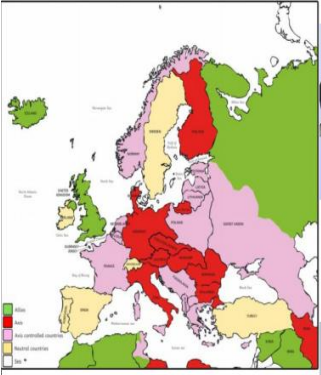


Knowledge Organiser Year 6 history: What was the impact of World War II on the people of Britain?

Key Vocabulary	
Winston Churchill	Was the British Prime Minister who led the United Kingdom during World War II
RAF	An acronym for the Royal Air Force
Propaganda	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Axis	members were Nazi Germany, Kingdom of Italy and the Empire of Japan.
Allies	France, Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union (today – Russian Federation)
Civilian	a person not in the armed services or the police force
Infrastructure	Roads, bridges, railways, ports, stations, warehouse
Rationing	The scheme was designed to ensure fair shares for all at a time of national shortage.
Child Evacuation	Movement of civilians away from aerial bombardment in British cities in the 1940s
U boat	German submarines of the World Wars
Blackout	Covering up of all lights to prevent the Luftwaffe (German Airforce from seeing their attach targets).
Dig for victory	A campaign launched in 1940 to combat food shortages.
Conscription	the act or process of forcing people by law to join the armed services.

Areas of Control during WW2
Map of Europe 1941



Symbol of the Royal Air Force (RAF)



The Spitfire could fly at speeds of up to 362 mph.

Nazi swastika symbol



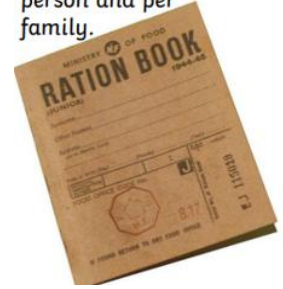
The Stuka was the main aircraft used by the Germans during the Blitz.

During air raids, people hid in underground Anderson shelters made of corrugated iron.



Germany tried to force Britain to surrender during 'the Blitz' (September 1940 – May 1941) by bombing its major cities.

Ration books were used to allocate weekly allowances of food per person and per family.



SWITCH OFF THAT LIGHT!



LESS LIGHT - MORE PLANES

Evacuees



Children living in cities in Britain were sent to live in the countryside to avoid the bombs from German planes. Children sent to live in the countryside were called Evacuees. Over 1 million children were evacuated from cities to the countryside during the war to keep them safe.

Blackouts were ordered at night to prevent the enemy finding towns by air.

Propaganda posters were used to manipulate the public opinion.

