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| **Catton Grove Primary School - History** | | |
| **Year: 6** | **Topic: World War II (WWII)** | **Key concepts: Cause and consequence, use of evidence to interpret the past** |

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| Historical Skills and Enquiry |
| What were the most significant events which led to the outbreak of war?  What can primary sources tell us about what was life like for those involved in the war and those at home?  In what ways did the home front support the war effort?  Which new technologies were the most useful in supporting the allies?  How was the media and propaganda used to support the war effort?  How did World War II change Britain and its inhabitants? |
| Core Knowledge |
| In 1933, Adolf Hitler was appointed as ‘chancellor’ of the German Reichstag (government) and the Nazi Party gained control of Germany. Over the next 5 years, Germany began to break international laws and form an ‘axis’ of power with the countries of Japan, Italy and Russia (secretly) to take over the world.  On September 1st 1939, Hitler and Germany invaded Poland, starting WWII. By June 1940, Germany had taken control of Paris in France.  In July / August 1940, Germany began bombing London, known as ‘The Battle of Britain’. In June 1941, Germany attacked Russia, breaking their secret pact not to attack each other and angering Joseph Stalin. In September 1941, the first ‘concentration camp’ called Auschwitz used gas chambers to kill prisoners (mainly Jews, Romani people and Soviet prisoners of war).  In December 1941, Japan bombed Pearl Harbour in Hawaii (belonging to America). This infuriated Franklin D. Roosevelt and he convinced the US to join the allies. In January 1942, American forces began to support Britain in the war effort. In October 1943, Italy surrendered to the allies after a series of military disasters in Russia and Africa.  In June 1944, the ‘D-Day’ landings on Normandy, France began. By August, 1944, the allies had freed France from German occupation. By April 1945, all of the camps had been ‘freed’ by the allies. By May 1945, Russian troops had reached Berlin in Germany. Hitler committed suicide and Germany surrendered.  In August 1945, America dropped Atomic Bombs on Japan, leading to their surrender. By September 1945, WWII was officially over and the United Nations was created in order to build better relationships between countries and to try to prevent a similar atrocity happening again.­ |

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| What I should already know: |
| * The history of Britain from the Stone age to the Iron age. * The impact of the Roman and Viking invasions in Britain. * How farming and transport have changed over time. * How local heroes (such as Edith Cavell and Elizabeth Fry) made an impact. * How sources can tell us things about the past. |

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| Important People | |
| **Allies** Winston Churchill (1874 - 1965): British prime minister who oversaw the allied victory during WWII. Franklin D Roosevelt (1882 - 1945): President of the United States during WWII who also initiated the development of the first Atomic Bomb.  *Joseph Stalin (1878-1953): Premier of the Soviet Union during WWII and leader of the Communist party.* | **Axis** Adolf Hitler (1889 – 1945): A German politician and leader of the Nazi party who started WWII during his dictatorship by invading other countries. Emperor Hirohito (1901 – 1989): Emperor of Japan from 1929 to 1989 who joined Hitler in 1940. Benito Mussolini (1883 – 1945): Prime Minister of Italy and leader of the National Fascist Party during WWII. |

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| Diagram |
| https://qph.fs.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-fb227830b43cc566f6a04aa548a6ef30  A map showing the invasion route of Hitler’s Nazis. |

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| Technical Vocabulary |
| Occupation – One country taking over another. |
| Nazi Party – A political party in Germany led by Adolf Hitler. |
| Fascism – A government that opposes individual freedom and democracy and favours extreme nationalism. |
| Communism – A political system that believes in the importance of the working classes and regards individual freedom as less important than the good of the whole society. |
| Propaganda – Spread a particular message in order to influence public opinion. |
| Blitz – Heavy bombings across British cities from 1940 – 1941. |
| Atomic Bomb – A very powerful bomb which could destroy whole cities. |
| Dictator – A ruler with total control over a country whose power is often obtained through force. |
| Concentration camps / death camps – Places where ‘undesirable’ groups of people were sent to be tortured, starved and killed in huge numbers. |
| Soviet Union – (also called the USSR) was the largest country in the world from 1922 – 1991 and was made up of many different countries led by the Communist Party. |
| Battle of Britain – Campaign in 1940 to prevent the German invasion of Britain that involved the RAF, Royal Navy and the Army. |
| Enigma – A machine used by German forces to turn their messages into code. It was supposed to be unbreakable but was cracked by British intelligence. |
| The Final Solution - The Nazi plan to kill the entire Jewish population in Europe. |
| Holocaust - The mass murder of around 6 million Jews and other racial groups by the Nazis in WW2. |
| Luftwaffe - German Air Force |
| Colossus - British machine designed to break secret German codes. |
| Red Army - Army of the Soviet Union or USSR. |
| Radar - Electronic system for detecting aircraft, ships, motor vehicles or weather formations. |
| Resistance - Term used to describe underground forces who fought against German occupation of their countries in WW2. |