

Historical knowledge

The treaty of Versailles was signed: in June 1919 - seven months after the end of World War 1 it held Germany responsible for starting the war and imposed harsh penalties in terms of loss of territory, massive reparations payments and demilitarization.

Germany became a very poor country: people had no jobs and were starving.

Adolf Hitler rose to power: by promising to help the German people.

Neville Chamberlain - The British Prime Minister - declared Britain was at war with Germany on: 3rd September 1939

Operation Pied Piper: was the name of the secret mission to evacuate children from cities into the countryside. It began on the 1st September 1939.

Food rationing began: on the 7th of January 1940. It continued after the war had ended.

Winston Churchill became Britain's Prime Minister: on the 10th May 1940.

The Battle of Britain began: on the 10th July 1940

The Blitz began: On the 7th September 1940 - It was an 8 month long campaign of bombing English cities.

Woman were called to work: March 1941

Morrison shelters were introduced: March 1941

Clothing and furniture rationing began: June 1941

Victory in Europe - Germany surrenders: 8th May 1945

WW2 finally ends - Japan were the last country to surrender: 2nd September 1945:

Tier 3 Vocabulary

Treaty	An agreement between two or more countries.
Air raid	A bombing attack where bombs are dropped from the air onto the ground.
Air raid siren	A loud alarm, warning residents to take cover in shelters when air raids occur
Anderson Shelter	A shelter built in gardens with earth heaped on top to protect people from bomb blasts.
Morrison Shelter	A shelter for people without gardens. It was a large steel box which could also be used as a table.
Allies	The group of countries who fought against Germany, Italy and Japan in the Second World War
Allotment	A small piece of land used for growing flowers, fruit and vegetables.
Blackout	A time when all lights must be turned off or covered to make it harder for the enemy to see their target during an air raid.
Blitz	A severe or sudden attack; the German air raids on Britain 1940-1941.
Evacuation	The process of sending young people to live with host families during war time.
Rationing	Allowing each person to have a limited amount of certain foods or commodities that are in short supply.
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force

Historical Enquiry

Planning and carrying out a historical enquiry

I can ask historical questions about World War 2

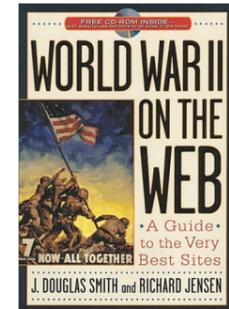
I can plan how I will answer each question

I can answer these questions using historical sources

Using Sources as evidence

I understand the difference between primary and secondary historical sources

I can use historical sources to answer questions



Primary sources

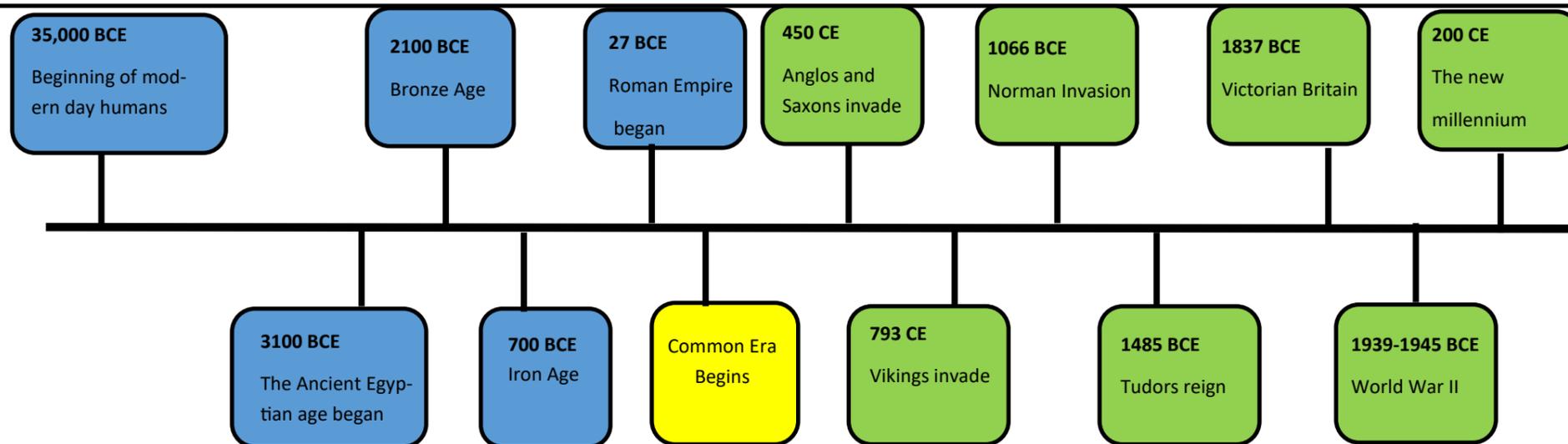
- Speeches
- Letters
- Diary entries
- Newspaper articles
- Photos

Secondary sources

- Websites
- Books

Time lines

Overall history timeline



Key people

<p>Neville Chamberlain Prime Minister of Britain from May 1937— May 1940. He declared Britain atwar with Germany.</p>	
<p>Winston Churchill Prime Minister of Britain from May 1940— July 1945</p>	
<p>Adolph Hitler Fuhrer of Germany from 1934—1945. His ordered invasion of Poland started WW2.</p>	
<p>John Anderson Anderson was the Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security for Britain during WW2. Anderson Shelters were named after him.</p>	

Historical concepts

Change and development:
I can explain what changed at different times during WW2
Evacuation, rationing, air raid shelters, jobs

Cause and effect:
I know how and why WW2 started
I know how and why children were evacuated

Significance and interpretations:
I can explain why Adolf Hitler was significant to the events of WW2
I can explain the significance of Anne Frank's diary
I understand that the events of WW2 can be interpreted differently by different people

Specific subject timeline

