



# Knowledge Organiser - Year 6 — History: World War II (Part 1)

Key Question — How did Hitler rise to power and how did this lead to the start of

## The Build Up to World War II

Date	Key Events
1919	Germany, after having lost the First World War, sign the Treaty of Versailles, limiting their army and forcing them to pay money to the victors .
1920s	German people begin to struggle with the harsh conditions, and look to a new direction for their country.
1929	Wall Street Crash occurs in the USA, which affects countries worldwide, particularly Germany, and begin to struggle financially.
1933	Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany, offering a new hope for a prosperous country.
1933-35	Hitler and the Nazi party secure power in Germany, becoming the only political party and clear persecution of Jews begins.
1936-38	Hitler and Germany begin to regain land back confiscated from World War I, and then invade other countries with great success.

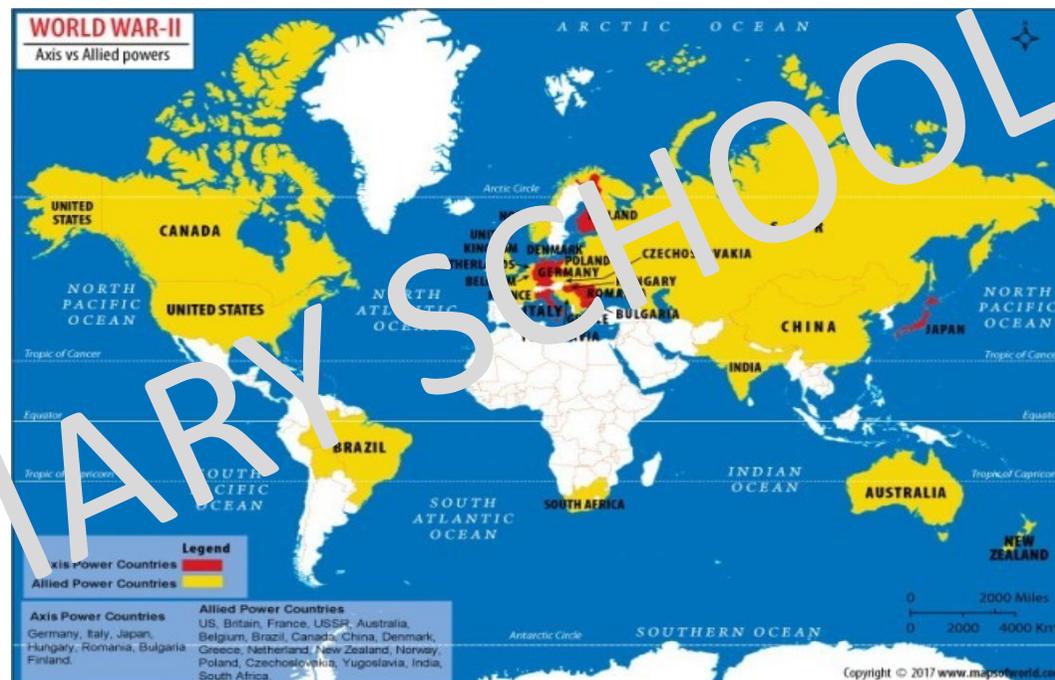


Winston Churchill



Adolf Hitler

## Where in the world was it?



## Key Concepts

Democracy	A <b>fair and lawful</b> system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
Dictatorship	A form of government in which a person or a small group rule with almost unlimited power.
Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single ruler.
Oppression	To control, rule <b>or destroy</b> individual groups of people through prolonged cruel or unjust treatment by those in authority through the removal or restriction of basic human rights.
Sources	Items that give information about events or a period of time. Historians must consider the possibility of bias, where sources have been produced by people.
Tyranny	A cruel or harsh government or rule, using their power <b>over others in an unpleasant or oppressive manner.</b>

## Key Vocabulary

Controversial	Giving rise or likely to give rise to controversy or public disagreement.
Ideology	A system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy
Leadership	The action of leading a group of people or an organisation.
Oratory	Skill or eloquence in public speaking:
Popularity	The state or condition of being liked, admired, or supported by many people.
Propaganda	Information of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Strategist	A person skilled in planning action or policy, especially in war or politics
Superiority	The state or belief of being better than those around you,

## Key information

Chancellor	Role in government that both Hitler and Churchill held before World War II broke out.
Conservatives	Political party led by Winston Churchill, and known for holding traditional values.
Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means.
Mein Kampf	Autobiography of Adolf Hitler, written in 1924 whilst imprisoned for attempting to claim power.
Nazi Party	The political party of the National Socialist mass movement that was led by Adolf Hitler.
Neville Chamberlain	Famously thought he had secured peace. Declared war on Germany before resigning as Prime Minister.
Versailles	A city of north-central France west of Paris