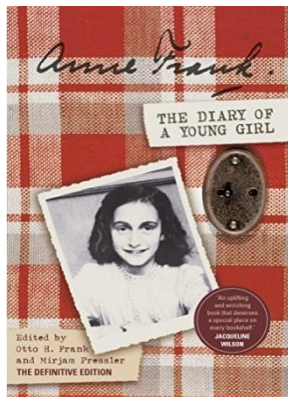


World War II

	Date	Key events
1	September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland
2	September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany (<i>start of WW2</i>)
3	January, 1940	Rationing introduced across the UK
4	May to June, 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe
5	July, 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (<i>The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins</i>) Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance
6	December 7, 1941	The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies
7	June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans
8	April 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide
9	May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day
10	August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people
11	September 2, 1945	Japan surrenders signaling the end of WW2
12	July, 1954	Rationing ends in the UK

Leaders		
1	Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (<i>also referred to as the Führer meaning leader</i>)
2	Winston Churchill	UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)
3	Neville Chamberlain	UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (<i>infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war</i>)
4	Franklin D. Roosevelt	US President, 1933 - 1945 (<i>took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbor attacks</i>)
5	Harry S. Truman	US President, 1945 - 1953 (<i>responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan</i>)
6	Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953

Books and Reading:



'History will be kind to me for I intend to write it.'
Churchill



'It is not truth that matters, but victory' - Hitler (performing Nazi salute above)



Above left: Enigma machine



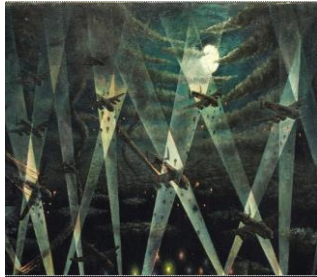
Above right: Swastika (symbol of Nazis)

Below: Remains of a house after a bombing raid during the Blitz



Art:

Alan Moore – war artist



Key Questions:

Why/How did WW2 begin?

When and what was the battle of Britain?

How and why did people ration food?

What was life like for children during WW2?

What role did women play and why were they so important?

How did WW2 end?

Deeper Thinking - Explain how propaganda was used by the allies and axis countries to affect the morale of opposition countries.

Were men or women more important to Britain during the war? – justify your answers.

Term	Definition
Air Raid Shelter	A building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes.
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including USA, Great Britain, France)
Axis	Countries which fought on the German side (including Italy, Japan)
Black Out	System ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes.
Blitz	Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including Nottingham, London and Birmingham.
Blitzkrieg	Translated as 'lightening strike'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe.
Enigma	A machine used by the Nazi's to send coded messages.
Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place (normally from cities to rural areas)
Fascism	Right wing political view associated with not allowing opposition and total control by a dictator.
Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazi's.
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)
Nazi	Member of the fascist German political party which came to power in 1933.
Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce resources (mainly food and clothing).
Territories	An area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state.
Occupied	Being used by someone.
Reich Chancellor	The traditional name of the office of the Chancellor of Germany.
Evacuation	The action of evacuating a person or a place.
Parliament	The highest legislature, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons
Dunkirk	A coastal city in northern France
Battle of Britain	A military campaign of the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force (RAF) defended the United Kingdom (UK) against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe.
Mainland	Relating to or forming the main part of a country or continent, not including the islands around it.
Surrounded	Encircle (someone or something) so as to cut off communication or escape.