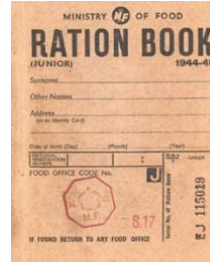


Key Events in World War 2

1939	1 st September	German troops invade Poland.
	3 rd September	Britain and France declare war on Germany.
1940	10 th May	The Battle of France begins.
	26 th May	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.
	10 th July	The Battle of Britain begins.
	7 th September	The Blitz begins.
1941	7 th December	Japan bombs Pearl Harbour in the US.
1944	6 th June	The D-Day landings.
1945	7 th & 8 th May	Germany surrenders to the Allies. VE Day (Victory in Europe Day) is celebrated the next day.
	6 th & 9 th August	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.
	2 nd September	Japan formally surrenders, ending the war.
Prior Learning		
Prior Learning	<p>In Year 1 you learnt about toys of the past.</p> <p>In Year 3 you learnt about the invasion of Britain by the Romans.</p> <p>In Year 4 you learnt about the invasion of Britain by the Vikings.</p>	

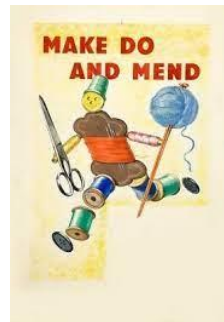


Key Vocabulary

Evacuation	Taking people from a dangerous place to a safer one.
Allies	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.
Axis	The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.
Conscripted	Required by law to serve their country in some way, usually in the armed forces.
Home front	Doing things at home to support the war was called 'fighting on the home front'.
Rationing	Only allowing people to have a certain amount of something.
The Blitz	A period of heavy bombing of British cities at night, particularly London, by the German air force
Air raid	An attack where bombs are dropped from aircraft onto targets on the ground.
Air raid siren	An alarm sounded to warn people of an incoming attack by air.
Blackout	When towns or cities were made dark so that they could not be seen by enemy aircraft.
Gas Mask	Masks given to all adults and children in Britain to protect them should gas bombs have been used by the enemy.



People were encouraged to grow their own fruit and vegetables wherever possible to help with the shortage of food. Some people even began to rear their own animals for eggs and meat.



Housewives were encouraged to mend old clothes or repurpose them into new items so that fabrics could be used for soldiers' uniforms and supplies.