

World War 2 | Year 5 | Autumn Term

Timeline (1939-1945)		Leaders		Vocabulary
1	September 1, 1939: <i>Germany invades Poland</i>	Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (also referred to as <i>the Führer meaning leader</i>)	Allies : Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
2	September 3, 1939 :Britain and France declare war on <i>Germany (start of WW2)</i>			Evacuee: Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place (<i>normally from the cities to rural areas</i>)
3	January, 1940 : Rationing introduced across the UK			Black out: System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes
4	May - June, 1940: Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to <i>Germany. Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe.</i>	Winston Churchill	UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)	Rationing : The controlled distribution of scarce resources (<i>mainly food & clothing</i>)
5	July, 1940: <i>Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins)</i> <i>Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance</i>	Neville Chamberlain	UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (<i>infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war</i>)	Air raid shelter: A building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes Anderson Shelter: Made of corrugated iron. Usually at the end of the garden Morrison Shelter: Metal cage used inside the house. Could double up as a kitchen table.
6	December 7, 1941: The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbour. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies.	Franklin D. Roosevelt	US President, 1933 - 1945 (<i>took the US into the war following the Perl Harbour attacks</i>)	Trenches: A long, narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire or attack.
7	June 6, 1944 :D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the <i>Germans</i>			Axis: Countries which fought on the German side (including: Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia 1939-1941)
8	April 30, 1945 : Adolf Hitler dies	Harry S Truman	US President, 1945 - 1953 (<i>responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan</i>)	Nazi :Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933. Symbol = swastika
9	May 7, 1945: <i>Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day</i>			Blitz: Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol & Nottingham
10	August 1945: Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people			Holocaust: Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
11	September 2, 1945: Japan surrenders signalling the end of WW2	Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953	Fascism: Right wing political view associated with not allowing opposition and total control by a dictator.
12	July, 1954: Rationing ends in the UK			Blitzkrieg: Translated as 'lightning war'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe
				Luftwaffe: The German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)
				Enigma: A machine used by the Nazis to send coded messages