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| **Knowledge** | |
| Cause and Consequence | If the first World War was so horrific, why did Britain go to war just 20 years later?   * Neville Chamberlain declared war on Germany * Before declaring war, he appeased Hitler for different reasons * After the invasion of Poland from Nazi Germany, Britain declared war |
| Cause and Consequence | Was it necessary for children to be evacuated?   * Children were evacuated from the big cities to the countryside to keep them safe * Propaganda from the government encouraged mothers to send their children away * Numbers of evacuees was high at the start of the war and during the Blitz |
| Historical Interpretation | What was life like as an evacuee   * Evacuees had different experiences, depending of different factors such as their host family and prior life experiences * A lot of our understanding of different experiences come from primary sources of first-hand accounts of people who were evacuated |
| Historical Interpretation | What was life like on the home front?   * The efforts on the home front which helped the war efforts included rationing, women working in factories, evacuations, air-raid shelters, gas masks and the home guard * Propaganda from the government focused on giving a positive message to keep the moral up. This meant it did not always reflect the reality |
| Change and continuity | What was life like on the home front – rationing?   * Food was rationed during the war * People were encouraged to grow their own food to help the war efforts * People used ration cards to ensure it was shared equally |
| Change and Continuity | How did the Blitz impact Britain?   * The Blitz was consecutive bombing air attacks on large cities carried out by the Luftwaffe * It lasted from September 1940 until May 1941 * The aim was to destroy infrastructure, cause devastation and lower morale |
| Evidence and sources | Call my bluff   * Artefacts can help us develop our understanding of what life was like during the war. * The different artefacts were using during the war efforts to help |

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| **Key Vocabulary** | |
| **Evacuation** | **People leaving a place, like when children were evacuated from the cities to the countryside.** |
| **Occupied** | **When a place is taken control of by military, for example, when Germany took control of different countries.** |
| **Rations** | **A fixed amount of food which was allowed to each person during the War.** |
| **Victory** | **An act of defeating an enemy in a battle.** |
| **Propaganda** | **This is material, like adverts and posters that aims to push a particular political point of view – this can sometimes be misleading.** |
| **Territory** | **An area of land belonging to or under the rule of a leader/government.** |



**Year 6 History Knowledge Organiser Autumn 1**

**World War 2**



