



Agape
Courage
Thankfulness

Facts I need to learn now

The build-up to WW2	After the Great War (WW1), many Germans were poor because of the fine Germany had to pay. Hitler came to power in 1933 and made the armed forces larger. He took over Austria, Czechoslovakia and then Poland.
Appeasement and Neville Chamberlain	Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, believed that deals could be made with Hitler. This was called appeasement. Winston Churchill believed Hitler should be opposed.
Winston Churchill	Through the 1930s, Churchill warned about the ways that Hitler was preparing for war. By May 1940, Britain and her allies were losing the war. Neville Chamberlain resigned and Churchill was appointed as Prime Minister.
Dunkirk	10 th May 1940, Germany invaded France and their troops pushed back the British, French and Belgian armies to the French port of Dunkirk. A huge rescue was organised to get the troops off the beaches and back to Britain. The successful evacuation boosted morale. It created the idea of the 'Dunkirk spirit' which helped Britain to fight on for the rest of the war.
The Battle of Britain	This was a campaign (July – October 1940) where the Royal Air Force (RAF) defended the UK against Nazi Germany's air force (Luftwaffe), preventing a planned invasion. It was the first major military campaign fought entirely in the air, resulting in a British victory that helped people to believe Germany could be beaten.
The Blitz	The Blitz was the name given to the German bombing campaign against Britain in 1940-1941. It began towards the end of the Battle of Britain. The bombing did not seem to damage the British people's spirits.

What I have learnt already

Ancient Greeks, Romans and Celts Britain and other countries have faced conflict, often as a result of some groups invading other areas.

What I will learn next

KS3 History Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day, including the Holocaust.

Key Events		
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	22 nd June	Germany invades the USSR (Soviet Union).
	7 th December	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US.
1943	16 th and 17 th May	The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out.
	6 th June	The D-Day landings.
1945	7 th May	Germany surrenders to the Allies.
	6 th and 9 th August	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.



The Spitfire
The Spitfire was one of the best and most famous planes of the war. Thanks to these planes and their brave pilots, Great Britain won the Battle of Britain.

Vocabulary (Words I need to know)

Allied/Axis Forces	Two groups of countries working against each other.	Land Army	An organisation set up so women could work in farming.
Home Front	The people who stayed in Britain and helped the war efforts from home.	Air Raid Shelter	A small shelter, usually built in gardens, to protect people from bombs.
Evacuation	The removal of people, including children, from areas of danger to a safer place.	Propaganda	Ideas or statements that are spread in order to help a cause.
Gas Mask	A face mask worn to protect people against poison gas.	Reliable	A good quality source that can be trusted.
Rationing	Only a certain amount of food and other supplies were allowed to be purchased	Bias	One person's way of looking at things, which might be unfair.

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	HUNGARY 	27 th Jun, 1941
USA 	8 th Dec, 1941	JAPAN 	7 th Dec, 1941