

# World War 2

## A study of an aspect or theme in British history

**Chronological knowledge**—Know that the chronology of significant events in periods of history subsequently shaped different societies. Compare and contrast the characteristics of each period, to understand the impact of one period of time on another.

**Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge**—Know that past great events had an impact on people’s lives and shaped society, and that evidence is used to support or refute the explanation.

**Historical interpretation**— Know that there are reasons why there are different accounts of history. Know that evidence is evaluated to determine which is the most reliable source.

**Historical Enquiry**—Know which source of evidence is most appropriate and evaluate its usefulness and accuracy in order to form opinions about historical events.

### Previous learning

Geography – Europe  
 History – Anglo-Saxon and Viking struggle  
 History – social discrimination, Nelson Mandela  
 PSHE - relationships

### Making comparisons

### Rationing

This meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of foods. Ration books were issued, with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed.

### Key information

WW2 was a battle between two groups of countries—the Allied powers and the Axis Powers.  
 Together with the Nazi Party, Hitler wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on the 1st September 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop in the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany 0 WW2 had begun.  
 The bombing of London, known as The Blitz, lasted for 57 consecutive nights.  
 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.

### Women at War

Before the war -  
 stayed at home or worked in less paid jobs.  
 During the war -  
 making weapons, driving buses and trains or working in engineering or shipbuilding. Some joined the armed forces themselves.  
 After the war—  
 campaigned for equal working rights

### 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.

### Key categories and concepts



### Wonder

Enjoyment  
 Love of Language  
 Belonging  
**Empathy**  
**Courage**  
 Kindness

### Key Vocabulary

<b>allies</b>	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China
<b>Axis</b>	The <b>Axis</b> Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.
<b>Nazi party</b>	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.
<b>propaganda</b>	Information designed to promote a political idea or opinion.
<b>Active service</b>	Taking part in a military operation as part of the armed forces.
<b>rationing</b>	Only allowing people to have a certain amount of something.
<b>evacuation</b>	Taking people from a dangerous place to a safer one.

### Evacuation

Over 3.5 million children were evacuated from cities to the countryside, with them they had to take their gas mask, rationing book and identity card.