



# Year 5 History Knowledge Organiser: Local History – impact of WW2



*"In spite of  
everything, I still  
believe people are  
really good at heart."*  
— Anne Frank



## Subject Specific Skills

I can understand that some evidence from the past is propaganda, opinion or misinformation, and can affect interpretations of history.

I can give reasons why there may be different accounts of history.

I can choose reliable sources of evidence to answer questions, and realise there is often not a single answer to historical questions.

I can investigate own lines of enquiry by posing questions to answer.

## Prior Learning

Historic battles and struggles between different groups: Anglo Saxon and Vikings, Ancient Greece – Athens v Sparta, Ancient Rome – Romans v Celts  
A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

Knowledge of Florence Nightingale

## Key Individuals:

Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933-1945
Neville Chamberlain	British Prime Minister, 1937-1940
Winston Churchill	British Prime Minister, 1940-1945 (also from 1951-1955)
Benito Mussolini	Prime Minister (dictator) of Italy, 1922-1953
Franklin D. Roosevelt	32nd President of the United States (1933-1945)
Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Communist Party & Leader of the Soviet Union, 1929-1953
Joseph Goebbels	Nazi politician & Minister of Propaganda. Close associate of Hitler.
Herman Goering	German military leader; second in command after Hitler.
Anne Frank	A German-Dutch diarist of Jewish origin. (b.1929-d. 1945)

AXIS POWERS			ALLIED POWERS		
Country	Date Joined	Flag	Country	Date Joined	Flag
GERMANY	1 <sup>st</sup> Sep, 1939		FRANCE	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sep, 1939	
ITALY	11 <sup>th</sup> Jun, 1940		UK	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sep, 1939	
BULGARIA	1 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 1941		SOVIET UNION	22 <sup>nd</sup> Jun, 1941	
JAPAN	7 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 1941		USA	8 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 1941	

## Key Vocabulary

**Armistice** – An agreement made by opposing sides to stop fighting for a short time

**Black out** - System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes

**Blitz** - Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol and Nottingham

**Censorship** – The suppression of any book/image that is deemed politically unacceptable

**Coalition** – A temporary alliance for combined action

**Concentration camp** - Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners were held by the Nazis

**Dictator** – A ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force

**Evacuee** - Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place (normally from the cities to rural areas)

**Fascism** - Right wing political view associated with not allowing opposition and total control by a dictator

**Genocide** – Deliberate action to destroy a people (usually defined as an ethnic, national, racial, or religious group)

**Holocaust** - Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis

**Nazi** - Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933

**Occupation** – Land taken over by enemy forces

**Propaganda** – Information designed to persuade people of something, often biased or untrue

**Rationing** – Limiting the amount of food or other goods people receive

**Reparations** – Money to be paid by the losers after a war

**Treaty** – A formal written agreement between countries/states

## Timeline:

Date	Key Event
June 28 <sup>th</sup> 1919	Germany lose World War I and sign Treaty of Versailles, accepting responsibility for the war and promising to pay billions of pounds in reparations.
Sept 1 <sup>st</sup> 1939	Germany, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, invades Poland.
Sept 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1939	Following a speech from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Britain and France declare war on Germany, signifying the beginning of World War II.
Jan 1940	Rationing introduced in the United Kingdom.
May 13 <sup>th</sup> 1940	Chamberlain resigns and Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of a wartime coalition government.
May 26 <sup>th</sup> 1940	British and French forces in France forced to retreat to Britain from Dunkirk. 338,000 men are rescued.
June 22 <sup>nd</sup> 1940	France signs armistice with Germany, meaning France is now under German occupation.
July-Oct 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins). Germany, Italy and Japan create the Axis Alliance.
Dec 7 <sup>th</sup> 1941	The Japanese attack the US Navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war, fighting alongside the Allied Powers.
June 6 <sup>th</sup> 1944	D-Day. Allied forces launch huge attack on Germany in Normandy and take back France.
April 30 <sup>th</sup> 1945	Realising he has lost the war, Hitler commits suicide.
May 7 <sup>th</sup> 1945	Germany officially surrenders. Victory in Europe is declared the next day (VE Day)
Aug 6 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup> 1945	The USA attack Japan by dropping atomic bombs on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, killing approximately 226,000 people.
Aug 15 <sup>th</sup> 1945	Japan officially surrenders and this is formally signed on Sept 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1945, bringing an end to the Second World War.