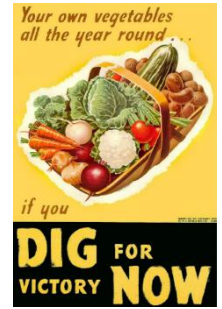




What was it like in Britain during World War Two?

Key Questions:

- When and why did World War Two begin? Which countries were involved?
- What did rationing mean for British people during WW2?
- Who were evacuees during WW2 and why?
- What was the Blitz and what effect did it have on Britain?
- Who was Anne Frank and what can we find out about her life?
- How did World War Two end and what did that mean for Britain and the rest of the world?



Key Vocabulary

Air raid The name given to the time when enemy aircraft dropped bombs on cities - people often found safety in air raid shelters.

Blitz Attacked by bombs dropped by enemy aircraft.

Evacuee A person (usually a child) sent to a place of safety.

Evacuate To send someone to a place of safety.

Conflict A serious disagreement or argument.

Rationing A limited amount of food you were able to buy - used to make sure everyone had a fair share.

Invasion When a foreign army enters a country by force.

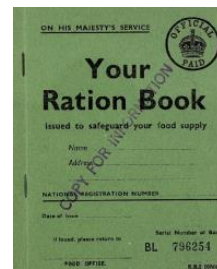
Treaty A written agreement to do a particular thing, used at the end of the war to create peace.

Persecute To treat someone cruelly or unfairly.

Allies People that are united and work together.

Kindertransport The name given to the mission which took 10,000 Jewish children to safety (mostly in the UK) ahead of World War II.

Nazi Party The name given to the National Socialist German Workers Party which came to power in Germany during 1933 led by Adolf Hitler.



Timeline

1933-1939	September 3 rd 1939	January 1940	September 7 th 1940	During 1945
Adolf Hitler is the leader of Germany. He begins to make changes to the way in which some groups of people are treated. On the 9th and 10th November, 1938 Jewish synagogues, businesses and homes were destroyed in an act of persecution known as Kristallnacht. Kindertransport brought children to safety in England.	World War Two began when the Prime Minister of Britain, Neville Chamberlain, declared war on Germany. This was because Hitler invaded Poland in an unprovoked attack. France and Britain agreed to work together to fight the German troops. They were allies.	Rationing was introduced to make sure that everyone got a fair share of the food available. Families were issued with an identity card and ration book which would be used to buy certain goods. Sugar, bacon, eggs, butter and meat were all rationed, and the Dig for Victory campaign was introduced to encourage people to grow their own vegetables.	The heavy and frequent bombing on London and other major cities began; this was known as The Blitz. Night after night (until May 1941), German bombers attacked cities, ports and industrial areas. Over one third of London was destroyed during this time. Blitz is the shortened form of the word Blitzkrieg, which means lightning war.	World War Two ended with the unconditional surrender of the Axis powers. On May 8th, Winston Churchill announced VE (Victory in Europe) Day and street parties were held to celebrate. It was 2nd September when Japan surrendered, and the war was finally over - sadly Anne Frank had died just six months earlier.



Anne Frank

