

Year 6 - World War II

Start – 1939

Finish – 1945

Why did WWII begin?

The Second World War was started by Germany in an unprovoked attack on Poland. Britain and France declared war on Germany after Hitler had refused to abort his invasion of Poland. The Prime Minister at the time, Neville Chamberlain, announced to the people of Great Britain that they were at war.

Allies vs Axis

Allied Powers

- Great Britain and the British Empire
- France (until 1940-44 when they were under German control)
- USA (after December 1941)
- Soviet Union/Russia (after June 1941)
- China

Many other countries also joined the Allies including: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Estonia and Greece.

Axis Powers

- Germany
- Japan
- Italy
- Slovakia (Nov. 1940)
- Hungary (Nov. 1940)
- Romania (Nov. 1940)
- Bulgaria (March 1941)

Prime Minister Winston Churchill



President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Premier Joseph Stalin



Fuhrer Adolf Hitler

Duce Benito Mussolini

World War II – Key dates and events

Leading up to the War

1933
January 30th - Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany. His Nazi Party, or the Third Reich, takes power and Hitler is essentially the dictator of Germany.

1936
October 25th - Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy form the Rome-Berlin Axis treaty.
November 7th - Japan invades China.

1937
July 7th - Japan invades China.

1938
March 12th - Hitler annexes the country of Austria into Germany. This is also called the Anschluss.



Map of pre-war Europe (1939).



World War II – Key dates and events

World War II

1939

September 1st - Germany invades [Poland](#). World War II begins.

September 3rd - France and Great Britain declare war on Germany.

1940

April 9th - June 9th - Germany invades and takes control of Denmark and Norway.

May 10th - June 22nd - Germany uses quick strikes called blitzkrieg, meaning lightning war, to take over much of western Europe including the Netherlands, Belgium, and northern France.

May 30th - Winston Churchill becomes leader of the British government.

June 10th - Italy enters the war as a member of the Axis powers.

July 10th - Germany launches an air attack on Great Britain. These attacks last until the end of October and are known as the Battle of Britain.

September 22nd - Germany, Italy, and Japan sign the Tripartite Pact creating the Axis Alliance.

1941

June 22nd - Germany and the Axis Powers attack Russia with a huge force of over four million troops.

December 7th - The Japanese attack the US Navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day the US enters World War II on the side of the Allies.

1942

June 4th - The US Navy defeats the Japanese navy at the Battle of Midway.

July 10th - The Allies invade and take the island of Sicily.

1943

September 3 - Italy surrenders to the Allies, however Germany helps Mussolini to escape and set up a government in Northern Italy.

1944

June 6th - D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans.

August 25th - Paris is liberated from German control.

December 16th - The Germans launch a large attack in the Battle of the Bulge. They lose to the Allies sealing the fate of the German army.

1945

February 19th - US Marines invade the island of Iwo Jima. After a fierce battle they capture the island.

April 12th - US President Franklin Roosevelt dies. He is succeeded by President Harry Truman.

April 30th - Adolf Hitler commits suicide as he knows Germany has lost the war.

May 7th - Germany surrenders to the Allies.

August 6th - The United States drops the Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. The city is devastated.

August 9th - Another atomic bomb is dropped on Nagasaki, Japan.

September 2nd - Japan surrenders to US General Douglas MacArthur and the Allies.

Year 6 Science Knowledge Organiser

Biology - Living Things and Their Habitats

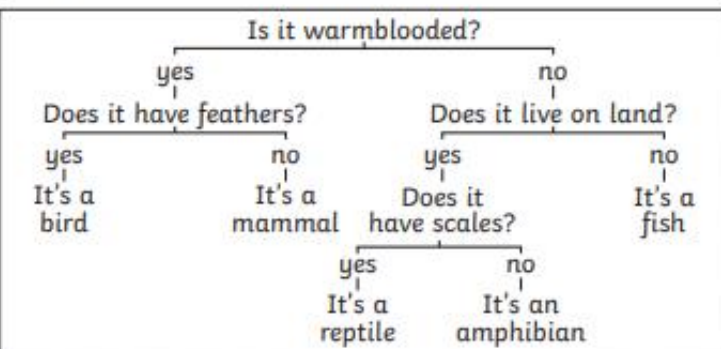
What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into **carnivores**, **herbivores** and **omnivores**. They can also be grouped into **vertebrates** and **invertebrates**.
- **Organisms** can be **classified** and we can use a **classification key** to identify them.
- Examples of **habitats** (including **microhabitats**) and the **organisms** that can be found there.
- Living things depend on each other to survive.
- How **environments** are changing.
- The relationships between **predators** and **prey**.
- **Food chains** demonstrate the direction in which **energy** travels.
- How **organisms** have **adapted** and **evolved** over time.

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| characteristics | Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others. |
| classify | To sort things into different groups. |
| taxonomist | A scientist who classifies different living things into categories. |
| key | A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of living things. A key is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions. |

Scientists, called Taxonomists, sort and group living things according to their similarities and differences.



Classification

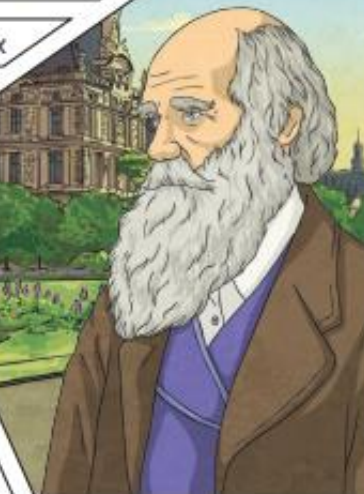
In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for **classifying** all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today: The Linnaeus System.



Living things can be **classified** by these eight levels. The number of living things in each level gets smaller until the one animal is left in its species level. This is how a dog would be classified.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Domain: Eukarya | jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, daisy, rabbit, fox |
| Kingdom: Animals | jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, rabbit, fox |
| Phylum: Chordata | jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, rabbit, fox |
| Class: Mammals | jackal, cat, dog, rabbit, fox |
| Order: Carnivore | jackal, cat, dog, fox |
| Family: Canidae | jackal, dog, fox |
| Genus: Canis | jackal, dog |
| Species: Lupus | dog |

Each group allows scientists to observe and understand the **characteristics** of living things more clearly. They group similar things together then split the groups again and again based on their differences.



| Key Vocabulary | |
|----------------------|---|
| bacteria | A single-celled microorganism . |
| microorganism | An organism that can only be seen using a microscope , e.g. bacteria , mould and yeast. |
| microscope | A piece of equipment that is used to view very tiny (microscopic) things by magnifying their appearance. |
| species | A group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring. |

| Helpful Microbes | Harmful Microbes |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Bacteria – cheese | Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning |
| Yeast – wine | Virus – chicken pox and flu are examples of viral diseases |
| Bacteria – yoghurt | Fungi – athlete's foot |
| Yeast – bread dough | Bacteria – plaque |
| Penicillium fungi - antibiotics | Fungi - mould |

Microorganisms

Microorganisms are viruses, **bacteria**, moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also **microorganisms**.

Microorganisms are very tiny living things that can only be seen using a **microscope**. They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air, in water and on objects around us.

