

Timeline of Events	
1918	The Treaty of Versailles - ending WWI.
1933	The Nazi Party (led by Adolf Hitler) came to power in Germany.
1936	Hitler moved troops into the Rhineland, violating the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
1938	1938 German troops invaded Austria.
1939	German troops invaded Czechoslovakia.
1 st September 1939	German troops invaded Poland.
3 rd September 1939	Britain declared war on Germany because they had invaded Poland. The Second World War started.
July- October 1940	The Battle of Britain - attacks on British towns, cities and ports from the German air force.
September 1940- May 1941	The Blitz attacks. German bomber planes attacked Britain at night.
8 th May 1945	Victory Day in Europe (VE Day) - the day the war officially ended.

Famous People	
Neville Chamberlain	Prime Minister of Britain during the Prime Minister of Britain during the outbreak of World War 2.
Winston Churchill	Prime Minister of Britain for the majority World War 2.
Franklin D Roosevelt	President of the USA during World War 2.
Joseph Stalin	Leader of Russia during World War 2
Benito Mussolini	Leader of Italy during World War 2
Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party

Castle Hill Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Autumn WW2

Countries involved in WW2	
Allies	Axis
Great Britain USA Russia France	Germany Japan Italy



Propaganda Posters
Propaganda posters were used to encourage citizens to act safely and support the war effort.
'Make Do and Mend' 'Loose Lips Sink Ships' 'Careless Talk Costs Lives' 'Dig for Victory' 'Let us go forward together'

The Home Front
The Government issued gas masks to everyone in Britain
German submarines were attacking British ships creating a shortage of supplies. This led to rationing.
Propaganda posters were used to encourage citizens to act safely and support the war effort
Air raid shelters were built in gardens called Anderson Shelters
Shelters under stairs or in a house were called Morrison Shelters.



Vocabulary	
treaty	Written agreement between countries in which they agree to do a particular thing or to help each other
tyrant	Someone who treats the people they have
violated	Breaking an agreement, law, or promise
seize	Taking control of a place quickly and suddenly, using force.
invasion	When a foreign army enters a country by force.
abort	Stopping a process, plan, or activity before it has been completed
conflict	A serious disagreement and argument about something important
fatality	A death caused by an accident
holocaust	The killing of millions of Jews by the Nazis
rationing	A system during World War 2 to limit the amount of food you were allowed to buy.
evacuate	To send someone to a place of safety, away from a dangerous building, town, or area
Blitz	Attacked by bombs dropped by enemy aircraft
blackout	Government instruction that no light should show at night.
dictator	A single person who has total power to do that he wishes and who does not have to ask permission.
siren	A device for making a very loud wailing sound of alarm.
Nazi	A national socialist German Worker's party- the leader was Adolf Hitler.
genocide	Mass killing

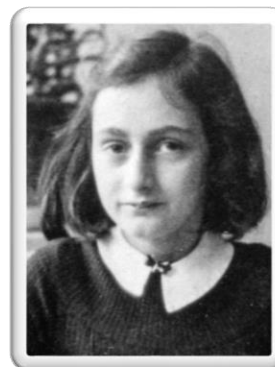
Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

Pearl Harbour	Japan thought by bombing Pearl Harbour they would minimise the threat of America. Know that the bombing had the opposite effect as America then declared war on Japan, causing Germany and Italy to declare war on the US.
Dunkirk	Dunkirk is a town in France where a key battle took place in May 1940. The battle of Dunkirk was a great defeat for the British and Allied forces, but most of the British Army in France and part of the French Army escaped to fight again.
Women at war	The war changed the world of work for women forever. When men went to fight, women called upon to fill their jobs and this included jobs that were previously thought of unsuitable for women.
evacuee	Children were known as evacuees and that many children lived away from their parents for a number of years during the war.
Holocaust	The Axis forces targeted Jewish communities. Many Jewish people were caught and sent to concentration camps.
Anne Frank	Anne Frank is an important historical figure as she wrote a diary that showed what life was like for a Jewish girl during the second World War.
D-Day	D-Day is a military term designating the start of a military operation. Know that D-Day marked the turning point in World War II when Allied forces began to win their fight against the Axis powers.
End of the War	On 8 th May 1945, Germany surrendered. Germany was then divided up between the Allies.
anti-semitic	Hostile to or prejudiced against Jewish people.
Concentration camps	A concentration camp is a place where people are held as prisoners for political reasons.



Long term impacts of WW2
Know that soldiers and surviving prisoners of war returned home after the war ended, although this took years.
Know that rationing of food continued long after the war ended.
Know that many evacuees were returned home, although some did not have a home to return to.
Know that many country's borders needed to be re-set and governments re-established where Germany or Japan had taken over.
Know that Germany was divided up into Eastern and Western Germany.
Know that Allies formed the United Nations in order to try and prevent World War III from happening. The United Nations was formed on October 24 th 1945.

Anne Frank



Winston Churchill



Neville Chamberlain



Adolf Hitler

