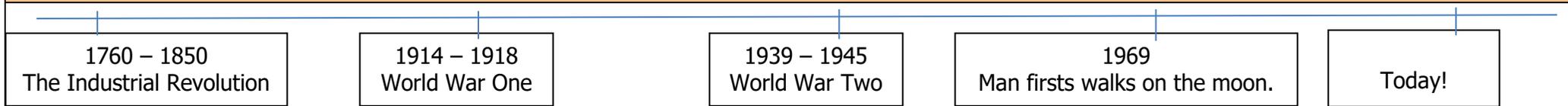


World War Two – Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Autumn 1

Timeline



| Vocabulary | | Key Events | | Important People | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Blitz | A shortened version of the German word Blitzkrieg, meaning "lightening war." Used to describe the bombing of British cities. | 1933 | Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany, fifteen years after the end of World War One. | Neville Chamberlain The British prime minister as Great Britain entered World War II . He is known for his policy of "appeasement" toward Adolf Hitler's Germany. Resigned May 1940. | |
| Air Raid | An attack in which bombs are dropped from aircraft on to a ground target. | 1939 | Sept 1 – Germany occupies Poland Sept 3 – PM Neville Chamberlain declares war on Germany | | |
| Blackout | A period when all lights must be turned out or covered to prevent them being seen by the enemy during an air raid. | 1940 | May 10 – Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister. July 10 – The Battle of Britain Sept 7 – The Blitz | Winston Churchill British Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945. Best remembered for successfully leading Great Britain through World War Two. Famous for his inspiring speeches and for not giving in, even when things were going badly. | |
| Evacuee / Evacuation | Someone sent away from a dangerous place to somewhere safe. / The process of moving away from an area because of danger. | 1941 | Dec 7 – Japan attacks the United States Navy at Pearl Harbour. The next day, the US enters World War Two on the side of the Allies. | | |
| Rationing | Putting a limit on things such as food and clothes that people can buy so everyone has a fair share. | 1944 | June 6 – D-Day – British and US troops land on Normandy beaches in France, opening a Second Front against Germany. | Adolf Hitler German dictator from 1933 to 1945. He initiated World War II in Europe by invading Poland on 1 September 1939. | |
| Billeting Officer | A person whose job was to find suitable houses in all areas that were receiving evacuees. | 1945 | May 7 – Germany surrenders to the western allies. May 8 – Winston Churchill announces VE Day (Victory in Europe). Aug 14 – Japan surrenders following US attacks involving atomic bombs. | | |
| Annexed | To add to your own territory by taking over land of another nation. | The two sides involved in World War Two | | | DID YOU KNOW? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Blitz destroyed two million houses, including 60% of those in London. 1.5 million children, pregnant women and other vulnerable people were evacuated to safer countryside locations in just two days. Rationing continued after the end of World War Two and only ended in 1954. |
| Reparations | The action of making amends for a wrong that has been done, usually by providing payment. | | | | |
| Conscripted | To be called up to the armed services. | | | | |
| Anderson Shelters | Small bomb shelters made of corrugated iron and covered with earth, which people had in their gardens. | | | | |
| Women's Land Army | A British organization created so women could replace men called up to the military. | The Allied Powers (Allies) | | The Axis Powers | |
| Air Raid Precautions (ARP) | National government guidelines for protecting people from air raids. | The countries who were allied in opposition to the Axis Powers. The major allied powers were Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States and China. Lots of other countries signed up to this side too. | | The military alliance that fought against the allies. The main axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan. | |