

Caroline Haslett Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser

World War 2 (The Home Front)

Summer Year: 6

Events beyond 1066

Knowledge

New Vocabulary

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. The Battle of Britain and the Blitz were military campaigns of the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force (RAF) defended the United Kingdom (UK) against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe. Hitler sent his Luftwaffe bombers to attack British ports and RAF airfields. During the Blitz - from September 7th - the city of London was heavily bombed. Night Bombing - with the failure of daylight bombing raids, Hitler began a series of nightly bombing raids on London and other important industrial cities.

Evacuation:

Many children living in urban areas were moved temporarily from their homes to places considered safer, usually out in rural areas of Britain. The British evacuation began on Friday 1 September 1939. It was called 'Operation Pied Piper'. When the war was over, 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:

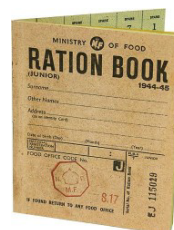
Many men fought in the war and so women were tasked to carry out much of the war work. However, some jobs were protected - men who held these jobs were not called up to join the army (e.g. doctors, miners). Jobs undertaken by women during the war included mechanics, ambulance drivers and air raid wardens.

Adolf Hitler - leader of the Nazi party from 1934 to 1945
Air Raid - an attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped
Blitz - the heavy bombing of British cities by German aircraft in 1940 and 1941 is referred to as the Blitz
Campaign - a planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time
Evacuation - somebody is moved to a place of safety
Luftwaffe - the German air force
Nazi - a member of the far-right political party in Germany
Neville Chamberlain - prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1937 to 1940
Rationing - the system of limiting the amount of food, water, petrol, or other substances when there is not enough of them
Surrender - to stop fighting or resisting someone
Warden - a person who is responsible for a particular place or thing
Winston Churchill - prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945

Possible Activities

- Look at different sources that tell us about life in Britain during WW2 - newspaper articles, ration books, diary entries, photographs. Discuss reliability of sources and what makes them similar/different.
- Read the transcript of Neville Chamberlain's speech - what information can you gather about why he declared war? Describe how Britain was able to stand firm against the Nazi bombing campaign.
- What was life like for different groups of people in Britain during the war?
- What were the causes and consequences of World War II on Britain?
- Give clear reasons why there may be different accounts of history.

Key Resources / Images



Historical Skills	
Chronological understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a timeline • Use dates and terms accurately in describing events. • Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era, chronology, continuity, change, century, decade, and legacy.
Historical knowledge and understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural) • Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.
Historical interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. • Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must understand the social context of evidence studied.
Historical enquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past. • Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate.
Historical organisation and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in order to communicate information about the past. • Use original ways to present information and ideas.

