

# How did WWII change Britain?

## What we need to know:

- 👂 The causes of the outbreak of war.
- 👂 Technological advancements since WWI
- 👂 Life during WWII for civilians and soldiers
- 👂 Evacuation and its impact on the Britain
- 👂 Why rationing was enforced
- 👂 Women's roles in the war
- 👂 Life after the war

## Timeline: 1939 - 1954

1/9/39	Germany invades Poland
3/9/39	UK and France declare war on Germany (start of WWII)
8/1/40	Rationing is introduced in the UK.
7/9/40	The Germans launched an air attack called The Blitz
7/12/41	Japanese attack US navy in Pearl Harbour. US joins forces with the UK and France as a result.
6/6/44	D-Day and Normandy landings. Allied forces push back the Germans.
30/4/45	Adolf Hitler commits suicide.
7/5/45	Germany surrenders and VE Day occurs the following day.
6/8/45	Atomic bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the US, killing 226,000 people.
4/7/54	Rationing in the UK ended.

## What is close to where we live?

- 👂 Stibbington – an immersive day in the life of an evacuee.
- 👂 Eastfield cemetery – a visit to see the graves of soldiers who lost their lives during WW2.
- 👂 The WW2 Memorial along Eastfield road.

## Key Vocabulary

Axis	Countries which fought on the German side (Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia).
Allies	Countries that fought alongside Britain (USA and France).
Evacuation	The organized movement of children and vulnerable people out of towns and cities to safe zones.
Nazi	A member of the German political party that came to power in 1933.
Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce items such as food and clothing.
Holocaust	The mass killing of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.
Blitz	A series of bombing raids on the UK.

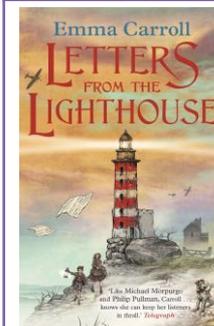
## Leaders: Neville Chamberlain, Winston Churchill and Adolf Hitler



## Map of Europe in 1939



## Our class book: Letters From The Lighthouse



We learn a lot about the life of British civilians and evacuees through the eyes of 12 year old Olive and her experience being evacuated to a Devon village.

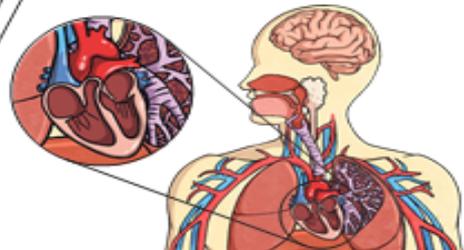
# Year 6

# Animals including humans

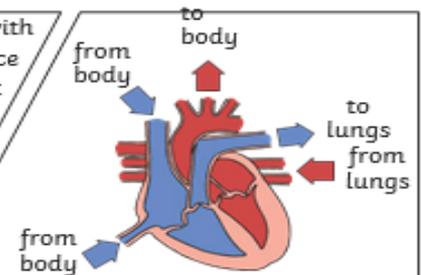
Key Vocabulary	
circulatory system	A system which includes the heart, veins, arteries and blood transporting substances around the body.
heart	An organ which constantly pumps blood around the <b>circulatory system</b> .
blood vessels	The tube-like structures that carry blood through the tissues and organs. Veins, arteries and capillaries are the three types of blood vessels.
oxygenated blood	<b>Oxygenated blood</b> has more oxygen. It is pumped from the <b>heart</b> to the rest of the body.
deoxygenated blood	<b>Deoxygenated blood</b> is blood where most of the oxygen has already been transferred to the rest of the body.

The **heart** pumps blood to the lungs to get oxygen.

It then pumps this **oxygenated blood** around the body.



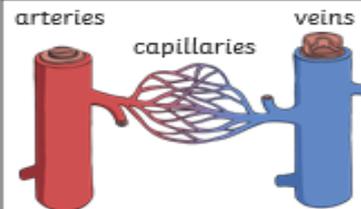
Mammals have **hearts** with four chambers. Notice that how the blood that has come from the body is **deoxygenated**, and the blood that has come from the lungs **is oxygenated** again. The blood isn't actually red and blue: we just show it like that on a diagram.



**deoxygenated blood** → ← **oxygenated blood**

Capillaries are the smallest **blood vessels** in the body and it is here that the exchange of water, nutrients, oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place.

Arteries carry **oxygenated blood** away from the **heart**.



Veins carry **deoxygenated blood** toward the **heart**.

If you linked up all of the body's blood vessels, including arteries, capillaries, and veins, they would measure over 60,000 miles.