

Brentside Knowledge Organiser - Humanities—History

Year: 6	Topic: How could Hitler have persuaded a country like Germany to follow him?	National curriculum: Second World War and the contributions of Britain and Germany
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What I should already know:

- ⇒ World War 2 started in 1939. Britain and France declared war on Germany after Hitler invaded Poland.
- ⇒ Children were evacuated to move from dangerous areas to safer places. The majority of children were sent to live with families in the countryside.
- ⇒ Food rationing began in 1940. This meant each person could only buy a fixed amount of certain foods each week. Rationing made sure everyone got a fair share.
- ⇒ Neville Chamberlain British Prime Minister 1937 – 1940
- ⇒ Winston Churchill British Prime Minister 1940 – 1945
- ⇒ Adolf Hitler Chancellor of Germany 1933 – 1945

What I should know at the end of the topic:

- ⇒ explore what it would have felt like to live in Britain during the war.
- ⇒ understand the chronological order of events in WW11
- ⇒ distinguish the main factors that led to WW11
- ⇒ investigate change and continuity in women's life before and during the war
- ⇒ understand 'Propaganda', and how it was used in WW11
- ⇒ understand what life was like for an evacuee in WW11 learn about Winston Churchill's role in the war
- ⇒ understand the historical significance of objects, people and events in World War 11

Investigate:

Studying the Second World War and the contributions of Britain and Germany. How did this affect the ordinary people and what have we learned from it?

Diagrams:



*'History will be kind to me
for I intend to write it.'*
Churchill



*'It is not truth that matters, but
victory' – Hitler (performing Nazi
salute above)*

Vocabulary

Allies	countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
Propaganda	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Evacuee	someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place (normally from the cities to rural areas)
Blackout	system of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes
Rationing	the controlled distribution of scarce resources (mainly food & clothing)
Air raid shelter	a building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes
Trenches	a long, narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire or attack
Axis	countries which fought on the German side (including: Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia (1939-1941))
Nazi	member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933
Blitz	series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol and Nottingham
Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)
Enigma	A machine used by the Nazis to send coded messages