

## Key Question

This term, we are continuing with our key question – What was it like to be a child in the War?

### Key Vocabulary

Kinder	German for children
Kindertransport	An organised rescue of children from Nazi controlled areas
Anne Frank	A German born Jewish girl that kept a diary in World War Two
Concentration Camp	A camp where people were detained or confined
D-Day	6 <sup>th</sup> June 1944 – Allied forces landed in France
Evacuate	Move people to a safer area in times of danger
Evacuee	A person moved to a safer area in times of danger

## Key Knowledge

Throughout this topic, we will be exploring the following questions –

Why do we remember kindertransport?

What can one girl's diary tell us about historical events?

What were the effects of Anti-Jewish laws?

Why was D-Day so important?

How did the war end?

Make sure you refer back to last term's learning too – what connections can you make?



### Key People

**Sir Winston Churchill** – (1874-1965) was a British politician who served as the Prime Minister between 1940 and 1945 (most of World War II) and again from 1951 to 1955.



He took over in May 1940, after a disastrous start to the war in which Nazi Germany had conquered much of Europe. He did his best to rally the nation in defiance of Adolf Hitler, possessed excellent military knowledge and forged crucial alliances with both the USA and Russia.

**Franklin Roosevelt** – (1882-1945) was the 32<sup>nd</sup> President of the United States, from 1933-1945. Whilst the USA remained officially neutral at the start of the war, Roosevelt offered diplomatic and financial support to the UK, Russia and China. After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on 7<sup>th</sup> December 1941, he declared war on the Axis powers. The US helped the Allies to win the war - He died months before it ended.



**Joseph Stalin** – (1878-1953) was the Communist leader/ dictator of the USSR during WWII. He had signed a non-aggression pact with Germany in August 1939, but in June 1941, Hitler broke it and the Germans invaded. Although initially suffering heavy losses, the USSR's key victories in pushing the Germans back signalled a shift in the war in favour of the Allies.



**Adolf Hitler** – (1889-1945) was a German politician who was the leader of the Nazi party, Chancellor of Germany from 1933-1945, and the Führer of Germany from 1934-1945. Hitler's Germany invaded Poland in September 1939 to start the war, and it was he who initiated the Holocaust. He is therefore significantly responsible for the deaths of millions. He committed suicide on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1945, when it was clear the war was lost.



**Benito Mussolini** – (1883-1945) the leader of Italy's National Fascist Party. He was Prime Minister from 1922-1945 –from 1925 onwards this was not democratically as he established a dictatorship. Italy entered the war on the side of Germany in 1940, but suffered some disastrous losses. In 1943, Mussolini was dismissed as leader and arrested, but was rescued by Hitler's paratroopers. He was later caught and executed in 1945.



**Anne Frank** – (1929-1945) was a German-born diarist. As a young Jewish girl, her family were forced into hiding, fleeing Germany for a secret attic in Amsterdam. She wrote a diary of her time there. After years in hiding, her family was betrayed and arrested, and Anne died of Typhus in Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Her diary became famous after her death.

