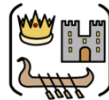


| Key vocabulary | |
|------------------|--|
| air raid | an attack in which bombs are dropped from aircraft |
| air raid shelter | a building or structure designed to protect people from bombs dropped during air raids |
| Allied forces | the countries, including Great Britain, fighting against Germany, Italy and Japan |
| civilians | a person not in the armed services |
| evacuation | moving people from a dangerous place to somewhere safe |
| front line | part of an army that is closest to the enemy |
| home front | the name given to people at home in Britain helping with the war |
| Luftwaffe | Germany's air force |



Year 4 Term 5

What happened during the Roman invasion of Britain?



Key figures:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| Adolf Hitler Leader of Nazi Germany | Neville Chamberlain British Prime Minister | Winston Churchill British Prime minister |

Skills - We are historians

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ask who, what, how where, why questions. | |
| 2. Sequence important dates on a timeline using a dated scale | |
| 3. Use a range of sources to find out about the past | |
| 4. Describe how a place changed during this time - industry, workforce, architecture | |

Key knowledge:

- World War II was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945 and resulted in 70 to 85 million fatalities. Britain declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939 after Hitler's invasion of Poland, joining the Second World War.
- Dunkirk**
 - In 1940, the Allied forces failed to prevent German forces from invading Belgium and were trapped by the German army.
 - Between May 26 and June 4th, 340,000 Allied troops were evacuated from the French seaport of Dunkirk to England. This was called Operation Dynamo.
 - In response, Hitler ordered the Luftwaffe to heavily bomb Dunkirk.
- The Battle of Britain** (10 July until 31 October 1940)
 - The Battle of Britain was a military campaign where the Royal Air Force and Royal Navy fought against large scale attacks by the Luftwaffe.
 - The Luftwaffe targeted ports, airfields and factories involved in aircraft production.
- The Blitz:**
 - The Luftwaffe's poor intelligence meant that their aircraft were not always able to locate their targets, so instead they started to attack large cities, such as London.
 - Bristol was heavily bombed due to the important harbour, shipyards and the Bristol Aeroplane Company in Filton.
 - Air raid shelters were constructed in Britain to protect civilians from the bombing but there was still extensive damage and many civilian casualties.
- After Hitler changed his strategy and began bombing cities, it gave Britain time to repair and produce more weapons. Overall, the Blitz was a loss for the Germans.

