



# World War 2

Key concepts: Progress and change  
Historical figures  
Lifestyles  
Conflict

## Timeline

Enquiry question: Did children benefit from being evacuated to Cornwall?

1933	1939	3 <sup>rd</sup> September 1939	1939 onwards	June 1940	July 1940	1941	6 <sup>th</sup> June 1944	7 <sup>th</sup> May 1945	August - September 1945
Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany	Germany invades Poland	Britain and France declare war	Rationing and evacuation begin	Evacuation of Dunkirk	Battle of Britain and The Blitz	Japan bombs Pearl Harbour. America joins the war	D-Day and the Normandy invasion	Germany surrenders	Japan surrenders and WWII ends

## Major Countries involved in WWII

Axis Powers	Allied Powers
Germany	United States
Italy	France
Japan	Great Britain
	Soviet Union
	Canada

## Key People

Winston Churchill (1874 - 1965) a British politician who served as Prime Minister 1940 - 1945. He took over in May 1940 after a terrible start to the war that saw Nazi Germany had invaded and conquered much of Europe.



Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945) a German politician who was the leader of the Nazi Party, Chancellor of Germany (1933 -1945). In 1939 Hitler's Germany invaded Poland starting the war. He was also responsible for the Holocaust.



Franklin Roosevelt (1882 - 1945) President of the US. Initially, the USA remained neutral at the start of the war. After Japan attacked Pearl Harbour in 1941, he declared war on the Axis Powers. The US helped the Allies to win the war.



Josef Stalin (1878 - 1953) was the Communist leader/dictator of the USSR during WW2. He signed a non-aggression pact with Germany in 1939 but in 1941 Hitler broke it and the Germans invaded. Suffered major losses to begin with but eventually pushed Germany back. These wins significantly helped the Allies.



Benito Mussolini (1883 -1945) the leader of Italy's National Fascist Party. He was Prime Minister from 1922 - 1945. Italy entered the war on the side with Germany in 1940 but suffered many losses. Arrested in 1943 and executed in 1945.



## World War II in Europe 1939–1941



### Key Vocabulary

<b>Evacuation</b>	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones
<b>Evacuee</b>	A person moved from a danger area to a safe place
<b>Kindertransport</b>	Transport arranged for Jewish children to flee German occupied countries
<b>Rationing</b>	The controlled distribution of scarce resources (food and clothing)
<b>Propaganda</b>	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort
<b>Bias</b>	Prejudiced for or against a person or group
<b>Primary source</b>	First-hand account of an event
<b>Secondary source</b>	Interprets a primary source e.g. books
<b>Holocaust</b>	The mass murder of around six million Jewish people by the Nazis, as well as other persecuted groups
<b>Concentration camps</b>	Prisons where the Nazis held Jewish people and other prisoners.

### Evacuation to Cornwall

The German Air Force (Luftwaffe) began to bomb London intensely on 7<sup>th</sup> September 1940. As a result, over 40,000 people were killed; 90,000 injured; and over 3 million were displaced. Approximately, 1.5 million evacuees (including children) were evacuated to the countryside. Cornwall rehomed nearly 30,000 child evacuees during the course of the war.



How would an evacuee have felt?  
How would I have felt if I was an evacuee?



### Rationing

Rationing is the controlled distribution of particular goods or resources, allowing each person a fixed amount in a fixed amount of time. For example, one egg per week per person. In WW2, rationing was designed to achieve equality across the nation, to protect the poorer communities from price hikes and ensure they could afford to eat, and to prevent hoarding.