

I already know:

- ★ Why we mark Remembrance Day.
- ★ What life was like for women in the early 1900s.

Vocabulary



Appeasement: To pacify or calm a situation.

Axis: Countries which fought on the German side.

Allies: Countries which fought on the British side.

Air Raids: The dropping of bombs by military planes on an area.

Blitz: Air raids on cities across Britain over eight months.

Evacuation: The movement of vulnerable people from cities to the countryside (to be safer).

Fascism: A set of beliefs that involves strong control of society.

Nazi Party: A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.

Persecution: The cruel and unfair treatment of people because of their race, religion or beliefs.

Rationing: A system of fair distribution of food and supplies.

Key People



Neville Chamberlain – UK Prime Minister (1937–1940)

Winston Churchill – UK Prime Minister (1940–1945)

Franklin D Roosevelt – US President (1933–1945)

Joseph Stalin – Leader of the USSR (1929–1953)

Adolf Hitler – leader of the Nazi Party referred to as the ‘Führer’

Benito Mussolini – Prime Minister of Italy

Hidedki Tojo – Prime Minister of Japan (1941–1944)

Key Places



Great Britain 

USA 

USSR 

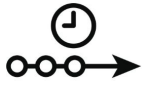
Poland 

Germany 

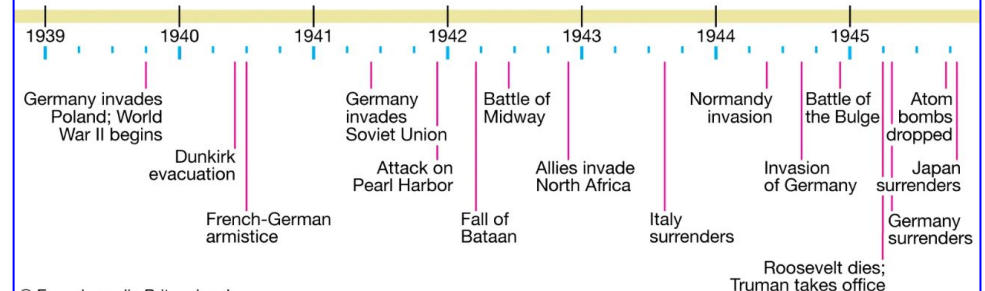
Italy 

Japan 

Timeline



Chief Events of World War II, 1939–45



Sources



The Imperial War Museum
Second World War Collection

BBC Global Archives

BBC Teach

Safe Passage International

Holocaust Memorial Day Trust

Simple History

Concepts

The Causes of WWII and the countries involved.

The Blitz and its impact.

The Holocaust.

The impact of war on children and families.

The main military strategies used during WWII.

The changing role of women.

The consequences of WWII for the world.