

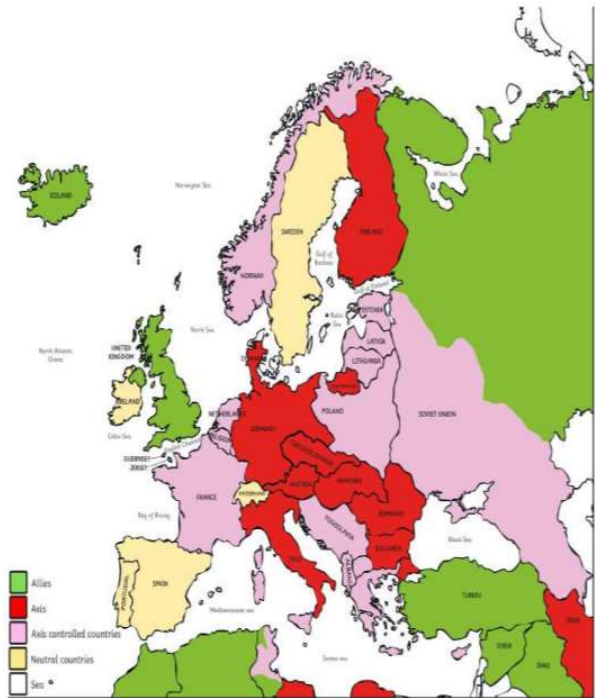
What are we fighting for?

Main Participating Countries				
ALLIED POWERS		AXIS POWERS		
Date Joined	Death Toll	Country	Date Joined	Death Toll
3 rd Sep, 1939	600,000 1.44% of population in 1939	GERMANY 	1 st Sep, 1939	approx. 7,200,000 8.5% of population in 1939
3 rd Sep, 1939	450,900 0.94% of population in 1939	ITALY 	11 th Jun, 1940	approx. 500,000 1.14% of population in 1939
22 nd Jun, 1941	approx. 24,000,000 13.7% of population in 1939	HUNGARY 	27 th Jun, 1941	464,000 5.08% of population in 1939
8 th Dec, 1941	419,400 0.32% of population in 1939	JAPAN 	7 th Dec, 1941	approx. 3,000,000 4.1% of population in 1939

Countries involved in WW2

Allies	Axis
France Death toll 600,000 (approx.)	Germany Death toll 7,200,000 (approx.)
UK Death toll 450,000 (approx.)	Italy Death toll 500,000 (approx.)
Soviet Union Death toll 24,000,000 (approx.)	Hungary Death toll 464,000 (approx.)
USA Death toll 419,000	Japan 3,000,000 (approx.)

Areas of Control during World War Two - Map



Key People

Winston Churchill (1874-1965) was a British Prime Minister between 1951 to 1955. He took Britain into the war in which Nazi Germany dominated Europe. He did his best to lead Britain through the war. Churchill possessed excellent leadership skills and formed crucial alliances with both the USA and the Soviet Union. He is characterised for his extraordinary leadership during World War II - he was bold, brave, and courageous in the face of Nazi Germany.



Adolf Hitler - (1889-1945) was a German politician who was the leader of the Nazi party, Chancellor of Germany from 1933-1945, and the Führer of Germany from 1934-1945. In 1923, Hitler had attempted to seize power via a failed coup, and was arrested. However, he began to gain a loyal following through his populist ideas, powerful speeches and charisma. Hitler's Germany invaded Poland in Sep 1939 to start the war, and he initiated the Holocaust. He is therefore significantly responsible for millions of deaths. He committed suicide on 30th Apr 1945, when the war was clearly lost.



Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945) was the 32nd President of the USA, from 1933-1945. Not only did he lead the USA through most of the Great Depression - When he was elected, America's workforce were unemployed - he remained officially neutral at the start of the war. He provided crucial diplomatic and financial support to the Allies. He was attacked Pearl Harbor on 7th Dec 1941, which brought the USA into the war on the Axis powers. The US greatly helped the Allies in the war - He died months before it ended.



Benito Mussolini - (1883-1945) the leader of Italy's National Fascist Party. He was Prime Minister from 1922-1945 -from 1925 onwards this was not democratically as he established a dictatorship. Italy entered the war on the side of Germany in 1940, but suffered some disastrous losses. In 1943, Mussolini was dismissed as leader and arrested, but was rescued by Hitler's paratroopers. He was later put in charge of a puppet regime called the Italian Social Republic, by Hitler. He was later caught by Italian Communist partisans and executed by firing squad in 1945.



Joseph Stalin (1879-1953) was the Communist leader during WWII. After the death of Lenin, Stalin won a power struggle and became an authoritarian dictator. His own policies were 'Socialism in one country.' He had signed a non-aggression pact with Germany in August 1939, but in June 1941, Germany invaded. Although initially the USSR's key victories in pushing the Germans back, he died in the war in favour of the Allies.



Anne Frank - (1929-1945) was a German-born diarist. As a young Jewish girl, her family were forced into hiding, fleeing Germany for a secret attic in Amsterdam in the Netherlands. She wrote a diary of her time there. After years in hiding, her family was betrayed and arrested, and taken to concentration camps. Anne died of Typhus in Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. The only survivor from her family was Otto, her father, who published her diaries after her death. It has now become one of the most famous and well-read texts in contemporary history.



Major Events

Image	Description	Date/s	Fact
	On 1 st September 1939, Germany invaded Poland, utilising the 'Blitzkrieg' strategy. Britain and France (Poland's allies) gave a notice period for the Germans to withdraw their troops from Poland. When they did not, Britain and France declared war on 3 rd September. Britain initially responded with bombing raids over Germany. Nearly six years of war in Europe was to follow.	1 st -3 rd September 1939	Hitler claimed to attack Poland to give the German people 'Lebensraum' – living space
	People expected cities to be bombed, as enemy planes tried to hit targets, for example warehouses and factories. This put would have put city children (in schools and houses close by) in grave danger, and so thousands were evacuated to the countryside. Many were extremely homesick, but some enjoyed their new lives.	September 1939 onwards	About 800,000 children left their homes throughout the war.
	The Holocaust was a genocide committed by Germany and its allies before and during WWII. It involved the systematic murder of 6 million Jews, and millions of 'undesirable' others (around 9-12 million in total). Many were gassed, starved, or died of disease in concentration camps. Conditions in the camps diabolical.	1933-1945	During the Holocaust, about two thirds of the Jews in Europe were killed.
	Large numbers of British, French, and Belgian troops were surrounded by German soldiers at the French coastal town of Dunkirk, and seemed set to perish. Remarkably, 338,226 were saved by a fleet of 800 small boats. The event is also known as the 'Miracle of Dunkirk.'	26 th May – 4 th June 1940	Mary was the first queen to rule England in her own right.
	In the Battle of Britain, the Royal Air Force (RAF) successfully defended UK against attacks by Nazi Germany's air force: Luftwaffe. It has been described as the first military campaign fought entirely by air forces.	10 th July – 31 st October 1940	This was seen by many as Germany's first major defeat in the war.
	This was a surprise military attack by Japan on the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor. It led to the US joining the Allies in the war. The attack commenced at 7.48am Hawaiian time, and was carried out by 353 Imperial Japanese aircraft.	7 th December 1941	188 aircraft were destroyed and 2,403 Americans were killed.
	The Normandy Landings, also known as D-Day, were a series of landing operations by the Allies to claim back Europe. It was the largest seaborne invasion in history. The operation began the liberation of north-western Europe from being under German control.	6 th June 1944	Between 14,000 and 19,000 men died in the D-Day landings
	With the Germans facing defeat, Hitler married his long-time love Eva Braun on 29 th April. The next day, they committed suicide, reportedly by gunshot.	30 th April 1945	There is debate as to how they killed themselves.
	The Allies had gradually forced the surrender of Axis troops across Europe in April and early May, 1945. On 7 th May, Germany officially surrendered to the Allies, bringing to an end the European fighting in World War II.	7 th May 1945	VE (Victory in Europe) Day is still celebrated on 8 th May.
	Japan refused to surrender to the terms of the Potsdam Declaration in July 1945, pledging to fight onto the bitter end. The US considered an invasion, but would have lost around 500,000 men. Instead, they dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima (6 th Aug) and Nagasaki (9 th Aug).	6 th -9 th August 1945	It is thought that 135,000 people died in Hiroshima and 70,000 in Nagasaki.
	The surrender of Japan was announced on August 15 th 1945. On August 28 th , the Occupation of Japan, led by the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, began. Japan formally signed for surrender on 2 nd September 1945, aboard the US Navy battleship USS Missouri. Allied civilians and military celebrated the end of war. The use of atomic bombs to force the surrender is still debated.	2 nd September 1945	Some rogue Japanese soldiers and pilots refused to surrender even into the 1970s!

Key Vocabulary

Air-raid	An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs.
Anderson shelter	A small shelter made from corrugated steel to protect people in air-raids.
Allies	Countries (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who fought against the Axis Powers.
Atomic bomb	A powerful weapon that uses nuclear reactions as its source of explosive energy.
Axis Powers	Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies.
Blackout	A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of air raids.
Blitz	A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain. From the German 'blitzkrieg' war.
Concentration camps	Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners were held by the Nazis.
Evacuation	Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places e.g. from big cities to the countryside to avoid bombing.
Fascism	A political system where the strength of the country is more important than the rights of the people. Often ruled by dictators with unlimited power through suppression of dissent and control of society.
Führer	German word meaning 'leader' or 'guide'. The title Hitler gave himself in 1934 to show his authority in Germany.
Gas masks	Face masks to protect people from poisonous gas attacks.
Genocide	Deliberate action to destroy a people (usually defined as an ethnic, national, or racial group).
Holocaust	The mass murder of around six million Jewish people by the Nazis, as well as other groups.
Invasion	When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country.
Liberated	Freed from enemy control.
Luftwaffe	The German air force during the war.
Occupied	Taken over by enemy forces.
Nazi	Short for National Socialist Party (in Germany) and the name given to supporters of Hitler.
Persecution	Systematic mistreatment of an individual or group, especially because of race, religion, or political beliefs.
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a particular cause or view.
Rationing	Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid shortages.
Spitfire	A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain and known for its speed and manoeuvrability.



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