

KS2

World War Two



TEACHING PACK

- 32 teaching ideas and accompanying resources
- Cross-curricular links to history, English and DT
- Display ideas

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Finding your way around the project pack

This project pack is a cross-curricular collection of creative teaching ideas and resources around the theme of *World War Two*. Our aim is to bring together different resources from Teachit Primary into a cohesive whole, giving more support and structure than we can offer with stand-alone resources. The pack contains teaching activities linked to Wartime memories, History, Literacy and Design Technology. Where appropriate, each subject has links to the new 2014 curriculum.

The pack lends itself to being used in different ways. It could form the basis of a whole week's project, or you could dip in and out of it over the course of a term, or even the whole school year.

The project is broken down into individual subject areas. Each section of the pack includes a set of teaching ideas, followed by accompanying resources. Wherever a teaching idea has a supporting resource we've indicated this and explained how the resource is relevant: for example, as a means to acquire background knowledge for the activity, to facilitate the recording or presentation of the activity or as an extension task related to the activity.

The ideas and activities in this pack are open and therefore accessible to a wide age range. The resources are all available in adaptable formats, making it easy to differentiate the tasks by ability.

We've included links to each separate resource included in this pack so that you can access the resources directly on www.teachitprimary.co.uk. We've also included the file number for each original resource – just pop this into Teachit Primary's search engine. Most of the resources in this pack are Word documents, but we've also included links to PowerPoints. Please log in first in order to access any of these resources on Teachit Primary.

We hope you enjoy using this pack. If you have any questions, please get in touch: email support@teachit.co.uk or call us on 01225 788851. Alternatively, you might like to give some feedback for other Teachit Primary members – you can do this by adding a comment on the [World War Two project pack](#) resource page on Teachit Primary (please log in to access this!).

World War Two project pack – ideas and resources

Pack up your troubles

An oldie, but a goodie, and still as popular as ever with primary teachers – for this project pack we've taken a step back in time to explore wartime Britain. We're focusing on children's perspectives of the dramatic and life-changing events of World War 2. We've even gathered together a collection of childhood memories to give a more personal perspective of events.

With no Internet or mobile phone, communication during the War was at a much slower pace than it is today – letters and diaries were the main means of recording thoughts and events. Perhaps the most well known wartime diarist was Anne Frank, who left us a dramatic account of the impact events had on children at the time.

'Make do and mend' became the national mantra then, just as 'Reduce, reuse and recycle' is our mantra today! Check out ways to make things go further and get creative with alternative uses for everyday objects.

Kick things off with an event!



With a slower pace of life and electronic gadgets not even on the horizon, board games were all the rage during the war! Games that are still played today – such as Monopoly and Scrabble – first hit the market at this time. So why not dust off the old board games and have a family games afternoon? Invite along the rest of the family too!

Web links



To save you time exploring the web we've picked out a couple of our favourite sites. To save you digging around the web we've found some useful sites to add a little extra to your project rations.

Use [BBC School Radio](#) to bring your wartime studies to life with sound clips of important speeches, interviews with evacuees and wartime sound effects.

Visit [Unlocking the Archives](#) to gather up some film footage or images of artefacts.

History

2014 curriculum coverage

History aims met within this project pack

- Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.
- Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts.

History KS1 subject content covered within this pack

- Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life.
- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally.

History KS2 subject content covered within this pack

- A significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain
- Study of an aspect or theme in British history that consolidates and extends pupils' chronological knowledge from before 1066

World events

Allies or Axis

Finding out about why things happened in the past helps us to understand the world we live in today. In the case of dramatic and important events like World War 2, it's vital that children have an understanding of why they took place and who was involved.

Teaching ideas: world events

- Conflicts big or small are always triggered by something. Start small by considering what triggers conflict in the classroom and what steps the children can take to resolve them, before looking at the wider issues of conflict. [Resource 16032: The United Nations International Day of Peace](#) is a resource that you might find helpful for exploring conflict resolution.
- Explore the causes of the war – were they justified? How could the conflict have been resolved before it escalated? The ideas around these issues are explored in [Resource 15904: What started the Second World War](#).
- Get out the globes and atlases to explore the areas of the world that were at war, dividing them into the Allies and the Axis.
- To get a feel for what life was like under Nazi rule, explore the diaries of Anne Frank – from her everyday and mundane experiences to the horrific atrocities of war. [Resource 13262: Anne Frank – Key events](#) and [Resource 17129: Anne Frank timeline](#) will help your children learn more about this fascinating young girl.
- Children often feel the rules they are set are unfair! Put them into perspective by taking a closer look at the rules and laws that people were subjected to under Nazi rule. Anne Frank details their horrors within [Resource 17131: Anne Frank dos and don'ts](#).
- Many significant events took place during the war years, but perhaps the most well-known is the D-Day Landings. Explore the sequence of events and discuss their significance in terms of the balance of power between the Allies and the Axis. Use [Resource 15927: D-Day Landings](#) to investigate this.
- Ask the children to consider how they mark significant events in their lives. Discuss how the ending of the war was not just a significant event for an individual or family, but for the whole world! [Resource 11592: Remembrance Day study](#) is an excellent way of helping children to identify local connections to the war.

Resource printouts in the History: world events section of this pack

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Teachit sample

Conflict scenarios cards



You want to watch an animal programme but your brother wants to watch the football.



You are driving home from work when a car suddenly brakes in front of you. No one is hurt but both cars are damaged.



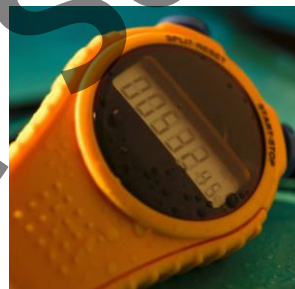
You've just finished your painting; it's your best ever! Someone accidentally knocks water over it.



Your neighbour has built a fence that blocks out the light to your house.



Your mum tells you to tidy your room but you want to go out to play with your friends.



You lose a favourite watch on the way to school. At school you see someone with the same watch but they insist it's theirs.



A girl at school pushes you out of the queue as you wait for dinner.



You overhear a boy being teased about the colour of their skin. The boy is crying.



You are walking along the street and someone drops a crisp packet. You confront them and they respond 'So what?'



Your friend takes a sweet from the shop without paying. You tell them to return it but they refuse.

Resolution strategy cards

Be respectful

Treat others the way you would like to be treated.

Listen and talk

Try to understand what the other person is thinking and feeling.

Find the problem

Ask questions to uncover what might be hidden.

Build trust

Tell them what you know to show you have good intentions.

Skip it!

Sometimes things just aren't worth fighting over.

Take turns

One person talks then the other.

Compromise

Each person gives a little.

'Grandma's Rule'

For example, if you cut the cake the other person gets to choose their piece.

"I'm sorry"

Admit if you are wrong or say that you feel badly about what has happened.

Cool off

Take to time out if you're feeling really angry.

Get help

Sometimes you need someone else to help you come to a solution.

Agree to disagree

Sometimes it's best to agree to disagree.

The United Nations: fact finding

You will need access to the internet and/or the library to help uncover the answers to the following questions. You will also need to put yourself into situations that may be unfamiliar, imagining how you would feel.



War and conflicts are not just a part of history but are taking place right now. Can you list any countries where conflicts are currently happening?

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.....

.....

In England most of us are very lucky to be untouched directly by war. How do you imagine you would feel in you were in the middle of a conflict?

.....

.....

.....

How do you think your life would be affected if the country you live in was in the middle of a conflict?

.....

.....

.....

When was the United Nations formed?

.....

Why was the United Nations formed?

.....

How many countries are members of the United Nations?

.....

What is the role of the United Nations and what do they hope to achieve?

.....

.....

For some background information take a look at the United Nations' website

www.un.org

- Explore a selection of prayers around the theme of peace identifying common aspects. Use these to create simple peace poems to share on or leading up to the day.
- Look at how to resolve conflicts by exploring scenarios including those covering familiar circumstances (a selection of scenarios cards is given below). Develop a top ten tips for strategies to resolve conflicts for the class to use. (a set of resolution strategy cards is given below)
- Start a circle time with the question 'what does peace mean to you?'
- Start a collection of images that the children think represent or show peace. Use them to make a collage of images that represent peace.
- The dove is the symbol of peace. Create origami doves or simple mobiles to mark the day.



The Second World War involved most of the major countries of the world and killed over 75 million people.

Some of the causes of the Second World War are written on the cards below. Cut out the cards and place them in order of importance on the 'Diamond 9' sheet, putting the most important cause at the top.

There weren't many jobs in Germany. Hitler created jobs in the army or making weapons.

Hitler wanted Germany to become strong again.

Hitler wanted Germany to be bigger, so his army started to take land from other countries.

Many countries in Europe had made agreements with other countries so that if Hitler invaded one of their countries, they would all fight to protect it.

After the First World War, the League of Nations was set up to make sure that there was never another world war. It was too weak to protect its members from attack.

Hitler had allies in Italy.

Chamberlain, Britain's Prime Minister, didn't try to stop Germany taking over Czechoslovakia.

Many Germans were very poor and they joined the Nazi Party to get free soup and a meal for their families.

Hitler was Austrian, so Germany invaded Austria. Many Austrians cheered the Germans as they entered the country.

A pyramid diagram consisting of 10 empty rectangular boxes arranged in four rows. The top row has 1 box, the second row has 2 boxes, the third row has 3 boxes, and the bottom row has 4 boxes. The boxes are intended for a flowchart or mind map. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'Teachit sample' is overlaid across the center of the page.

Cut out these key events in Anne's life and try to place them in the correct order.

Anne and Margot are transported from Auschwitz to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Germany.

The family's hiding place is discovered and they are arrested.

Anne Frank is born in Frankfurt, Germany. Her parents are Otto and Edith Frank. Anne Frank's sister is called Margot. Her father was an officer in the German army in the First World War.

Adolf Hitler's Nazi party comes to power in Germany. The Nazis begin to persecute the Jews so Anne Frank and her family move to Amsterdam in 1933 where they hope to be safe from the Nazis.

All Jews aged six and older are made to wear a yellow Star of David on their clothes to set them apart from non-Jews.

The Frank family is transported from the Netherlands to the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland.

Anne dies from typhus in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

Anne and her family go into hiding.

The Nazis invade the Netherlands.

Anne starts writing her diary.

Answers

12 June 1929	Anne Frank is born in Frankfurt, Germany. Her parents are Otto and Edith Frank. Anne Frank's sister is called Margot. Her father was an officer in the German army in the First World War.
1933	Adolf Hitler's Nazi party comes to power in Germany. The Nazis begin to persecute the Jews so Anne Frank and her family move to Amsterdam in 1933 where they hope to be safe from the Nazis.
May 1940	The Nazis invade the Netherlands.
May 1942	All Jews aged six and older are made to wear a yellow Star of David on their clothes to set them apart from non-Jews.
June 1942	Anne starts writing her diary.
July 1942	Anne and her family go into hiding.
4 August 1944	The family's hiding place is discovered and they are arrested.
3 September 1944	The Frank family is transported from the Netherlands to the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland.
October 1944	Anne and Margot are transported from Auschwitz to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Germany.
March 1945	Anne dies from typhus in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.



The house in Amsterdam where Anne and her family hid before being discovered by the Nazis

Use the information on the previous page to make a timeline showing the key events in Anne Frank's life.

1929

1933

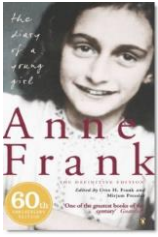
1940

1942

1943

1944

1945



Anne Frank was just an ordinary child until world events turned her life upside down. Cut out and sequence the events listed below to create a simple timeline linking Anne's life to what was happening in the world around her.



Anne's family move to Holland to escape persecution in Germany.

Anne and her sister Margot die of typhus a few days before the concentration camp they are in is freed by British troops.

Anne is given a diary for her thirteenth birthday.

Anne's diary is published.

Germany invades France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Otto and Edith Frank celebrate the birth of their daughter Anne.

The Frank family go into hiding after Anne's sister Margot is told she will have to return to Germany to work in a Labour camp. They hide in an annex with another family, the Van Pels.

The first concentration camp opens in Germany.

Germany invades Poland. Two days later Britain declares war with Germany.

Someone tells the Nazis about the secret annex. All the people in the annex are arrested.

Hitler passes a law which allows him to rule by decree, which means he is able to pass laws unchallenged.

Anne and her sister are moved from Auschwitz to Belsen concentration camp.

Fritz Pfeffer, a dentist, joins the Frank family in the annex.

Germany surrenders and World War 2 ends in Europe. Otto, Anne's father, is the only occupant of the annex to survive. He is given Anne's diary after it was saved from the raid on the annex.

Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.

Anne and her family are transported to Auschwitz concentration camp, along with the other people in the annex.

Now add dates to each event to complete your timeline.



12 June 1929	30 January 1933	20 March 1933	24 March 1933
Summer 1933	1 September 1939	10 May 1940	12 June 1942
5 July 1942	16 November 1942	4 August 1944	3 September 1944
October 1944	March 1945	30 April 1945	25 June 1947