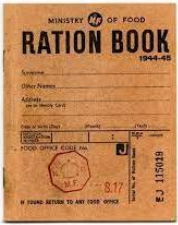


What we already know:	Subject: History	Unit: World War Two	Year: 6
I will have an understanding of chronology from studying different periods in history. I should know that there have been two world wars - WW1 and WW2. I have taken part in celebrations of significant dates linked to the wars - Remembrance Day and VE Day.	Vocabulary		
	Tier 1 Allied Joint forces relating to Britain in the war, these countries were all on the same side – Britain, France, Soviet Union and America. Evacuation This means leaving a place. In WW2 this was to protect people from the risk of cities being bombed. Gas mask A mask connected to a chemical air filter used to protect the face and lungs from toxic gases. Hitler Adolf Hitler was the leader of Germany and a dictator from 1933-1945, He led the Nazi Party.	Tier 2 Battle of Britain 10th July -31st October 1940. A battle where the Royal Air Force and Royal Navy defended the UK against the German’s air force – Luftwaffe. Blitz September 7th 1940 – May 11th 1941. Intense bombing where Germany dropped bombs on cities and London for 8 months. Originated from the German word Blitzkrieg which means lightning war. D-Day 6th June 1944 – The day where Allied forces invaded France by landing on the beaches in Normandy. Codenamed Operation Overlord. Propaganda Information that is biased and promotes a certain political view. Nazi An extreme political party that created and supported ideas of Nazism.	Tier 3 Luftwaffe The name given to the German air force. Morale The confidence, enthusiasm and feeling of a person or group at a particular time. Anderson Shelter A small, metal air-raid shelter built during WW2 named after the Home Secretary – Sir John Anderson. Morrison Shelter A movable air-raid shelter shaped like a table and used indoors. It was an iron cage that doubled as a table and protected a family if a house collapsed around them.



Timeline														
Pre-historic	Ancient History				Modern History							Present		
		Ancient Egypt 3100 BCE – 332 BCE												
			Ancient Greece 1200 BCE BC – 146 BCE											
			Maya Civilisation 1800 BCE – AD 1500											
					Vikings AD 793 -AD 1066									
Dinosaurs extinct 65,000,000 BCE	Stone Age 3,500 BCE – 2,500 BCE	Bronze Age 2,500 BCE – 800 BCE	Iron Age 800 BCE – AD43	Romans in Britain 43AD – 410AD	Anglo Saxons 410 AD - 1066	Great Fire of London 1666	Victorian Era 1837-1901	WW2 1939 - 1945	Queen Elizabeth II Coronation 1953	1 st Moon Landing 1969	We were born. 2011/12	King Charles Coronation 2023	Year 6 2023/2024	



Chronology	Significant Events and people	Society & Government
World War 2 started 1st September 1939. World War 2 ended 2nd September 1945 (formal surrender of Japan which ended war in Asia). VJ Day 14th August 1945 (Japan surrenders to the Allies). VE Day 8th May 1945 (Allies accept Germany's surrender). How did the war start? What was the main cause of World War 2? Hitler invaded Poland from the west. Hitler broke the Treaty of Versailles. The main participants: Allies (Allied Powers) Britain, France, the Soviet Union and USA Axis (Axis Powers) Germany, Italy and Japan Who won the war? The Allies won. Who were the main political leaders? UK – Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill (prime ministers) USA – Franklin D Roosevelt and Harry Truman (Presidents) France – Charles de Gaulle (President) Soviet Union – Joseph Stalin (leader) Germany – Adolf Hitler (leader) Italy – Benito Mussolini (Prime Minister) Japan – Michinomiya Hirohito (Emperor)	The Blitz: The Blitz was the heavy bombing on London and other large, significant British cities by Germany in an attempt to destroy factories, dockyards and airfields. People took various precautions to try to protect themselves from the bombing including: - Gas masks - Anderson and Morrison shelters - Black outs - Air raid sirens.  Anderson Shelter  Morrison Shelter  Alan Turing: During WWII Turing worked as a cryptanalysis breaking cyphers for the Allies at Bletchley Park. It was here that Turing built his “Bombe”, a machine that could quickly break any German cipher by running through hundreds of options per second. Turing died by committing suicide at the age of 42. It was thought that this was because of the legal action taken against him for being homosexual.  The Battle of Britain: 10th July -31st October 1940 The name given to the effort by the Luftwaffe (German Air Force) to gain air superiority over the RAF so they could prepare to invade Britain by sea. The RAF lost many planes but also caused considerable damage to the Luftwaffe who were eventually defeated. Radar played a key  The African Caribbean war contribution: More than 10,000 men and women from the Caribbean helped Britain in WW2. Many African Caribbeans felt patriotic to the Commonwealth despite the resentment to colonial rule. Unemployment was high in the Caribbean during WW2 so many workers joined up for this reason. After the war, there were real labour shortages in Britain. Many people from the Caribbean came to Britain to make a new life after the war.	The Home Front: Children: Many children were evacuated during WW2 to avoid the bombing that was expected in their home cities. Children were issued with gas masks. Children had a restricted diet due to rationing.  Women: Many women during WW2 worked as nurses, drove delivery trucks, repaired aeroplanes and worked in munitions factories. Women were vital for keeping Britain running during the war whilst the men were fighting.  Rationing: Rationing was introduced in 1940. This was to ensure that there was a fair distribution of food throughout Britain. Every person had a ration book. They used coupons from this book which they had to hand over when purchasing food. Many people grew their own food. Propaganda: Propaganda is a way of spreading ideas and influencing people using posters, radio, films and newspapers. The government used it to persuade people to do what it wanted. It was used to increase the morale of people on one side by celebrating victories and making fun of the enemy. 