

Year 6 History – Word War 2

Vocabulary

Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.	
Operation Dynamo	A plan for ships of all sizes going over to Dunkirk to collect soldiers.	
Treaty of Versailles	A peace agreement which was put in place to ensure Germany paid for the disruption they caused during the First World War (1919)	
Invaded	To take over an area by force	
Evacuation	To leave an area	
Allies	Friends	
Axis	Enemies	
Operation Pied Piper	A plan for the evacuation of school children and their teachers, mothers with children under five, pregnant women, some disabled people and more wealthy individuals from large urban areas.	
Concentration Camps	Enclosed areas where the Nazi's put Jewish, disabled, black, Jehovah's Witnesses by force. Many of those at the camps were killed by gas.	
Negotiations	A discussion between two or more parties with a view to make an agreement	
Nazi Party	A government party (like Labour / conservatives in the UK) in Germany, led by Adolph Hitler, who were promising German people a better life where they would not have to pay for WW1 and would take back much of the land which they had lost.	
Flotilla	A large group of boats	

Surrendered	To give up	
Operation Barbarossa	A plan made by the Axis to invade The Soviet Union, which proved to be unsuccessful	
R.A.F	An acronym for Royal Air Force	
Luftwaffe	The German air force	
Dog-Fight	A close combat between two military aircraft	
Battle of Britain	A battle over the skies of the English Channel between Germany's and Great Britain's air forces.	
Blitz	Means 'Lighting War' and is associated with heavily attacking an area in a short period of time.	
Anderson Shelter	A type of shelter which people built usually in their gardens, which they would go into when Axis planes were attacking.	
Morrison Shelter	A type of shelter which people built usually in their gardens, which they would go into when Axis planes were attacking.	
Pearl Harbour	An American naval base located on the Island of Oahu, which the Japanese attacked during WW2	
Torpedoes	Underwater, self-propelled missiles used to sink boats and vehicles on water	
Operation Overlord	A plan by the Allies to take back land in Western Europe from the Axis	
Atomic Bomb	A very powerful bomb, using nuclear power which can destroy a very large area. Two of these were dropped on Japan (Nagasaki and Hiroshima) to force Japan to surrender	

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Knowledge

- The **Treaty of Versailles** was a peace treaty in Versailles drawn up by the **Allies** was put in place to ensure Germany paid for the disruption they caused during the First World War (1919)
- Germany was forced to agree to accept the Treaty. They were not allowed to take part in the **negotiations**. The Germans thought it was unfair and believed they had been betrayed and tricked.
- As part of this treaty, Germany had to:
 - Pay for all the destruction they had caused in WW2 to the countries they had attacked.
 - Were not allowed an army, navy or air force.
 - Had to give up some of its land to Poland and lost land which it owned in Africa
- After the **Treaty of Versailles** Germany was very poor as it was paying money back to all the countries it had attacked in WW1. This meant that people were very poor (for now 10 years)
- It was at this time that a German man called Adolph Hitler came into power as the leader of the **Nazi Party**. He was promising Germans a better life where they would not have to pay for WW1 and would take back much of the land which they had lost.
- Adolph Hitler claimed that the German people were the 'Master Race' and that the world should reflect that.
- In 1938, Germany **invaded** Austria and Czechoslovakia (now the Czech Republic and Austria).
- Then in 1939, Germany **invaded** Poland to take back its land.
- Great Britain and France had an agreement with Poland that if Poland was attacked, then they would defend it.
- Britain and France told Germany that they must leave Poland or they would be at war. Germany refused to leave.
- On the 3rd September 1939, Neville Chamberlain, declared that the UK was at war with Germany
- Know that **Operation Pied Piper** was the **evacuation** of certain groups such as school children and their teachers, mothers with children under five, pregnant women, some disabled people and more wealthy individuals from large urban areas.
- Know that this was because cities would be targeted by the **Axis** planes with bombs. This was because:
 - There were more people so greater devastation
 - Cities often were the location of industry which contributed to the war (ammunition factories etc)
- People were **evacuated** to the towns and villages to the countryside as they would not be targeted by the German bombers.
- 3 million children were evacuated in the first 4 days.
- Know that often children were not happy being evacuated
- Know that the government produced **propaganda** which conveyed to parents and children that evacuees were happy.
- Evacuees returned to London in 1944 and evacuation officially ended in 1946.
- Know that at the start of WW2 the **Axis** Powers were Germany Italy and Japan
- Know that at the start of WW2 the **Allied Powers** were: Britain, France, and Poland
- Know that as Axis forces began invading northern Europe and the Balkans, the Allies added the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Greece, and Yugoslavia.
- Know that major countries during 1939-1940 such as the United States and the Soviet Union were neutral.
- Know that Neville Chamberlain stepped down as Prime-minister after about a month into the war because it was going so badly.
- Know that Winston Churchill then became Prime Minister

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Knowledge (2)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the Germans considered themselves 'the master race' – which meant that they considered all other races inferior • Know that the Germans especially didn't like Jewish people because they thought they were partly at fault for the loss of WW1 • Know that the Nazis also didn't like: Black people; Jehovah's Witnesses; people with disabilities; • Know that the Nazis killed many of the people in these groups including 6 million Jewish people. • Know that the Nazis would create 'concentration camps' in the countries which they invaded, where people were sent to, to work or die through gassing / being shot. • Know that the Nazi party had the support of large parts of the German people during the war • Know that the Nazi party controlled the art and entertainment industry, promoting messages of the greatness of the German empire. • They held great meetings which 100s of thousands of people would attend which communicated the messages the Nazi's wanted the people to hear. • Know that the Nazis controlled all the media (especially newspapers) and only communicated the messages that they wanted people to hear. • Know that the Nazis controlled the police who would lock up / intimidate / kill anyone who stood against them in Germany • Know that no other political party was allowed to stand against the Nazis. • Know that the Nazi's produced propaganda convincing the German people that the Jewish people were greedy, dirty, thieving and the cause of Germany losing WW1. • Know that to support France and other Allied countries, Great Britain sent over about 300,000 troops in 1940. • Know that Germany wanted to take over France as it was one of the Allies, but also because it would provide them a basis for a long-term air and sea campaign against Britain. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany successfully invaded France and pushed all of the forces back towards the town Dunkirk by the sea, effectively trapping them with no route of escape across land. • The British government knew that unless the troops were rescued, they would all be slaughtered by the Axis troops. To do this they came up with a plan called Operation Dynamo. • The operation involved ships of all sizes going over to Dunkirk to collect soldiers. This included small boats which civilians owned, who were asked especially as the larger war boats could not get close to shore as they would either be attacked or because the water was too shallow. • Know that Operation Dynamo was successful as approx. 340,000 troops were rescued from Dunkirk. • Know that there were three specific reasons why Operation Dynamo was successful. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Little wind, meaning small boats could get to the men on the beach ○ The port of Dunkirk, which had been bombed by the axis produced a lot of smoke which gave cover from planes above. ○ There was a harbour mole, where larger ships could port to collect more soldiers, without having to get them from the beach. • Know that France finally surrendered to Germany in June 1940 • Know that prior to the war starting, the Soviet Union (now Russia) and Germany signed a 'non-aggressive' pact, which meant that neither country would attack the other. • Know that after France had surrendered, the Axis believed that if they conquered the Soviet Union, it would force Britain to surrender. • In June, 1941, Germany broke the 'non-aggressive' pact and invaded The Soviet Union with over 3.000.000 troops (80% of the German army) This was called Operation Barbarossa. • Know that because The Soviet Union was so big, by conquering it, the Axis believed they would then have access to far more resources (especially oil) and would enslave the population (to fight for them). |
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Knowledge (3)

- Know that initially the **Axis** soldiers were successful and took much land and got within 60km of Moscow by July 1941
- Know that the **Axis** then delayed in taking Moscow, which gave the Soviet soldiers the opportunity to defend the city – causing the Axis soldiers to have to fight during the very cold Soviet winters.
- Know that in October 1941, **Hitler** ordered the **Axis** soldiers to finally take Moscow.
- Know that the snow and mud, made fighting and transporting armour difficult.
- Know that in December 1941, the Soviet's then counter-attacked and beat the **Axis** forces – it was their first major defeat. 200,000 **Axis** soldiers were killed and 750,000 injured.
- Know that once France had **surrendered**, the **Axis'** last major country to defeat was Britain.
- Know that **Hitler** decided to attack Britain in the sky to destroy the British **Royal Air Force (R.A.F)** as this would mean that his troops could cross the English Channel by boats to invade.
- Know that this battle between the German Air Force (**Luftwaffe**) and British planes (Royal Air Force (**RAF**)) was called the **Battle of Britain**
- Know that the **Battle of Britain** lasted for 3 months and 3 weeks. (10th July -31st October 1940)
- The mass bombings of airfields, radar stations, harbours and aircraft factories began 13th August 1940.
- The **RAF** were extremely well organised and efficient because of the collaborative effort from the British public i.e. factory men and women building new weapons and radar operatives detecting planes.
- Know that even though Germany had lost the **Battle of Britain** they still were capable of attacking
- Know what the word **Blitz** means “lightning war”
- Germany began air raids, bombing parts of Britain during the night.
- First night (7 September 1940) of bombing took over 2000 casualties.
- Know that German's wanted to destroy industrial areas like factories and ports, so that it made it harder for the British to move weapons to fight them and it was believed victories were won by doing this.
- London was bombed for 57 nights in a row.
- People were warned by air raid sirens that the bombs were coming.
- Two types of air raid shelters were used. **Anderson shelters** and **Morrison shelters**.
- These were made of heavy steel and people used them to shelter under during a raid.
- The **Anderson shelters** were given to poor people.
- The **Morrison shelters** were later introduced in March 1941 for people without gardens.
- Know that whilst battles were going on in Europe between **Allied** and **Axis** countries Japan was planning to **invade** countries in the Pacific
- Know that US had sanctioned Japan for their part in it, which had meant it was very difficult for Japan to import oil, which it needed for its army.
- Know that Japan decided to attack the entire US navy which was positioned at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii in the hope that the US would then negotiate peace (7th December 1941).
- Over 300 Japanese aircraft flew over US warships docked in Pearl Harbour, bombs were released and **torpedoes** launched at US fighter planes.
- The attack lasted 2 hours, over 1000 people injured and over 2000 American military personnel were killed.
- Know that instead of **negotiating** peace, the US, the greatest super-power in the world at the time, decided to enter into the war against the **Axis**.

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Knowledge (4)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that in 1941-1942 Japan invaded: Guam, Wake Island, Hong Kong by the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia), Malaya, Singapore, and Burma. Japanese troops also invaded Thailand and pressured its leaders to declare war on the United States and Great Britain. Know that the Japanese army were slowed down by Australian and New Zealand forces in 1942. Know that in December 1942, the Japanese wanted to finally defeat the US navy and attacked a US base on Midway Island – in the hope to bring the remaining US navy from Pearl Harbour, which they can then destroy. Know that the US had been able to break the communication code which the Japanese were using and were aware of their incoming attack. Know that the US attacked the Japanese navy instead and caused catastrophic damage to the Japanese fleet. Know that in 1944, due to a combination of battles being won by the allies in the Europe and the Pacific, the allies were in a position to try and take France back from the German army. On 6th June 1944, the Allied Forces attacked German forces on the coast of Normandy, France. Germany knew the attack was coming but they did not know where the Allies would strike. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First stage of the attack began with paratroopers – these men jumped out of planes, at night, using parachutes. Their job was to destroy key targets and capture bridges. Second stage of the attack – planes dropped bombs on German defences. Soon, warships began bombing the beaches from the water. Main invasion – force of over 6000 ships approached the beaches of Normandy. Troops landed on Omaha, Utah, Sword, Gold and Juno beaches. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 17th June over half a million Allied troops had arrived and began pushing the Germans out of France. On the 25th August 1944, France had been liberated. The US were now winning in the Pacific and wanted to speed up the surrender of the Japanese The US had invented a bomb of incredible power called an atomic bomb (powered by nuclear energy). Harry Truman, the now American President ordered for the immediate surrender of Japan on 27th July 1945. After 11 days on the 6th August 1945, the US dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima in Japan. 80,000 Japanese people died immediately, with thousands more dying after from radiation. However, Japan still did not surrender. On the 9th August, 1945, the US dropped a second atomic bomb – this time on a city called Nagasaki. 39,000 people died immediately, with thousands dying after from radiation. Japan declared its intention to surrender on the 10th August 1945. The axis soldiers were finally defeated after having to fight both the Soviet Union to the East and the allies to the west. On the 8th May, 1945, the war was declared over and this was called VE Day (also known as Victory in Europe Day). This meant the war in Europe was over, although it continued in other countries (it ended in Japan after the dropping of the atomic bombs which came after). As the surrender news spread, war-weary Britain began to rejoice straight away At 19.40 on 7th May, Churchill made the announcement over the radio. VE Day in Britain – Churchill made a broadcast at 3pm praising the British spirit and reminding them of the victory. After Churchill's speech, King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses came onto the balcony at Buckingham Palace. |
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Quizzing		Quiz at home
Ask your partner the questions below. Can they find the correct answer on the right-hand side?		Ask your adult to look at the KO.
When did WW1 end?	Day	Quiz them using the vocabulary and knowledge section or the quiz questions. • Can they beat your score? • Can they score more than 5? 10? • Compete with your adult in the elimination quiz. Take it in turn to ask each other questions. The first person to get a question wrong is out.
What was the name of the agreement put in place between allies and Germany at the end of WW1 agreeing for Germany to pay money back / give land back for WW1?	Adolph Hitler	
Who was the leader of the Nazi Party?	Germany, Japan, Italy	
Who was the Prime Minister for the UK at the start of WW2?	Winston Churchill	
Who took over as Prime Minister once WW2 had started?	1945	
When did WW2 start?	England, France, Australia, France US	
Who were the allied countries throughout WW2?	Omaha, Utah, Sword, Gold and Juno	
Who were the axis countries throughout WW2?	Treaty of Versailles	
Which country agreed with the Axis to not get involved, but was subsequently attacked?	1918	
Which country attacked the American naval base of Pearl Harbour?	Neville Chamberlain	
What were the name of the 5 beaches which the Allies landed on in the Normandy invasion?	Japan	
What does the D in D-Day stand for	1939	
When did WW2 end?	The Soviet Union	
BIG Questions	Beat Your Adult	
1. How did the Treaty of Versailles help bring about WW2? 2. Why was evacuation a controversial act during WW2? 3. Why were German citizens convinced to support the Nazi Party? 4. Why was Operation Dynamo crucial to the Allies winning WW2? 5. Why did the Japanese attack Pearl Harbour? 6. Why were the Germans attacking UK cities? 7. The dropping of the atomic bombs was a good decision? Do you agree / disagree? Why?	Your teacher can give 10 facts in 1 minute about this topic. How many can you give to your partner? 	

Word scramble		Tasks	Creative Task
Unscramble the key vocabulary from this topic below. You can create your own at the bottom		1. Use a blank copy of the KO to fill in the missing information. 2. Locate all the Axis and Allied countries on a world map 3. Create a revision bookmark that includes summaries of the information on the knowledge organiser.	1. Create a model Anderson Shelter 2. Create a model Morrison Shelter 3. Create a model spitfire 4. Write a narrative story set in WW2 5. Write a poem / song inspired by WW2
lilafolt			
sixa			
zlbti			
feftawlfu			
uavenoacti			
garoppadno			
eosdropet			
sllaie			
Motaci mobbb			
derrusdener			
FAR			

Write the definition for the missing word or the missing word to the definition for each of the following words

Vocabulary			Vocabulary		
Propaganda				A large group of boats	
	A plan for ships of all sizes going over to Dunkirk to collect soldiers.		Surrendered		
Treaty of Versailles				A plan made by the Axis to invade The Soviet Union, which proved to be unsuccessful	
	To take over an area by force		R.A.F		
Evacuation			Luftwaffe		
	Friends			A close combat between two military aircraft	
	Enemies		Battle of Britain		
Operation Pied Piper				Means 'Lighting War' and is associated with heavily attacking an area in a short period of time.	
	Enclosed areas where the Nazi's put Jewish, disabled, black, Jehovah's Witnesses by force. Many of those at the camps were killed by gas.		Anderson Shelter		
Negotiations			Morrison Shelter		
	A government party (like Labour / conservatives in the UK) in Germany, led by Adolph Hitler, who were promising German people a better life where they would not have to pay for WW1 and would take back much of the land which they had lost.				

Historical Enquiry

Look at each of these artefacts – what do you think they are and what do you think they were used for?

Artefact

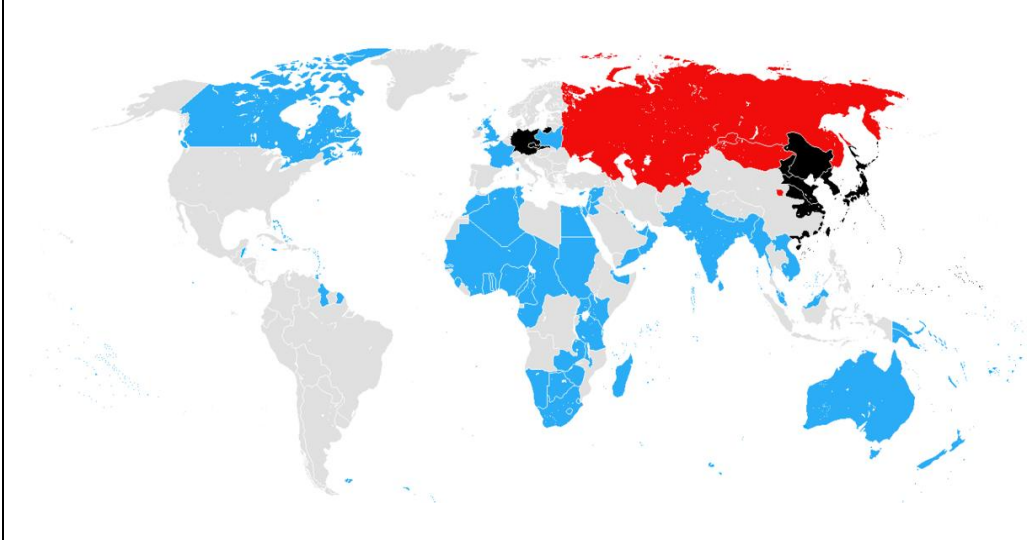


What do you think it is?

What do you think it was used for?

What question could you ask to find out more information about the object?

Label five Allied Countries



Label three Axis Countries

