World War Two – The Home Front Knowledge Organiser

Term 1

Term	Definiti
Allies	Countrie during WW2.
Evacuee	Someon yed from potentia country to safer areas. ith a host family.
Black out	System s visible after dark to r rcraft to identify landmar
Rationing	The system which allowed the population to only
raid shelter	during bombing raids. Examples are Anderson Shelters, Morrison Shelters and large public shelters.
Axis	Countries which fought with Germany during WW2.
Nazi	Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933. Hitler became leader of this party.

Key Questions

- How did the war impact people in Britain?
- What was Europe like throughout World War Two?
- How did people adapt to cope with the war?

Key People - Leaders

Adolf Hitler - Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (also referred to as the Führer meaning leader).

Neville Chamberlain - UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (attempted to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war).

Winston Churchill - UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955).

Franklin D. Roosevelt - US President, 1933 – 1945 (declared war on Japan following the Pearl Harbour attacks).

Harry S. Truman - US President, 1945 – 1953 (responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan).

Joseph Stalin - General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 – 1953 (see below).

Key Knowledge

Prior knowledge

- The concept of war
- The concept of chronology and historical enquiry.

By the end of the unit, I will:

- Know about the events leading to the outbreak of war.
- Know some key dates and events.
- Be able to explain about the different shelters that people used.
- Understand what it was like to be an evacuee.
- Explain why rationing was introduced and how the system worked.
- Understand the importance of propaganda and know why it was used.
- Explain the geography of Europe in the 1930s and 1940s.

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	many.
	vacuated. France surrenders to
	at Britain (The Battle of Britain and Japan signed the Tripartite
	earl Harbour. The next day, the ies.
	ed forces invade France and
	the Germans
April 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler dies.
May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next d
August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by th killing approximately 226,000 people.
September 2, 1945	Japan surrenders signalling the end of WW2.
July, 1954	Rationing ends in the UK.

Useful web links:

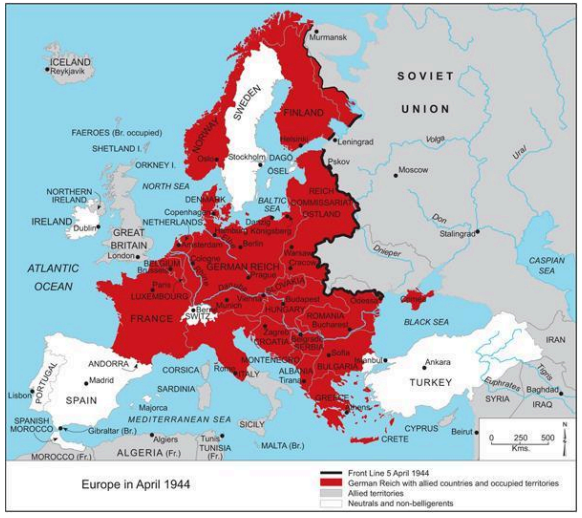
https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-world-war-two/zjqmxnb

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqrd2hv/articles/zqqqqqq

history/british_history_1900s/world_war_ii/world_war_ii.html

Swastika (Nazi)

Key vocabulary



Europe in April 1944