Chinook Class | Blitzed Brits | Autumn 2

Key Vocabulary

allies	Countries that fought together against Germany.
axis	Countries including Germany, Italy and Japan.
evacuation	Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places.
Blitz	The German bombing campaign against Britain.
rationing	Controlling the amount of food and supplies people could buy.
Anderson Shelter	A corrugated steel air-raid shelter built in gardens to protect people during air-raids.
air-raid	An attack by enemy aircraft.
blackout	Covering windows & lights to make cities harder to see from the air.
propaganda	Information designed to influence people's opinions.
holocaust	The persecution & murder of millions of Jewish people during WWII
home front	Life in Britain during WWII, where people supported the war effort at home.

Key Facts

History – Blitzed Brits

- World War II began in **1939** and ended in **1945**.
- Britain declared war on Germany after Germany invaded Poland.
- During the **Blitz**, many British towns and cities were bombed.
- Children were evacuated from cities to the countryside for safety.
- Food, clothing and other goods were rationed.
- Anderson Shelters helped protect families from bombing raids.
- VE Day (Victory in Europe Day) was celebrated on **8 May 1945**.

Science – Living things and Their Habitats

- Light travels in straight lines.
- We see objects because light reflects from them into our eyes.
- Shadows are formed when an opaque object blocks light.
- The size of a shadow changes when the distance between the light source and object changes.
- Mirrors reflect light and can be used to change the direction of a light beam.







Key Questions

- How did rationing affect daily life?
- How did the Blitz change British cities?
- How did Anderson Shelters protect people?
- How does light help us see?
- What can we learn from people's experiences during WWII?