



Year 6

Similarities and differences between cause and effect of the two world wars and lessons learned.

Main Countries



Germany
Date joined
1st Sept 1939



France
Date joined
3rd Sept 1939



UK
Date joined
3rd Sept 1939



Italy
Date joined
11th June 1940



USA
Date joined
22nd June 1941



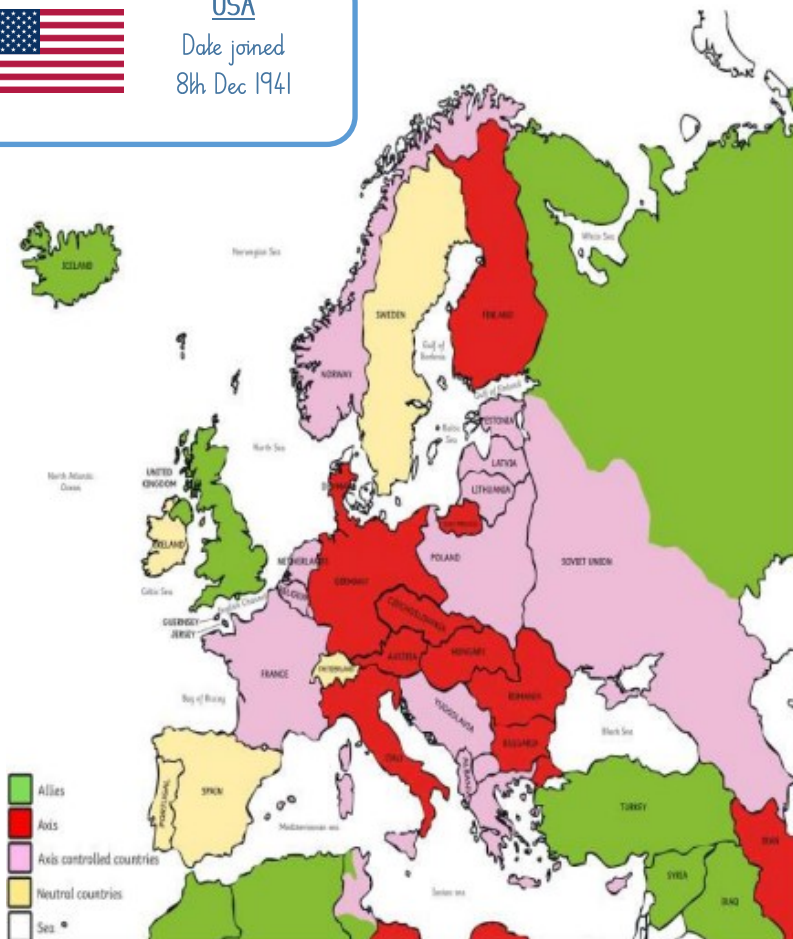
Bulgaria
Date joined
1st Mar 1941



Japan
Date joined
7th Dec 1941



USA
Date joined
8th Dec 1941



Main Events

1st – 3rd September 1939

Outbreak of WW2 Germany invaded Poland. Britain and France (Poland's allies) gave Germany notice to withdraw their troops. When they did not, Neville Chamberlain declared war on 3rd September 1939.

September 1939 onwards

Evacuation of children 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 until the war ended.

1933-1945

The Holocaust The Holocaust was a genocide committed by Germany before and during WW2. It involved the murder of over 6 million Jewish people and millions of others. Many people perished in concentration camps.

26th May – 4th June 1940

Evacuation of Dunkirk Large numbers of British, French and Belgian troops were surrounded by German soldiers on the northern coast of France. 800 British boats set out and rescued many of them against the odds, although many men died.

10th July – 31st October 1940

Battle of Britain In the Battle of Britain, the Royal Air Force (RAF) successfully defended Britain from attacks by Nazi Germany's Luftwaffe planes.

7th December 1941

The Attack on Pearl Harbour This was a surprise military attack by the Japanese on the naval base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. It led to the US joining the Allies in the war.

6th June 1944

D-Day Landings Also known as the Normandy Landings, these were a series of landing operations by the Allies to claim back Europe.

30th April 1945

Hitler's Suicide With the German army facing defeat, Hitler married his partner Eva Braun on the 29th April and the next day they committed suicide.

7th May 1945

Germany Surrenders Germany officially surrendered to the Allies, bringing an end to the fighting in Europe.

9th May 1945

Jersey and Guernsey are Liberated German forces surrender. In Jersey this was signified by the raising of the Union Flag on the flagstaff of the Pomme d'Or Hotel.

6th-9th August 1945

USA drops atomic bombs on Japan. Japan refused to surrender. The US considered invading, but instead dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima (6th August) and Nagasaki (9th August).

2nd September 1945

WW2 Ends Japan surrendered on August 15th and this was formally signed on the 2nd September 1945.

Areas of control during World War Two— Map of Europe in 1941.

Key People

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)

A German politician who was the leader of the Nazi party, Chancellor of Germany 1933-1945. Hitler's Germany invaded Poland in Sept 1939 starting the war and it was he who initiated the Holocaust.



Winston Churchill (1874-1965)

A British politician who was Prime Minister 1940-1945 and again 1951-1955. He possessed excellent military knowledge and forged crucial alliances with USA and Russia.



Franklin Roosevelt (1882-1945)

32nd President of the United States 1933-1945. USA was officially neutral at the start of the war, Roosevelt offered diplomatic and financial support to the UK. After Japan attacked Pearl Harbour (7.12.41) he declared war on the Axis powers.



Benito Mussolini (1883-1945)



Joseph Stalin (1878-1953)



Vocabulary you will use:

Word	Definition
Air-raid	An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs.
Anderson shelter	A small shelter made from corrugated steel to protect people in air-raids
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 its source of explosive energy. First used in 1945.
Axis Powers	Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies.
Blackout	A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes.
Blitz	A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain. From the German 'blitzkrieg' which means 'lightning war'.
Concentration camps	Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners were held by the Nazis.
Evacuation	Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places e.g. from big cities to the countryside to avoid bombing.
Fascism	A political system where the strength of the country is more important than the well-being of the people. Often ruled by dictators with unlimited power through 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 defined as an 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.
Invasion	When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country or area.
Liberated	Freed from enemy control.
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 group, especially because of race, religion or political beliefs.
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.