



Trailblazers Spring Term 2 – War and Conflict (WW2)

Overview, Vocabulary and Sticky Knowledge



What do I already know?

In Explorers, I learned that...

- Every year on 11th November, we have remembrance day. We use this time to reflect and give thanks to soldiers who have their life.

In Philosophers, I learned that...

- The Romans had an organised army of trained soldiers, which enabled them to conquer different countries and build a large empire.

In Trailblazers, I learned that...

- During WW1, there were improvements in medicine, surgery and our understanding of how to treat people who were ill. As a result, health started to improve.
- The NHS was introduced as a result of war.
- Before the war most women stayed at home or worked in domestic service
- Many people suffered facial injuries during the first world war
- The first ever motorized ambulances were used during the first world war

What am I going to learn about this half term?

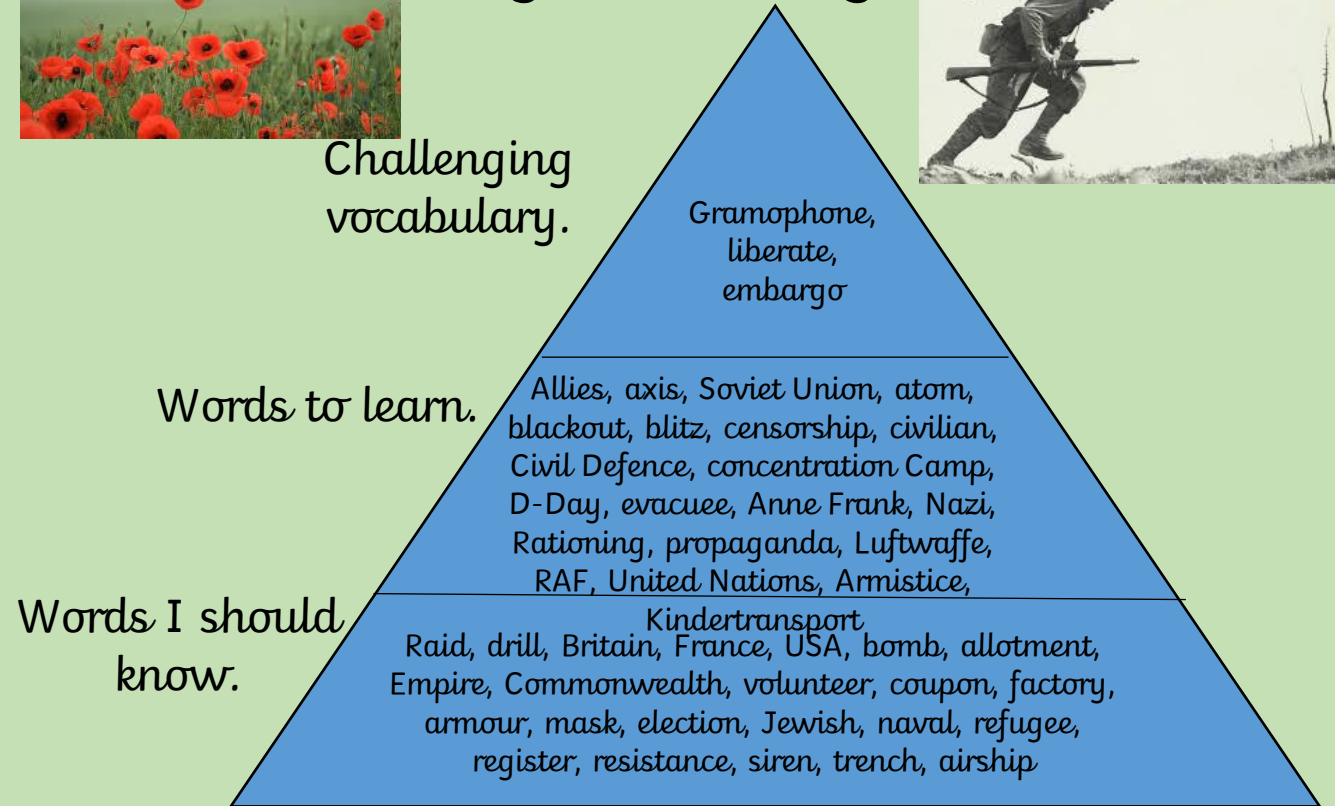
- What caused WW2?
- What was it like to fight during the war?
- How did the war affect life for people who were not soldiers?
- What is the Holocaust and why is it remembered today?
- When the war ended, did everyone stop fighting?



Challenging vocabulary.



Key Vocabulary:



Topic Traveller Question:

What makes a 'Blitz Spirit'?

Answer this question in a creative way and bring into school at the end of this half term.

Sticky Knowledge:

World War II

- World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries – the 'Allies' and the 'Axis'. The major Allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.
- Adolf Hitler, together with the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on 1 September 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany – World War II had begun.
- During the course of the war, German forces advanced through Europe. By the summer of 1941 they had invaded France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia and the USSR.
- Millions of Germans were imprisoned and killed because they didn't fit the image of the 'perfect' German. Hitler wanted to create what he thought was the 'best' and strongest race – and to the Nazi Party, this excluded certain groups, such as Jews, Gypsies and those with physical and mental disabilities.
- The group most heavily targeted by the Nazis were the Jews. Around six million Jewish people were killed during World War 2 in one of history's most terrible events – the Holocaust. Racist in his views, Hitler blamed Jewish people for Germany losing World War I and claimed they were dangerous to German people and society.
- The US didn't join the war until 1941, when Japan attacked the United States at their Naval Base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. On 8 December 1941 (the very next day), the US declared War on Japan and, in turn, its German allies.
- Some countries remained 'neutral' in World War 2. Such countries were Spain, Sweden and Switzerland – who chose not to join either side.
- The Germans surrendered on 8 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Britain to free France from Nazi rule. One year later, Allied armies invaded Germany, forcing the Germans to surrender. After nuclear attacks on Japan's major cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan also surrendered to Allied forces in August the same year. World War 2 had ended.



WW2 Map showing Allied and Axis Powers.



Auschwitz concentration camp.



Adolf Hitler



Winston Churchill



Nazi Flag



Soviet Flag



RAF planes.