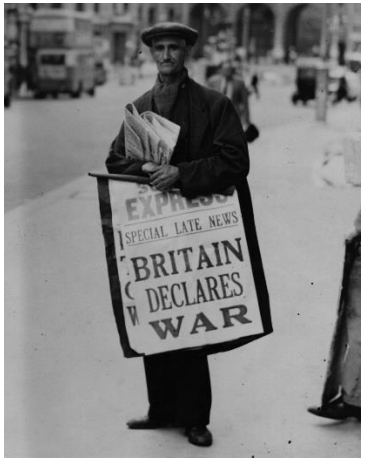


War of The Worlds Knowledge Organiser KS2 Spring 1st half

Key Vocabulary:

Alliance – a group of countries, political parties or people who have agreed to work together.
Allies – people, organisation or countries who help each other in a particular activity.
Civil War – a war between people in the same country.
Conflict – a serious argument/disagreement.
Equality - being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.
Evacuee - a person who is withdrawn or removed from a place of danger
Injustice - lack of fairness or justice
Pacifism– the belief that war and violence are unjustified and that all disputes should be settled by peaceful means.
Solidarity - agreement between and support for the members of a group, especially a political group.
Rationing - to allow each person to have only a fixed amount of something.

Wars of the World" is based on conflicts past and present. We will learn about the root causes of war and have an understanding of its impact, focusing on World War II in particular. We will also learn about civil wars and look at examples, before focusing on present day warfare. Pacifism and the importance of peace will also form part of this topic.





Can I explain why wars occur?	**Can I describe how and why World War I started?**	**Can I describe how and why WW2 started?**
• Wars occur primarily because of power and greed. • An example where an argument over territory is the main cause of conflict is the Gaza strip. • The Gaza Strip is an area of land that lies between Israel and Egypt. It forms a huge divide between these two people groups. Many nations have fought to control this land in the past. • After World II ended, the world realised the Jews needed a new home, it was decided to split the country, known as Palestine, between the Jews and the Muslims. Neither of the groups were happy with the split and there was an Arab-Israeli War in 1948, when the Israelis took control of the territory. Wars were fought again in 1967 and 1973 between the Israelis (Jewish) and the Palestinians (Muslim), 	There were four major causes of WW1 (Use the acronym M-A-I-N to help you remember!) • Militarism: Because Britain had a large navy, Germany wanted a large navy, too. Germany and France competed to build larger armies and other nations felt they had to do the same. It was an "arms race". • Alliances: It was thought the alliances would promote peace because each country would be protected by others in case of war, making it foolish for one country to invade another. The danger was that an argument between two countries could draw all their allies into a fight. This is just what happened, when a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia led to World War I. • Imperialism: European nations ruled smaller countries, called colonies, and competed with each other to amass more colonies. This caused confrontations and conflicts in many places. • Nationalism: The belief that one's own nation or culture is superior to all others 	• In 1918, Germany lost and had to give up land and was banned from having any army of its own. • Germany had to pay lots of money to Britain and France for starting the war. By 1928 Germany had almost no money, many people were starving. • In 1933 Adolph Hitler became the leader of Germany • He started to build up Germany's strength. • He started to build up a huge army – but Germany had been banned from doing this – it was illegal. Hitler believed the Germans were superior to anyone else. Hitler wanted Germany to rule the world. • In 1939 the German armies invaded Poland, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Norway and Finland and took control of their peoples. • Britain declared WAR on Germany in 1939. 