



Waterbeach Community Primary School

Curriculum Capture for Year 5 History: WW2

Theme: Farming

Timeline of Key Events	
1939: Sept	German troops invade Poland; 3 rd September Britain and France declare war on Germany; Evacuation first wave.
1939: Oct	Dig for Victory campaign launched
1940: Jan	Food rationing introduced
1940: May	Allied Forces are evacuated from Dunkirk
1940: July	The Battle of Britain begins; Evacuation second wave.
1940: Sept	The Blitz Begins; Evacuation third wave.
1941: June	Germany invades USSR
1943: May	Dambusters bombing raid on Germany
1944: June	D-Day Landings
1945: May	Germany Surrenders; VE Day
1945: Aug	Atomic bombs are dropped on Japan; VJ Day

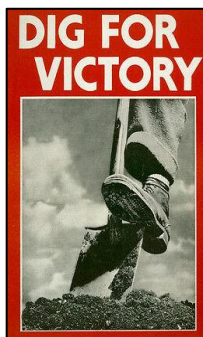
Vocabulary	
Allies	The group of nations fighting together against the Nazis: UK, France, Poland, later USSR, USA, China
Anderson Shelter	Air-raid shelters made from corrugated steel or iron that were designed to be dug into people's gardens
Axis	The group of nations fighting with the Nazis: Germany, Italy, Japan. Others joined later.
Holocaust	The name given to the mass killing of approximately 6 million Jewish people by the Nazis. Other specific groups of people were also murdered. This kind of mass killing is called genocide.
Nazi Party	A German political party with anti-Jewish and racist ideas, led by Adolph Hitler.
The War Effort	The work and actions carried out by civilians to support the military during a war. Also called the Home Front .

Key Knowledge	
<p>The Home Front</p> <p>The Home Front refers to the activities and efforts people made to support the war in their home countries. During WW2, the support and actions of the Home Front in Britain had a huge impact on the eventual success of the Allies and made everyone feeling they were doing their bit to help. People on the Home Front contributed to the war effort in many ways. These included: civil defence forces and volunteering for roles such as Air-raid wardens and first aid services; salvaging metal and other scrap materials to be made into new products; 'make do and mend' to save resources and materials for the troops; taking in and looking after evacuees;</p>	<p>Rationing and 'Dig for Victory'</p> <p>As Britain is an island, ships bringing goods from overseas could be targeted by German warships and bombers. It was therefore important to both conserve food and become as self-reliant as possible. Food rationing was introduced to ensure supplies lasted and were fairly distributed. People were only allowed a fixed amount of foods (and other items such as clothing) The 'Dig for Victory' campaign by the government encouraged everyone to grow as much of their own food as possible by turning any available garden or ground into vegetable plots. Some people also reared animals such as chickens and pigs (fed on scraps) so they had their own supply of eggs and meat.</p>
<p>Evacuation</p> <p>During WW2 over 3.5 million children (along with some of their teachers and other helpers) were sent from the cities to the countryside where it was thought it would be safer for them. All evacuees had to take their gas mask, ration book and identity card. When they reached their destination they were allocated to a host family to be looked after. Many children found it difficult to be away from their families but for many, it was their first experience of the countryside and enjoyed the fresh air and the (relative) abundance of food.</p>	<p>The role of the Land Girls</p> <p>With most of the population of working-age men away fighting, many of the jobs traditionally carried out by men, now had to be done by women. Farming and agriculture were very important industries for vital food supplies so lots of young women were recruited to the Women's Land Army to work on the farms. These young women were commonly called Land Girls and had a special uniform. Most already lived in the countryside but around a third came from cities it for many it was their first experience of physical work.</p>

Key People	
Neville Chamberlain	British Prime Minister from 1937-1940; Chamberlain was Prime Minister when Britain declared war on Germany.
Winston Churchill	British Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945, then again from 1951 to 1955; Churchill was Prime Minister during most of World War II. Churchill is famous for his speeches that inspired people to keep on fighting.
Adolf Hitler	German dictator during World War II, and leader of the Nazi political party



Members of the Women's Land Army were known as Land Girls



WW2 Dig for Victory Campaign poster

WW2 Evacuees

