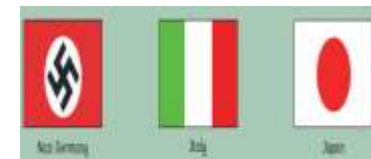


WW2 - History - Autumn 1

Key Events			Key Vocabulary	
1939	1 st September	German troops invade Poland.	Allies	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.
	3 rd September	Britain and France declare war on Germany.		
1940	10 th May	The Battle of France begins.	Axis	The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.
	26 th May	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.		
	10 th July	The Battle of Britain begins.		
	7 th September	The Blitz begins.		
1941	22 nd June	Germany invades the USSR (Soviet Union).	Nazi party	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.
	7 th December	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US.	atomic bomb	A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.
1943	16 th and 17 th May	The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out.	annex	To take another country's land and make it part of your country.
1944	6 th June	The D-Day landings.	Czechoslovakia	A European country. Now two countries: the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
1945	7 th May	Germany surrenders to the Allies.	propaganda	Information designed to promote a political idea or opinion.
	6 th and 9 th August	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.	active service	Taking part in a military operation as part of the armed forces.



How Did World War II Start?

The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and **annexed** Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to **annex** the Sudetenland (an area of **Czechoslovakia**) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of **Czechoslovakia**, followed by Poland on 1st September. Britain, France and Poland had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.



Evacuation

During World War II, over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities, were evacuated from the cities to the countryside, where it was believed they would be safer from bombing. All evacuees had to take their gas mask, ration book and identity card. When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them.

Evacuation happened in waves, beginning on 1st September 1939. Other waves occurred at the start of the Battle of Britain and at the start of the Blitz.

Rationing

Supply ships were targeted by German bombers and it was necessary to conserve as much food as possible. Rationing meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of foods. Ration books were issued, with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed. Shopkeepers would remove or stamp the coupons when they were used. People were also encouraged to 'Dig for Victory' and grow as much of their own food as possible.



Petrol, soap, clothing and timber were also in short supply. Clothing ration books were issued and people were encouraged to 'make do and mend'.

The Role of Women

Before the war, most women stayed at home and didn't go out to work. Those who did work were paid less than men and were generally restricted to 'women's jobs', such as nursing or working as a shop assistant. However, when men were called up for **active service**, women were needed to do jobs such as making weapons, driving buses and trains or working in engineering or shipbuilding. Some joined the armed forces themselves.

After the war, many women lost their jobs. However, their experiences led them to campaign for equal working rights and pay so that they could carry on leading more independent lives.

The Holocaust

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**. Even before the war, they wanted to blame the Jews for the problems in Germany and used **propaganda** to promote widespread public hatred of them. Jewish people were openly bullied, persecuted, abused and discriminated against.

Many Jews were sent to concentration camps where they were forced to work like slaves. Many died through infection, starvation or exhaustion. Others were sent to death camps where they were killed in gas chambers. This form of mass killing is called genocide.

The name 'Windrush generation' has been given to people who made the journey to the UK from 1948 until 1973. The journey across to the UK from the Caribbean could take up to four weeks. After the Second World War, many people from the British Empire travelled to the UK to make new homes. The UK needed workers from across the world to come and help rebuild the country after the destruc-

The Windrush generation faced difficulties in the UK. Many struggled to find work or homes due to racism. It is estimated that over 500,000 people belong to the Windrush generation, contributing hugely to the UK.