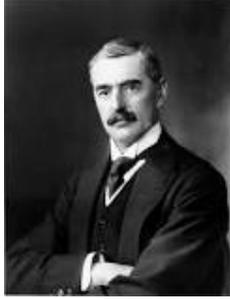


Topic: World War II	Phase: KS2	Strand: British History beyond 1066	
<p>What should I already know?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children should already be able to plot a timeline of events using key dates. • Children should know of key events which have shaped Britain's past including the industrial revolution and monarchs. • Children should be beginning to evaluate source, both primary and secondary 	<p>Key Knowledge</p> <p>World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries – the Allied power and the Axis Powers. The major Allied Powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States. The major Axis Powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.</p>  <p>Together with the Nazi Party, Hitler wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on September 1st 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion. Britain and France declared war on Germany – World War II had begun. The bombing on London, known as The Blitz, lasted for 57 consecutive nights. Hitler wanted to quash the British spirit so they would surrender. The Battle of Britain was the first military campaign fought solely in the air. Both the allies and the axis powers used propaganda posters to boost morale of people at home and those fighting. It was also used to decrease the morale of the enemy.</p>	<p>We are MANOR! As Historians we will ...</p>	
<p>At the end of the unit, I will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know when World War 2 was. • Understand the roles of women and children in wartime Britain. • Write about the Blitz, the cities included and the aim of the campaign. • Name the countries and leaders who were involved in the war and on which side they fought. • Understand the evacuation process and the experiences many children had • Place key events of the war on a timeline. • Name and create a fact file on a key figure in the war • Look at the events that happened on D-day, the importance of the day(s) and produce a newspaper report. • Understand why rations were introduced. 	<p>Manners</p> <p>Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.</p>		
		<p>Aspiration</p>	<p>Learn about the significance of World War II and how this international event impacted on our lives today. Develop our own aspiration by learning about achievements of our great leaders, the soldiers and people of Great Britain during the war.</p>
		<p>Nurture</p>	<p>Recognise about mutual respect and how to acknowledge the feelings of others from the past.</p>
		<p>Open-Mindedness</p>	<p>Learn about the world around us, the people, lifestyles, stories about world War II, see the world through sources of evidence and become independent thinkers.</p>
		<p>Resilience</p>	<p>Understand how to make connections with the past and challenge ourselves to be persistent and learn more through research investigations which stimulate and motivate us.</p>

Key Figures

Neville Chamberlain

British Prime Minister (1937-1940)



Franklin D Roosevelt

President of the USA (1933-1945)



Winston Churchill

British Prime Minister (1940-1945)



Benito Mussolini

Italian Prime Minister (1922-1943)



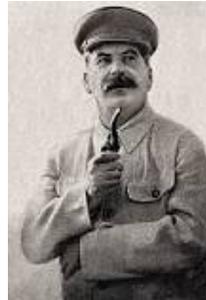
Adolf Hitler

Chancellor of Germany (1933-1945)



Josef Stalin

Led Soviet Union (1925-1953)



How did WW II Start?

The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and annexed Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to annex the Sudetenland (an area of Czechoslovakia) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia, followed by Poland on 1st September. Britain, France and Poland had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.

The Holocaust



The Holocaust is the term for the killing of over six million Jewish people before and during World War II, organised by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party. Even before the war, they wanted to blame the Jews for the problems in Germany and used propaganda to promote widespread public hatred of them. Jewish people were openly bullied, persecuted, abused and discriminated against. Many Jews were sent to concentration camps where they were forced to work like slaves. Many died through infection, starvation or exhaustion. Others were sent to death camps where they were killed in gas chambers. This form of mass killing is called genocide.

Jewish Anne Frank hid in 1942 from the Nazis during the occupation of the Netherlands. She and her family were later captured and sent to a concentration camp. She wrote a diary about her time hiding from the Nazis.

WW II Timeline

11 th November 1918	Germany surrender – end of World War I
1 st September 1939	Germany invades Poland
3 rd September 1939	Great Britain, France and their Allie declare war on Germany
April 1940 – June 1940	Germany invades European countries
10 th May 1940	Winston Churchill elected Prime Minister of Great Britain
10 th July – 31 st October 1940	The Battle of Britain is fought in the air above the coast of England and the English channel. The London Blitz begins
7 th – 11 th December 1940	Japan bomb Pearl Harbour. Hawaii and USE declare war on Japan. USE declare war on Japan, Germany and Italy.
6 th June 1944	D Day – British, Canadian and US troops land in Normandy, France
8 th May 1945	Britain celebrates Victory in Europe (VE Day)
6 th August 1945	First atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Japan by the USA
1 st September 1945	Japan surrenders. World War II officially ends.

Key Knowledge and vocabulary

Allies	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.
Axis	The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.
Nazi party	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.
Atomic bomb	A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.
annex	To take another country's land and make it part of your country.
propaganda	Information designed to promote a political idea or opinion.
active service	Taking part in a military operation as part of the armed forces.

World War II Quiz

1) Who was the British Prime Minister when WWII began?

2) When did German troops invade Poland?

3) Who was the leader of the Nazi party?

4) On what date and why did the USA become involved in the war?

5) Who wrote a diary about their time hiding from the Nazis?