



By the end of this project, I will know the answers to these questions	
When did WWI start?	1 September 1939
When did it end?	2 September 1945
How did the war start? What were the main causes of WWII?	Hitler invaded Poland from the west. Hitler broke the Treaty of Versailles
Who were the main political leaders?	UK - Neville Chamberlain & Winston Churchill USA - Franklin D Roosevelt & Harry Truman France - Charles De Gaulle Russia - Joseph Stalin Germany - Adolf Hitler Italy - Benito Mussolini Japan - Hideki Tojo & Emperor Hirohito
What was life like for children? What were/are evacuees?	Children were massively affected by WW2 - with nearly 2 million being evacuated and all children being subject to rationing. Children had to have gas mask lessons and were accountable for 1/10 of the deaths during the Blitz of London. Evacuees were children who had to leave their family homes during WW2; they were sent to live in smaller towns and villages with strangers.
What role did women play? Why was this vital?	Many women during WW2 worked as nurses, drove delivery trucks, repaired airplanes and worked in munitions factories. Women were vital for keeping Britain running during the war whilst the men were fighting.
What was the Blitz? How did people survive? What happened in the Battle of Britain? What was an Anderson Shelter?	The Blitz was the heavy and frequent bombing on London and other British cities by Germany. To survive these attacks British people carried gas masks to protect against gas attacks; they also built air raid shelters in their gardens using scrap metal. All windows and doors were blacked out to make it harder for enemy planes to spot inhabited areas. The Battle of Britain is the name given to the effort by the Luftwaffe to gain air superiority over the RAF. The RAF lost many planes but also caused considerable damage to the Luftwaffe. Anderson shelters were half buried air raid shelters with earth heaped on top of them to protect from bomb blasts.
What was food like? Why did people have to ration? How did people ration and what did they do to help with rationing?	Many food items were rationed during WW2 including bacon, butter and sugar. This made eating very difficult during this period; foods were rationed to ensure the fair distribution of goods throughout Britain. To combat rationing people in Britain grew their own food sources - fruit and vegetables and much propaganda encouraged them to do this to help Britain survive the war.
What is propaganda? How did this affect the emotions/morale of people in Britain?	Propaganda is a way of spreading ideas and influencing people. It played an important part in WW2 for both sides. It was designed to make the enemy seem more brutal and ruthless. It was used to increase the morale of people on one side and decrease the morale of people on the other side. Hitler used propaganda to show himself surrounded by adoring people to make him look like a great leader.
Greater Depth	Explain how propaganda was used by the allies and axis countries to affect the morale of opposition countries. Were men or women more important to Britain during the war - justify your answers.



Skills I will require and apply:

- Research using books and the internet
- Comprehension of different text types
- Geographical skills to locate key locations
- Analysing different sources of historical evidence
- Investigate desired effects of propaganda

To hook me into this project I will:
Evacuee day Beaumanor Hall,
Experiences that will help me remember:
Visit Coventry Cathedral.
Newarke Houses

Vocabulary	Tier 2 and Tier 3		
Invasion - an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.	Battle of France - the German invasion of France and the Low Countries during the Second World War.	Preparations - something done to get ready for an event or undertaking.	Altitude - the height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.
Occupied - being used by someone.	Dunkirk - a coastal city in northern France	Diplomatic - of or concerning diplomacy.	Convoy - a group of ships or vehicles travelling together, typically one accompanied by armed troops, warships, or other vehicles for protection.
Territories - an area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state.	Battle of Britain - a military campaign of the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force (RAF) defended the United Kingdom (UK) against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe.	tantamount	equivalent in seriousness to; virtually the same as.
Reich Chancellor - the traditional name of the office of the Chancellor of Germany.	Mainland - relating to or forming the main part of a country or continent, not including the islands around it.	Non-aggression pact	a treaty between two or more states/countries that includes a promise by the signatories not to engage in military action against each other.
Evacuation - the action of evacuating a person or a place.	Surrounded - encircle (someone or something) so as to cut off communication or escape.	transmitter	a set of equipment used to generate and transmit electromagnetic waves carrying messages or signals, especially those of radio or television.
Parliament - the highest legislature, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons	Withdraw - leave or cause to leave a place or situation.	reparations	the action of making amends for a wrong one has done, by providing payment or other assistance to those who have been wronged. the compensation for war damage paid by a defeated state.



Texts/books I will be using in this project:

See inside WWII My secret war diary Carrie's War
Eye Witness WWII The Second World War
Voices from the second world war A WWII submarine

Life Skills

Persistence Well-being Health Resilience
Empathy Respect Responsibility Right and wrong



Metacognition

What am I being asked to do? Which strategies will I use? Are there any strategies that I have used before that might be useful?