

Sycamore Class Knowledge Organiser Spring 1: Night at the Museum

Vocabulary Dozen

Allies: Countries which fought on the British side (Including USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))

Evacuee: Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place.

Blackout: System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes.

Rationing: The controlled distribution of scarce resources (mainly food and clothing)

Air raid shelter: A building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes.

Axis: Countries which fought on the German side (including Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia (1939-1941))

Nazi: Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933.

Blitz: Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London.












Fascism: Most of the country's power is held by one ruler.

Holocaust: The Holocaust was a period in history at the time of World War Two when millions of Jews were killed because of who they were

Settlement: A place where people could live. It could be a village, town or city.

Migration: Migration is the movement of people from locality or country to another. Migration may be temporary or permanent.

Major Events

Event	Image	Description	Date/s	Fact
WWII Begins		On 1 st September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Britain and France (Poland's allies) gave notice for the Germans to withdraw. When they did not, Britain and France declared war on 3 rd September.	1 st -3 rd September 1939	Hitler claimed to attack Poland to give the German people 'Lebensraum' - living space
Evacuation of Children		People expected cities to be bombed, as enemy planes tried to hit targets. This put city children in danger, and so they were evacuated to the countryside.	September 1939 onwards	About 800,000 children left their homes throughout the war.
The Holocaust		The Holocaust was a genocide committed by Germany before and during WWII. It involved the murder of 6 million Jews, and millions of others. Many perished in concentration camps.	1933-1945	During the Holocaust, about two thirds of the Jews in Europe were killed.
Evacuation of Dunkirk		Large numbers of British, French, and Belgian troops were surrounded by German soldiers and seemed set to perish. Remarkably, 338,226 were saved by a fleet of 800 boats.	26 th May - 4 th June 1940	Mary was the first queen to rule England in her own right.
Battle of Britain		In the Battle of Britain, the Royal Air Force (RAF) successfully defended UK against attacks by Nazi Germany's air force: Luftwaffe.	10 th July - 31 st October 1940	This was seen by many as Germany's first major defeat in the war.
Attack on Pearl Harbor		This was a surprise military attack by Japan on the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor. It led to the US joining the Allies in the war.	7 th December 1941	100 aircraft were destroyed and 2,403 Americans were killed.
D-Day Landings		The Normandy Landings, also known as D-Day, were a series of landing operations by the Allies to claim back Europe. It was the largest seaborne invasion in history.	6 th June 1944	Between 14,000 and 19,000 men died in the D-Day landings.
Hitler's Suicide		With the Germans facing defeat, Hitler married his long-time love Eva Braun on 29 th April. The next day, they committed suicide.	30 th April 1945	There is debate as to how they killed themselves.
Germany Surrenders		Germany officially surrendered to the Allies, bringing to an end the European fighting in World War II.	7 th May 1945	VE (Victory in Europe) Day is still celebrated on 8 th May.
America drops the atomic bombs		Japan refused to surrender. The US considered an invasion, but have lost around 500,000 men. Instead, they dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima (6 th Aug) and Nagasaki (9 th Aug).	6 th -9 th August 1945	It is thought that 135,000 people died in Hiroshima and 70,000 in Nagasaki.
WWII Ends		The surrender of Japan was announced on August 15 th 1945 and formally signed on 2 nd September 1945. Allied civilians and military alike celebrated the end of World War II.	2 nd September 1945	Some rogue Japanese soldiers and pilots refused to surrender even into the 1970s!

Talking points to discuss at home:

Who led the war? Why did the war begin? What were the main events of WWII? What was life like in Britain during WWII?

How far would you go to protect your way of life?

Should we always believe what we are told in the media?

Would you have gone to war?

Key People

Sir Winston Churchill - (1874-1965) was a British politician who served as the Prime Minister between 1940 and 1945 (most of World War II) and again from 1951 to 1955.



He took over in May 1940, after a disastrous start to the war in which Nazi Germany had conquered much of Europe. He did his best to rally the nation in defiance of Adolf Hitler, possessed excellent military knowledge and forged crucial alliances with both the USA and Russia.

Franklin Roosevelt - (1882-1945) was the 32nd President of the United States, from 1933-1945. Whilst the USA remained officially neutral at the start of the war, Roosevelt offered diplomatic and financial support to the UK, Russia and China. After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on 7th December 1941, he declared war on the Axis powers. The US helped the Allies to win the war - He died months before it ended.



Joseph Stalin - (1878-1953) was the Communist leader/ dictator of the USSR during WWII. He had signed a non-aggression pact with Germany in August 1939, but in June 1941, Hitler broke it and the Germans invaded. Although initially suffering heavy losses, the USSR's key victories in pushing the Germans back signalled a shift in the war in favour of the Allies.



Adolf Hitler - (1889-1945) was a German politician who was the leader of the Nazi party, Chancellor of Germany from 1933-1945, and the Führer of Germany from 1934-1945. Hitler's Germany invaded Poland in September 1939 to start the war, and it was he who initiated the Holocaust. He is therefore significantly responsible for the deaths of millions. He committed suicide on 30th April 1945, when it was clear the war was lost.











Benito Mussolini - (1883-1945) the leader of Italy's National Fascist Party. He was Prime Minister from 1922-1945 - from 1925 onwards this was not democratically as he established a dictatorship. Italy entered the war on the side of Germany in 1940, but suffered some disastrous losses. In 1943, Mussolini was dismissed as leader and arrested, but was rescued by Hitler's paratroopers. He was later caught and executed in 1945.

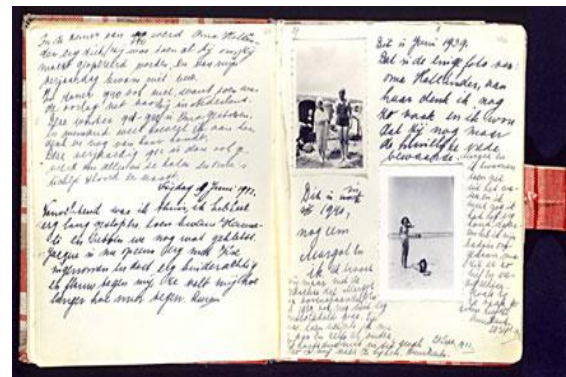


Anne Frank - (1929-1945) was a German-born diarist. As a young Jewish girl, her family were forced into hiding, fleeing Germany for a secret attic in Amsterdam. She wrote a diary of her time there. After years in hiding, her family was betrayed and arrested, and Anne died of Typhus in Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Her diary became famous after her death.

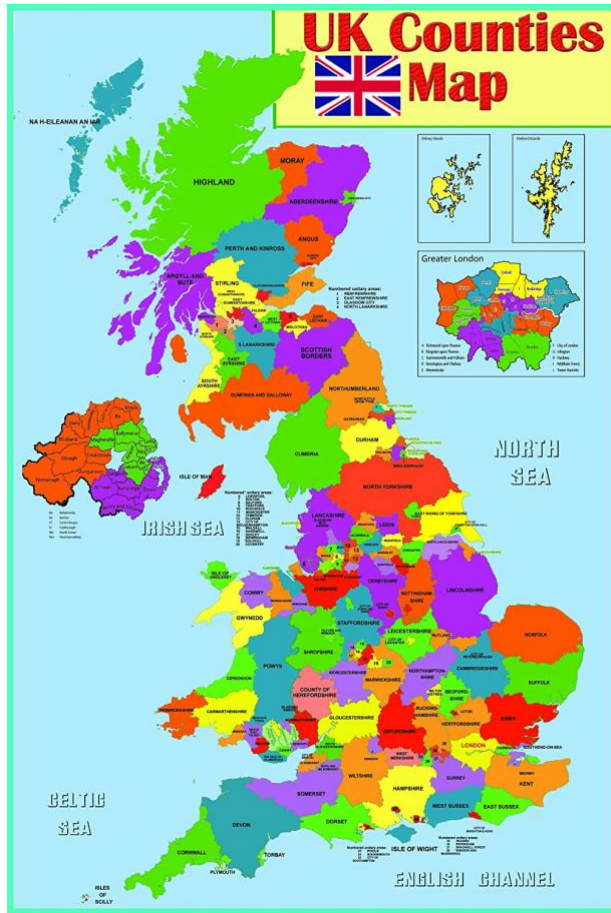


Main Participating Countries

ALLIED POWERS			AXIS POWERS		
Country	Date Joined	Flag	Country	Date Joined	Flag
FRANCE	3 rd Sep, 1939		GERMANY	1 st Sep, 1939	
UK	3 rd Sep, 1939		ITALY	11 th Jun, 1940	
SOVIET UNION	22 nd Jun, 1941		BULGARIA	1 st Mar, 1941	
USA	8 th Dec, 1941		JAPAN	7 th Dec, 1941	



(See left, Anne Frank's diary). On July 6th 1942, Anne and her family had to go into hiding, for fear that they might be sent to a concentration camp by the Germans. For over 2 years, Anne wrote about her life and those of seven other people in hiding with her, including her parents and her sister. She also wrote about the war, and what her hopes were for the future.



We are going to be looking at local Geography this half term, comparing the landscape and settlements of Norfolk and London. We will be locating the counties of the UK and then looking more in depth at the impact World War 2 had on the settlement of London. You will find some settlement key words below.

London lost many of houses, industries and buildings from bombings in the war. These took many years to rebuild. The population density of London also decreased due to casualties of the war and people migrating as a result of evacuation.

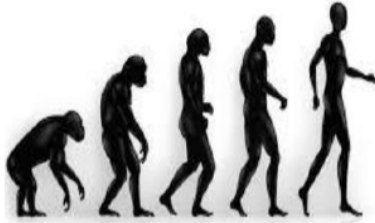
1. Key Terms

Settlement	A place where people live. It could be a village, town or city.
Rural area	An area that is mainly countryside. It may have small villages and towns.
Urban area	A built-up area such as towns and cities.
Urbanisation	The increase in the % of people living in urban areas as a people move from rural areas.
Megacity	A city with over 10 million people.
Population Density	The average number of people living in an area. It is usually measured in km ²
Push factors	The factors that will 'push' people out from living in a place.
Pull Factors	The factors that will 'pull' people into living in a place.



We will also be looking at evolution and inheritance as part of our Night at the Museum topic. Below you will find some key vocabulary and information to support our learning in this topic.

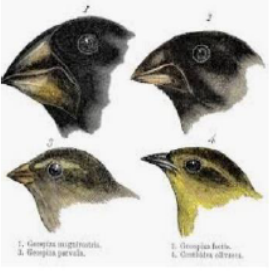
Overview



- Evolution is a change over time. It occurs when there is competition to survive (natural selection).
- Characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring. This is called inheritance.
- Offspring are not identical to their parents. Some characteristics are inherited, but some are new in the offspring – these are called mutations.
- Fossils are remains of living things, and provide evidence about living things from the past.
- Animals and plants are suited to their environments, and adaptation leads to advantageous changes.

Evidence for Evolution

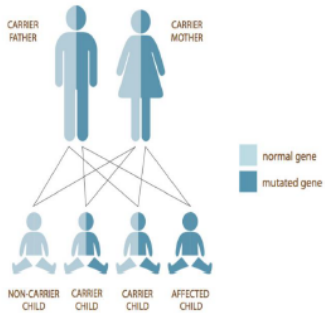
Fossils are the remains of living things, found in sedimentary rocks.



- When paleontologists compare animals in fossils to animals today, they can see similarities and differences between them.
- e.g. Fossils show that giraffes necks did not used to be as long. They have developed over time to reach high branches.
- Living things also provide evidence of natural selection and evolution.
- e.g. On the Galapagos Islands, Charles Darwin found differences between finches from island to island. They had adapted for the different foods that they eat.

Inheritance and Mutation

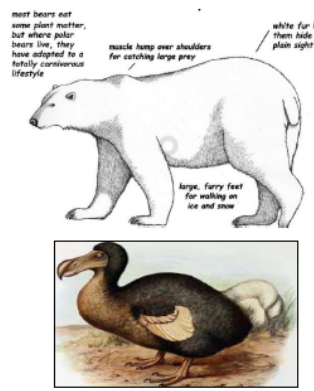
Evolution is the name given for changes to a species over time.



- Living things produce offspring of the same kind.
- Some of a parent's characteristics are passed down to the offspring – this is called inheritance.
- This is why we often share similar features with our parents, and some conditions are shared (see image).
- Inheritance is genetic, not environmental. E.g. If two blonde-haired parents dye their hair black, this does not mean they will have a black-haired child.
- Some features are new to the offspring. These are called mutations. This is why we are not exact copies of our parents.
- These changes in offspring over time allow evolution to take place.

Adaptation

Evolution & natural selection have enabled living things to adapt to their environments.



- Sometimes, changes that offspring have from their parents are advantageous – they allow the offspring to cope better in their environment.
- However, often the changes are not advantageous (called maladaptations). When this is the case, the offspring will find it more difficult to thrive.
- Natural selection can ensure that, over time, the advantageous characteristics survive in the species.
- For example, many polar animals have adapted to possess layers of blubber and/or fur (for warmth) and white outer coats (for camouflage).
- The dodo, with no predators on its island, had adapted in a number of ways that made it unable to survive when humans arrived (maladaptations).