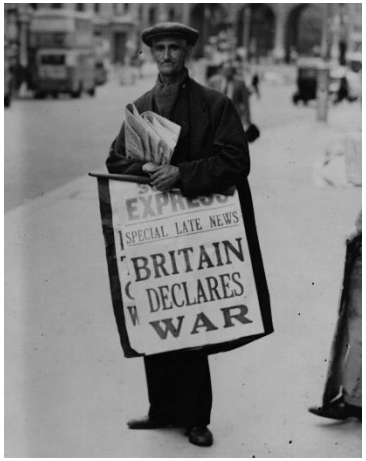


War of The Worlds Knowledge Organiser KS2 Spring 1st half

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Evacuee - a person who is withdrawn or removed from a place of danger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 order events in World War II on a timeline?	Can I understand what a Civil War is and describe what happened in the American Civil War?	Can I say where current wars are taking place in the world?	Can I explain what pacifism is and understand the concept of peace?
• WW2 was fought in Europe, Russia, North Africa and Asia (particularly Japan). • 3rd September 1939: War is declared (by Britain because of Hitler's unprovoked attack on Poland) • 7th December 1941: Japan bombed the US Base Pearl Harbour and the USA became involved in the war • 5th June 1945: VE Day - Victory in Europe Day, when Nazi Germany surrendered and the war in Europe ended 15th August • 1945: VJ Day Victory over Japan Day – Japan surrenders and the war in Asia ends. • The Axis Powers were Germany, Italy and Japan. The Allies included Britain, France, Soviet Union, Australia, Canada, USA, New Zealand and India. The USA joined the war when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour 	• A civil war is a war between people in the same country • The American Civil War began on April 12, 1861, and ended on April 9, 1865. • The Civil War was fought between the Northern and the Southern states. • Some states disagreed on how much power the federal government should have. • Southern states also relied on enslavement for their agriculture production and therefore supported the enslavement of people. • . The enslavement of people was common in the South. Plantation owners forced people to work against their will. This type of forced labour was used to help run the plantations. This led to several wars.	• Currently, eleven countries are involved in wars and twenty -five are experiencing armed conflict within their borders. • The main wars currently : • Afghanistan • Syria • Yemen • Ukraine 	• Pacifism is the belief that war and violence are unjustifiable and that all disputes should be settled by peaceful means. • A famous pacifist is Mohandas Gandhi born on 2nd October 1869. • Racism was prevalent in South Africa. Black and Asian people were not given the same rights as White people. During his time in South Africa, Gandhi experienced racism. • Gandhi started a political movement called the Natal Indian Congress. He believed in non-violent political protests. • He returned to India in 1915 and saw how oppressed the Indian people of Bihar were by the White British masters. • He began to encourage people to stand up for themselves and their rights in peaceful protests and strikes. • He started a boycott of buying British goods. he was sent to prison for two years. Gandhi went on many hunger strikes to bring attention to the unfair treatment of Indian people at the hands of the British. • The British began to realise that Gandhi had many followers and a lot of influence on those people. As a result, they had to: ease poverty; grant status and recognition to the people classed as 'the untouchables'; • give women more rights; • eventually allow India to have political independence from Britain. 