KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

HISTORY YEAR 6

What was the impact of World War 2 on the people of Britain?

MY LEARNING JOURNEY

1	2	3	4	5	6
Why did Britain go to war in 1939?	How did the Battle of Britain affect the RAF?	What do sources tell us about the Blitz?	What was evacuation like?	Did the war change women's roles?	Why did people migrate to Britain after the war?

Previously, I learnt to…

- Investigate lives using census evidence.
- Corroborate one source with another.
- Evaluate sources' strengths and limits.

In this unit, I am learning…

- ❑ Explain causes of Britain entering WW2.
- ❑ Sequence phases of the Battle of Britain.
- ❑ Make deductions from Blitz photographs.
- ❑ Evaluate sources' accuracy, reliability and usefulness.
- ❑ Compare children's evacuation experiences.
- ❑ Explain effects on women and African-Caribbean migrants.

Looking ahead: In KS3, I will learn…

- Explain causes and consequences of conflicts.
- Study the Holocaust and its significance.
- Evaluate evidence and historical interpretations.

VOCABULARY

Word	Meaning
Adolf Hitler	Germany's dictator and leader of the Nazi Party.
advancement	Progress or improvement.
alliance	An agreement between countries to work together.
appeasement	Giving in to demands to try to avoid conflict.
cause	A reason why something happens.
conflict	A serious disagreement or struggle, sometimes involving war.
cultural exchange	People sharing and learning from each other's cultures.
emigration	Leaving a country to live in another country.
evacuation	Moving people away from danger to safer places.
immigration	Coming into a country to live there.
migration	Moving from one place to another to live.
Nazi Party	Hitler's political party, which promoted racist and extreme ideas.
propaganda	Messages designed to influence beliefs and behaviour.
RAF	Royal Air Force: Britain's air force.
The Blitz	Major German bombing raids on British cities in 1940–41.
Windrush generation	Caribbean migrants who settled in Britain from 1948 to 1973.

World War 2 · Year 6

Why Britain entered the war

Resentment over the Treaty of Versailles (1919), Hitler's expansion and failed appeasement contributed to war. Germany invaded Poland on 1 September 1939. Britain and France declared war on 3 September.

Battle of Britain, July–October 1940

Germany's Luftwaffe tried to defeat the RAF before an invasion. Radar, organisation, ground crews and pilots from Britain and overseas helped the RAF defend Britain. Its pilots became known as "The Few".



The Blitz, 1940–41

German bombing hit cities and industry across Britain. Blackouts and shelters helped protect people. Photographs record a particular viewpoint and moment. Compare them with accounts and records to explain people's experiences.



Battle of Britain: four broad stages in sequence

1. Channel attacks	2. RAF under attack	3. London targeted	4. Later attacks
Shipping and ports	Airfields and air defences	Heavy raids on London	Smaller daylight raids; night bombing

Children's evacuation

From September 1939, children moved away from bombing risks. More evacuations followed in 1940 and 1944. Some felt safe and welcomed. Others felt lonely or unhappy. Compare accounts and ask when and why they were written.

Women's changing roles

Women worked in factories, farming, transport and military services. Paid women workers rose from about 5 million to over 7 million by 1943. Some gained independence, but many were expected to leave jobs after the war.

After the war: migration

Empire Windrush arrived in 1948. Caribbean migrants helped rebuild Britain, including through work in healthcare and transport. Music, food and traditions enriched British life. Many faced racism. Compare experiences and whose voices sources include.

6 June 1944: D-Day **8 May 1945: VE Day** **15 August 1945: VJ Day**