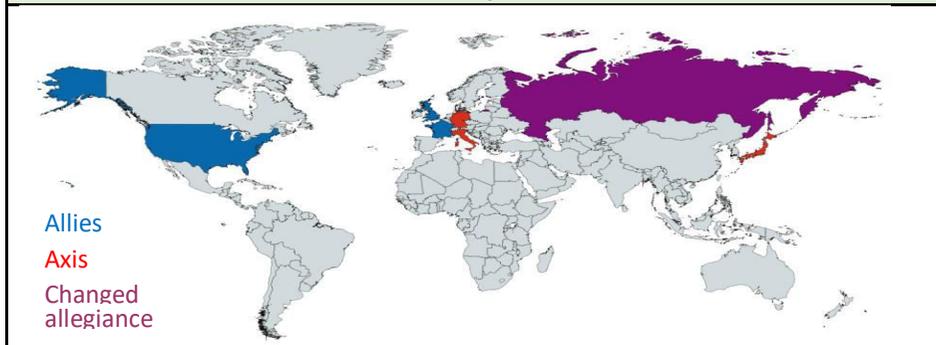


Allies, Axis and Key Events

- The major **Axis** powers were **Nazi** Germany, Italy and Japan.
- The major **Allied** powers were Britain, France, Russia, and the United States of America.
- The **Axis** had invaded many European countries including Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Poland and France.
- The United States had hoped to remain **neutral** during World War II, however, in 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour in Hawaii, USA which then meant that the USA turned against the **Axis** and joined the **Allies**.
- In 1942, **Nazi** forces attempted to invade Russia - however, by doing so, lost an **ally**. The **Nazis** were also not prepared for the cold and they suffered heavy defeats.
- In 1944, the British landed on the French beaches of Normandy after a long planning operation to **liberate German-occupied** France. This was known as D-Day.
- The British were successful in **liberating** France. This alongside the disastrous battles in Russia, began the downfall of the **Nazis**.

Map



What should I already know?

- Know about the different empires during the Roman period
- Know how people came to reign over countries
- Know what democracy is and what this looks like
- Understand how a dictator rules a country

What caused WWII?

- After the loss of WWI in 1918, Germany's economy had suffered. In 1934, the people voted for **Hitler**, the leader of the **Nazi** Party to lead them after he had offered them hope.
- Even though he spoke of peace, **Hitler** and the **Nazi** Party **invaded** Austria and Czechoslovakia.
- Two days after the **invasion** of Poland, Britain declared war on **Nazi** Germany.

What was the Battle of Britain and the Blitz?

- The Battle of Britain and the Blitz were **military campaigns** 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**.
- 1. **Hitler** sent his **Luftwaffe** bombers to attack British ports and RAF airfields.
- 2. During the **Blitz** – From September 7th the city of London was heavily bombed.
- 3. Night Bombing – With the failure of daylight bombing raids Hitler began a series of nightly bombing raids on London and other important **industrial** cities.

- People kept safe by using **air raid** sirens, shelters and blackout curtains.



What was the impact of WW2 and the Blitz on Britain?

Evacuation:

- Many children living in **urban** areas were moved temporarily from their homes to places considered safer, usually **out in rural** areas of Britain
- The British **evacuation** began on Friday 1 September 1939. It was called 'Operation Pied Piper'.
- When the war was over, Government began to make travel arrangements to return the **evacuees** to their homes



Rationing:

- As part of their **campaign**, **Nazi** Germans tried to cut off supplies of food and other goods coming to Britain by attacking many of the ships that brought food to Britain.
- This meant that there was less food for the people - whatever food was grown, produced or managed to enter Britain was **rationed** - people used the Ration Book during this time.



Jobs:

- Many men fought in the war and so women were tasked to carry out much of the war work. However, some jobs were protected - men who held these jobs were not called up to join the army (e.g. doctors, miners)
- Jobs undertaken by women during the war included mechanics, ambulance drivers and **air raid wardens**.



Vocabulary

air raid		an attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped
Blitz		The heavy bombing of British cities by German aircraft in 1940 and 1941 is referred to as the Blitz
campaign		a planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time
Chamberlain (Neville)		Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1937 to 1940
Churchill (Winston)		Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945
defend		take action in order to protect something
economy		A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry
evacuate		To evacuate someone means to send them to a place of safety
Hitler (Adolf)		Leader of the Nazi Party from 1934 to 1945
industrial		An industrial city or country is one in which industry is important
industry		the work and processes involved in collecting raw materials, and making them into products in factories
invasion		to try and take over a place by force
Luftwaffe		the German Air Force
military		relating to or belonging to the army
Nazi		a member of the far-right political party in Germany
Prime Minister		The leader of the government in some countries
rationing		the system of limiting the amount of food, water, petrol, or other substances when there is not enough of them
rural		places that are far away from large towns or cities
surrenders		stop fighting or resisting someone
urban		belonging to, or relating to, a town or city
warden		a person who is responsible for a particular place or thing

