







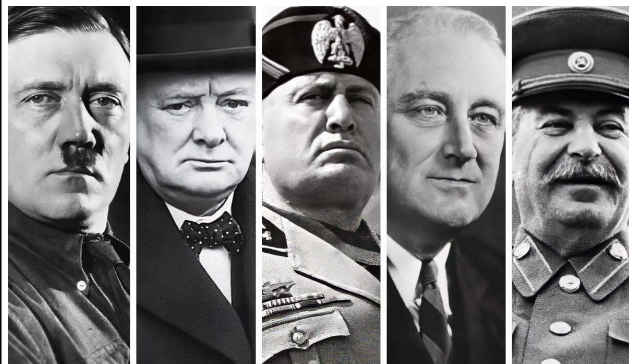
World War 2

Year 6 Term 3 - History

Skills

- Make connections between 2 different periods of history
- Begin to have historical perspective (understanding the social, cultural, intellectual, and emotional settings that shaped people's lives and actions in the past)
- Independently place key events from a period onto a timeline, using sources to check for accuracy
- Remember key dates and facts from a period studied and apply this knowledge in a different context (i.e discussion, debate, drama etc)
- Describe a significant individual's impact on the wider world.
- Acknowledge different points of view and why these are important in understanding history.
- Discuss why a person acted like they did (Winston Churchill).
- Carry out an in-depth research project on Brackley showing how it has been changed by a key historical event.
- Acknowledge different points of view and why these are important in understanding history.

Allies	Axis
 Soviet Union	 Germany
 USA	 Japan
 Great Britain	 Italy



Adolf Hitler (Germany)
Winston Churchill (England)
Benito Mussolini (Italy)
Franklin Roosevelt (USA)
Joseph Stalin (USSR/Russia)

Key Vocabulary

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.
Gas masks	Face masks to protect people from poisonous gas attacks.
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.