

Year 6 World War II



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Encryption	A practice that involves codes and systems for changing messages so they cannot be read by other people.
Blitz	The name given to Hitler's bombing campaign against the United Kingdom that lasted for eight months in 1940 and 1941. Blitz is the German word for lightning.
Evacuation	In World War Two many children were required to leave their homes, or evacuate, and move to safer places, often in the countryside.
Holocaust	The name given to the mass killing of European Jews during World War Two.
Genocide	The deliberate killing, or murder, of a large number of people, especially from the same ethnic group or religion.
Enigma Machine	A machine used by Nazi Germany during World War Two to code messages so they couldn't be read by the Allies. Alan Turing and his team cracked the Enigma Machine and the messages could be intercepted.
Operation Sealion	Nazi Germany's code name for their plan to attack and invade the United Kingdom during the Battle of Britain.
Propaganda	Information, of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Allied Powers	Axis Powers
United Kingdom Leader: Winston Churchill	Germany Leader: Adolf Hitler
France Leader: Charles De Gaulle	Italy Leader: Benito Mussolini
Russia Leader: Joseph Stalin	Japan Leader: Hideki Tojo
USA Leader: Franklin D Roosevelt	

English Codebreakers	
<u>Alan Turing</u>	<u>Mavis Batey</u>

Germany invades Poland

1st September 1939



Battle of Britain

July 1940



Germany invades Russia

22nd June 1941



D- Day Landings in Normandy begin liberation of France

June 1944



Hitler completes suicide

30th April 1945

timeline

Breakout of World War II

The Blitz
September 1940 – May 1941



Japanese attack Pearl Harbour and the United States join the allied powers

7th December 1941



Liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau
27th January 1945



Victory in Europe (VE) Day

8th May 1945





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Value Links -

Democracy

Mutual respect for those with different beliefs and those without faith

Individual liberty

Think like a historian by

Acknowledge contrasting evidence and opinions when discussing and debating historical issues.

Use appropriate vocabulary when discussing, describing and explaining historical events.

Construct informed responses to historical questions and hypotheses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information including appropriate dates and terms.

Choose the most appropriate way of communicating different historical findings.

Lesson sequence

1. An introduction to World War II
2. The Battle of Britain & The Blitz
3. Bletchley Park
4. The Holocaust
5. The Homefront
6. Assessment-Extended writing about the consequences of WWII

Local Links

Holy Trinity Church War Memorial

Southport War Memorial

Atkinson Museum

Southport Visiter-Newspaper

Liverpool Cathedral

National Curriculum coverage

- A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

Text

The boy in the striped pajamas

Key Content

- When Adolf Hitler led Germany's invasion of Poland on 1st September 1939 it sparked the beginning of World War II.
- Two days after Germany conquered Poland, Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of the UK, declared war on Germany.
- The war lasted for 6 years (1939-1945) and it is estimated that between 40-85 million people were killed. The war came to an end in Europe when Germany surrendered in May 1945 (VE Day) following many military defeats that led to Hitler completing suicide. However, the war continued to wage with Japan for another three months. In August 1945, the US dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Japan surrendered (VJ Day), finally ending the war.
- The war was fought between two sides: The Allies and the Axis. The Allied Powers included the UK, USSR (Russia), France and the USA. The Axis Powers included Germany, Italy and Japan.
- At the beginning of the war, Germany conquered Denmark, Holland, Norway, Belgium and France. In July 1940, Germany then attempted to invade Britain (known as Operation 'Sealion'). In order to do this, the German Air Force (Luftwaffe) first needed to defeat Britain's Royal Air Force (RAF) during the Battle of Britain- the first battle in history to be fought solely in the air. When Germany was unsuccessful, they changed tactic and launched a huge bombing campaign, known as the Blitz, to try and force Britain to surrender. Britain did not surrender, and Germany faced defeat.
- In June 1941, Germany invaded Russia, and this resulted in Russia joining the Allies. In the same year, Japan bombed the US naval base at Pearl Harbour, and consequently the US also joined the Allied forces. As a result, the Allies began to win the war.
- Bletchley Park was set up to intercept and decode the enemy's secret messages and pass on information that could be used to Allied advantage.
- During World War Two Hitler commanded that all Jewish people should be killed. This was considered to be the 'Final Solution' to the 'Jewish Problem.' Hitler used ghettos (neighbourhoods where Jews were forced to live in terrible conditions), mass shootings, concentration camps and extermination camps, including Auschwitz-Birkenau. Hitler succeeded in killing over six-million Jews and at least five million others including Slavs (ethnic Polish people, Soviet Civilians) disabled people, gay men and Roma. This deliberate killing, or murder, of so many people is called genocide.
- The Holocaust is remembered on Monday 27th January, the day marks the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau camp by Soviet soldiers. Many people were liberated from camps after the war ended, but many died later in hospital as a result of their poor treatment.

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Genocide

Enigma Machine

Operation Sealion

Propaganda