

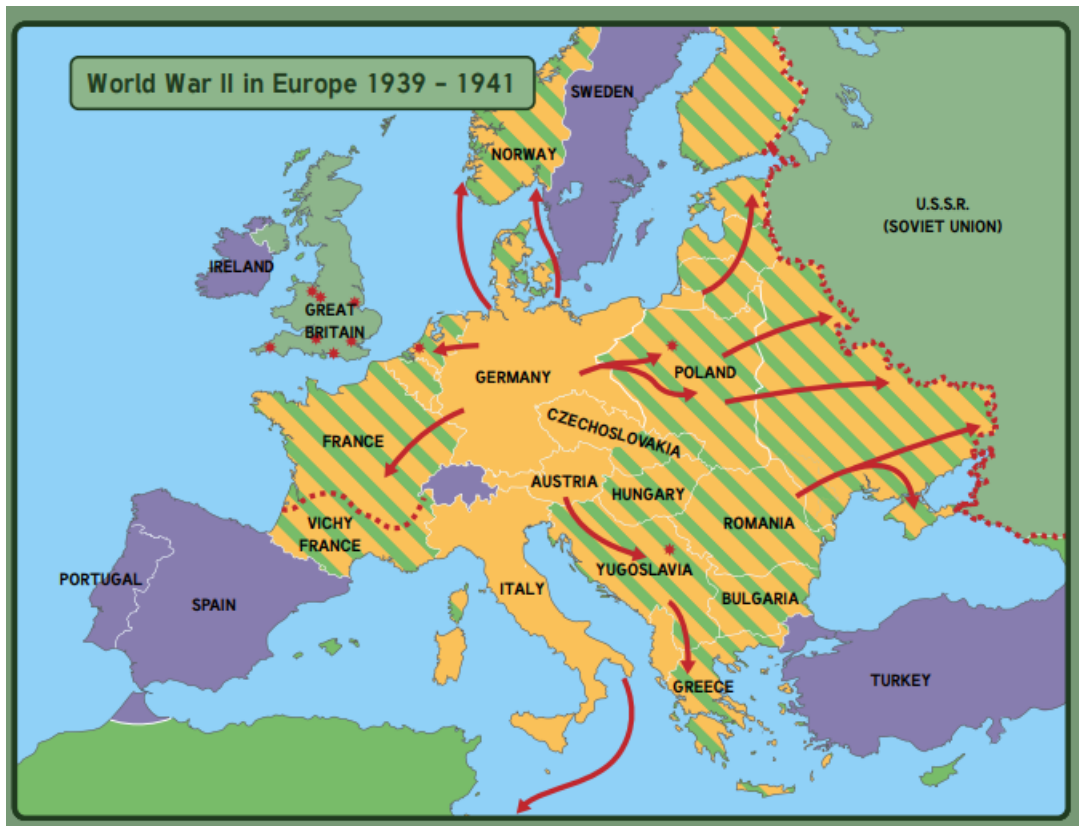


What should I already know?

- When WW2 started and ended
- Who were the key leaders in WW2?
- How was home life affected in Britain?
- What were the key events of WW2?

Axis: Germany Italy Japan

Allies: Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Czechoslovakia Denmark Estonia France Greece India Latvia Lithuania Malta The Netherlands New Zealand Norway Poland South Africa United Kingdom United States USSR Yugoslavia

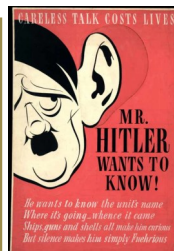


Key Vocabulary

air raid	an attack in which bombs are dropped from an aircraft onto a ground target
allies	the people who were fighting alongside us
anti-Semitism	prejudice towards, or discrimination against Jews
axis	the people we were fighting against (the enemy)
citizen	someone who is legally accepted as belonging to that country
dictator	a ruler who has complete power in a country, especially power which was obtained by force
intercept	to stop someone of something before they get to their destination
invasion	a foreign army enters a country by force
nationalism	the desire for political independence from people who feel they are historically or culturally a separate group within a country
Nazi	A member of the German political party, National Socialists
overthrow	remove from power by force
pact	a formal to do a particular thing or to help each other
propaganda	information, (often inaccurate) which a government publishes or broadcasts to influence people



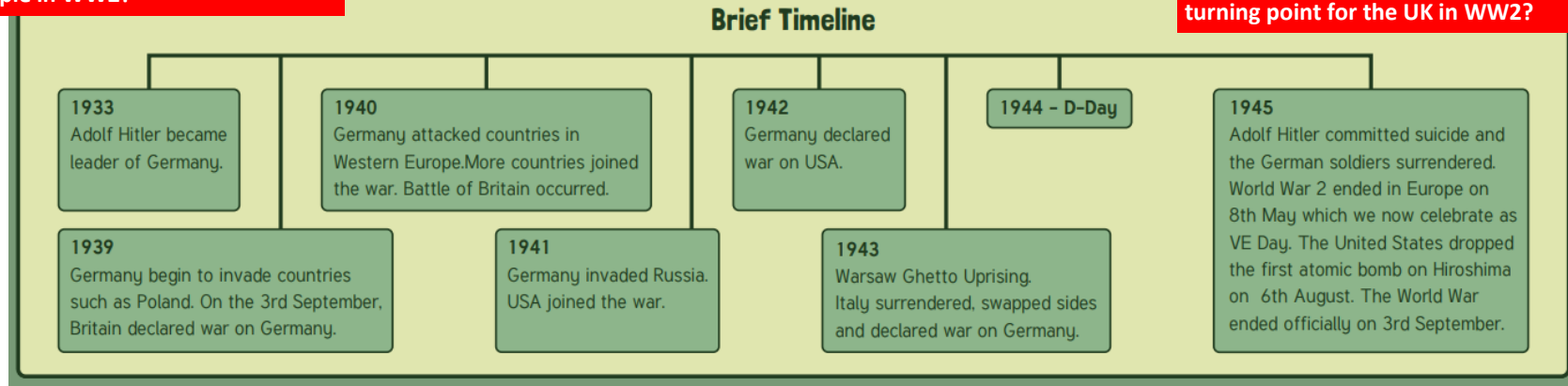
Propaganda was used by both sides during WW2. These are examples of posters



Key knowledge

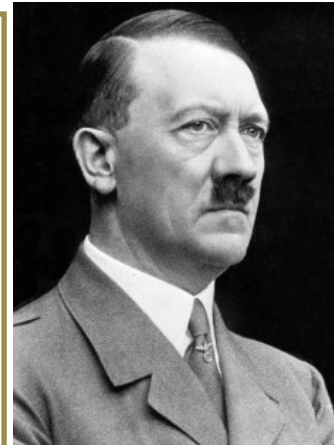
Key question: How was propaganda used to control people in WW2?

Key question: Why was the Battle of Britain a significant turning point for the UK in WW2?



The Nazis

Adolf Hitler led a political party called the 'National Socialists' which they shortened to 'Nazis'. Hitler wanted Germany to be 'perfect'. This meant that anyone who was different or did not fit his 'perfect' image was killed. Hitler killed German citizens who were Jewish. Jewish people were treated differently. Anne Frank says in her diary, '**Jews were required to wear a yellow star, Jews were forbidden to use trams, Jews were required to turn in their bicycles, Jews were forbidden to use any public sports centres, Jews were not allowed to watch any form of entertainment.**' All Jewish people were eventually taken to concentration camps which were like prison camps. The weak were quickly killed or died of starvation. Those left would be led into the gas chambers in large groups to be killed with poison



Children in World War Two

Children in Britain were evacuated to the countryside to escape the bombing. They were put onto trains with a label like they were parcels. They would live with another family in the countryside. It was a difficult time for children as they were split from their family.



The Blitz

Blitz is short for the German word 'Blitzkrieg' (lightning war). The Blitz happened from September 1940—May 1941 when Germany frequently bombed London and other British cities. Night after night, Germany would drop bombs from planes on ports, harbours and industrial areas. Over one third of London was destroyed. People were warned of an air raid by loud sirens. During the Blitz, they became an almost daily part of life. When people heard the siren they would stop what they were doing and make for a shelter.