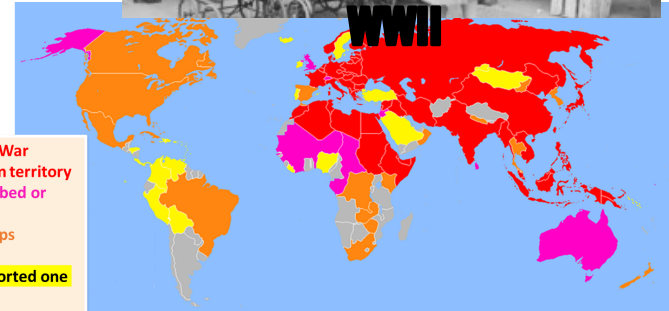# The Impact of War
Year 6 – Summer

Blitz		Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol, Nottingham
Evacuee		a person who is withdrawn or removed from a place of danger, a disaster area
Propaganda		Controlling new media (such as radio) to show your side in the best way
Commemorate		To mark or celebrate (an event or person) by doing or producing something
Volunteer		a person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise or undertake a task.
Conscription		compulsory enlistment for state service, typically into the armed forces
Memorial		a statue or structure established to remind people of a person or event.

The First World War broke out in 1914 between the Triple Entente of Great Britain, France and Russia, and the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The USA joined Great Britain and her allies in 1917. The war was mainly fought in the trenches of Northern France and Belgium. There was also significant fighting in other parts of the world, including in parts of Africa and Eastern Europe. The war officially ended on 11th November 1918, and a peace treaty was signed the following year.

The Second World War was the first total war, involving everyone in many countries. It began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland, and gradually every major country of the world became drawn in. Ordinary people showed enormous bravery and resistance in the face of great threat and cruelty – the spread of Fascism, the Holocaust and of huge developments in technology – V-rockets and the atomic bomb. For families in Britain, the war impacted upon each man, woman and child in a way that had never happened before.

1914–1918 First World War

1939–1945 Second World War

Today

1900   1950   2000