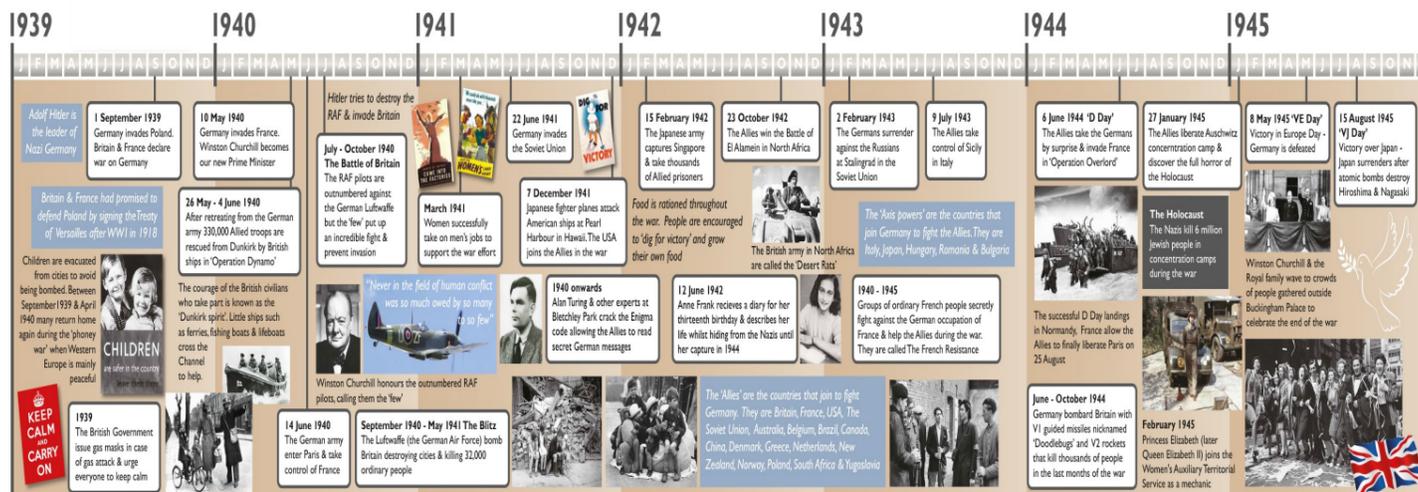


Fitzjohn's Fact File

Year 6 Conflict & Cooperation

World War II Timeline 1939 - 1945



Key Question

What lessons can we learn from WW2?

Enrichment

<https://www.iwm.org.uk/visits/churchill-war-rooms>

Visit the underground bunkers that coordinated the war effort.

<https://www.rafmuseum.org.uk/>

Tour the museum:

View some of the allied planes including Lancaster Bomber.

Compare with modern day RAF.

Experience life in a wartime classroom. Compare and contrast

Skywriting workshop: writing modules based on RAF.

Celebrate the contribution of black soldiers to the Allied War effort for Black History Month.

Skywriting workshop: writing modules based on RAF.

Key People

Sir Winston Churchill - (1874-1965) was a British politician who served as the Prime Minister between 1940 and 1945 (most of World War II) and again from 1951 to 1955. He took over in May 1940, after a disastrous start to the war in which Nazi Germany had conquered much of Europe. He did his best to rally the nation in defiance of Adolf Hitler, possessed excellent military knowledge and forged crucial alliances with both the USA and Russia.

Franklin Roosevelt - (1882-1945) was the 32nd President of the United States, from 1933-1945. Whilst the USA remained officially neutral at the start of the war, Roosevelt offered diplomatic and financial support to the UK, Russia and China. After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on 7th December 1941, he declared war on the Axis powers. The US helped the Allies to win the war - He died months before it ended.

Joseph Stalin - (1878-1953) was the Communist leader/dictator of the USSR during WWII. He had signed a non-aggression pact with Germany in August 1939, but in June 1941, Hitler broke it and the Germans invaded. Although initially suffering heavy losses, the USSR's key victories in pushing the Germans back signalled a shift in the war in favour of the Allies.

Adolf Hitler - (1889-1945) was a German politician who was the leader of the Nazi party, Chancellor of Germany from 1933-1945, and the Fuhrer of Germany from 1934-1945. Hitler's Germany invaded Poland in September 1939 to start the war, and it was he who initiated the Holocaust. He is therefore significantly responsible for the deaths of millions. He committed suicide on 30th April 1945, when it was clear the war was lost.

Benito Mussolini - (1883-1945) the leader of Italy's National Fascist Party. He was Prime Minister from 1922-1945 - from 1925 onwards this was not democratically as he established a dictatorship. Italy entered the war on the side of Germany in 1940, but suffered some disastrous losses. In 1943, Mussolini was dismissed as leader and arrested, but was rescued by Hitler's paratroopers. He was later caught and executed in 1945.

Anne Frank - (1929-1945) was a German-born diarist. As a young Jewish girl, her family were forced into hiding, fleeing Germany for a secret attic in Amsterdam. She wrote a diary of her time there. After years in hiding, her family was betrayed and arrested, and Anne died of Typhus in Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Her diary became famous after her death.

Significant Person



Name:	Anne Frank
Year of birth:	1929
Year of death:	1945
Famous for:	Going into hiding in a secret attic in the Netherlands and creating an inspirational diary of events around life with her family sheltering from the Nazis.

Key Facts

Understand the notion of alliances: locate Axis and Allied powers on a map.

Develop a chronologically secure knowledge of events:

Home Front: what was life like in Britain in 1939-45. Compare and contrast with today focusing on the following themes:

Rationing: what was it? How did it work?

Evacuees and life in the country: why and where did they go?

Blackout: How did it affect people's lives?

The Blitz: What was the Blitz Spirit?

The Holocaust: What was the process of Jewish segregation?

Key Skills and Tasks

Read first-hand accounts / diaries to establish viewpoint and highlight experiences.

Extract information from pictures: be a detective and use deduction and inference.

Interpret government propaganda: which side are you on? Debate the essence of bias and misinformation.

Compare and contrast maps of Europe in 1945 to the present day: what are the differences?

Writing: Write an evacuee letter, create a poem about the Blitz and write a postcard from Dunkirk.

Art: Create a poster to commemorate Holocaust Memorial Day and design your own propaganda poster.

Design: Create an Anderson Shelter using the skills of measuring, cutting and constructing wood.

Key Vocabulary

Air-raid An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs.

Anderson shelter A small shelter made from corrugated steel to protect people in air-raids.

Allies Countries (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who fought the Axis Powers.

Atomic bomb A powerful weapon that uses nuclear reactions as its source of explosive energy. First used in 1945.

Axis Powers Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies.

Blackout A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes.

Blitz A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain. From the German 'blitzkrieg' which means 'lightning war'.

Concentration camps Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners were held by the Nazis.

Evacuation Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places e.g. from big cities to the countryside to avoid bombing.

Fascism A political system where the strength of the country is more important than the well-being of the people. Often ruled by dictators with unlimited power through suppression of any opposition and strict control of society.

Führer German word meaning 'leader' or 'guide'. The title Hitler gave himself in 1934 when he gained absolute authority in Germany.

Gas masks Face masks to protect people from poisonous gas attacks.

Genocide Deliberate action to destroy a people (usually defined as an ethnic, national, racial, or religious group).

Holocaust The mass murder of around six million Jewish people by the Nazis, as well as other persecuted groups.

Invasion When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country or area.

Liberation To be freed from enemy control.

Luftwaffe The German air force during the war.

Occupation Taken over by enemy forces.

Nazi Short for National Socialist Party (in Germany) and the name given to supporters of Hitler.

Persecution Systematic mistreatment of an individual or group, especially because of race, religion or political beliefs.

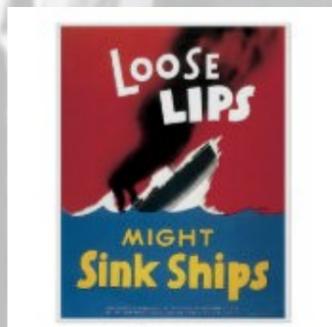
Propaganda Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Rationing Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid or reduce shortages.

Segregation process by which Jewish people (and others) had their freedoms eroded and made to feel as less than human.

Spitfire A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain and known for its speed and agility.

Here are some propaganda posters: can you figure out their meaning?



Here is a link to some of the great songs of the war: Revisit and Enjoy!

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/history-ks2-world-war-2-clips-ww2-songs-index/zb9g9gw>

