

Pye Bank CE Primary DSAT Knowledge Organiser

YEAR 5

Remembrance: WW1 and WW2

HISTORY

KEY VOCABULARY

War: armed conflict- countries fighting using soldiers and weapons.

Dictator: A ruler of a country who is all-powerful and tells everybody what to do and what the laws are.

Conflict: Serious disagreement.

The Great War: Another name for the First World War.

Armistice: This was an agreement between the two sides to stop fighting in WW1.

Remembrance: the act of remembering

Memorial: Traditional Memorials are objects which serve as a focus for the memory or the commemoration of something.

Cenotaph: A famous memorial in London

Trenches: A long narrow ditch where soldiers lived in the war and fired their guns from. They formed the Western Front.

Front Line: Where soldiers fought the battles.

Civilians: Every day people who live in Britain and who are not soldiers.

Soldier: Someone who takes part in a war for their country.



Armistice Day is on 11 November and is also known as Remembrance Day.

It marks the day World War One ended, at 11am on the 11th day of the 11th month, in 1918.

A two-minute silence is held at 11am to remember the people who have died in wars. In many towns and cities, a cenotaph is a monument that is used to remember people who died during the war. A red poppy is a symbol of both Remembrance and hope for a peaceful future. The red poppies grew in Flanders field in France and Belgium during the chaos of WW1.



STICKY KNOWLEDGE WW1

- The First World War was called the Great War and took place from 1914 to 1918.
- Much of the War took place in France and it started when Archduke Franz Ferdinand (from Austria) was assassinated in Sarajevo (a Bosnia Serb) in Bosnia.
- By the winter of 1915, Germany and Britain had both dug long ditches called trenches which faced each other. Most of the war was fought from here and the space in the middle of the trenches was called No Man's Land.
- Over five million British soldiers spent time living in these muddy, miserable ditches, taking it in turns to be on the **Front Line** — the trench closest to the enemy.
- During Christmas 1914, some German and British soldiers agree to stop fighting each other for a day or two called the Christmas Truce. They chatted, sang and even played football.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE WW2

- World War Two was 1939-1945.
- World War Two started because the leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, wanted to take control of other countries.
- The Blitz was a time when cities and towns in Britain were bombed by the German Air force
- The Holocaust is the term for the killing of over six million Jewish people before and during World War II, organised by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party.
- Winston Churchill is a famous British prime minister who is known for his rousing speeches during the war.

DIVERSITY IN THE ARMY



Diversity in the British Army

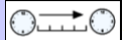
Wilfred Owen was a WW1 poet and soldier. He wrote lots of poems about the horrific trenches.



Sargent William Robinson Clarke was a Jamaican WW1 pilot who was the first black pilot to fly for Britain.



Gobind Singh VC was a soldier in the British Army during WW1 and received a Victoria Cross for bravery in battle.



Time Line: A timeline shows when things happened over a period of time.

Events that were happening at the same time as the World Wars

