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| **Goonhavern Primary School- History** | | |
| **TOPIC: Britain and the Blitz** | **YEAR: 6** | **STRAND: A significant turning point in British history** |

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| **What should I know already?** | **What will I know by the end of the unit?** | |
| On Remembrance Day each year, we show our gratitude to those who died fighting for our freedom in the world wars | I know that Adolf Hitler was the leader of Nazi Germany in the 1930’s and that he was a dictator who used terror and propaganda to rule over the people of Germany. | * World War Two lasted from 1939 until 1945. * By 1933 Germany was ruled by Hitler. He promised to make Germany great again after its defeat in the World War One (1914-18). * Hitler banned all opposition. His uniformed thugs (the brown-shirts) beat up opponents. * The **Nazis** put on huge rallies and parades to impress the German people. |
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| I know that by mid-1940 much of Europe had been conquered by Germany and that Britain and its empire fought on alone, refusing to negotiate with or surrender to Hitler. | * Hitler wanted to take land from other countries to create a German empire in Europe. * He was prepared to use his powerful army and air-force to achieve this goal. * In 1939, Hitler used tanks and dive bombers to invade Poland. Britain declared war on Germany. * In 1940 Hitler conquered country after country in Europe. France was defeated in weeks, leaving only Britain to resist. |
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| I know that civilians’ lives were affected by the war and that they had to learn to adapt to **blackout** conditions and rationing. I also know that children were evacuated to the countryside to protect them from bombing. | * Hitler changed tactics and tried to bomb Britain into submission. Waves of German aircraft dropped bombs onto British towns and cities. * The cities were ‘blacked out’. This was to prevent German bomber crews from spotting targets on the ground. * **Civilians** carried on with life as best they could even though streets were covered with rubble from damaged buildings. Many did daytime jobs and then volunteered as fire-fighters or ambulance crew at night. * It was unsafe for children to stay in cities because they were bombed more than rural areas. Some of these **evacuees** spent most of the war living away from their parents. They stayed with a host family in the countryside and had to adapt to very different ways of life to what they were used to. * The British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, was determined to defy Hitler * To invade Britain Hitler would have to defeat the British **RAF** otherwise they would bomb his invasion fleet as it crossed the Channel * An aerial battle took place in the skies above southern England. The RAF did well but ran short of trained fighter pilots as the battle went on. * **Radar** played a big part in the British victory, warning the RAF when German aircraft were approaching * In September 1940, Hitler postponed the invasion of Britain. Britain had been saved by the bravery of its young fighter pilots. |
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| **School Values** | | |
| **Five Ways to Wellbeing** | | |

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| **Vocabulary** | |
| **air raid** | The aerial bombardment of a town or city by enemy bomber aircraft |
| **Allies** | Great Britain and The USA and other countries which fought on their side |
| **Anderson shelter** | An outdoor air raid shelter made from corrugated iron sheeting and sand-bags, usually erected by civilians in their gardens |
| **Axis Powers** | Nazi Germany, Japan, Fascist Italy and other countries which fought on their side during the Second World |
| **blackout** | The name given to precautions taken during the hours of darkness during which all forms of lighting had to be hidden from view to prevent bombers from seeing any targets below |
| **Blitz** | A period of time lasting several months in 1940-41 during which the Luftwaffe carried out air raids on major British towns and cities including the capital, London |
| **civilian** | A person who is not involved in the fighting during wartime. |
| **dogfight** | Two or more airborne fighter planes in direct combat with each other |
| **evacuee** | A child who has moved from an urban to a rural area in order to be safe from the risks posed by air raids |
| **fighter plane** | A small, fast and manoeuvrable aircraft equipped with guns, often flown by a single pilot or crew of two.  The Spitfire was the most famous British fighter plane and the Messershmitt Bf-109 was Germany’s most famous. |
| **Luftwaffe** | The air-force of Nazi Germany |
| **Nazi** | A shortened version of the name of the political party led by Hitler – The National Socialists |
| **radar** | A technological system developed by the British which enabled them to detect approaching enemy aircraft |
| **RAF** | Royal Air Force |
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| **Image/diagram that helps me to articulate my knowledge/understanding** | **Investigate!** |
| Image result for royal air force 1940  Image result for Adolf Hitler and swastika  Image result for german tanks ww2 |  |