Geography

Year 6 Autumn 1 & 2

Learning enquiry question: How did Physical and Human Geography affect World War II?

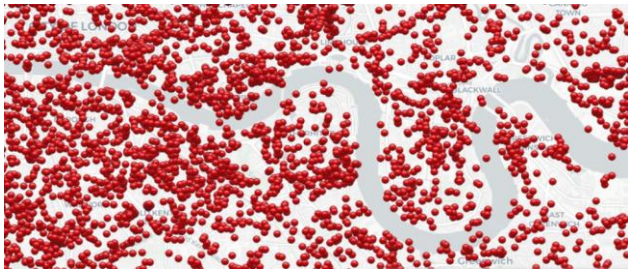
The impact of the Blitz on London

By the end of the war, just under 30,000 Lon-doners had been killed by bombing.

Over 50,000 were seriously injured.

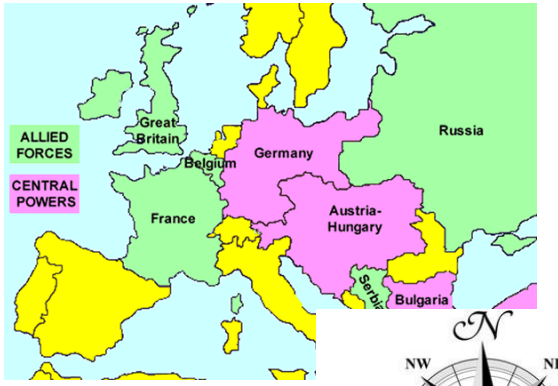
1/6 Londoners were made homeless at some point across the Blitz.

1.1 million houses and flats were damaged or destroyed.

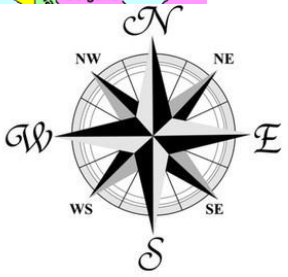


Map of Allied and Axis Countries

Where are the key countries located?



Longitude and latitude



Physical geography and the invasion of Russia

'We have only to kick in the front door and the whole rotten edifice will come tumbling down'

- Poor logistics and planning
- Split military forces—war on two fronts
- Winter climate in Russia



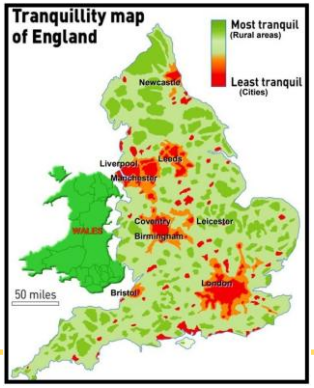




Operation Pied Piper and Evacuation

On 1st September 1939, the British govern-ment initiated Operation Pied Piper, which would see the evacuation of over 1.5 million people from urban 'target' areas to rural areas, of whom 800,000 were children.

By the end of the war, there were almost 50 million refugees and displaced people across the world.



Key Vocabulary

Longitude – a measurement of east/west location using Meridians, or imaginary lines, that run around the Earth vertically (up and down).

Latitude – a measurement of north/south location using parallels, or imaginary lines, that run around the Earth horizontally (parallel to the Equator).

6 figure grid references – A string of 6 numbers which gives a precise location on a map.

Analyse – To examine something in detail.

Interpret – To explain the meaning of a piece of information or an action.

Statistics – numerical data that is examined.

Population distribution – The way in which people are spread across a given area.

Urban – belonging to, or a characteristic of, a town or city.

Rural— belonging to, or a characteristic of, the country-side.

UK Trade and Rationing

At the start of the Second World War in 1939, the United Kingdom was importing 20,000,000 long tons of food per year, including about 70% of its cheese and sugar and nearly 80% of fruits.

The national emergency and the nation's island position meant that its imports could be more easily interrupted.

In January 1940, the British government introduced food rationing. Overall food consumption went down 11 percent by 1944 and eating patterns changed too.

Food rationing ended completely in 1954, with meat being the last item to be de-rationed.

