

What was it like to be a child in WW2?

Democracy

Child/Social

Migration



Rocket Words

Key Word	Meaning
dictator	A leader of a country or state that has total control of all parts of a government and life in a country
fascism	Is an extreme right wing way of governing a country under one leader with no tolerance for opposition or enemies.
Nazi	A fascist political party that came to power in Germany.
evacuation	Moving or being forced to move from one place to another, often for your own safety.
blitz	Is lightning in German and became the name for the Luftwaffe bombing campaign in the UK during WW2.
rationing	Is when food is severely restricted and everyone only has a certain allotment of each food type each week.
genocide	Is when a country or group of people decides to kill all members of an opposing religion, country or race.
Holocaust	Is the name given to the murder of over 6 million Jews during WW2. Also called the 'Shoah' (catastrophe) in hebrew.

Chronology

- 1939-World War 2 in Europe begins when Germany invades Poland.
- 1940-Germany invades western Europe. British army escapes at Dunkirk.
- 1940-The Battle of Britain is fought between the RAF and the Luftwaffe.
- 1941-Germany invades its ally, Russia.
- 1941-Japan attacks the USA and Britain across the Pacific.
- 1943-Russia defeats Germany at the Battle of Stalingrad. Germany begins to retreat.
- 1944-D-Day. On the 6th June, the Allies invade France along the Normandy coast.
- 1945-The Allies invade Germany and Germany surrenders in May.
- 1945-The USA drops 2 atomic bombs on Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan surrenders.
- 1946-Nuremburg War Crime Trials are held regarding the atrocities and mass murder committed by the Nazis.

Lesson 1

- Why was WW2 fought?

Lesson 2

- What was the Blitz?

Lesson 3

- Why were children evacuated?

Lesson 4

- How did the war affect children in Cawston?

Lesson 5

- .What was the Holocaust?

Lesson 6

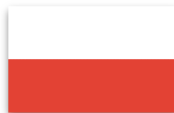
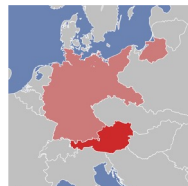
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Why was WW2 fought?

In the 1930's, Nazi Germany invaded and took control of several countries and went against all of the punishments of the Versailles Treaty.

They built up their army, navy and airforce while the rest of the world did very little to stop them.

In the 1930's Germany took back the Rhineland, annexed Austria and the Sudetenland, occupied Czechoslovakia before invading Poland in 1939.



By this time, Britain, France and their allies had had enough and went from appeasing Hitler and Germany to opposing them. When they invaded Poland, Britain declared war on Germany.



Allies

The allies were countries that fought on the side of Britain in WW2.



Blitz

The Blitz was a bombing campaign against UK cities and towns to destroy morale, infrastructure, railways, factories, ports and government buildings etc. Blitz means lightning in German.



Baedecker Blitz

The Baedecker Blitz was another Blitz by the Luftwaffe but was based on a series of German tourist maps. The idea was to destroy much of the cultural heritage of the UK. This included churches, cathedrals and government buildings.



Evacuees

When war broke out People were worried about cities and towns being bombed and people killed. This led to children, pregnant women, some teachers and other helpers being evacuated to the countryside where it was hoped it would be safer.



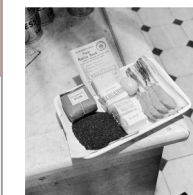
Holocaust

The Nazis blamed the Jews for many of Germany's problems. This ideological hatred led to the Nazis murdering over 6 million Jews from all over Europe during the course of the war.



Rationing

Just like in WW1, WW2 created shortages of foods. Rationing became part of everyday life.



What we know.	What we would like to know.	What we have found out.