

IS IT EVER RIGHT TO INVAD?

WW2
1939-1945



“Success is not final, Failure is not fatal, it is the courage to continue that counts”

Winston Churchill

Main Countries and Leaders

Allies	Axis
 Soviet Union Leader: Joseph Stalin	 Germany Leader: Adolf Hitler
 United States of America (USA) Leader: Franklin D. Roosevelt	 Italy Leader: Benito Mussolini
 Great Britain Leader: Winston Churchill	 Japan Leader: Emperor Hirohito
 Republic of China Leader: Chiang Kai-shek	

Below: children being evacuated



Below: A Spitfire fighter plane

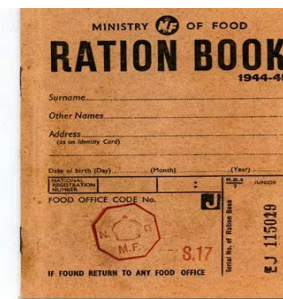


Below:

‘It is not truth that matters, but victory’ – Hitler (performing Nazi salute below)



Below: A rationing book



Below: Enigma machine



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

Key Vocabulary

- Air raid:** an attack by enemy planes dropping bombs.
- Anderson Shelter:** a small shelter constructed from corrugated steel, usually in people’s gardens, to protect people in air raids.
- Blackout:** A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes.
- Blitz:** A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain. From the German ‘**blitzkrieg**’ which means ‘**lightning war**’.
- Fascism:** A political system where the strength of the country is more important than the well-being of the people. Often ruled by dictators with unlimited power through suppression of any opposition and strict control of society.
- Fuhrer:** German word meaning ‘leader’ or ‘guide’. The title Hitler gave himself in 1934 when he gained absolute authority in Germany.
- Propaganda:** Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
- Rationing:** Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid or reduce shortages.
- Spitfire:** A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain and known for its speed and agility.
- Treaty of Versailles:** The agreement that Germany signed when they surrendered at the end of World War II. Germany had to pay a significant sum of money and had to reduce the size of their army. Many people blamed the treaty for causing economic ruin in Germany

1933 - 1939	September 3rd 1939	January 1940	September 7th 1940	During 1945
<p>Adolf Hitler is the leader of Germany. He begins to make changes to the way in which some groups of people are treated. On the 9th and 10th November, 1938 Jewish synagogues, businesses and homes were destroyed in an act of persecution known as Kristallnacht. Kindertransport brought children to safety in England.</p>	<p>World War Two began when the Prime Minister of Britain, Neville Chamberlain, declared war on Germany. This was because Hitler invaded Poland in an unprovoked attack. France and Britain agreed to work together to fight the German troops. They were allies.</p>	<p>Rationing was introduced to make sure that everyone got a fair share of the food available. Families were issued with an identity card and ration book which would be used to buy certain goods. Sugar, bacon, eggs, butter and meat were all rationed and the Dig for Victory campaign was introduced to encourage people to grown their own vegetables.</p>	<p>The heavy and frequent bombing on London and other major cities began; this was known as The Blitz. Night after night (until May 1941), German bombers attacked cities, ports and industrial areas. Over one third of London was destroyed during this time. Blitz is the shortened form of the word Blitzkreig, which means lightning war.</p>	<p>World War Two ended with the unconditional surrender of the Axis powers. On May 8th, Winston Churchill announced VE (Victory in Europe) Day and street parties were held to celebrate. It was 2nd September when Japan surrendered and the war was finally over - sadly Anne Frank had died just six months earlier.</p>