

## Knowledge Organiser—Year 6

'What part did Britain play in WW2 both home and abroad?'

### Vocabulary

**Blitz** - the bombing of British cities in 1940 and 1941, often at night.

**Nazi** - the short name for the National Socialist Party and its members.

**Allies** - the countries that fought against Germany and the Axis powers, including Britain, France and the United States.

**Axis** - The countries of Germany, Italy and Japan who joined together to fight against the Allies.

**Holocaust** - the murder of Jewish people by the Nazis.

**Invade** - when an army enters a country and takes it over.

**Jewish** - someone who follows Judaism.

**Ration** - a limited amount of food or clothing that each person was allowed during the war.

**Evacuee** - a child who was sent away from the big cities in Britain to the countryside, where it was safer.

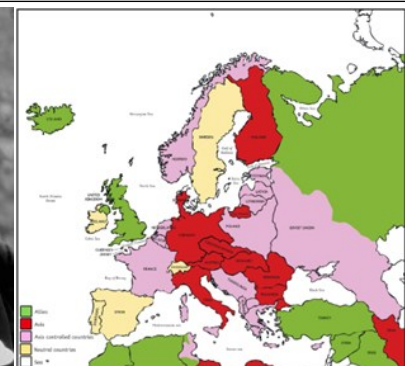
**Swastika** - the symbol used to represent the Nazi party.



Timeline of WW2



Winston Churchill



Allied and Axis powers



Garfield Primary

### Key facts

World War 2 was a global war from 1939-1945.

World War 2 started after Germany, led by dictator Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland in 1939. France and the UK declared war on Germany. Countries sided with either the Allies or the Axis powers.

The main Allied powers were: Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States

The main Axis powers were: Germany, Italy and Japan.

It is estimated that between 70-85 million people died during WWII.

World War 2 ended on the 8th May 1945 after Germany surrendered—this is known as VE (victory in Europe) Day.

Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of Britain on 10 May 1940.

The Battle of Britain was an aerial battle between the Royal Air Force and the German Luftwaffe between 10 July 1940 to 31 October 1940.

Due to the high risk from bombs in large cities, many children were evacuated to the country, where it was thought they would be safe.

The German air force was called the Luftwaffe.