

Inquiry Question: Will there ever be a world without war?

Key Vocabulary

Axis	Allies	Conscripted	Dogfight	Blackout	Home Front
Rationing	Evacuation	Blitz	Gas Mask	Swastika	Nazi
Krystallnacht	Star of David	Anderson Shelter	Air Raid	Battle of Britain	Luftwaffe
Spitfire	Adolf Hitler	Neville Chamberlain	Winston Churchill	Benito Mussolino	Commemorate
Ideology	Cultural context	Democracy	Birthright	Advocate	Interpretation

In Year 5, you learnt:

Anglo Saxons, Vikings and Shang Dynasty

To make connections between two periods of history, to develop historical perspective

Make appropriate use of historical terms in discussion and understand concepts (local, regional, national, international)

Independently place historical events or change on a timeline remembering key facts from a period studied

In some ways....and....are alike. For instance....

However, they also differ in some ways. For example....

I am convinced....

The facts lead to....

Based on the evidence I have been presented with, I can conclude....

Key Facts

General	Home Front	Fighting
<i>Allies:</i> Great Britain, France, Soviet Union, China and USA <i>Axis Powers:</i> Germany, Italy and Japan 70 million people lost their lives (24 million from the Soviet Union). - France and England declared war on Germany after they invaded Poland and the USA joined the war effort after the Japanese bombed the American fleet in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. - Around six million Jewish people were killed during World War 2 in one of history's most terrible events – the Holocaust. Racist in his views, Hitler blamed Jewish people for Germany losing World War I and claimed they were dangerous to German people and society.	- To make food and other supplies last as long as possible and ensure they were shared fairly, many items were rationed - The 'Dig for Victory' campaign encouraged people to grow their own food. People reared their own animals for meat and eggs. Clothes and other items were mended or made into new things. - National sports events were suspended. The radio was very popular and people went to the cinema or dance halls. Children played outside or with board games, cards or handmade toys. - Over 3.5 million people, were evacuated to the countryside, where it was safer from bombing. - With men away at war, women took on important jobs to help the war effort including joining the armed forces.	- Before the war, people volunteered for the armed forces but as the war progressed, men and women had to register for National Service. This conscription meant that they could then be 'called up' into the armed forces or into other jobs to help the war effort. Women were not given combat roles but they did many different jobs in the armed forces. - In July 1940, Germany planned a secret mission to invade Britain. They began by sending the Luftwaffe (German air force) to bomb British ships, airfields and other targets. RAF (Royal Air Force) planes fought back in what were known as dogfights - Believing they were winning, the Luftwaffe moved on to bombing London on 7th September 1940 (the start of the Blitz). On 15th September, the Luftwaffe launched another attack but the RAF fought back and it was clear that the Germans would not be able to win.

1 st September 1939	3 rd September 1939	10 th May 1940	26 th May 1940	10 th July 1940	7 th September 1940	7 th December 1941	6 th June 1944	7 th - 8 th May 1945	6 th - 9 th August 1945	2 nd September 1945
German troops invade Poland.	Britain and France declare war on Germany.	The Battle of France begins	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.	The Battle of Britain begins.	The Blitz begins	Japan bombs Pearl Harbour in the US.	The D-Day landings.	Germany surrenders to the Allies. VE Day is celebrated the next day.	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan	Japan formally surrenders, ending the war.