

# Conflict and Resolution

World War II: A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.

3rd September 1939 - 2nd September 1945

reparations

The action of making amends for a wrong one has done, by providing payment or other assistance.

dictator

A ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force.

economy

A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry.

annexed

Add (territory) to one's own territory by appropriation.

Phoney War

The period of inaction at the beginning of the WWII between the German invasions of Poland and Norway.

Allies

Countries who allied in opposition to the Axis powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan).

Axis

Axis powers, coalition headed by Germany, Italy, and Japan that opposed the Allied powers.

evacuation

The process of moving people away from an area where they are in danger to a safer area.

rationing

The system of limiting the amount of food, water or other substances when there is not enough of them.

Luftwaffe

The German Air Force.

Anti-Semitism

Hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people.

Holocaust

Destruction or slaughter on a mass scale.

propaganda

Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Term

Spring

Year

6



## Historical Context



### Key Countries and People

Allies



Great Britain  
USA  
Russia  
France

Axis



Germany  
Japan  
Italy

**Neville Chamberlain**

UK Prime Minister (1937-1940)

**Winston Churchill**

UK Prime Minister (1940-1945 and again from 1951-55)

**Franklin D. Roosevelt**

US President, 1933-45

**Joseph Stalin**

General Secretary of the Communist Party in Russia and Leader of the USSR, 1929-53.

**Adolf Hitler**

Leader of the Nazi Party and German Chancellor, 1933-45.

**Benito Mussolini**

Italian Prime Minister, 1922-43.

**Hideki Tojo**

Prime Minister of Japan, 1941-44.

### Key Events

