



Vocabulary and definitions

Propaganda - biased or misleading publicity intended to persuade or convince people of a political cause or point of view

Distort - giving a false account or false impression of something that happened

Contradict - to say that something said is not true or that someone is wrong or to say the complete opposite

Historical evidence - anything from the past that provides information that can be used to understand and interpret what happened.

Biased evidence - historical evidence whether a primary or secondary source is **biased** if it presents a one-sided or distorted view of a historical event, person, or time period.

Reliable evidence - historical evidence is a source that historians have determined to be **trustworthy** and **accurate**, for a specific purpose.

Evacuation - is when people are moved from a dangerous place to a safer one. During World War II mainly children were evacuated from large cities to rural places where it was deemed to be safer.

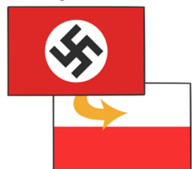
Conscription - when a country's government **makes people**, usually young men, join the military for a certain time. This could be for the army, navy, or air force.

Compulsory - means something you **must** do. It's not a choice. For example, in most places, going to school is compulsory, which means all children have to go. It's the opposite of optional.

Persecution - when someone is ill-treated, often for a long time, especially on the basis of their ethnicity, religion or political beliefs.

Reparation - The act of making amends for a wrong that has been done. For example: after World War II, Germany had to make reparations to Allied countries. They had to give money to cover the cost of repairing and rebuilding areas that had been damaged during the war.

1939
September



Germany invades Poland

1939
3rd September



Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declares war on Germany.

1940
10th May



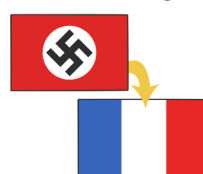
Winston Churchill becomes the new Prime Minister.

1940
10th May



Germany attacks Western Europe.

1940
12th May



Germany enters France.

1940
14th May



The Home Guard is formed.

1940
27th May



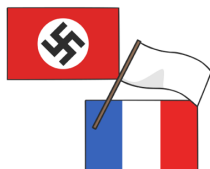
340,000 French and British troops are evacuated from Dunkirk.

1940
10th June



Italy declares war on Britain and France.

1940
22nd June



France surrenders to Germany.

1940
10th July



The Battle of Britain begins.

1940
7th September



The London Blitz begins.

1941
7th December



The Japanese attack Pearl Harbour in Hawaii.

1941
8th December



The United States declares war on Japan.

1944
6th June



British and US troops land in Normandy.

1945
7th May



Germany surrenders to the West.

1945
8th May



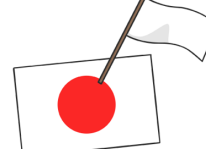
Britain celebrates VE Day.

1945
6th August



The first atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima by the US.

1945
2nd September



Japan formally surrenders. World War II is over.



Key Substantive Knowledge: World War I

The **assassination of Franz Ferdinand** acted as an immediate catalyst for the outbreak of World War I.

There were approximately 30 countries involved in World War I with the **Triple Alliance**, consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies and **The Triple Entente**, which included Great Britain, France and Russia.

World War I was fought on land, at sea and in the air.

During World War I, the **Defence of the Realm Act** gave the government more power, allowing the government to implement any necessary restrictions.

World War I ended at 11:00am on 11th November 1918 when **Germany surrendered** to the Allies. This became known as **Armistice Day**.

In June 1919, a peace settlement was signed called the **Treaty of Versailles**. It stated that Germany had to take total responsibility for WWI, make reparations for all damage, have a reduced military and return all land taken.

The **terms of the treaty** caused national humiliation for Germany and economic despair - The Great Depression, resulting in discontent, which enabled the rise of both the Nazi party and Hitler. Hitler promised to restore national pride and power.

World War II

In 1937, **Japan attacked China** and **Germany invaded Poland**.

Because Germany invaded Poland and ignored the French and British instructions to remove German soldiers from Poland, **Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939**.

Axis Powers - Germany, Italy and Japan

Allies - Britain France, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, China, United States of America and USSR

Preparations made before World War II began included **practice evacuations, installations of air raid shelters in gardens and rationing (food, clothes and fuel)**.

Conscription of men and women differed: in September 1939 - men aged 18 - 41 were subscribed and women were subscribed in 1941.

World War II ended in **Europe on 8th May 1945 (VE Day)**

World War II ended in the **Pacific on 2nd September 1945**. The end of the war in **Japan (VJ Day)** is celebrated on **15th August 1945** - the day Japan surrendered.

Over a million people, mostly children, were **evacuated** to the countryside during World War II. Evacuation was not compulsory - just heavily suggested by the government. People **travelled by train, taking just a few special items with them in a suitcase; lived with host families and children went to local schools**.

During the war, people were encouraged to be **resourceful: make do and mend, ration - don't waste food and share lifts so that they could save fuel**.

The **Battle of Britain** was a **pivotal air campaign** fought by the Royal Air Force (RAF) against the German Luftwaffe over southern England in the **summer and autumn of 1940**.

The **Blitz** was the **sustained bombing campaign** by Nazi Germany's Luftwaffe against the United Kingdom from **7th September 1940 to May 1941**. The term "Blitz" is a shortening of "Blitzkrieg," meaning "lightning war" in German.

Bletchley Park, the top-secret centre for Allied codebreaking during World War II, had a profoundly positive impact on the war effort, saving countless lives and shortening the conflict by an estimated two to four years.

Key Disciplinary Knowledge: World War I and II

Continuity and Change:

I understand and can explain some of the changes caused by war e.g. **women's roles, evacuation of children, rationing**.

I understand and can explain why **The Battle of Britain** was a key turning point.

Cause and Consequence:

I understand and can explain the significance of the assassination of **Franz Ferdinand**.

I understand and can explain how the sanctions on Germany following WWI led to the outbreak of World War II.

Historical Significance:

I can explain the consequences of **Hitler's ideology and agenda, understanding the Holocaust**.

Historical Enquiry

I can examine and evaluate a wide range of evidence from the past, understanding that some historical evidence might provide conflicting ideas, be biased, incomplete or from different perspectives.

I can evaluate an historical source to ascertain its purpose: **informative (e.g. radio address from Churchill, a newspaper report or artefact), persuasive (poster, speech), protective (artefact e.g. gas mask, air raid shelter) or insightful - key details of the daily lives of men, women and children during the war**.

I can order an increasing number of significant events chronologically on a timeline.

I can present, communicate and organise ideas about the past: **detailed discussions, debates and detailed written narratives**.