

## YEAR 6

## Remembrance and WW2

## HISTORY

### KEY VOCABULARY

**War:** armed conflict- countries fighting using soldiers and weapons.

**Dictator:** A ruler of a country who is all-powerful and tells everybody what to do and what the laws are.

**The Great War:** Another name for the First World War.

**Treaty of Versailles:** A contract of Peace written by the League of Nations which lead to the end of WW1.

**Remembrance:** the act of remembering

**Memorial:** Traditional Memorials are objects which serve as a focus for the memory or the commemoration of something.

**Trenches:** A long narrow ditch where soldiers lived in the war and fired their guns from. They formed the Western Front.

**Civilians:** Everyday people who live in Britain and who are not soldiers.

**Allied:** 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.

**Blitz:** a German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom in 1940 and 1941

**Evacuation:** the movement of civilians in Britain, especially children, from the city to the countryside

**Rationing:** Setting purchasing limits on high demand products such as food and clothes

Armistice Day is on 11<sup>th</sup> November and is also known as Remembrance Day.

It marks the day World War One ended, at 11am on the 11th day of the 11th month, in 1918.

A two-minute silence is held at 11am to remember the people who have died in wars. In many towns and cities, a memorial is a monument that is used to remember people who died during the war. A red poppy is a symbol of both



Remembrance and hope for a peaceful future. The red poppies grew in Flanders field in France and Belgium during the chaos of WW1.



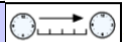
### THE ROLE OF WOMEN DURING THE WAR

Before the war, most women stayed at home and didn't go out to work. Those who did work were paid less than men and were generally restricted to 'women's jobs'. However, when men were called up for active service, women were needed to do jobs such as making weapons, driving buses and trains or working in engineering or shipbuilding. Some joined the armed forces themselves.



### STICKY KNOWLEDGE

- The First World War was called the Great War and took place from 1914 to 1918.
- Much of the War took place in France, where both the German and British army had dug long ditches called trenches which faced each other. Most of the war was fought from here and the space in the middle of the trenches was called No Man's Land.
- World War Two was 1939-1945.
- World War Two started because the leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, wanted to take control of other countries.
- The Blitz was a time when cities and towns in Britain were bombed by the German Air force
- Winston Churchill is a famous British prime minister who is known for his rousing speeches during the war.
- The Allied countries consisted of United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union). Later, the United States of America joined after the bombing of Pearl Harbour followed by China.
- The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.
- Children were evacuated from the risks associated with aerial bombing of cities by moving them to areas thought to be less at risk. This was sometimes the countryside or even other countries such as Australia.
- As food and clothing was in short supply, the government rationed these products. A number of "points" were issued to each person, even babies, which had to be turned in along with money to purchase goods made with restricted items.



### Time Line: A timeline shows when things happened over a period of time.

Events that were happening at the same time as the World Wars

