

Knowledge Organiser - Year 6 — History: World War II (Part 2)

Key Question — How was Great Britain affected by World War II?

Key Events of World War II

Date	Key Events
1939	Germany invade Poland, and as a consequence, both France & the United Kingdom declare war on Germany.
1940	In January, bacon, butter & sugar were the first items to be rationed after petrol the year before. Many were to follow later in the year.
1940	The Battle of Britain rages from July to September, with the Luftwaffe (German air force) attempting to gain control of the skies, but ultimately failing.
1940-41	After failing to succeed in the Battle of Britain, Germany switched to bombing the towns and cities of the UK, including London for 57 consecutive nights.
1941	USA declare war on Germany and it's Allies in response to attacks on Pearl Harbour by Japan. Their power and money ensured the Allies could continue the fight against Germany.
1943	The Allies begin to fight back, gaining important victories in North Africa, bombing Germany, and the Germans inability to defeat Russia who start to push back.
1945	After a successful D-Day offensive in 1944, and Germany fighting now on 3 fronts, they gradually retreat back to Germany until final surrender in May 1945.



Rationing



Key Effects on Great Britain



Propaganda



Battle of Britain

The Blitz



Evacuees

Key Vocabulary

Allies	The joint forces of Great Britain, USA, France & Soviet Union
Axis	The joint forces of Germany, Italy and Japan.
Blitz (Krieg)	The German word for lightning, given to the bombing of British cities.
Evacuation	When people are removed from or leave a dangerous place
Morale	The confidence, enthusiasm, and discipline of a person or group at a particular time.
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view
Rationing	Is carefully controlling the amount of something that people use

Key People

Adolf Hitler	The leader of Germany during World War II, responsible for countless atrocities.
Bernard Montgomery	Key military leader for British forces, he was responsible for key victories in North Africa, Italy, D-Day and the final push towards victory.
Franklin D Roosevelt	Leader of the United States during World War II
Joseph Stalin	Leader of the Soviet Union during World War II, initially an ally of Hitler.
King George VI	King of England during World War II, and responsible for keeping up Britain's morale and determination to never give up.
Winston Churchill	The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945, when he led Britain to victory in the Second World War

Key Concepts

Government	A group of people of a country or state with the authority to govern who are responsible for setting laws, managing the economy and controlling public services.
Parliament	In the UK the highest legislature, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.
Sources	A variety of items that give information about events or a period of time in the past . Historians must consider the possibility of bias, in anything produced by people, such as paintings, writing or personal accounts.
War	A state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country, often leading to vast numbers of casualties.