

Knowledge Organiser— A Child's War WW2

Key Dates	
September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland
September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany (<i>start of WW2</i>)
January, 1940	Rationing introduced across the UK
May to June, 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe
July, 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (<i>The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins</i>) Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance
December 7, 1941	The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies
June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans
April 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide
May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day
August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people
September 2, 1945	Japan surrenders signaling the end of WW2
July, 1954	Rationing ends in the UK

Sticky knowledge
<p>Evacuation</p> <p>During the war, German planes dropped bombs on British cities in an attempt to destroy factories, dockyards and airfields. But home and schools were also hit. The government decided to evacuate children from the cities. To the countryside where they would be safer. Children who were evacuated were called evacuees. They went to live with other families until the war had ended.</p> <p>The Blitz</p> <p>The intense and sudden bombing of British cities was called the Blitz. Sirens were sounded in the streets to warn civilians that bombers were coming. To escape the bombs people went to air raid shelters.</p> <p>Air Raid Shelters</p> <p>Many people built air raid shelters called Anderson shelters. In their gardens. They were made of corrugated steel panels with soil spread over the top. People who didn't have a garden made Morrison shelters, they consisted of steel tables with mesh around the sides.</p> <p>Propaganda</p> <p>Posters, radio, films and newspapers were used during the war to keep up peoples spirits, celebrate allied victories and make fun of the enemy. This was called propaganda.</p> <p>Food Rationing</p> <p>During the war there was a shortage of some foods because ships bringing in food to Britain were at risk of sinking by German submarines. Rationing was introduced in 1940, which meant that each person could only buy fixed amounts of certain foods each week.</p>

Key Vocabulary	
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place (<i>normally from the cities to rural areas</i>)
Black out	System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes
Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce resources (<i>mainly food & clothing</i>)
Air raid shelter	A building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes Anderson Shelter: Made of corrugated iron. Usually at the end of the garden Morrison Shelter: Metal cage used inside the house. Could double as a kitchen table
Trench	A long, narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire or attack
Axis	Countries which fought on the German side (including: Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia (1939-1941))
Nazi	Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933. Symbol = swastika
Blitz	Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol & Nottingham
Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
Fascism	Right wing political view associated with not allowing opposition and total control by a dictator.
Blitzkrieg	Translated as 'lightning war'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)
Enigma	A machine used by the Nazis to send coded messages

Key leaders

Allied leaders



Winston Churchill
Prime Minister of Great Britain



Charles de Gaulle
President of France



Joseph Stalin
Leader of the Soviet Union



Franklin D Roosevelt
President of the United States

Axis leaders



Adolf Hitler
Leader of Germany



Benito Mussolini
Prime Minister of Italy



Michinomiya Hirohito
Emperor of Japan