



Context Knowledge Overview
Year Group: 6

Text: The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas
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Definitions		Examples
Reparations	Money and land given to a country to pay back the loss caused by war.	Germany paid 63 billion dollars, surrendered land and gave up its air force and army.
Allies	A group of countries that worked together against the axis countries.	Britain, The USA, France and the Soviet Union.
Axis	A group of countries that worked together against the allies.	Germany, Italy, Japan.
Aryanism	The belief that Northern Western people were 'racially pure' and superior to others, particularly Jewish people.	
Holocaust	The mass murder of Jewish people by the Nazis.	
Ghetto	Restricted area of a city that Jewish people were forced to live in.	
Swastika	The symbol of the Nazi party.	
Star of David	The symbol of Jewish identity.	
Concentration Camp	Labour camps where Jewish people were forced to work until they died.	
Extermination Camp	Camps where Jewish people were sent to be immediately murdered.	
Auschwitz	Largest Nazi concentration and extermination camp.	
Gas Chamber	A sealed room filled with poisonous gas.	
Timeline – Causes of World War Two		
1918	Germany lost the First World War. Britain and France won. Germany was forced to pay reparations.	
1929 - 1939	Great depression. Germany had no money, there were very few jobs and people were starving.	
1933	Adolf Hitler became the leader of the Germany.	
1935	Hitler began to build up a strong army, despite the fact it was illegal.	
1939	Germany invaded Poland. Britain declared war on Germany.	
1945	The Second World War ended.	
Timeline – Rise of the Nazi Party		
1913	Hitler took over the Germany Worker's Party and renamed it the Nazi Party (short for Nationalsozialist).	
1933	The Nazi party declared itself the only political party in Germany and banned all others.	
1933 -	The Nazi party took control of the military, education, employment, religion and social life.	

Timeline – The Holocaust	
1933-38	The Nuremberg Laws were passed which stripped Jewish people of their rights as citizens. E.g the right to work, the right to drive, the right to spend time with non-German people.
November 9 th 1938	Kristallnacht – the Night of Broken Glass occurred. Jewish shops, schools businesses and synagogues were attacked.
1940	Jewish people were forced to live in ghettos.
1940	Nazis declare the strategy known as the 'Final Solution' – an official agreement to exterminate all Jewish people in Europe.
1940	Nazis begin mass murder of Jewish people in extermination camps.

Geography

Location of Germany and Poland.

