

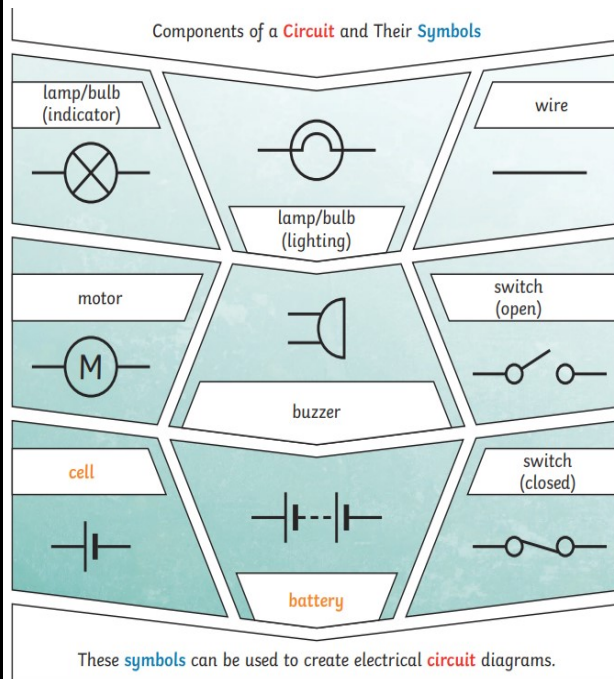
## A Child's War

### What should I already know?

- The location of England, France, USA, Germany, Italy and Russia on a globe.
- Have an understanding of Hierarchy in societies.
- How Britain has changed throughout the key periods of history.



### Linked Science knowledge for the topic



More batteries or a higher voltage create more power to flow through the circuit. Shortening the wires means the electrons have less resistance to flow through.

**Series Circuit** A circuit that has only one route for the current to take. If more bulbs or buzzers are added, the power has to be shared and so they will be dimmer or quieter. If just one part of this series circuit breaks, the circuit is broken and the flow of current stops.

### Vocabulary

Air raid shelter	A shelter built in people's houses or gardens which helped to keep them safe from bombs.
Allied Powers	Britain, France, Russia and other countries who fought the Axis countries.
Axis Powers	Germany, Italy and Japan who fought the Allied countries.
The Battle of Britain	A major air battle fought between Germany and Britain for control of the air over Britain.
The Blitz	A series of huge bombing raids on London by German bombers.
Evacuation	Someone who is taken to live elsewhere in a country to keep them safe.
Evacuee	People or children who are evacuated.
Nazi	The party Adolf Hitler founded and which became the name of the German army.
Propaganda	Information in print, on the radio or TV persuading people to think a certain way.
The Holocaust	The name given to the killing of millions of Jewish people by the Nazis.
Rationing	Limiting the supply of food so everyone gets some food.

### By the end of the topic we will be able to...

Make reference to key events in WW2 such as the start and end dates, the Blitz and Battle of Britain and name the key leaders. Be able to explain the consequences of significant events such as the Battle of Britain. Be able to explain that sources of evidence are not always reliable. Draw conclusions using 2 sources of evidence and explain why the evidence supports their thinking.

# A Child's War

## The Second World War

The Second World War lasted from 1939 to 1945. On one side were the Axis Powers (including Germany, Italy and Japan). On the other side were the Allied Powers (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA). After six years of fighting, the Allied Powers won. Children, as well as adults, were affected by the war.

### Key leaders

#### Allied leaders



**Winston Churchill**  
Prime Minister of Great Britain



**Charles de Gaulle**  
President of France



**Joseph Stalin**  
Leader of the Soviet Union



**Franklin D Roosevelt**  
President of the United States

#### Axis leaders



**Adolf Hitler**  
Leader of Germany



**Benito Mussolini**  
Prime Minister of Italy



**Michinomiya Hirohito**  
Emperor of Japan

### Evacuation

During the war, German planes dropped bombs on British cities in an attempt to destroy factories, dockyards and airfields but homes and schools were also hit. The government decided to evacuate children from the cities, where they might be in danger, to the countryside where they would be safer. Children who were evacuated were called evacuees. They went to live with other families who looked after them until the war ended.

### The Blitz

The intense and sudden bombing of British cities was called the Blitz. Sirens were sounded in the streets to warn civilians that bombers were coming. To escape the bombs, people went into air raid shelters. Weeks of sustained bombing raids killed thousands of people and destroyed many homes and cities.

### Air raid shelters

Many people built air raid shelters, called Anderson shelters, in their gardens. These were made from corrugated steel panels with soil spread over the top. Some people, who didn't have gardens, made a Morrison shelter inside their homes. This shelter looked like a steel table with wire mesh around the sides.



### Propaganda

Posters, radio, films and newspapers were used during the war to keep up people's spirits, celebrate Allied victories and make fun of the enemy. This was called propaganda. Propaganda was also used to persuade people to do what the government wanted, such as carry a gas mask, grow vegetables, make or mend clothes and evacuate children from the cities to the countryside.

### Food and rationing

During the war, there was a shortage of some foods because ships bringing food into Britain were at risk of sinking by German submarines. Rationing was introduced in 1940, which meant that each person could only buy fixed amounts of certain foods each week. Every person was issued with a ration book, and they had to hand over coupons from their ration book, as well as money, when they went shopping. Many foods were rationed, such as butter, bacon, sugar, meat, cheese and milk, but some were not, including potatoes and fish. People were encouraged to grow their own vegetables through the 'Dig for Victory' campaign.

### Battle of Britain

The Battle of Britain started in July 1940 and lasted for many months. The German air force bombed Britain in an attempt to destroy Britain's Royal Air Force so they could prepare to invade Britain by sea. However, the Royal Air Force shot down many German planes and stopped Hitler's planned invasion of Britain.



Spitfires were used in the Battle of Britain

**1st September 1939: World War Two Begins**

World War Two officially begins when Germany invades Poland with almost one million men.

**3rd September 1939: Britain And France Declare War On Germany**

Britain and France tell Hitler that if he does not withdraw from Poland by 11am on the 3rd of September, then they will declare war on Germany.

**10 June 1940: Italy Declares War on Britain and France**

Italy joins the war.

**21 June 1940: Germany Conquers France**

Germany invades France, which soon surrenders.

**10 July 1940-31 October 1940: The Battle of Britain and the Blitz**

The Battle of Britain occurs. This was a battle between the German airforce (the Luftwaffe), and the British airforce (the RAF). Britain was victorious, and this was the first Allied victory of World War II.

The Blitz begins on 7 September. The Blitz was when the Luftwaffe would constantly bomb British cities at night, with the aim of causing casualties to the ordinary British people.

**22 June 1941: Germany Invades Russia**

This was a big attack known as Operation Barbarossa. This was a surprise because Russia and Germany had made an agreement in 1939, where they had agreed that they would not attack each other.

**7 December 1941: Japan Attacks Pearl Harbour**

Japan attacks the USA at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. Over 300 planes bombed Pearl Harbour, which was an American naval base. 2,403 Americans were killed in this attack, and 1,178 were injured. After the attack, Japan declared war on America.

**8 December 1941: The USA Declares War on Japan**

America declares war on Japan the day after Pearl Harbour.

**11 December 1941: Italy and Germany Declare War On The USA**

Italy and Germany, the other Axis powers, declared war on the USA because they were allies with Japan.

**20 January 1942: The Wannsee Conference**

Hitler has a secret meeting with his officials, where plans are finalised to exterminate all the Jewish people living in Europe. This was known as the 'Final Solution' and began the Holocaust.

Nazis killed Jewish people in camps called death camps,

**May 13 1943: Defeat Of The Axis Powers In North Africa**

On this day German troops surrender after a British victory in Tunisia.

**6 June 1944: D-Day**

156,000 Allied troops land in France and begin their attack.

**7 May 1945: German Surrender**

War in Europe ends, as the Germans sign an agreement surrendering to the Allies.

**6 August 1945: Atomic Bomb Dropped On Hiroshima**

World War 2 continues in the Pacific. America drops an incredibly powerful bomb called an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, killing 66,000 people.

**9 August 1945: Atomic Bomb Dropped On Nagasaki**

America drops another atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Nagasaki. 39,000 people are killed.

**2 September 1945: Japanese Surrender**

Japan signed an agreement surrendering to the Allies, having decided to surrender on 14 August. This ends WW2 completely.