

# Year 6 History Knowledge Organiser - World War Two

History Vocabulary Dozen			
<b>Allies</b>	Countries which fought on the British side.	<b>Axis</b>	Countries which fought against the allies.
<b>Air raid shelters</b>	A building to protect people from bombs, dropped by planes.	<b>Blitz</b>	Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities.
<b>Black out</b>	System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by planes.	<b>Dig for Britain</b>	During WW2 people were encouraged to dig up their gardens to grow their own food.
<b>Rationing</b>	The controlled distribution of scarce resources ( <i>mainly food and clothing</i> )	<b>National registration cards</b>	Everyone had to carry an identity (ID) card at all times to show who they were and where they lived.
<b>Evacuee</b>	Someone who was evacuated, moved from the danger area to a safer place.	<b>Spitfire</b>	A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain and known for its speed and agility.



**Winston Churchill (1874-1964)** is remembered for being the leader of Britain during World War Two. During the war, he led the country in the fight against Hitler.

Event	Description	Date
<i>Outbreak of WW2</i>	On 1st September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Britain and France (Poland's allies) gave Germany notice to withdraw their troops. When they did not, Neville Chamberlain declared war.	1st – 3rd September 1939
<i>Evacuation of children</i>	People expected cities to be bombed as the Germans tried to hit military or trade targets. This would put children in danger, so many were sent to live with families in the countryside.	September 1939 onwards
<i>The Holocaust</i>	The Holocaust was a genocide committed by Germany before and during WW2. Over 6 million Jewish people and millions of others died. Many people perished in concentration camps.	1933-1945
<i>Evacuation of Dunkirk</i>	Many British, French and Belgian troops were surrounded by German soldiers on the northern coast of France. Boats rescued many of them against the odds, although countless men died.	26th May – 4th June 1940
<i>Battle of Britain</i>	In the Battle of Britain, the Royal Air Force (RAF) successfully defended Britain from attacks by Germany's Luftwaffe planes.	10th July – 31st October 1940
<i>The Attack on Pearl Harbour</i>	This was a surprise military attack by the Japanese on the naval base at Pearl Harbour (U.S.A). It led to the US joining the Allies.	7th December 1941
<i>D-Day Landings</i>	Also known as the Normandy Landings, these were a series of landing operations by the Allies to claim back Europe.	6th June 1944
<i>Hitler's death and Germany surrenders</i>	With the German army facing defeat, Hitler married his partner Eva Braun and the next day they committed suicide. Germany officially surrendered to the Allies, ending the fighting in Europe.	30th April- 7th May 1945
<i>USA drops atomic bombs on Japan</i>	Japan refused to surrender. The US considered invading, but instead dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.	6th-9th August 1945
<i>WW2 Ends</i>	Japan surrendered on August 15th and this was formally signed on the 2nd September 1945.	2nd September 1945

ALLIED POWERS		
Country	Date joined	Flag
France	3rd September, 1939	
United Kingdom	3rd September, 1939	
Soviet Union	22nd June, 1941	
United States of America	8th December, 1941	

AXIS POWERS		
Country	Date joined	Flag
Germany	1st September, 1939	
Italy	11th June, 1940	
Bulgaria	1st March, 1941	
Japan	7th December, 1941	

**Reginald Joseph Mitchell**, (born May 20, 1895, Talke, Stoke-on-Trent, died June 11, 1937). British aircraft designer and developer of the *Spitfire*, one of the best-known fighters of *World War II* and a major factor in the British victory at the Battle of Britain.



