

# Year 9 EBacc Knowledge Booklet

## Terms 2 and 3 World War Two and the Holocaust

**Name:**

**Class:**



## **Enquiry Question:**

# **What were the major events of World War Two?**

**Big questions that will help you answer this enquiry question:**

- 1) What was Blitzkrieg and how successful was it?
- 2) Was Dunkirk a success or failure for Britain?
- 3) Was the Battle of Britain a turning point?
- 4) What was the impact of the Blitz on Coventry?
- 5) Was the Battle of the Atlantic a turning point?
- 6) What was Operation Barbarossa and why did it fail?
- 7) Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor?
- 8) How and why was D-Day successful for the Allies?
- 9) What role did Northampton play in the Second World War?
- 10) How did the war end and what were the challenges facing Europe after VE Day?
- 11) To what extent was America justified in dropping the atomic bomb?

The Second World War was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945. The vast majority of the world's countries eventually formed two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis. A state of total war emerged, directly involving more than 100 million people from more than 30 countries. World War II was the deadliest conflict in human history, marked by 70-85 million fatalities, mostly in the Soviet Union and China.

# Enquiry Question:

## What was the Holocaust and why did it happen?

**Big questions that will help you answer this enquiry question:**

- 1) What is the history of anti-Semitism?
- 2) How did Hitler take away Jewish people's freedoms?
- 3) Who was responsible for Kristallnacht?
- 4) What was life like for Jews living in the Warsaw Ghetto between 1939 and 1945?
- 5) What was life like in the concentration camps?
- 6) How does *Schindler's List* portray the treatment of Jews in the camps?
- 7) What can *Schindler's List* teach us about the Holocaust?
- 8) What happened in Cambodia in the 1970s?
- 9) What happened in Rwanda in 1994?

Tens of millions of people also died during the conflict due to genocides, including the Holocaust. Between 1941 and 1945, across German-occupied Europe, Nazi Germany and its collaborators systematically murdered some six million Jews, around two-thirds of Europe's Jewish population. Other groups such as ethnic Poles, Soviet civilians, the Roma, the handicapped, and homosexuals were also targeted.

Many were desperate for this kind of atrocity to never be repeated, but this would not be the case.

## Term 2

### Homework for weeks 1 & 2: WWII Definitions

**Instructions:** Learn the definitions on page 5 of the Knowledge Organiser for a test in class.

**Date of test:**

### Homework for weeks 3 & 4: WWII Timeline

**Instructions:** Learn the points on the timeline on page 6 of the Knowledge Organiser for a test in class.

**Date of test:**

### Homework for weeks 5 & 6: WWII Revision

**Instructions:** Revise for the knowledge test on the World War Two content we have covered so far.

**Date of test:**

### Term 3

#### Homework for weeks 1 & 2: Holocaust Timeline

**Instructions:** Learn the timeline on page 7 of the Knowledge Organiser for a test in class.

**Date of test:**

#### Homework for weeks 3 & 4: Holocaust and Genocide Key Individuals

**Instructions:** Learn the facts about the key individuals on page 8 of the Knowledge Organiser for a test in class.

**Date of test:**

#### Homework for weeks 5 & 6: Revision

**Instructions:** Revise for the knowledge test on the World War Two content we have covered so far.

**Date of test:**

## Term 2

### Homework for weeks 1 & 2: Definitions

**Blitz** The name given to the bombing of the British cities by the German air force from 7 September 1940 to May 1941.

**Blitzkrieg** The German for “lightning war”. A swift, sudden military attack using bomber aircraft to support fast moving tanks and motor vehicles.

**British Expeditionary Force** British forces which fought against the Germans in France in 1940.

**Phoney War** The period of comparative inaction at the beginning of the Second World War between the German invasions of Poland (September 1939) and of Norway (April 1940).

**Maginot Line** A line of concrete fortifications, obstacles and weapon installations built by France in the 1930s to deter invasion by Germany.

**Messerschmitt** Type of German aircraft used during World War II.

**Operation Sealion** Codename for the Nazi Germany invasion of the United Kingdom.

**Operation Dynamo** Codename for the rescue operation implemented by the Royal Navy to bring soldiers back from Dunkirk.

**Phoney War** The period of comparative inaction at the beginning of the Second World War between the German invasions of Poland (September 1939) and of Norway (April 1940).

**Spitfire** British fighter plane.

**Tommies** Slang for a soldier in the British Army.

## Term 2

### Homework for weeks 3 & 4: Timeline

**1 September  
1939**

Germany invades Poland, leading to declarations of war.

**8 April 1940**

Germany invades Norway, ending the period of the 'Phoney War'.

**10 May 1940**

Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister.

**14 June 1940**

Paris falls to the Nazis. France capitulates 11 days later.

**22 June 1941**

Nazi Germany and its Axis partners invade the Soviet Union.

**7 December  
1941**

Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, starting war with the US.

**4 June 1944**

Allied troops liberate Rome.

**6 June 1944**

British, US, and Canadian troops successfully land on Normandy beaches of France, opening a "Second Front" against the Germans.

**20 August 1944**

Allied troops reach Paris.

**30 April 1945**

Hitler commits suicide.

## Term 3 Homework Weeks 1 & 2 - Holocaust Timeline

- 1**     **1933**     Hitler becomes the Chancellor of Germany with unlimited control over the country.
- 2**     **1933**     The Nazis boycott Jewish businesses. Members of the Nazi SA and SS stand in front of Jewish businesses and encourage people not to shop there. The word 'Jude' (Jew) is painted on the window of Jewish shops.
- 3**     **1933**     Jewish children are no longer allowed to play with German children.
- 4**     **1935**     The Nuremburg Laws. Laws are passed which take away Jewish rights: Jews are no longer German citizens, they cannot vote, Jews cannot marry non-Jews, and sex with Germans is banned.
- 5**     **1936**     Jews have to hand over all their radios and bicycles.
- 6**     **1936**     Jews banned from all professional jobs (lawyers, doctors, dentists).
- 7**     **1938**     Kristallnacht (The Night of Broken Glass). A night of extreme violence towards Jews where 100 Jews are murdered. 10,000 are sent to concentration camps and Jewish homes and synagogues are burnt down.
- 8**     **1938**     Jews are banned from schools, cinemas and public places.
- 9**     **1939**     Jews are forced to close down and sell their businesses. They can also be evicted (kicked out) of their homes at any time.
- 10**   **1939**     The Second World War begins.



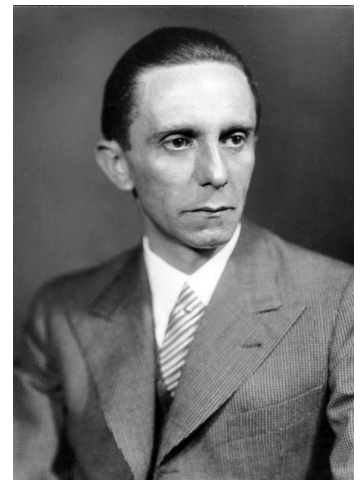


### **Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)**

- Born in Branau, Austria, before moving to Munich in 1914, later fighting in the German Army in World War.
- Attempted a coup in 1923 and was imprisoned.
- Appointed Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.
- Oversaw the systemic murder of over 6 million Jewish people, prisoners of war, 'Slavs', Roma, homosexuals, and other groups deemed 'undesirable'.

### **Joseph Goebbels (1897-1945)**

- Did not serve in the First World War but joined the Nazi Party in the early 1920s.
- Named Propaganda Minister by Hitler upon his chancellorship in 1933.
- The guiding force in the burning of "un-German" books in a public ceremony in Berlin.
- The day after Hitler committed suicide, Goebbels and his wife, Magda, fatally poisoned their six children, and then took their own lives.



### **Oskar Schindler (1908-1974)**

- Born in Moravia, at that time a province of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, but was considered an ethnic German.
- In February 1939, Schindler joined the Nazi Party.
- Moved to Krakow in October 1939 and started to employ Jewish workers and help the inmates at Plaszow concentration camp through bribes.
- Persuaded the SS to allow him to relocate his plant to Brunnlitz in Moravia as an armaments factory and drew up his 'list' to save 1200 Jewish prisoners.

### **Pol Pot (1925-1998)**

- Born in a village about 100 miles north of Phnom Penh.
- Launched a national uprising in 1968 but it was not until 1975 until his faction, the Khmer Rouge, entered the capital city to win the civil war.
- During the Khmer Rouge reign, an estimated 1.5-2 million Cambodians died of starvation, execution, disease or overwork.
- In 1997, a Khmer Rouge splinter group captured Pol Pot and placed him under arrest, and he died in his sleep on 15 April 1998.



## Key Terms

<b>Allied Powers</b>	USA, USSR, Britain and others fighting Germany during World War Two.
<b>Anti-Semitism</b>	Prejudice or discrimination against Jewish people.
<b>Atomic bomb</b>	Powerful weapon that utilised nuclear power which could destroy cities and used by the USA against Japan in 1945.
<b>Axis Powers</b>	Alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan in World War Two.
<b>Barbarossa</b>	Codename for the German invasion of the USSR in 1941.
<b>Battle of Britain</b>	Campaign in 1940 to prevent German invasion of Britain that involved the RAF, Royal Navy and Army.
<b>Blitz</b>	The name given to the bombing of British cities by the German air force from 7 September 1940 to May 1941.
<b>Blitzkrieg</b>	The German for "lightning war". A swift, sudden military attack using bomber aircraft to support fast moving tanks and motor vehicles.
<b>Communism</b>	Belief in a society that exists without different social classes and in which everyone is equal and all property is owned by the people.
<b>Concentration camp</b>	A prison camp where Jews and others were held in captivity and worked to death.
<b>Conscription</b>	Making people join the armed forces or do war work.
<b>Convoy</b>	A ship, fleet, or group of vehicles accompanied by a protecting escort.
<b>D-Day</b>	Allied invasion of German held France in June 1944.
<b>Death camp</b>	Also can an extermination camp, where Jews and others were systematically killed, usually by poison gas.
<b>Dunkirk</b>	Seaport in Northern France and site of the evacuation of British forces from 29 May – 4 June 1940.
<b>Dynamo</b>	Codename for the evacuation of British and French forces from Dunkirk in 1940.
<b>Evacuate</b>	To evacuate a place is to clear people out of it.
<b>Genocide</b>	The deliberate destruction of a racial, religious, political, or ethnic group.
<b>Ghetto</b>	A poor section of a city that is inhabited by people mainly of the same race, religion, or social background, often because of discrimination.
<b>Labour camp</b>	A camp using slave labour, mostly Jews and prisoners of war, to produce materials for the German war effort.
<b>Luftwaffe</b>	German Air Force.
<b>Messerschmitt</b>	Type of German aircraft.
<b>Mulberry harbour</b>	An artificial floating harbour built to supply the D-Day landing forces in 1944.
<b>Pearl Harbor</b>	Main US naval base, attacked by Japanese forces in December 1941.
<b>PLUTO</b>	(Pipe-lines under the Ocean) was the plan to build undersea oil pipelines between Britain and France to keep Allied forces supplied with fuel after the D-Day landings in 1944.
<b>Pogrom</b>	An organised massacre of a group of a people within a society.
<b>Prejudice</b>	A hostile point of view that is not based on fact.
<b>Propaganda</b>	False or misleading information given out to spread a certain point of view.
<b>Radar</b>	Short for Radio Detection And Ranging, a way of detecting objects a long way away in the dark or fog by bouncing radio waves off them and picking up a picture of their shape.
<b>Rationing</b>	Restricting how much of something people can have.
<b>Red Army</b>	Army of the Soviet Union.
<b>Sealion</b>	Codename for the planned invasion of Britain by German forces in 1940-41.
<b>USSR</b>	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or the Soviet Union, which existed from 1922-91; commonly known as Russia.
<b>VE Day</b>	Day marking Victory in Europe and the surrender of Germany on 8 May 1945.
<b>VJ Day</b>	Victory in Japan day which marked the surrender of Japan in 15 August 1945 following the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atomic bombs.

## Wider Reading

### The Second World War

- The Second World War by Antony Beevor
- The Blitz: The British Under Attack by Juliet Gardiner
- The Battle of Britain by James Holland
- Goodnight Mister Tom by Michelle Magorian
- The Tattooist of Auschwitz by Heather Morris
- World War Two: A Short History by Norman Stone

### The Holocaust and Genocide

- Final Solution: The Fate of the Jews, 1933-1949 by David Cesarani
- Voices from S-21: Terror and History in Pol Pot's Secret Prison by David Chandler
- The Holocaust: The Human Tragedy by Martin Gilbert
- The Rwanda Crisis: History of a Genocide by Gerard Prunier
- The Holocaust: A New History by Laurence Rees
- Forgotten Voices of the Holocaust: A new history in the words of the men and women who survived by Lyn Smith

