# **Year 6 World War Two Knowledge Organiser**

## **Golden Thread: Communication**

## **Objectives and Sticky Knowledge**

## **Previous Knowledge Recap:**

War and invasion has consequences for how a country is ruled and the people who live in it.

The Anglo-Saxons (Angle, Saxon and Jute groups) were 3 attacking tribes with a shared language with three different leaders.

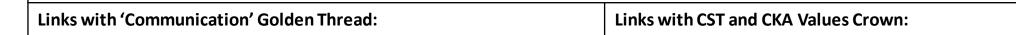
In 410, the Romans left England and the English shores are unprotected.

Between 449 and 550, the Jutes arrived from Jutland, the Angles from Denmark and the Saxons from Germany.

Countries around the world created the Allies and the Central Power in 1914-1918 in WW1.



Know about a theme in British history which extends beyond 1066 and explain why this was important in relation to British history	Know how Britain has had a major influence on the world
<ul> <li>- WW1 ended and key events leading up to the start of WW2.</li> <li>- The key political figures from WW2 were Hitler, Chamberlain, Churchill.</li> <li>- Know how WW2 began including key territory taken and the significance of Dunkirk.</li> <li>- The decision of Hitler and Goring to invade Britain by air was ultimately key in events leading up to the Battle of Britain.</li> <li>- Know key details about the Battle of Britain – when? What happened? Why significant?</li> </ul>	-Britain stood alone at the start of WW2 as other European countries fell to the Nazis.  - The British, together with their allies, defeated Hitler the impact this had on the world and core values such as freedom.





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## **Key Vocabulary**

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Allies	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.				
Axis	The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.				
Nazi party	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.				
atomic bomb	A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.				
annex	To take another country's land and make it part of your country.				
Czechoslovakia	A European country. Now two countries: the Czech Republic and Slovakia.				
propaganda	Information designed to promote a political idea or opinion.				
active service	Taking part in a military operation as part of the armed forces.				

Key	Events				
_	1st September	German troops invade Poland.			
1939	3 <sup>rd</sup> September	Britain and France declare war on Germany.			
	10 <sup>th</sup> May	The Battle of France begins.			
1940	26 <sup>th</sup> May	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.			
1	10 <sup>th</sup> July	The Battle of Britain begins.			
	7 <sup>th</sup> September	The Blitz begins.			
1941	22 <sup>nd</sup> June	Germany invades the USSR (Soviet Union).			
	7 <sup>th</sup> December	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US.			
1943	16 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> May	The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out.			
1944	6 <sup>th</sup> June	The D-Day landings.			
1945	7 <sup>th</sup> May	Germany surrenders to the Allies.			
	6 <sup>th</sup> and 9 <sup>th</sup> August	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.			









Timeline					
AD 1900 191 Wo	1 <b>4-1918</b> – rld War I	1939-1 World \		1969 – First Moon landing	
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1901 – Queen Victoria dies	1928 – All given right				1991 – World Wide Web launched

#### **How Did World War II Start?**

The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and annexed Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to annex the Sudetenland (an area of Czechoslovakia) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia, followed by Poland on 1st September. Britain, France and Poland had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.



### **Sky Objectives:**

- 1. Select relevant sources of information to address historically valid questions and construct detailed, informed responses.
- 2. Using appropriate historical terms, describe the key features of the past, including attitudes, beliefs and the everyday lives of men, women and children.
- 3. Understand and describe in some detail the main changes to an aspect in a period in history and how some events / periods occurred concurrently in different locations.