

HISTORY IN THE UK

TOPIC: WW2 – Mawnan at War



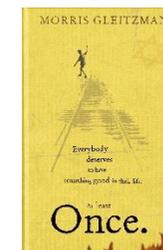
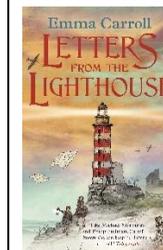
OVERVIEW:

Learn about the Second World War in Europe and why the Battle of Britain was such a significant turning point in British History. Learn about the timeline of events such as the outbreak of the war, the Battle of Britain, the heroic rescue at Dunkirk, the Blitz, the D-Day landings, the liberation of the concentration camps and the celebrations of VE Day. Research the lives of the ordinary people who faced the Blitz and coped with rationing and evacuation. Learn about the inspiring stories and achievements of significant people such as Anne Frank and Winston Churchill.

Supporting Texts:

Letters from the Lighthouse – Emma Carroll

Once – Morris Gleitzman



KNOWLEDGE:




WORLD WAR II



Timeline

1939	1939	1940	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1945	1945
On 1 st September Germany invades Poland	On 3 rd September England declares war on Germany	10 th May Winston Churchill replaces Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister	12 th May German forces enter France	USA declares war on Italy & Germany	British troops win back North Africa	Italy surrenders to the Allies	6 th June D-Day landings on Normandy beaches	Hitler commits suicide	Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima on 6 th August	Japan surrenders on 2 nd September and the end of war declared

Key Vocabulary

Anderson shelter	Half buried in the ground and with earth on top, they protected people from bomb blasts.
blackout	All windows and doors had to be covered at night to stop enemy aircraft seeing house lights.
Blitz	The sustained aerial bombing against Britain by Nazis. Blitz means lightning in German.
evacuee	Designed to protect people, especially children, by moving them to areas of less risk.
gas mask	Issued to all civilians at the start of the war, gas masks were used to protect from gas attacks.
Kristallnacht	On 9–10th November 1939, Nazis torched synagogues and vandalised Jewish homes.
Nazis	Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party controlled Germany between 1933 and 1945.
rations	Ration cards were given out and only a certain amount of food/clothes per family was allowed.
star of David	Jews throughout Europe were forced to wear the star of David to clearly identify themselves.
swastika	An ancient symbol of a cross with arms at a right angle, used as an emblem for the Nazi Party.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Who and Why?
Allies: Great Britain, France, Soviet Union, China and USA
Axis Powers: 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.

The Jewish Community
 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.

Home Guard
 Set up in May 1940 as Britain's 'last line of defence' against German invasion, members of this 'Dad's Army' were usually men above or below the age of conscription and those unfit or ineligible for front line military service. 1.5 million enrolled and supported the war effort through bomb disposal, manning anti-aircraft artillery and readied for invasion.

FAMOUS FIGURES

Neville Chamberlain (1869-1940)
 British Prime Minister from 1937-1940. Chamberlain was Prime Minister when Britain declared war on Germany.

Winston Churchill (1874-1965)
 British Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945, then again from 1951 to 1955. He is famous for his speeches that inspired people to keep on fighting.

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)
 German dictator during World War II, and leader of the Nazi political party

Benito Mussolini (1883-1945)
 Italian dictator during World War II, and leader of the Fascists. Joined forces with Hitler as one of the Axis powers.

Franklin D Roosevelt (1882-1945)
 United States President during most of WWII.

Joseph Stalin (1878-1953)
 Leader of the Soviet Union during World War II

Hideki Tojo (1884-1948)
 Japanese leader and military general

DID YOU KNOW?

The Battle of Britain, between the German Luftwaffe and the Royal Air Force, was the first ever battle to be fought only in the air (known as dog fighting). It was made up of lots of air battles that lasted from 10 July-31 October 1940.

ASSESSMENT:

WORLD WAR II

Mini-Quiz #1

1) What year did Italy surrender to the Allies?
 a) 1942
 b) 1943
 c) 1944

2) Which country was part of the Axis Powers?
 a) Soviet Union
 b) China
 c) Japan

3) What was buried in the ground with earth on top, used to protect people from bomb blasts?
 a) Morrison shelter
 b) Anderson shelter
 c) air-raid shelter

4) Who was president of the United States of America during WWII?
 a) Joseph Stalin
 b) Franklin D Roosevelt
 c) Neville Chamberlain

5) What happened on 12th May 1940?
 a) German forces enter France
 b) Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister
 c) USA declares war on Italy and Germany

6) What did the murdering of Jews become known as?
 a) Kristallnacht
 b) Holocaust
 c) Nazis

7) What was dog fighting?
 a) tank battles
 b) animals battles
 c) aeroplane battles

8) Where did the Japanese bomb in December 1941?
 a) London
 b) Hawaii
 c) China



9) What was the name of the Italian leader who joined forces with Hitler?
 a) Mussolini
 b) Tojo
 c) Chamberlain

10) When did Germany invade Poland?
 a) 1st September 1939
 b) 1st September 1940
 c) 1st September 1938

Total Score

___ out of 10

www.mracpresent.com

WORLD WAR II

Mini-Quiz #2

1) How many people lost their lives from the Soviet Union?
 a) 24 million
 b) 70 million
 c) 6 million

2) What was the aerial bombing against Britain by the Nazis called?
 a) Kristallnacht
 b) Blitz
 c) Battle of Britain

3) What were Jews forced to wear to make them clearly identifiable?
 a) the star of David
 b) the swastika
 c) the German flag

4) Who was Hideki Tojo?
 a) a Japanese president
 b) a Japanese king
 c) a military general

5) Who were the 'Dad's Army'?
 a) those ineligible for military service
 b) all British grandfathers
 c) soldiers wounded in battle

6) When did Hitler control the Nazi party?
 a) 1939-1945
 b) 1940-1945
 c) 1933-1945

7) What did blackouts stop?
 a) soldiers seeing house lights
 b) aircraft seeing house lights
 c) tanks seeing house lights

8) What is a Jewish place of worship?
 a) mosque
 b) church
 c) synagogue



9) What was the collection of German aircrafts known as?
 a) Nazis
 b) Blitz
 c) Luftwaffe

10) Where were the D-Day landings?
 a) Pearl Harbour
 b) Normandy beaches
 c) British beaches

Total Score

___ out of 10

www.mracpresent.com

Key History Knowledge:	Vocabulary
<p><u>WW2 – British History</u></p> <p><u>History</u> is the study of the past, in particular the changes over time that have occurred within human society.</p> <p><u>Overarching enquiry question: What were the causes and consequences of World War 2?</u></p> <p>Week 1: What happened in the early 20th century in Europe that paved the way for World War 2?</p> <p>Week 2: What is totalitarianism and how did totalitarian leaders push the world to war in the 1930s?</p> <p>Week 3: Why were children across Britain evacuated from major towns and cities and what was evacuation like?</p> <p>Week 4: How did anti-semitism rise in Germany in the 1930s?</p> <p>Week 5: What contribution did people from across the British Empire make to Britain’s war effort?</p> <p>Week 6: How did WW2 end? How did the world change in the aftermath of World War 2?</p>	<p>Retrieval vocab: artefact, attack, colony, dictator, employment, ethnicity, historian, inhabitants, machinery, massacre, navy, past, population, pragmatism, production, provocation, revolution, ruler, submission, technology, territory, tragedy, weapon</p> <p>New vocab: alliance, anti-Semitism, appeasement, assassination, devastation, evacuation, independence, inevitability, manufacture, morale, negotiation, prevail, radical, refugee, reluctance, reparations, totalitarianism, violence</p>