

How can you help your child use the Knowledge Organisers at home?



Below is an example of a Knowledge Organiser. The knowledge organiser contains all the age-appropriate information from a topic. Our KO's are designed to encourage parents and children to engage in their learning and the wider world around them.

Questioning
Ask your child the key questions on the organiser. Talk and share the key information.

Dictionary Corner
Can your child remember the definition of a few key words?

FPS HISTORY
Knowledge Organiser

Year 5/6 Childhood during the Second World War

History Detectives:
How did Hitler become leader?

Key Question: Who were the main participating countries?
Key Learning: Allies = friends Axis = enemies

ALLIED POWERS			AXIS POWERS		
Country	Date Joined	Death Toll	Country	Date Joined	Death Toll
	3 rd Sep, 1939	600,000 14% of population in 1939		1 st Sep, 1939	approx. 2,200,000 63% of population in 1939
	3 rd Sep, 1939	450,000 9.4% of population in 1939		10 th Jun, 1940	approx. 500,000 14% of population in 1939
	22 nd Jun, 1941	approx. 24,000,000 52% of population in 1939		22 nd Jun, 1941	464,000 5.0% of population in 1939
	8 th Dec, 1941	419,400 0.32% of population in 1939		7 th Dec, 1941	approx. 3,000,000 4.1% of population in 1939

Key Question: Why was the 'Kindertransport' so important to the lives of Jewish children?
Key Learning: The Kindertransport was an organised rescue effort of children from Nazi-controlled countries that took place during the nine months before the outbreak of the Second World War.

Adolf Hitler
Nazi leader of Germany
1933 - 1945

Key Question: Why were children evacuated?
Key Learning: People expected cities to be bombed, as enemy planes tried to hit targets, for examples warehouses and factories. This would have put city children in grave danger, and so about 800,000 from September 1939 onwards were evacuated to the countryside.

Key Question: Why was rationing introduced?
Key Learning: Before the War, Britain imported 55 million tons of food a year from abroad. During the war German submarines attacked British supply ships. There was less food so the British government introduced rationing. Rationing made sure that people got an equal amount of food every week. Rationing of food lasted for 14 years and ended on July 4, 1954.

Key Question: What types of evidence can we find about the war?
Key Learning: We have much evidence from the time of the war (primary evidence) including film, peoples' accounts and original documents. There is also secondary evidence which includes people's research and views.

Key Question: What was the Blitz?
How did it affect daily lives?
Key Learning: The German Luftwaffe was used to target and bomb British industrial cities. This bombing was especially intense during 1940-1941 and referred to as the 'Blitz' in the British press.

- Anderson aid raid shelters were built.
- Blackouts were enforced after dusk
- Many people were killed or injured

Key Question: What was the Holocaust?
Key Learning: This was the systematic murder of 6 million Jew and other 'undesirable' others. They were kept in concentration camps and starved or killed.

Key Question: How did Hitler persuade the German people that his views were the right ones to follow?
Key Learning: Hitler used his own version of history, that was based on rumour and lies, to convince the German people that what he was doing was necessary. He used propaganda to convince them that Jews were evil and greedy. Often cartoons would have been drawn to make jokes about them, depicting them as dirty animals.

Winston Churchill
Prime Minister of Britain 1940 - 1945

Timeline: Key Events

Jan 1933	Adolf Hitler becomes leader of Germany
Nov 1938	Kindertransport
1.9. 1939	Germany invades Poland
3.9. 1939	Britain declares war on Germany
Sept 1939	Evacuation plans
Oct 1939	Dig for victory
Jan 1940	Rationing begins
May 1940	Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister
Sept 1940	The Blitz starts
July 1940	The Battle of Britain
7.12. 1940	USA enter the war
7.5.1945	Germany surrenders
15.8.1945	Japan surrenders: the end of World War II

Key Vocabulary

allies	Countries who fought against the Nazis
axis powers	Germany, Japan and initially Italy
blitz	The mass bombing of a town or city
evacuation	Moving somewhere to avoid a danger
holocaust	The mass murder of people
kindertransport	Special trains and boats that moved Jewish children out of Germany to Britain
luftwaffe	The Germany airforce
propaganda	The use of media (radio, newspapers, film) to persuade people to believe in something.
rationing	Limiting how much you can have.

Out and About
Encourage further exploration of the topic e.g. using library books and relevant websites. Visit places of interest which link to the topic.

Sequencing
You could cover parts of the timeline and see if your child remembers the key events and the sequence of them.

Become the teacher
Ask your child to teach you about something on the knowledge organiser.

Quizmaster
Turn the information into a multiple-choice quiz, either on paper or using a website.

*In Class 1, the knowledge organisers are called knowledge banks and the children will come home with one knowledge bank covering the 'knowledge and understanding' part of our curriculum. The KO's use key questions as a means to introducing key knowledge.