

Year 6

World War II (Liverpool)



Where am I in History?

What came before?

What comes next?

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Key words			



Skills covered this half term:

- Developing a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of world history, establishing clear narratives within and across periods of study.
- Constructing informed responses that involve thoughtful selection of relevant historical information.
- Address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance.

Key Vocabulary

Air-raid	An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs
Allies	Countries (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who fought the Axis Powers
Atomic bomb	A powerful weapon that uses nuclear reactions as a source of explosive energy
Axis Powers	Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies.
Concentration camps	Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners were held by the Nazis
Evacuation	Moving people from dangerous places to areas of safety. E.g., from the city into the countryside
Fascism	A political system where the strength of a country is more important than the well-being of the people. Often ruled by dictators with unlimited power through the suppression of any opposition and strict control of society.
Führer	German word meaning 'leader' or 'guide'. The title Hitler gave himself in 1934 when he gained absolute authority in Germany.
Genocide	Deliberate action to destroy a people (usually described as ethnic, national, racial or religious group)
Holocaust	The mass murder of around six million Jewish people by the Nazis, as well as other persecuted groups
Luftwaffe	The German air force during the war
Occupied	Taken over by enemy forces
Nazi	Short for National Socialist Party (in Germany) and the name given to supporters of Hitler
Persecution	Systematic mistreatment of an individual or groups, especially because of race, religion or political affiliation
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view
Rationing	Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid or reduce shortages
Spitfire	A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain and known for its speed and agility

Brief Timeline



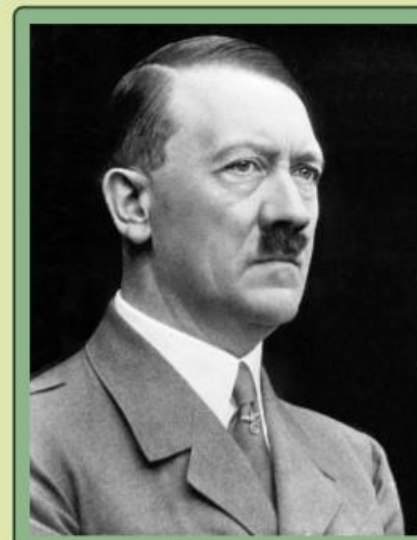
UK World War 2 Soldiers

When the war started, some men volunteered to join the army. But it was not enough. In 1940, two million British men aged between 19 and 27 were ordered to fight. Soldiers carried a water-bottle, ammunition pouches, entrenching tool (spade), a groundsheet and a haversack containing; mess-tin, tinned rations, extra iron rations, spare socks and laces.



The Nazis

Adolf Hitler led a political party called the National Socialists which they shortened to Nazis. Hitler wanted Germany to be 'perfect'. This meant that anyone who was different or did not fit his 'perfect' image was killed. Hitler killed German citizens who were Jewish. Jewish people were treated differently. Anne Frank says in her diary, 'Jews were required to wear a yellow star, Jews were forbidden to use trams, Jews were required to turn in their bicycles, Jews were forbidden to use any public sports centres, Jews were not allowed to watch any form of entertainment.' All Jewish people were eventually taken to concentration camps which were like prison camps. The weak were quickly killed or died of starvation. Those left would be led into gas chambers in large groups to be killed with poison gas.



The Blitz

Blitz is short for the German word Blitzkrieg (lightning war). The Blitz happened from September 1940 - May 1941 when Germany frequently bombed London and other British cities. Night after night Germany would drop bombs from planes on ports, harbours and industrial areas. Over one third of London was destroyed. People were warned of an air raid by loud sirens. During the blitz, they became an almost daily part of life. When people heard the siren, they would stop what they were doing and make for a shelter.