



Unit of work
World War Two

Year group
6

Prior learning

- Features of rural and urban areas in the United Kingdom.
- The chronology of British history.
- Characteristics of London.
- The location of Germany in the continent of Europe

National Curriculum

- NC strand: a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. A significant turning point in British history.

Knowledge/ Skills

- Look at different sources that tell us about life in Britain during WW2 - newspaper articles, ration books, diary entries, photographs. Discuss reliability of sources and what makes them similar/different. •Read the transcript of Neville Chamberlain's speech - what information can you gather about why he declared war?
- Describe how Britain was able to stand firm against the Nazi bombing campaign.
- What was life like for different groups of people in Britain during the war?
- What were the causes and consequences of World War II on Britain?
- Give clear reasons why there may be different accounts of history
- How were the Nazis able to invade so many countries in such a short amount of time?
 - Were all German people members of the Nazi party? Use the answer to this question to describe what life was like for all groups of people living in Germany under the rule of the Nazi party.
- Locate each of the countries that Nazi Germany invaded - why was it particularly tricky to invade the United Kingdom?
- Look at different sources that describe the same event (Pearl Harbour, D-Day). How does each source differ? Why do you think this is?
- What was the effect of events such as the bombing of Pearl Harbour, the D-Day landings and the atom bomb on WWII?
- Compare the invasions you have learnt about (Roman, Viking, Nazi). What is similar? What is different?

Vocabulary and definitions

Vocabulary	
air raid	an attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped
Blitz	The heavy bombing of British cities by German aircraft in 1940 and 1941 is referred to as the Blitz
campaign	a planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time
Chamberlain (Neville)	Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1937 to 1940
Churchill (Winston)	Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945
defend	take action in order to protect something
economy	A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry
evacuate	To evacuate someone means to send them to a place of safety
Hitler (Adolf)	Leader of the Nazi Party from 1934 to 1945
industrial	An industrial city or country is one in which industry is important
industry	the work and processes involved in collecting raw materials, and making them into products in factories
Invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Luftwaffe	the German Air Force
military	relating to or belonging to the army
Nazi	a member of the far-right political party in Germany
Prime Minister	The leader of the government in some countries
rationing	the system of limiting the amount of food, water, petrol, or other substances when there is not enough of them
rural	places that are far away from large towns or cities
surrenders	stop fighting or resisting someone
urban	belonging to, or relating to, a town or city
warden	a person who is responsible for a particular place or thing

Significant people –
Neville Chamberlain
Winston Churchill
Adolf Hitler

