

WORLD WAR II

Year 6 - Autumn 1

How Did World War II Start?

The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and **annexed** Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to **annex** the Sudetenland (an area of **Czechoslovakia**) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of **Czechoslovakia**, followed by Poland on 1st September. Britain, France and Poland had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Evacuation

During the Second World War, over 3.5 million children, some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities were evacuated from the cities to the countryside. It was believed they would be safer here from the bombing as cities were more likely to be bombed during the Blitz.



Social, Emotional Learning

Me & My World

Emotions:

Zones of Regulation

WOW Moment!

We will become evacuees for the day and travel on the steam train from Castletown to Douglas. We will visit the Manx Museum, have lunch and then make our way back to school by bus.

Science

Light

- Light in straight lines
- Reflection/Refraction
- How does the eye work?
- Torches

Home

- Reading Eggs
- TTRS
- Independent Reading
- Spellings

Key Vocabulary

Allies	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.
Axis	The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.
Nazi party	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.
atomic bomb	A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.
annex	To take another country's land and make it part of your country.
Czechoslovakia	A European country. Now two countries: the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
propaganda	Information designed to promote a political idea or opinion.
active service	Taking part in a military operation as part of the armed forces.

Key Events

1939	1 st September	German troops invade Poland.
	3 rd September	Britain and France declare war on Germany.
1940	10 th May	The Battle of France begins.
	26 th May	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.
	10 th July	The Battle of Britain begins.
	7 th September	The Blitz begins.
1941	22 nd June	Germany invades the USSR (Soviet Union).
	7 th December	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US.
1943	16 th and 17 th May	The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out.
1944	6 th June	The D-Day landings.
1945	7 th May	Germany surrenders to the Allies .
	6 th and 9 th August	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.



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Core Subjects

Maths

Place Value

- Numbers to 10,000,000
- Three decimal places
- Ordering and comparing
- Rounding (nearest 10, 100, 1000)
- Negative numbers

English

Portal Story - The Gas Mask Skills:

- Suspense
- Speech sandwich
- Characterisation
- Paragraphing

What Does Blitz Mean?

The word Blitz is short for the German word 'Blitzkrieg', which means 'lightning war'.

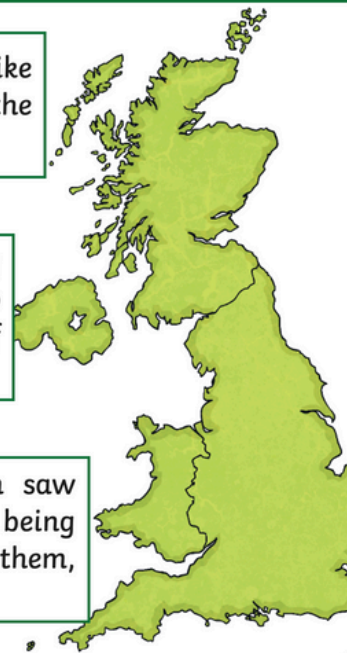
From September 1940 until May 1941, Germany began air raids in which they bombed parts of Britain at night-time. They decided to concentrate on bombing London and on 7th September 1940, London's first night of the Blitz took place, killing over 2000 people.

Why Were the Germans Bombing?

The Germans wanted to damage industrial areas, like factories and ports, so that it made it harder for the British to move weapons to fight them.

They didn't just stop at London. They bombed many other places throughout the country. They also bombed areas where people lived and thousands of people were killed.

Adolf Hitler thought that if the people of Britain saw others being killed and that their country was being destroyed, they would give up and stop fighting them, allowing Germany to take control of their country.



Staying Safe Shelters

From 1941 onwards, people could have a Morrison shelter which was kept indoors. It looked like a cage with steel mesh around the sides and a thick sheet of steel on the top. People would sleep inside it, although it was quite squashed.

The Morrison shelter was very strong and even if the ceiling collapsed above, usually the people inside would be safe.

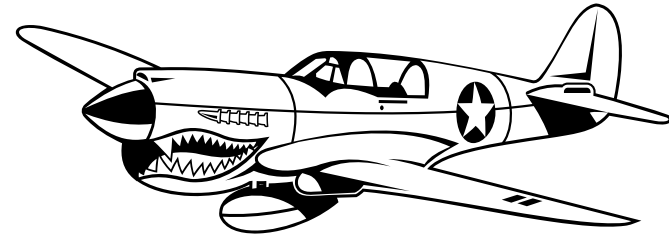


There were also public shelters which were made of brick. They were often dark and smelly.

People in London spent the nights in the underground shelters, sleeping on the platforms.



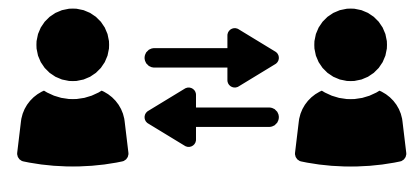
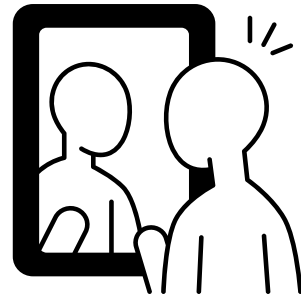
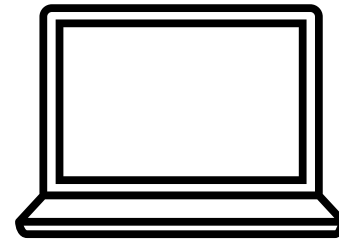
[Click here to watch BBC Clips - The Blitz](#)



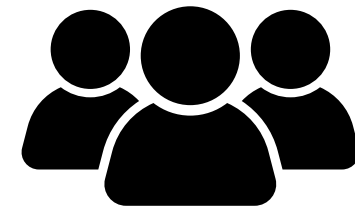
Research Event

Take Notes

Battle of Britain



Write Script



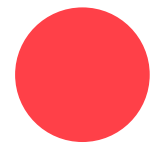
Rehearse

Peer Assess

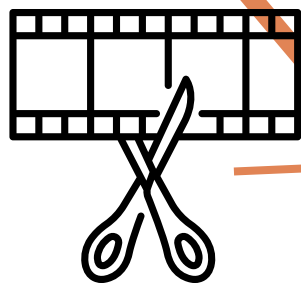


Create Roles

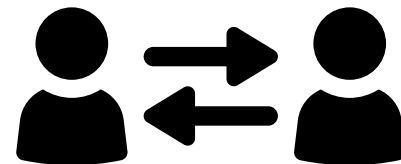
Record



Edit

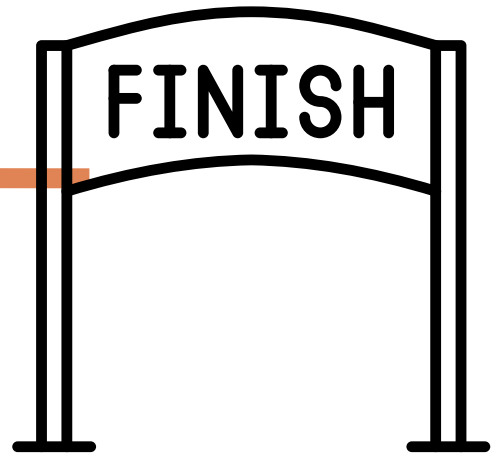


Intro/Outro



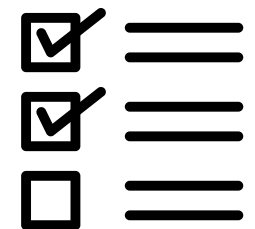
Success Criteria

Publish Podcasts!



Effects

Self/Peer Assess



ICT LEARNING JOURNEY

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