

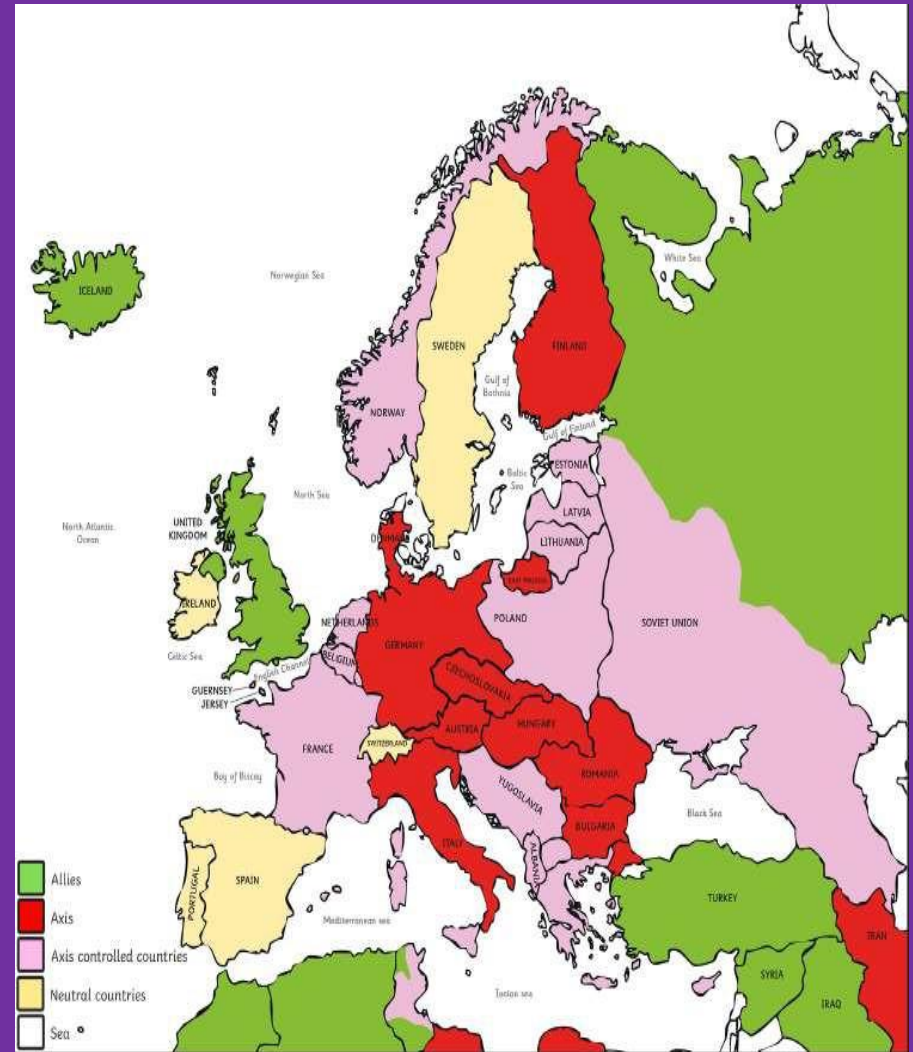
Key Vocabulary

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|---------------------|--|
| Air-raid | An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs. |
| Anderson shelter | A small shelter made from corrugated steel to protect people in air-raids. |
| Allies | Countries (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who fought the Axis Powers. |
| Atomic bomb | A powerful weapon that uses nuclear reactions as its source of explosive energy. First used in 1945. |
| Axis Powers | Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies. |
| Blackout | A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes. |
| Blitz | A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain. From the German 'blitzkrieg' which means 'lightning war'. |
| Concentration camps | Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners were held by the Nazis. |
| Evacuation | Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places e.g. from big cities to the countryside to avoid bombing. |
| Fascism | A political system where the strength of the country is more important than the well-being of the people. Often ruled by dictators with unlimited power through suppression of any opposition and strict control of society. |
| Führer | German word meaning 'leader' or 'guide'. The title Hitler gave himself in 1934 when he gained absolute authority in Germany. |
| Gas masks | Face masks to protect people from poisonous gas attacks. |
| Holocaust | The mass murder of around six million Jewish people by the Nazis, as well as other persecuted groups. |
| Invasion | When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country or area. |
| Occupied | Taken over by enemy forces. |
| Nazi | Short for National Socialist Party (in Germany) and the name given to supporters of Hitler. |
| Persecution | Systematic mistreatment of an individual or group, especially because of race, religion or political beliefs. |
| Propaganda | Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view. |
| Rationing | Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid or reduce shortages. |
| Spitfire | A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain and known for its speed and agility. |

Fynamore School Knowledge Organiser



Topic: WW2 and The Blitz!



Areas of Control during World War Two -
Map of Europe in 1941

Key Knowledge:

| Key Events | | |
|------------|--|--|
| 1939 | 1 st September | German troops invade Poland. |
| | 3 rd September | Britain and France declare war on Germany. |
| 1940 | 10 th May | The Battle of France begins. |
| | 26 th May | Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France. |
| | 10 th July | The Battle of Britain begins. |
| | 7 th September | The Blitz begins. |
| 1941 | 22 nd June | Germany invades the USSR (Soviet Union). |
| | 7 th December | Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US. |
| 1943 | 16 th and 17 th May | The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out. |
| 1944 | 6 th June | The D-Day landings. |
| 1945 | 7 th May | Germany surrenders to the Allies . |
| | 6 th and 9 th August | The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan. |

How Did World War II Start?

The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and **annexed** Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to **annex** the Sudetenland (an area of **Czechoslovakia**) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of **Czechoslovakia**, followed by Poland on 1st September. Britain, France and Poland had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Do you remember...?

- The Ancient Maya began around 2000BC and its civilisation was at its peak around 300BC.
- The Ancient Mayans lived in the area of Central America and part of Mexico.
- They built impressive temples/pyramids, palaces, monuments and cities.