

# Knowledge Organiser -History

## Year 6 Autumn Term: Battles and Blitz

Recap from previous years	Important vocabulary	Key facts	Pictures/diagrams
<p>Historical knowledge- Timelines of events Conflicts- Viking combat, Romans vs Celts, religious conflict during Henry VII reign.</p> <p>Geographical knowledge- continents and cities in Britain.</p>	<p><b><u>Retrieval Vocabulary</u></b></p> <p>Battle- a sustained fight between large, organised armed forces</p> <p>Ruler- An individual who has power over a nation</p> <p>Tragedy- an unfortunate event</p> <p>Technology- The collection of tools, machinery and processes.</p> <p><b><u>New Vocabulary</u></b></p> <p>War- a period of fighting between countries or groups of people</p> <p>Empire- a large group of countries that are ruled by one monarch</p> <p>Civilisation- society, culture, and way of life of a particular area</p> <p>Cause- a person or thing that gives rise to an action, phenomenon, or condition</p> <p>Consequence- a result or effect</p> <p>Oppression- When a person/ group of people use their power unfairly/ cruelly</p> <p>Conflict- a struggle between people with opposing opinions/ ideas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World War 2 started on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939 and ended on 2<sup>nd</sup> September in 1945.</li> <li>The axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan</li> <li>The Allied powers were Britain, USA and the Soviet Union (And other members of the British commonwealth)</li> <li>There were a number of reasons WW2 began:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After WW1, the Treaty of Versailles was signed by a number of countries which agreed Germany was the cause of WW1. This meant Germany was forced to give up land and were banned from having an army. Adolf Hitler became the leader of the Nazi party and promised to make the country great again and seek revenge on those countries who went against Germany.</li> <li>The Nazi party a strong believes about what people in the world should look like and how they should behave, they wanted people to adhere to these ideologies.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Because of WW1, Britain could prepare for WW2 a year before it was declared. This including increasing and improving weapons, evacuation drills, recruiting air raid wardens, distributing gas masks, rationing, building air raid shelters and propaganda.</li> </ul>	 <p>A world map titled 'WORLD WAR-II Axis vs Allied powers'. The map shows the Axis powers (Germany, Italy, Japan) in red and the Allied powers (USA, UK, USSR, etc.) in yellow. It includes a legend and a list of countries for both sides.</p>  <p>A photograph of a 'RATION BOOK' cover, which is a document used for rationing during World War II. It has a grid layout for recording purchases of various goods.</p>  <p>A famous World War II poster featuring a man with a large mustache in a military uniform, pointing directly at the viewer. The text reads 'YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU'.</p>

Rebellion- the act of disobeying rules and fighting against authority or an armed fight against government

Resistance- Fighting against an opposing force (in WW2 "The Resistance" was the name of the secret anti-Nazi groups in Europe)

Retaliation- To strike back or take revenge

Alliance- Two or more (groups of) people working together towards a common goal

Evacuation- Moving people away from a dangerous area to somewhere safer

Refugee- Someone who has fled their home to seek safety

Rationing- The restriction food and resources due to there being a limited amount.

Propaganda- A form of communication (usually with an aspect of bias) used to distribute information

Democracy- A form of government where civilians contribute to the making of decisions.

- The second world war was the most technologically advanced war in conflict history: air crafts became more advanced, jet engines were used for the first time, radar technology was invented, code breaking technology was used and atomic bombs were developed.
- The war impacted British civilians in many ways: women started work, children were evacuated, rationing was introduced, bombs destroyed major cities, blackouts were placed on windows, air raid shelters were built.
- The Battle of Britain was from 10<sup>th</sup> July 1940 - 31<sup>st</sup> October 1940. It was the first major battle in history to be fought entirely in the air. It was a major defect for Hitler and prevented Germany from invading Britain.
- The Holocaust was the mass killing of Jews throughout the war. The Nazi party hated Jewish people and therefore sent a large number of them to concentration camps where they were greatly mistreated and killed.
- D-Day was when 150,000 troops landed in France (6<sup>th</sup> June 1944). They attacked German forces which eventually led to Germany surrendering on 7<sup>th</sup> May 1945. The war finally ended when Japan surrendered on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1945.



in a **VICTORY JOB**

