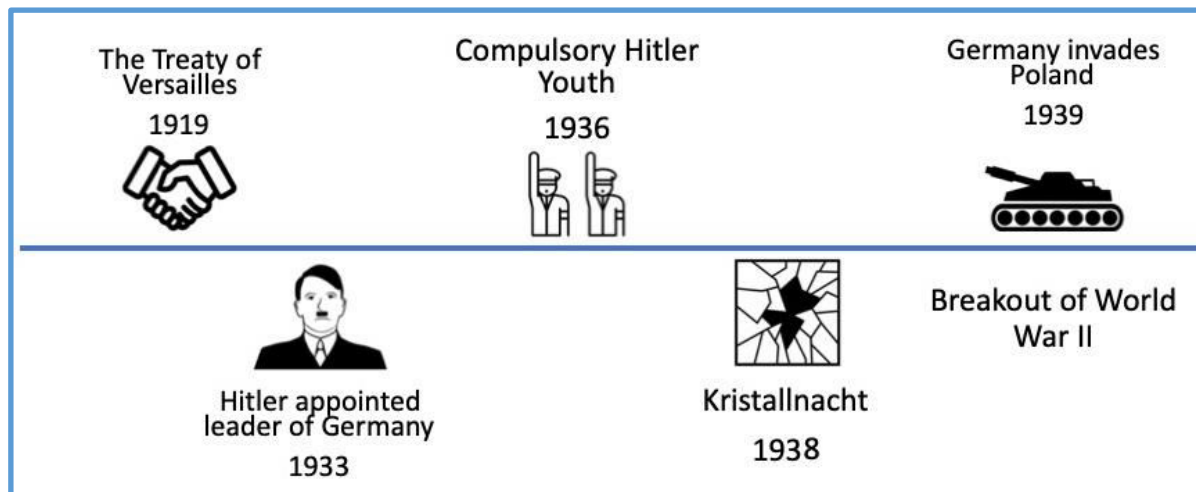


Knowledge Organiser- The Rise of Hitler and WWII (History- Year 6)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Armistice	An agreement made between opposing sides in a war to stop fighting.
Treaty of Versailles	A document signed in 1919 to officially end the war between Germany and the Allied Powers and to outline punishments enforced upon Germany.
Nationalism	Support for a nation and its interests, often putting that nation above others.
Aryan Race	A group of people the Nazis viewed to be superior than others. Aryan features included blue eyes and blonde hair.
Assassinate	The murder of a person for political or religious reasons.
Concentration Camp	A place where people are imprisoned in harsh conditions, without usual legal processes such as a trial.
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country, seeking refuge in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
Blitzkrieg	A German word meaning 'Lightning War', intensive or sudden military attacks.
Coalition	A unity government formed with members of different political parties.



Winston Churchill – Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1940 to 1945



Knowledge Organiser- The Rise of Hitler and WWII (History- Year 6)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Encryption	A practice that involves codes and systems for changing messages so they cannot be read by other people.
Blitz	The name given to Hitler's bombing campaign against the United Kingdom that lasted for eight months in 1940 and 1941. Blitz is the German word for lightning.
Evacuation	In World War Two many children were required to leave their homes, or evacuate, and move to safer places, often in the countryside.
Holocaust	The name given to the mass killing of European Jews during World War Two.
Genocide	The deliberate killing, or murder, of a large number of people, especially from the same ethnic group or religion.
Enigma Machine	A machine used by Nazi Germany during World War Two to code messages so they couldn't be read by the Allies. Alan Turing and his team cracked the Enigma Machine and the messages could be intercepted.
Operation Sealion	Nazi Germany's code name for their plan to attack and invade the United Kingdom during the Battle of Britain.
Propaganda	Information, of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

<u>Allied Powers</u>	<u>Axis Powers</u>
 United Kingdom Leader: Winston Churchill	 Germany Leader: Adolf Hitler
 France Leader: Charles De Gaulle	 Italy Leader: Benito Mussolini
 Russia Leader: Joseph Stalin	 Japan Leader: Hideki Tojo
 USA Leader: Franklin D Roosevelt	

<u>English Codebreakers</u>	
<u>Alan Turing</u>	<u>Mavis Batey</u>
	

