



WORLD WAR 2

1939-1945

WHEN

September 1st 1939
to September 2nd
1945.

WHY

Germany
invaded Poland
and broke the
treaty.

WW2

WHO

Axis powers;
Germany, Italy and
Japan.

WHERE

Europe, North
Africa, Asia
and Russia.

Allied powers;
Britain, France,
China, Soviet Union,
North Africa and
Asia



GERMANY

- They were very powerful.
- Rations were introduced just before the war in late August 1939.
- 5 million civil workers and 2 million prisoners of war were brought to work the land in Germany.
- Germany had a black out to confuse the British Air Force, of where the cities were.
- Germany had a very big propaganda movement. Run by the Ministry of Public Enlightenment. It was through; radio, TV, posters, cinemas, theatres, books and even newspapers.
- Berlin surrendered May 2nd 1945.



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Jgd Gültig vom 10. 2. bis 9. 3. 1941
für Jugendliche von 14 bis 18 Jahren

EA, Niederbarnim

Name: _____
Wohnort: _____
Straße: _____

HITLER

Adolf Hitler was born on the 20th April 1889 in Braunau am Inn, Austria. He served as a soldier in WW1, he was awarded the Iron Cross for bravery in battle. In 1919 he applied to joined the NSDAP, most commonly know as the Nazi party, not long after Hitler designed the Nazi flag. He got arrested in 1923 and whilst in jail he started to write "Mein Kampf". He was appointed chancellor of Germany on 30th January 1933. When he became chancellor, he started to secretly build weapons and a German army. He also made an alliance with Japan and Italy in 1938; for the future war. He committed suicide on the 30th April 1945 and was set on fire outside his bunker. Hitler had a dog named Blondi.



THE NAZI PARTY



- The Nazi party was first known as Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (National Socialist German Workers Party), it is famously called the Nazi party.
- When Hitler became chancellor his Nazi government controlled every part of German life.
- The Nazi's easily followed Hitler because of his charismatic public speech and began attracting new members.
- They believed that Jews were to blame for all of Germany's problems, they believed that Germans were the superior race.
- Under Nazi rule the Jews were punished through concentration camps. The Nazi's decided to solve the "Jewish problem" with the Holocaust.
- When Germany lost the war, the Nazi party was made illegal.

BLITZKRIEG

The Blitzkrieg, translates to the 'lightning war'. It was used by the German army to conquer enemy countries. They used it to drop bombs on enemy targets directly and fast. They also used to use tanks to help with the fighting. They used it on all enemy countries but it failed on the Soviet Union. Hitler denied using it since it had failed and said it was his enemies invention.



CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Hitler was convinced that Jews were the main problem of Germany, so he decided to use the "Final Solution". This was to eliminate all Jews, but also the disabled, intellectuals, Gypsies, homosexuals and artists. The Nazis built around 42,500 concentration camps and ghettos between 1933-1945. The most famous camps are, Auschwitz, Treblinka, Bergen-Belsen and Dachau.

Auschwitz

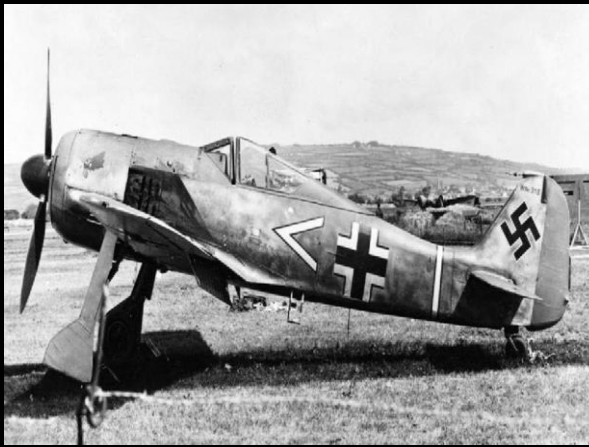
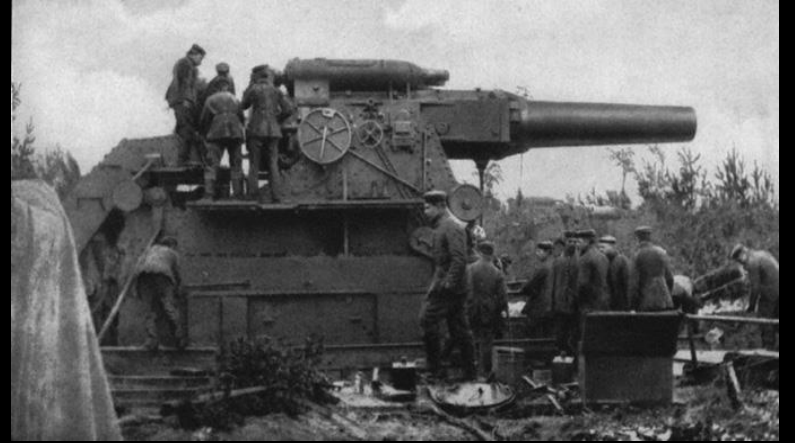
- Auschwitz, opened in 1940 and was the largest concentration and death camp.
- On the main gate of the camp, was the words "Arbeit Macht Frei," which means "work makes you free".
- On arrival to the camp prisoners were sorted fit or unfit to work, then male or female. People who were unfit for work were young children, the elderly, pregnant women and the disabled.
- For people who didn't die by the gas chambers, died from diseases, starvation, being overworked and brutal living conditions.
- When Germany knew they were going to lose they destroyed all evidence of what horrors they created. Buildings were demolished and records were burnt. However, the survivors stories lived on.
- Auschwitz was liberated, by the Soviet Union, on 27th January 1945.
- In Auschwitz today there are remains of what happened in WW2 such as; shaved hair, pairs of shoes, clothes and much more.
- It is estimated that over 1.1 million people died at Auschwitz.

Dachau

- Dachau was the first concentration camp that opened in 1933 under Hitler's command.
- It was only meant to have 6,000 prisoners but it actually had around 30,000.
- In 1941 Soviet prisoners of war were sent to Dachau.
- Prisoners were also used as medical experiments.
- On April 29th, 1945, the United States military liberated Dachau.
- Over 200,000 prisoners were sent to Dachau, but it is unknown exactly how many people died here.



GERMAN WEAPONS





ENGLAND

- England and France started World War 2 because Hitler invaded Poland.
- Britain teamed up with France, Russia, the Soviet Union, China, North Africa and Asia.
- We had a King called King George VI.
- We also had a prime minister called Winston Churchill.
- Britain had to live on rations from 8th January 1940 to 4th July 1954.
- Britain and it's allies won the war when Germany surrendered on 7th May 1945.



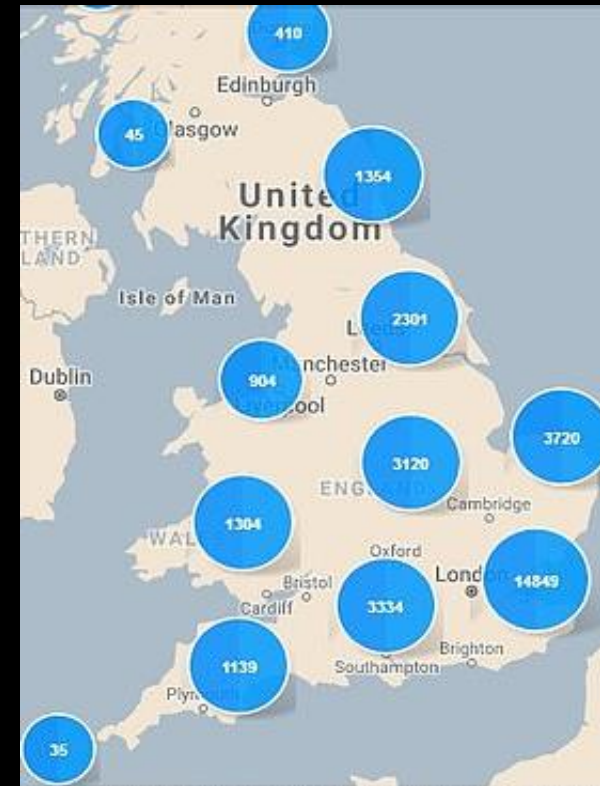
WINSTON CHURCHILL



Winston Churchill became our prime minister in 1940 and helped lead Britain to victory in 1945. He was born 30th November 1874 and he died 24th of January 1965. He had 5 children. He was famously known for his inspiring speeches and for his refusal to give up easily even when things seemed challenging. He gave the name for the Battle of Britain. One of his most famous speeches was "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender!"

BLITZ

- The Blitz started on the 7th September 1940 on London. Over 350 German bombers and 650 fighters planes filled the skies.
- London was bombed for 57 nights in a row.
- When the German bombers were spotted, a siren was started. This was incredibly loud and the siren was called 'Moaning Minnie'.
- Some men and women were made wardens, who helped people into the shelters when the bombing started.
- Everyone was given a gas mask because the bombs may have been filled with poisonous gas.
- The last air raid of the Blitz was in May 1941.
- It is estimated that more than 30,000 people were killed during the Blitz, and many more were injured.



WHAT TO DO IN — BLACKOUTS

★ HOUSEHOLDERS

1. Stay at home.
2. Put out lights in rooms not blacked out.
3. Use no matches or lights outdoors.
4. Let no light escape from your house.

★ PEDESTRIANS

1. Walk carefully, don't run.
2. Keep close to buildings and away from curb.
3. Don't smoke
4. Use no matches or flashlights.
5. Cross streets at intersections.
6. Get under cover.

★ MOTORISTS

1. Park at curb — at once.
2. Put out all lights.
3. Seek shelter.

★ WARNING:

Emergency blackouts will be enforced by the police, assisted by Air Raid Wardens. Carelessness in observing these precautions may invite disaster.



DON'T GIVE 'EM A TARGET!

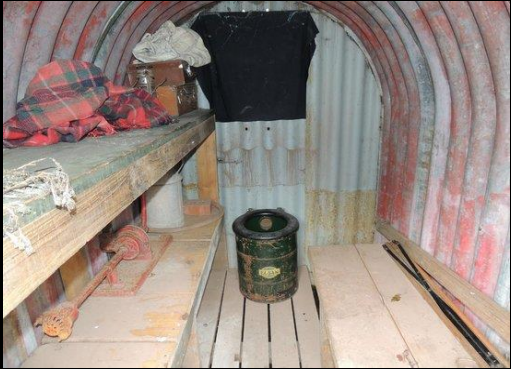
MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION

THE BLACKOUT

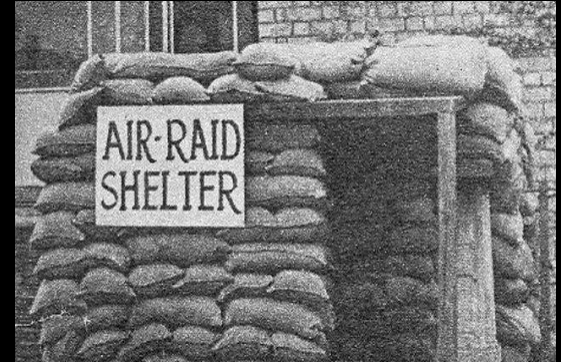
- During World War 2, the blackout was all over Britain to trick the Germans away from our cities.
- Each home was given a dark cotton fabric to cover their windows.
- Car lights were also blacked out and people were not allowed to smoke cigarettes or cigars outdoors.
- The blackout was enforced by Air Raid Precaution (ARP) wardens, who made sure that no light could be seen from buildings. There were heavy fines for anyone who did not follow the rules.



AIR RAID SHELTERS



- There were lots of different types of air raid shelters.
- People would use their cellar, it was a very effective underground bomb shelter.
- Big public buildings like schools and hospitals, let people use the basement as shelter.
- It is estimated that over 170,000 people used the London Underground as an air raid shelter during the Blitz.



Street Communal Shelters

- These shelters were built with thick brick walls and a reinforced concrete roof, it could fit around 50 people in it. There were a lot of these built.

Anderson Shelters

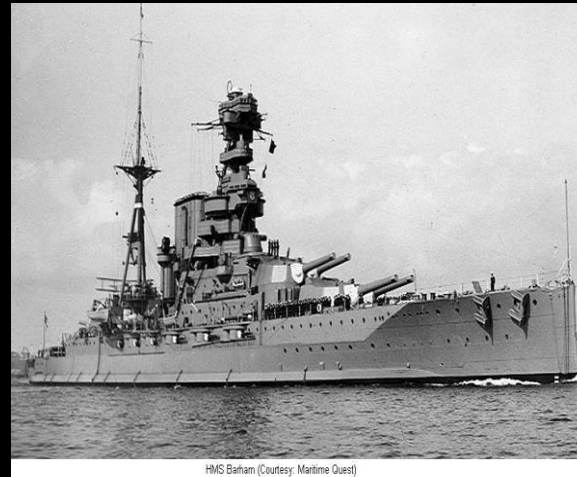
- Anderson shelters were designed to fit six people. These were put in your back garden. Over 3 million were put up all over Britain.

Morrison Shelters

- The Morrison shelter was a metal dining room table that a family could sleep under during the night time air raids.



ENGLISH WEAPONS



WOMEN AT WAR

- In early 1945 Princess Elizabeth joined the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service. She trained as a mechanic and a driver of jeeps, trucks and ambulances. She learnt how to deconstruct, repair and rebuild engines and change tires.
- Women were called up for war work from March 1941. The jobs that women did; mechanics, engineers, Tank drivers, Building ships, Working in factories - making bombs and aircraft parts, Air raid wardens, Driving fire engines, Plumbers, Ambulance drivers, WRVS volunteers and Nurses.
- There were many women that helped during the war; 640,000 in the armed forces, 55,000 serving with guns and providing essential air defence, 80,000 thousand in the Land Army and many more who flew unarmed aircraft, drove ambulances, worked as nurses and worked behind enemy lines in the European resistance.
- A massive part of Woman at War was the women's land army. It was set up in June 1939. The government wanted more help on the farms to produce more food before the coming war. The women of the land army looked after the animals, harvesting the crops and ploughed the fields. They worked for 48 hours a week in the winter and 50 hours a week in the summer.



LEST WE
FORGET

