Owl History Knowledge Organiser Term 3
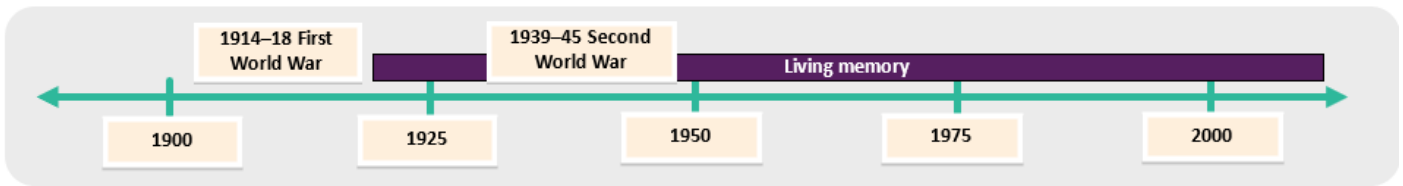
Impact of War: Did the First World War or Second World War have the bigger impact on our locality?

| 1914–18 First World War | 1939–45 Second World War | Living memory |

| 1900 | 1925 | 1950 | 1975 | 2000 |

Key Objectives

- To use war memorials and war graves to reach decisions about the impact of the World Wars on our locality.
- To use evidence to show how both the First and Second World War had an impact on the lives of the children in our locality.
- To know and understand how the World Wars impacted daily life.
- To be able to explain if it was more dangerous to live in our locality in the First or Second World War.

Key Vocabulary

allies:	Countries (or groups of people) joining together for a common purpose
armaments:	Military equipment
bias:	To favour something, for example an idea or person, over others
civilian:	Someone not on active duty (for example part of the armed forces)
air-raid:	An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs.
blackout	A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes.
liberated	Freed from enemy control.
evacuation	Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places e.g. from big cities to the countryside to avoid bombing.
invasion	When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country or area.
propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
occupied	Taken over by enemy forces.

Sticky Knowledge

- In the First World War, the Allies, including Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and the USA (from 1917), fought Germany and its allies, including Austria-Hungary and the Turkish empire.
- In the Second World War, the Allies, including Britain, France, Russia, and the USA (from 1941), fought the Axis, including Germany, Italy and Japan.
- Even though battles were not fought in England, the war impacted English localities in many ways.
- Nearly as many civilians as soldiers died in the Second World War.
- Civilians supported the war effort by working in protected industries, such as coal mining and making armaments.
- We can find out about the Wars by looking at objects; local sites; photographs; documents, including newspapers; and through oral history. It is important to be aware of bias in some of these. War graves and local war memorials can tell us a great deal about the local people who died.
- People's daily lives were impacted through shortages, the type of work they did and what they were allowed to do.

CIRENCESTER WAR MEMORIAL "LEST WE FORGET" PLEASE RESPECT THIS MEMORIAL CROSS.