

Year 6 British History: World War Two

Key Learning

Historians argue about which events led to World War 2. It can be argued that a combination of all of these events led to WW2.

- The Treaty of Versailles
- Hitler and the Nazi Party
- Appeasement
- The Great Depression
- Powerful dictators across the world
- Japan Expansion

Weapons and Technology



Morse code was used but improved from WW1. Radar was developed to detect the enemy through radio signals.



Major advances in technology saw a huge improvement and use of bombs, atomic bombs, large heavy bomber planes and smaller fast fighter planes.

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1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945



September 1939
Germany invades Poland.
Britain and France declare

September 1940
The Blitz began as the Germans focussed bombing on British cities at night.

December 1941
America joins the war. Their troops arrive in Europe.

6th June 1944
D-Day Landings
The beginning of the allies liberation of Europe.

8th May 1945
Victory in Europe day is celebrated by the Allies.



Air Raids

The safest place during a bombing was underground. People who had space in their gardens built Anderson Shelters, made from curved, corrugated steel sunk partly into the ground. Morrison Shelters were an indoor alternative; these were steel cages.



The London Underground stations were used as bomb shelters and purpose built shelter were built such as the ones in Stockport, Greater Manchester.

Artefacts



Posters



Ration book



Evacuee belongings



Gas mask



Photographs

Adolf Hitler

His aim was to make Germany the most powerful empire in the world. He wanted to get rid of groups of people he decided were 'inferior'. He ordered the extermination of 11 million people, the majority of them Jewish. This is referred to as the Holocaust.

Main countries

Allied countries		Axis countries	
Country	Flag	Country	Flag
Great Britain		Germany	
France		Italy	
Soviet Union		Japan	
USA			

Key Vocabulary

Evacuation	Moving children from the danger of the cities to stay with families in rural areas.
Rationing	Rationing was a means of ensuring the fair distribution of food and commodities when they were scarce
Allies	A person, group, or nation that is associated with another or others for some common cause or purpose.
Nazi	Nazi Germany was the German state between 1933 and 1945, when Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party controlled the country, transforming it into a dictatorship.
Luftwaffe	German Air Force
RAF	The British Air Force
Conflict	A serious disagreement or argument.

Significant People

Prime Ministers during WW2:

Neville Chamberlain- 1937-1940

Winston Churchill- 1940-1945



Adolf Hitler

German dictator during WW2

Leader of the Nazi Party



Franklin D Roosevelt

United States President during WW2

