

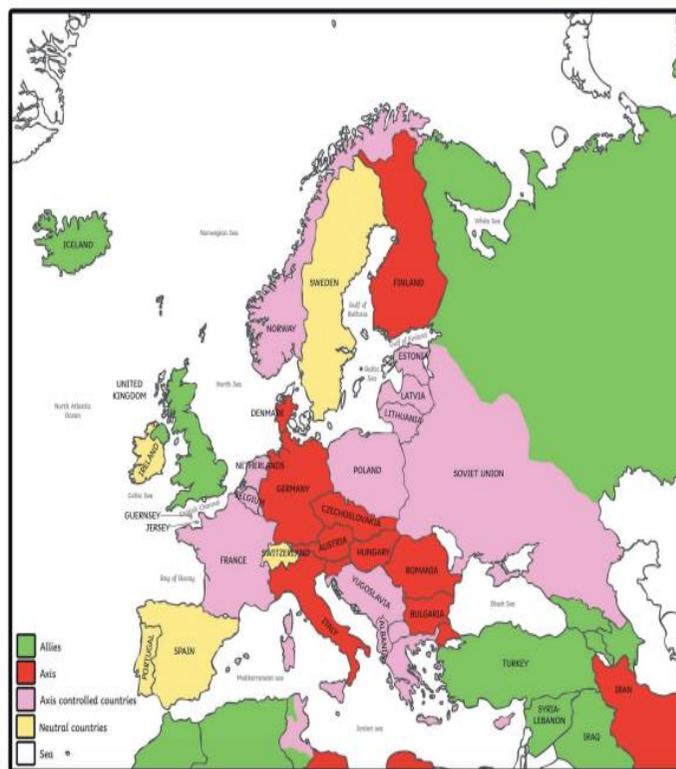
Knowledge Organiser

Date	Key Events
September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland
September 3, 1939	Britain and France declared war on Germany (start of WW2)
January, 1940	Rationing introduced in the UK
May to June, 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany
July, 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins)
December 7, 1941	The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbour. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with alliance
June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans
April 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide
May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders and victory in Europe is declared the next day
August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people
September 2, 1945	Japan surrenders signaling the end of WW2
July, 1954	Rationing ends in UK

'History will be kind to me for I intend to write it.'
William Churchill



'It is not truth that matters, but victory'
Hitler



Areas of Control during World War Two-
Map of Europe in 1941

Key vocabulary

Allies	Countries which fought on the British side
Nazi	Member of the facist German political party which came to power in 1933
Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
Persecution	Systematic mistreatment of an individual or group, especially because of race, religion or political beliefs
Blitzkrieg	Translated as 'lightning war'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe
Concentration Camps	Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners were held by the Nazis
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)
Genocide	Deliberate action to destroy people (usually defined as an ethnic, national, racial or religious group)
Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger are to a safer place (normally from the ciites to rural areas)
Air raid shelter	A building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes Anderson Shelter: Made of corrugated iron Morrison Shelter: Metal Cage used inside the house. Could be doubled up as a kitchen table

Knowledge Organiser

Leaders

Main Participating Countries			
ALLIED POWERS		AXIS POWERS	
Country	Date Joined	Country	Date Joined
FRANCE	3 rd Sep, 1939	GERMANY	1 st Sep, 1939
UK	3 rd Sep, 1939	ITALY	11 th Jun, 1940
SOVIET UNION	22 nd Jun, 1941	BULGARIA	1 st Mar, 1941
USA	8 th Dec, 1941	JAPAN	7 th Dec, 1941

Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi party and Chancellor of Germany, 1943- 1945
Winston Churchill	UK Prime Minister, 1940-1945 (and again from 1951-1955)
Neville Chamberlain	UK Prime Minister, 1937-1940 (infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war).
Franklin D Roosevelt	US President, 1933-1945 (took the US into war following the Pearl Harbour attempts)
Harry S. Truman	US President, 1945- 1953 (responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs for Japan.
Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929- 1953



During the Second World War, Huyton was home to an internment camp, a prisoner of war camp and a base for American G.I.s. The Prisoner of War camp only closed in 1948, amongst its inmates was Bert Trautmann who later went on to be goalkeeper for Manchester City.

The internment camp was opened in 1939 and held mainly Italian and German nationals who had been resident in the U.K. Conditions in this camp seem to have been very bad with many inmates living in tents, making their own bedding from straws



Kristallnacht

9 Nov 1938 - 10 Nov 1938

An organised nationwide attack on Jews

Propaganda

Propaganda is a form of communication to distribute information. The information is designed to make people feel a certain way or to believe a certain thing. The information is often political. It can take the form of posters, TV, advertisements and radio announcements.

