

History: Did the world defeat hate (World War II)?

What should I already know?

Throughout my history learning so far, I have:

- learned about recent British History and the impact of these periods on life today: the Tudors, The Great Fire of London, the monarchy
- studied significant people and events within local, British and world history and explored the legacies they have left: transport, medicine, technology, homes, settlements, religion
- compared across periods studied, looking at similarities and differences, and made comparisons to my life now.

World War II 1939 - 1945

Evacuation - Many children living in big cities and towns were moved temporarily from their homes to places considered safer, usually out in the countryside. The British evacuation began on Friday 1st September 1939 and did not officially end until March 1946.



Anne Frank

Anne Frank was a German Jewish girl. She was well known because of her diary, *The Diary of Anne Frank*, which allows people all over the world to see what life as a persecuted Jew was like. Her diary gained an appreciation for the sacrifices people made in the struggle to stay alive.



Hitler - In 1933 the German people voted for a leader named Adolf Hitler. Hitler promised to make his country great again. After World War One (1918), Germany had to give up land. Hitler began to arm Germany again and to seize land from other countries.

Ration cards / coupons - To make the British weak, the Germans tried to cut the supplies of food and other goods. The ration book became the key to survival for nearly every household. Every member of the public was issued with a ration book.

Gas Masks

Everyone in Britain was given a gas mask in a cardboard box, to protect them from gas bombs, which could be dropped during air raids.



Anderson Shelters

People needed to protect themselves from the bombs being dropped by German aircraft. Anderson shelters were half buried in the ground with earth heaped on top to protect them from bomb blasts. They were made with iron sheets.

Transport
Armies used tanks because they could travel over rough ground towards enemy lines. Tanks were powerful, they broke through allied defences. In the air, Britain's Royal Air Force used fighter planes. Navy battleships and other ships helped to defend food and supplies being brought to Britain by sea, and protected soldiers travelling to the war zones.



Blitz

The heavy and frequent bombing attacks on London and other cities was known as the 'Blitz'. German bombers attacked British cities, ports and industrial areas. Blitz is a shortened form of the German word 'Blitzkrieg' (lightning war).



Winston Churchill

He was the Prime Minister of Great Britain during most of the war. Churchill led Britain to victory.

During the Battle of Britain, Churchill's speeches boosted the people's morale.



Seize	Morale	Persecuted	Sacrifice	Victory	Alliance	Evacuate
To take possession of something in a sudden or forceful way.	The amount of confidence or cheerfulness that a group of people have.	The continual mistreatment of an individual or group by another group, because of difference.	A loss or something you give up, for the sake of a better cause.	Success in a fight against an enemy, opponent or something difficult.	An agreement between two or more parties, made to benefit those involved.	To move, or be taken away from, a dangerous place.

Key Concepts

