



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

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

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)

Timeline:

Date	Key Event
June 28 th 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 st 1939	Germany, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, invades Poland.
Sept 3 rd 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 th 1940	Chamberlain resigns and Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of a wartime coalition government.
May 26 th 1940	British and French forces in France forced to retreat to Britain from Dunkirk. 338,000 men are rescued.
June 22 nd 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 th 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 th 1944	D-Day. Allied forces launch huge attack on Germany in Normandy and take back France.
April 30 th 1945	Realising he has lost the war, Hitler commits suicide.
May 7 th 1945	Germany officially surrenders. Victory in Europe is declared the next day (VE Day)
Aug 6 th -9 th 1945	The USA attack Japan by dropping atomic bombs on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, killing approximately 226,000 people.
Aug 15 th 1945	Japan officially surrenders and this is formally signed on Sept 2 nd 1945, bringing an end to the Second World War.