

## History of WWII



- WWII began in 1939 and ended in 1945.
- There were allies and axis during WWII. The allies were: Great Britain, United States and the Soviet Union. The axis were: Germany, Italy and Japan.
- WWII began because of the rise of the Nazi Party in Germany. The leader of the Nazi Party was Adolf Hitler. He had extreme views about the end of WWI (he was against the signing of the Treaty of Versailles) and the Jewish community. He wrote a book called Mein Kampf (My Struggle), which showed his very extreme racist views.
- Hitler wrote a foreign policy which included 3 key points: 1. To make Germany great again 2. To unite German speaking countries and 3. Lebensraum (living space) for the Germans
- Neville Chamberlain (the British Prime Minister) used the tactic of appeasement to negotiate and discuss how to prevent conflict and war. Hitler signed a document to say he would stop any invasions but lied.
- The German invasion of Poland (1st Sept 1939) led to the start of WWII.
- The Nazi Party set up concentration camps in Germany and German occupied parts of Europe.
- Anne Frank, and her family, went into hiding in 1942 because they were Jewish. She wrote a diary which was later published by her father called The Diary of Anne Frank. She recorded her time in hiding in Amsterdam.
- WWII ended on 8th May 1945.
- There were 5 events which led to the end of WWII: The Battle of Britain, the bombing of Pearl Harbour, the battle of Stalingrad, D-Day and the Manhattan Project.
- 8th/9th May 1945 is known as VE Day (Victory in Europe Day).
- Rationing took place due to the lack of food supplies. Foods like eggs, milk and butter were rationed.
- The British government used propaganda to communicate to the public, such as the Dig for Victory or Make Do and Mend campaign.
- The Blitz lasted from September 1940-May 1941. It was a series of attacks on London by the Germans.
- Alan Turing was a codebreaker who worked at Bletchley Park during WWII. He adapted the German Enigma machine to create the Bombe, to infiltrate coded German messages.
- Children were evacuated from London to the countryside at the beginning of WW2.

## Cultural Appreciation

- **Christianity:** the Holy Trinity is made up of the father, son and holy spirit.
- Christians believe that the father looks after them, the son is Jesus (God in human form) and the spirit is carried with them.
- **Eternal** means everlasting: Christians believe that God's love for them is eternal.
- **Hinduism:** Diwali (the festival of light) is celebrated in Hinduism.
- Hindus believe that sharing sweet dishes on Diwali represents good over evil.
- Hindus believe that the idea of karma helps them live a good life. They also believe that good deeds leads to reincarnation after death.

## Electricity



- There are electrical symbols for wire, cell, battery, switch, buzzer, motor and bulb.
- Electricity travels 187,000 miles per second.
- Complete and incomplete simple circuits can be drawn.
- Some materials are conductors (they allow electricity to pass through) and others are insulators (they stop the electrical current)

## Art



- L S Lowry was an English artist whose art showed industrial cities and people.
- Lowry was famous for his cityscapes, where he painted buildings and people.
- He painted a piece called 'VE Day' which showed a street party after WWII ended.
- Perspective, dimension and depth can be shown in art using a vanishing point and horizon.

## D&T

- Anderson shelters (or air raid shelters) were structures designed for protection from enemy attack.
- Structures can be designed and made using a range of materials, such as cardboard, plastic and other recycled materials.



## War & Conflict Project Learning Review

## Light



- Light travels in straight lines and in waves.
- Light is a form of energy.
- Light sources can be natural, such as the sun, or man made.
- Light travels at 186,000 miles per second.
- Objects that block light are opaque, objects that let light through are transparent and objects that let light partially through are translucent.
- Shadows are created when light is blocked by an opaque object. The smaller distance between the light source and object, the greater the shadow. The greater distance between the light source and object, the smaller the shadow.
- Darkness is an absence of light.
- Refraction is the bending of light, such as when light passes from one transparent substance to another.

## Music



- Edward Elgar was a British composer who wrote many pieces of music.
- He wrote variation 7 about a thunderstorm, 6 about a girl playing a violin and 11 about a dog chasing a bone.
- Music can be written down – this is called notation. You can use symbols, letters, numbers or pictures to represent notes.
- Black musicians, such as Aretha Franklin, Stevie Wonder and Louis Armstrong have had great influence over modern day music.
- Singing provided entertainment during war times in Anderson shelters.

## Map Reading



- There are 4 and 6 figure grid references on maps.
- These are presented like this: (345,785).
- Maps have grids, axis and each grid is divided into equally into 10.