

Year 6 World War 2 Knowledge Organiser (ii)

Key vocabulary

Invalidate	To take over by force.
Occupied	Under the control of an occupying military force.
Liberate	To free from military control by an occupying force.
Blitz	From the German <i>Blitzkrieg</i> 'Lightning War' – the intensive bombing of British cities between September 1940 and May 1941
Radar	The radio detection system developed during WW2 to enable enemy aircraft to be spotted.
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force during WW2.
Ration	The fixed amount of food and clothes that each person was allowed.
Ration Book	A document that lists the rations each person should receive.
Propaganda	Politically-fuelled adverts that make people believe something that is untrue.
Telegram	A message sent by telegraph and delivered in written form by a messenger.
Women's Land Army	Organisation formed to ensure enough food was grown and produced.
Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF)	Provided non-flying support for the men in the RAF.
Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS)	Performed vital non-fighting roles in the army during WW2.
Codebreaker	Women and men who deciphered German secret codes during WW2.

D-Day	The Allied operation that began the liberation of France.
VE Day	The end of WW2 (in Europe).

Key Information:

From 7 September 1940 – 10 May 1941, the Luftwaffe bombed Britain continuously – London was bombed for 57 consecutive nights. Over 43,000 civilians were killed during the Blitz.

People hid in air raid shelters – public, Anderson, or Morrison to protect themselves; children were evacuated; and everybody carried a gas mask.

Women had to take on different roles to help the war effort – supporting the army and air force and keeping food production going.

Rationing was introduced so that limited resources could be shared fairly.

7th May 1945 – Germany surrendered and victory in Europe was declared (VE Day 8th May 1945).

Key questions:

What was the Battle of Britain?

What was the Blitz?

How did women's roles change during WW2?

Why did Britain need to ration?

Why was D-Day so significant?

How did Britain celebrate the end of WW2?

Core text:

The Lion above the door
by Onjali Q. Rauf

