



Should we accept our place in society?

WWII



Sticky Knowledge

- World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries –the ‘Allies’ and the ‘Axis’.
- The major Allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.
- Adolf Hitler, together with the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe. On 1 September 1939 German troops invaded Poland.
- After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany – World War II had begun.
- German forces advanced through Europe. By the summer of 1941 they had invaded France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia and the USSR.
- Hitler wanted to create what he thought was the ‘best’ and strongest race –and to the Nazi Party, this excluded certain groups, such as Jews, Gypsies and those with physical and mental disabilities. The group most heavily targeted by the Nazis were the Jews.
- Around six million Jewish people were killed during World War 2 in one of history’s most terrible events – the Holocaust.
- Anne Frank, a young Jewish girl, famously wrote a diary of her life ‘The Diary of a Young Girl’, while hiding from the Nazi’s.
- The Blitz lasted for 57 nights – more than 1 million bombs were dropped on the capital city .
- Rationing made sure that people got an equal amount of food every week. The government was worried that as food became scarcer, prices would rise.
- The Germans surrendered on 8 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Britain to free France from Nazi rule.
- In 1945 Allied armies invaded Germany, forcing the Germans to surrender. World War 2 had ended.

Prominent Figures / Events

Neville Chamberlain (1869 – 1940)

Neville Chamberlain was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1937 to 1940, and was the British Prime Minister who declared war on Germany at the start of World War 2. He is best known for his policy of Appeasement, in particular the Munich Agreement on 30th September 1938, allowing Nazi Germany to take control of the Sudenland in (then) Czechoslovakia.



Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945)

Adolf Hitler was the leader of the Nazi Party and Fuhrer of the Third Reich of Germany. He began his dictatorship in 1933n and continued until his suicide in 1945. He was closely involved in military operations throughout the Second World War, and was central to the perpetration of the Holocaust.



Winston Churchill

(30 November 1874 – 24 January 1965)

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill was a British statesman, army officer, and writer. He was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945, when he led the country to victory in the Second World War, and again from 1951 to 1955.



Subject Specific Vocabulary

Blitzkrieg		Blitzkrieg is a term used to describe a method of warfare designed to strike a swift, focused blow against an enemy using speed, mobility and armed forces. It was successful in the German invasion and occupation of mainland Europe..	Mainland Europe	It failed against the UK as Blitzkrieg needed the support of its land army, which it could not use to cross the Channel.
Allied Forces		The group of countries fighting against the Axis powers in World War 1. Including : Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union (Russia) , Italy (from 1943), and the United States of America.	UK, France, Soviet Union, USA	The Commonwealth countries were also allies during WWII.
Axis Forces		he group of countries fighting against the Allied powers in World War 1. Including : Germany, Italy and Japan	Germany (Third Reich), Italy, Japan	Italy started the war by supporting the Axis powers, but changed sides in 1943
Genocide		The deliberate killing of a large group of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group	The word genocide was first used in 1944 in relation to the Holocaust.	Genocide can also include a less-violent destruction of a people’s culture
Holocaust		Nazi Germany’s systematic murder of six million Jews between 1941 and 1945, focused on mass shootings, exterminations and concentration camps.	1941-1945	Major camps include: Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmo, Majdanej and Treblinka
Evacuee		Due to bombing in London, lots of children had to leave and live in the countryside. Families were asked to take in Evacuee children for the duration of the war	1940 -1941 (The Blitz)	Buckinghamshire had a large concentration of Evacuees due to its relative safety and Adolf Hitler proximity to London
D Day		The name of the day when Allied forces landed on beaches in France with the aim of defeating the Nazi armies in mainland Europe.	6th June 1944.	British forces attacked beaces Sword and Gold and Juno
The Blitz		The bombing of the United Kingdom during 1940 and 1941. This was part of the word Blitzkrieg and the German word for Lightning.	1940-1941.	The Battle of Britain is a major air battle during the Blitz, where British airmen fought against the Luftwaffe.
Air raid shelters		Several different types of air raid shelters were used by the people of Britain during the Blitz of World War 2. Some of these shelters made use of structures and underground spaces which already existed, and some of the shelters were constructed from scratch.	Types of shelters; Morrison, Anderson, Underground	Over 3 million Anderson shelters were put up all over Britain.

Oppression

Equality

Legacy

June 1914
Archduke Franz Ferdinand was shot.

June 1914
Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

August 1914
British forces arrive in France.

November 1918
Germany signs the Armistice, ending World War I.

January 1933
Hitler is elected as German leader.

September 1939
Germany invades Poland and start World War Two.

May – June 1940
Battle of Dunkirk.

May 1945
End of World War Two.

1954
End of rationing.