

Windmill Hill Academy
 Knowledge Organiser for Year Group 6
 Learning Connection: Block Rebellion and Invasion WW2
 Subject: History

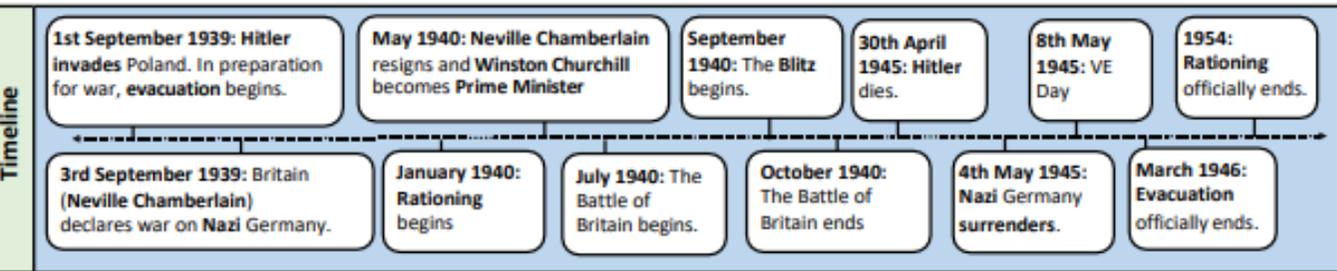
What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features of rural and urban areas in the United Kingdom. • The chronology of British history. • Characteristics of a city. • The location of Germany and the UK on a map.

What caused WWII?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the loss of WWI in 1918, Germany's economy had suffered. In 1933, the people voted for Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party to lead them after he had offered them hope. • Even though he spoke of peace, Hitler and the Nazi Party invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia. • Two days after the invasion of Poland, Britain declared war on Nazi Germany.

What was the Blitz and how did people stay safe?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Blitz – From September 7th 1940, major cities, London in particular, were heavily bombed. Hitler hoped that, by bombing the cities, the British people would want to surrender. • Night Bombing – With the failure of daylight bombing raids Hitler began a series of nightly bombing raids on London and other important industrial cities. • People kept safe by using air raid sirens, shelters and blackout curtains. • Air Raid Patrol (ARP) Wardens were volunteers who helped people get to shelters, ensured that the blackout was followed properly and helped people who had been caught in the bombing.


What was the impact of WW2 and the Blitz on Britain?
<p>Evacuation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many children living in urban areas were moved temporarily from their homes to places considered safer, usually out in rural areas of Britain • The British evacuation began on Friday 1 September 1939. It was called 'Operation Pied Piper'. • When the war was over, Government began to make travel arrangements to return the evacuees to their homes 
<p>Rationing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of their campaign, Nazi Germans tried to cut off supplies of food and other goods coming to Britain by attacking many of the ships that brought food to Britain. • This meant that there was less food for the people - whatever food was grown, produced or managed to enter Britain was rationed - people used the Ration Book during this time. 
<p>Jobs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many men fought in the war and so women were tasked to carry out much of the war work. However, some jobs were protected - men who held these jobs were not called up to join the army (e.g. doctors, miners) • Jobs undertaken by women during the war included mechanics, ambulance drivers and air raid wardens. • To help ensure that there was enough food for everyone, the Women's Land Army was also created. 

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



Learning Organiser: Why was winning the Battle of Britain in 1940 so important?

Disciplinary thinking skills I will use to understand what I learn

Select	Choosing the information most suitable and relevant.
Synthesising	Bringing together a range of ideas and facts from different sources to develop an explanation.
Explaining	Showing understanding of how or why something happened the way it did.
Empathising	Placing yourself in another's position to better understand their actions.
Concluding	Summing up the main points about something.
Reaching a judgement	Expressing a personal view about something supported by evidence.
Justifying	Giving reasons supported by evidence to show what you consider right or reasonable.
Evaluating	Weighing up and judging the relative importance of something compared with other ideas and arguments.
Critiquing	Considering the validity or trustworthiness of evidence.

Important things I will know, understand and do

Why Britain was at war with Nazi Germany 1939-45
 Why Britain faced the threat of invasion in 1940
 Why Nazi Germany needed to defeat the RAF before beginning an invasion
 What occurred during the Battle of Britain
 Why Britain won the Battle of Britain
 The significance of this victory for Britain

Important historical sources I will use

- Maps
- Photographs
- Pathe News reels
- Speeches of Winston Churchill
- Official orders of Adolf Hitler
- Newspaper reports
- Secret instructions issued by the British Ministry of Home Security
- Comparative data of German and British military strength

Timeline of the Battle of Britain

1940
July 1st: Germany invades the Channel Islands.
July 16th: Germany prepares UK invasion plan Operation Sea Lion.
August 13th: Luftwaffe attacks RAF airfields.
August 15th: The loss of 56 aircraft in a single day convinces German High Command that achieving aerial superiority is now impossible.
September 7th: The German Blitz bombing campaign against British cities and factories begins.
September 17th: Hitler postpones Operation Sea Lion indefinitely.
October 31st: Last daylight raid by Luftwaffe marks the end of the Battle of Britain.

Important influencing factors I will evaluate



Supermarine Spitfire



Messerschmitt Bf 109



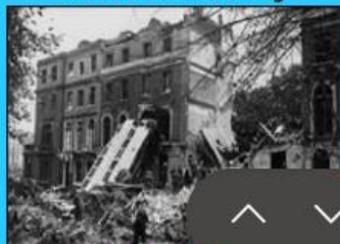
RADAR transmitter



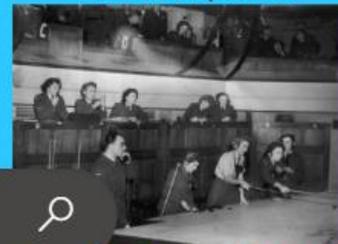
RAF aircraft plotters



Junkers 88



Blitzkrieg



RAF aircraft plotters Command headquarters