



# Year 6: Heroes and Villains

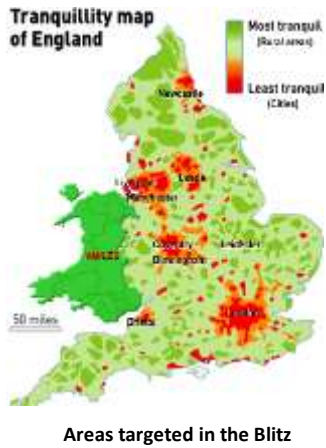
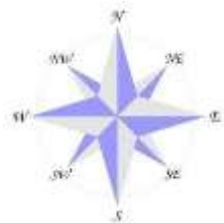


1 Terms	Definitions
<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	A peace agreement signed at the end of the WW1. Germany was made to take responsibility for the war.
<b>League of Nations</b>	An international group set up to solve problems between countries.
<b>Nazi party</b>	Led by Adolf Hitler. It believed that ( <b>ideology</b> ) the Aryan race was superior. The political party was <b>anti Semitic</b> (it discriminated against Jewish people).
<b>Allied countries</b>	Britain, France, Australia, Canada, USA and USSR all joined together to fight the axis countries.
<b>Axis countries</b>	Germany, Italy and Japan all joined together to fight the allied countries.
<b>Evacuate</b>	To remove someone from a place of danger.
<b>Propaganda</b>	Information that tries to persuade people to do or believe something. It is misleading and <b>biased</b> (one sided). Both UK and German governments tried to make people believe their side was winning the war.
<b>Luftwaffe</b>	The German air force.
<b>Natural Resources</b>	Something (as water, a minerals) that is found in nature and is valuable to humans.

2. Germany after Word War I and how Hitler rose to power
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After WWI, <b>the League of Nations</b> was established to keep peace and the <b>Treaty of Versailles</b> was signed.</li> <li>Germany took the blame for WW1 and promised to pay \$6.6 billion for damages.</li> <li>Hitler became leader of the Nazi party and led Germany out of the depression (Germany had no money). He promised to make Germany great again.</li> <li>Historian <b>Sir Ian Kershaw</b> argues that many of the causes of WWII were a result of Hitler's hunger to expand Germany.</li> </ul>

3. Britain During WWII
<p><b>Evacuation</b> In the UK, children, disabled people and pregnant women were <b>evacuated</b> to rural areas, which were less likely to be bombed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1939, 3.1 million children were evacuated from British cities. <b>This was called Operation Pied Piper.</b></li> <li>Children were allowed to take one suitcase, which included: clothes, identity card, ration book, gas mask and some money. <b>Rationing</b> meant that people were only allowed a certain amount of food.</li> </ul> <p><b>Propaganda</b> Historians argue that it can be difficult to know what life was really like during WWII because of propaganda. Historians use evidence like photographs, diaries, rationing books and government leaflets, objects to find out what the Home Front was like.</p>

4.. Key Geographical Facts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UK is made up of 4 countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.</li> <li>Urban areas at risk in Blitz: ports (Bristol, Cardiff, Portsmouth), industrial areas (Birmingham, Coventry, Manchester), high populated areas (London).</li> <li>Rural areas that children were sent to: Cornwall, Devon, Yorkshire, Norfolk.</li> </ul>



London Blitz
From September 1940 until May 1941, Germany began air raids in which they bombed parts of Britain at night-time. This was called the <b>Blitz</b> . People slept in Anderson Shelters, Morrison Shelters and underground stations to stay safe from the bombs.

4 Key Dates	
20 <sup>th</sup> April 1889	Adolf Hitler was born
.1914 –1918	WW1
28 <sup>th</sup> June 1919	Treaty of Versailles was signed
1939 – 1945	WW2
1939	Evacuation began
1940 - 1941	The Blitz

