

Y6: 'Britain at War' knowledge organiser



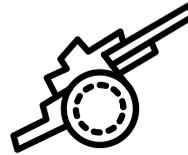
War is a period of international actions, including armed fighting between two or more countries or groups to force the enemy to adhere to their will.

Countries can join together to make an **alliance** which is an agreement to protect each other if war breaks out. Some countries declared themselves to be **neutral**, meaning they would not take sides with anyone. The First World War started due to the **assassination** of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. **Retaliation** is a term used when a country fights back on account of being attacked.



1914—1918: First World War (WWI)
1939—1945: Second World War (WWII)

Artillery was used to shoot targets from a distance. There were many different types, and big improvements were made to weaponry between WWI and WWII.

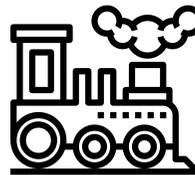


Conscription was used to force people into military service. It was required for people to fight for their country. Some people did not have to join, for example teachers, some industrial workers and people who were medically unfit.



Armistice is when fighting is paused due to two sides making an agreement. This is also known as a **truce**. Armistice day first began in 1919, one year after the end of the First World War. It commemorates the agreement that ended WWI on November 11th 1918 at 11am, the 11th hour on the 11th day of the 11th month. It is now known as Remembrance Day.

To protect children who lived in the city from the effects of, many of them were moved to the countryside to live with other families. This is known as **evacuation**. Some parents decided to keep their children with them, but many started new lives far away with little contact with their parents.



Propaganda was used in the war to promote people to fight for their country. Often, it consisted of biased or misleading information to promote the political point.

Stalemate - a situation in which neither side can get an advantage, and no action can be taken.

Dictator - a person who has almost unlimited power over a group of people. Adolf Hitler is an example of one of history's most famous dictators.