Windmill Hill Academy
Knowledge Organiser for Year Group 6
Learning Connection: Block Rebellion and Invasion
Subject: History

What should I already know?

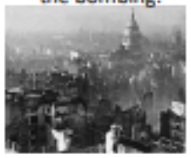
- Features of **rural** and **urban** areas in the United Kingdom.
- The chronology of British history.
- Characteristics of a city.
- The location of Germany and the UK on a map.

What caused WWII?

- After the loss of WWI in 1918, Germany's economy had suffered. In 1933, the people voted for **Hitler**, the leader of the **Nazi** Party to lead them after he had offered them hope.
- Even though he spoke of peace, **Hitler** and the **Nazi** Party **invaded** Austria and Czechoslovakia.
- Two days after the **invasion** of Poland, Britain declared war on **Nazi** Germany.

What was the Blitz and how did people stay safe?

- During the **Blitz** – From September 7th 1940, major cities, London in particular, were heavily bombed. Hitler hoped that, by bombing the cities, the British people would want to surrender.
- Night Bombing – With the failure of daylight bombing raids Hitler began a series of nightly bombing raids on London and other important **industrial** cities.
- People kept safe by using **air raid** sirens, shelters and blackout curtains.
- Air Raid Patrol (ARP) Wardens were volunteers who helped people get to shelters, ensured that the blackout was followed properly and helped people who had been caught in the bombing.





What was the impact of WW2 and the Blitz on Britain?

Evacuation:



- Many children living in **urban** areas were moved temporarily from their homes to places considered safer, usually out in **rural** areas of Britain
- The British **evacuation** began on Friday 1 September 1939. It was called 'Operation Pied Piper'.
- When the war was over, Government began to make travel arrangements to return the **evacuees** to their homes

Rationing:



- As part of their **campaign, Nazi** Germans tried to cut off supplies of food and other goods coming to Britain by attacking many of the ships that brought food to Britain.
- This meant that there was less food for the people - whatever food was grown, produced or managed to enter Britain was **rationed** - people used the Ration Book during this time.

Jobs:



- Many men fought in the war and so women were tasked to carry out much of the war work. However, some jobs were protected - men who held these jobs were not called up to join the army (e.g. doctors, miners)
- Jobs undertaken by women during the war included mechanics, ambulance drivers and **air raid wardens**.
- To help ensure that there was enough food for everyone, the Women's Land Army was also created.

Vocabulary

air raid	an attack by **military** aircraft in which bombs are dropped
Blitz	The heavy bombing of British cities by German aircraft in 1940 and 1941 is referred to as the Blitz
campaign	a planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time
Chamberlain (Neville) 	**Prime Minister** of the United Kingdom from 1937 to 1940
Churchill (Winston) 	**Prime Minister** of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945
defend	take action in order to protect something
economy	A country's **economy** is the wealth that it gets from business and industry
evacuate	To **evacuate** someone means to send them to a place of safety
Hitler (Adolf) 	Leader of the **Nazi** Party from 1934 to 1945
industrial	An **industrial** city or country is one in which industry is important
industry	the work and processes involved in collecting raw materials, and making them into products in factories
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Luftwaffe	the German Air Force
military	relating to or belonging to the army
Nazi	a member of the far-right political party in Germany
Prime Minister	The leader of the government in some countries
rationing	the system of limiting the amount of food, water, petrol, or other substances when there is not enough of them
rural	places that are far away from large towns or cities
surrenders	stop fighting or resisting someone
urban	belonging to, or relating to, a town or city
warden	a person who is responsible for a particular place or thing

Timeline

1st September 1939: Hitler invades Poland. In preparation for war, **evacuation** begins.

3rd September 1939: Britain (**Neville Chamberlain**) declares war on **Nazi** Germany.

January 1940: Rationing begins

July 1940: The Battle of Britain begins.

May 1940: Neville Chamberlain resigns and **Winston Churchill** becomes **Prime Minister**

October 1940: The Battle of Britain ends

September 1940: The **Blitz** begins.

4th May 1945: Nazi Germany **surrenders**.

30th April 1945: Hitler dies.

8th May 1945: VE Day

March 1946: Evacuation officially ends.

1954: Rationing officially ends.