



IVINGTON CE PRIMARY AND PRE-SCHOOL KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Reaching together... stand firm in your faith, be courageous and strong - 1 Corinthians 16:13

SUBJECT: History

YEAR: A

TERM: Autumn

YEAR GROUP: 4/5

World War Two

Previous Knowledge: Features of rural and urban areas in the United Kingdom. The chronology of British history. Recap on a timeline. Characteristics of London. The location of the United States of America.

Question/ lesson aims	Vocabulary	Sticky Knowledge	Can I...?
<p>The Outbreak of War - learning about the events leading to the outbreak of World War II.</p> <p>Evacuation - learning about when, where and why children were evacuated in World War II.</p> <p>Rationing - learning about rationing during World War II and how people adapted to deal with reduced product availability</p> <p>The Role of Women - learning about the importance and significance of the role of women during World War II</p> <p>The Holocaust - learning about the events of the Holocaust in World War II.</p> <p>Key Events - learning about a variety of key events from World War II.</p>	<p>air raid -an attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped</p> <p>ally - a country's ally is another country that has an agreement to support it, especially in war</p> <p>allies - the Allies were the armed forces that fought against Germany and Japan in the Second World War. They included the United Kingdom, the United States of America and France</p> <p>atom bomb-an extremely destructive type of nuclear bomb</p> <p>axis-the Axis were the armed forces that fought against the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan</p> <p>blitz-the heavy bombing of British cities by German aircraft in 1940 and 1941 is referred to as the Blitz</p> <p>campaign - a planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time</p> <p>Chamberlain -Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1937 to 1940 (Neville) Churchill - Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945 (Winston)</p> <p>defend- take action in order to protect something</p> <p>economy -a country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry</p> <p>evacuate-to evacuate someone means to send them to a place of safety</p>	<p>What caused WWII?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •After the loss of WWI in 1918, Germany's economy had suffered. In 1934, the people voted for Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party to lead them after he had offered them hope. •Even though he spoke of peace, Hitler and the Nazi Party invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia. •Two days after the invasion of Poland, Britain declared war on Nazi Germany <p>What was the Battle of Britain and the Blitz?</p> <p>The Battle of Britain and the Blitz were military campaigns of the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force (RAF) de- fended the United Kingdom (UK) against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hitler sent his Luftwaffe bombers to attack British ports and RAF airfields. 2. During the Blitz - from September 7th the city of London was heavily bombed. 3. Night Bombing - with the failure of daylight bombing raids, Hitler began a series of nightly bombing raids on London and other important industrial cities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •People kept safe by using air raid sirens, shelters and blackout curtains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say when the war started. • Tell you some of the countries and key individuals involved. • Recall some details about key events. • Describe what evacuation and rationing were, explain how they worked and how different people were affected. • Describe some of the jobs women did during the war. • Describe what the Holocaust was and who suffered as a result.





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Vocabulary

German countries that were occupied by Nazi Germany.

Austria,

occupied- Poland and France were all German occupied during WWII

Hitler (Adolf) leader of the Nazi Party from 1934 to 1945

industrial- an industrial city or country is one in which industry is important

industry-the work and processes involved in collecting raw materials, and making them into products in factories

invasion-to try and take over a place by force

liberate-to liberate a place or the people in it means to free them from the political or military control of another country, area, or group of people

Luftwaffe-the German Air Force

military -relating to or belonging to the army

Nazi-a member of the far-right political party in Germany

Prime Minister-the leader of the government in some countries

rationing-the system of limiting the amount of food, water, petrol, or other substances when there is not enough of them

rural-places that are far away from large towns or cities

surrenders-stop fighting or resisting someone

urban-belonging to, or relating to, a town or city

Anderson/Morrison shelter - Bomb/Air raid shelters

Sticky Knowledge

What was the impact of WW2 and the Blitz on Britain?

Evacuation:

- Many children living in urban areas were moved temporarily from their homes to places considered safer, usually out in the rural areas of Britain.

- The British evacuation began on Friday 1 September 1939. It was called 'Operation Pied Piper'.

- When the war was over, the Government began to make travel arrangements to return the evacuees to their homes.

Rationing:

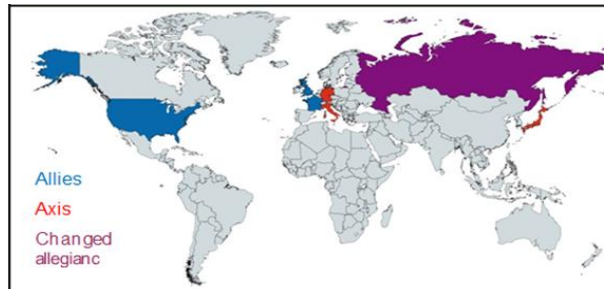
- As part of their campaign, Nazi Germans tried to cut off supplies of food and other goods coming to Britain by attacking many of the ships that brought food to Britain

- This meant that there was less food for the people - whatever food was grown, produced or managed to enter Britain was rationed - people used the Ration Book during this time.

Jobs:

- Many men fought in the war and so women were tasked to carry out much of the war work. However, some jobs were protected - men who held these jobs were not called up to join the army (e.g. doctors, miners)

- Jobs undertaken by women during the war included mechanics, ambulance drivers and air raid wardens.



Chamberlain (Neville)	United Kingdom	Europe	Allies
Churchill (Winston)	United Kingdom	Europe	Allies
Hitler (Adolf)	Germany	Europe	Axis
Mussolini (Benito)	Italy	Europe	Axis
Roosevelt (Franklin)	United States of America	North America	Allies
Stalin (Joseph)	Russia (then known as the USSR or Soviet Union)	Europe / Asia	Axis / Allies

