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| **Topic: World War II – Front Line** | | | | | **Strand: Post 1066 Period/ Local History** | | | | |
| **What should I already know?** | | **What will I find out by the end of the unit?** | | | **Vocabulary** | | | | |
| Causes and consequences of WWII in Britain (evacuation, rationing, women at work, etc)  The location of the United States of America, Russia and some European countries, including Germany and France  The climate in Russia.  The key leaders of Britain (Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill) and the Nazi Party (Adolf Hitler).  Nazi soldiers under the command of Hitler invaded some European countries.  Some key vocabulary relating to WWII. | | The major Axis powers were Nazi Germany, Italy and Japan.  The major Allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, and the United States of America.  The leaders of some of the countries involved.  The Axis had invaded many European countries including Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Poland and France.  The United States had hoped to remain neutral during World War II, however, in 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour in Hawaii, USA which then meant that the USA turned against the Axis and joined the Allies.  The convoy ships brought food to Britain across the Atlantic Ocean – this was very dangerous and many ships were sunk by submarines or Battle Ships.  In 1942, Nazi forces attempted to invade Russia - however, by doing so, lost an ally. The Nazis were also not prepared for the cold and they suffered heavy defeats.  In 1944, the British landed on the French beaches of Normandy after a long planning operation to liberate German-occupied France. This was known as D-Day.  The British were successful in liberating France. This alongside the disastrous battles in Russia, began the downfall of the Nazis. | | | **air raid** an attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped  **Ally** an agreement to support it, especially in war  **Allies** The Allies were the armed forces that fought against Germany and Japan in the Second World War. They included the United Kingdom, the United States of America and France.  **atom bomb** an extremely destructive type of nuclear bomb  **Axis** The Axis were the armed forces that fought against the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.  **Blitz** The heavy bombing of British cities by German aircraft in 1940 and 1941 is referred to as the Blitz  **Campaign** a planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time  **Climate** the general weather conditions that are typical of a place.  **Defend** take action in order to protect something  **Economy** A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry  **Evacuate** To evacuate someone means to send them to a place of safety  **German- occupied** countries that were occupied by Nazi Germany. Austria, Poland and France were all German-occupied during WWII.  **Industrial** An industrial city or country is one in which industry is important  **Industry** the work and processes involved in collecting raw materials, and making them into products in factories  **Invasion** to try and take over a place by force  **Liberate** To liberate a place or the people in it means to free them from the political or military control of another country, area, or group of people  **Luftwaffe** the German Air Force  **Military** relating to or belonging to the army  **Nazi** a member of the far-right political party in Germany  **Occupied** under the control of an occupying military force  **Prime Minister** The leader of the government in some countries  **Rationing** the system of limiting the amount of food, water, petrol, or other substances when there is not enough of them  **Rural** places that are far away from large towns or cities  **Surrenders** stop fighting or resisting someone  **Urban** belonging to, or relating to, a town or city | | | | |
| **Historical Skills and Enquiry** | |
| How were the Nazis able to invade so many countries in such a short amount of time?  Were all German people members of the Nazi party?  Use the answer to this question to describe what life was like for all groups of people living in Germany under the rule of the Nazi party.  Locate each of the countries that Nazi Germany invaded - why was it particularly tricky to invade the  United Kingdom?  Look at different sources that describe the same event  (Pearl Harbour, D-Day). How does each source differ? Why do you think this is?  What was the effect of events such as the bombing of Pearl Harbour, the D-Day landings and the atom bomb on WWII?  Compare the invasions you have learnt about (Roman, Viking, Nazi). What is similar? What is different? | |
| **Timeline** |  | | **Transport** | * How were ships and aircraft used during World War II | | **Food** | * How did Britain still import food? | **Women** | * What was the role of women in the services? |