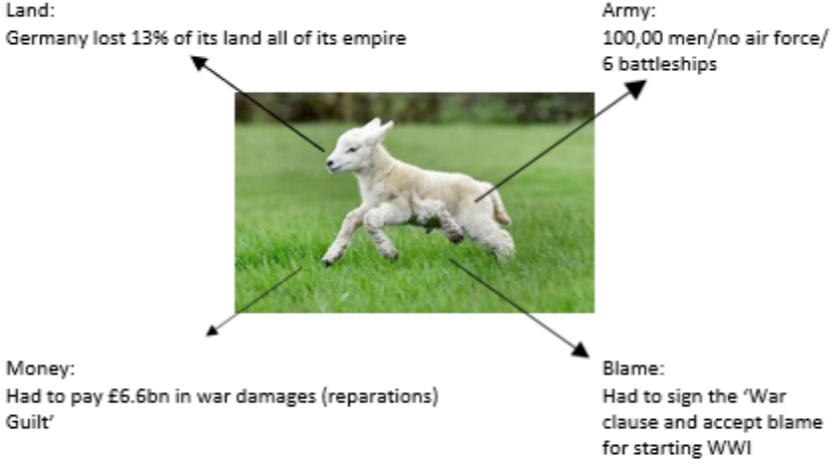








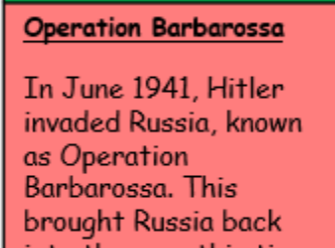
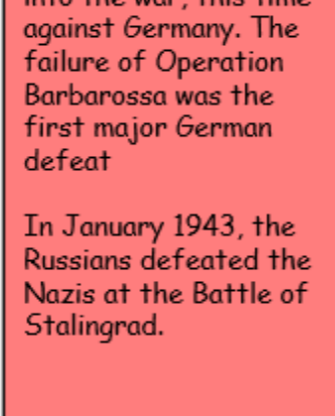
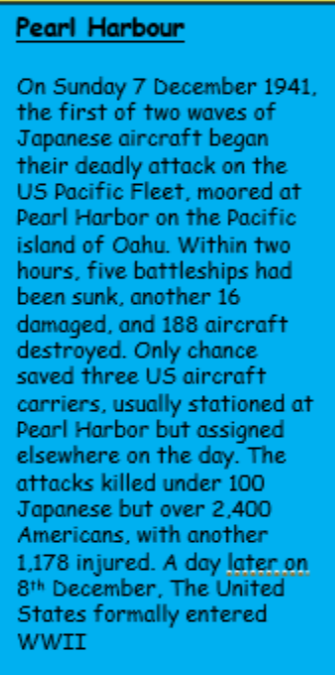
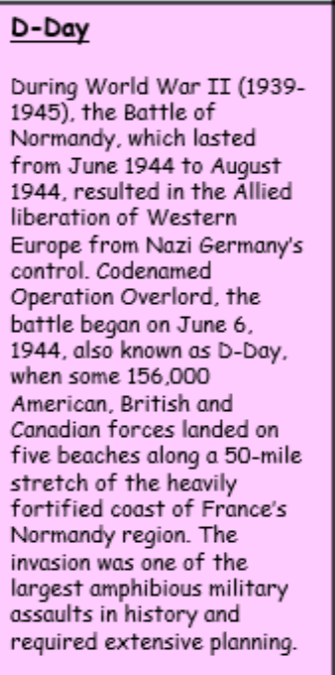
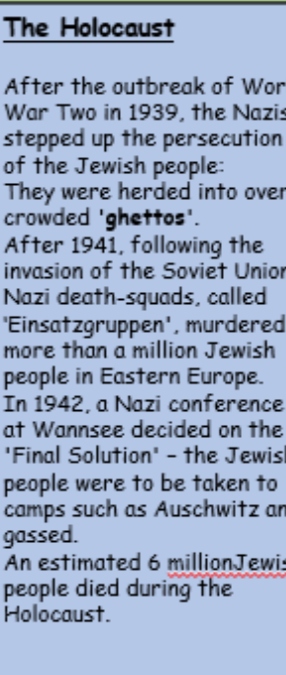


Key Vocabulary...		Treaty of Versailles	Important People
Suffrage	The right to vote in elections.	<p>The Treaty of Versailles was a peace treaty signed on 28th June 1919, exactly five years after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. It officially brought an end to WWI. However, the Germans were not invited to the negotiations but were forced to sign the treaty – known as forced peace or ‘diktat’. We remember the terms of the treaty and the things that Germany had to agree to/give up with the acronym – LAMB.</p> <p>Land: Germany lost 13% of its land all of its empire</p> <p>Army: 100,00 men/no air force/ 6 battleships</p>  <p>Money: Had to pay £6.6bn in war damages (reparations) Guilt'</p> <p>Blame: Had to sign the 'War clause and accept blame for starting WWI</p>	 <p>Benito Mussolini - Ruled Italy from 1922 - 1943. He became dictator in 1925.</p>
Suffragettes	Women who organised protest in order to get the vote.		 <p>Joseph Stalin - Revolutionary Soviet born in Georgia. He led the Soviet Union (Russia) from the mid 1920s - 1953.</p>
Reparations	The action of making amends for a wrong one has done, by providing payment or other assistance to those who have been wronged.		 <p>Adolf Hitler - Born in Austria, fought for Germany in WWI and became leader in of the Nazi party in 1921. He became chancellor of Germany in 1933 and dictator by 1934. He led Germany until the end of WWII in 1945.</p>
General Strike	A strike by workers in all/most industries.		 <p>Neville Chamberlain - Conservative politician and Prime Minister from 1937-1940. Remembered for the policy of appeasement towards Germany.</p>
Economy	The state of a country in terms of production (making goods), consumption (buying goods) and the supply of money.		
Dictator	A ruler with total power over a country.		
Democracy	A system of government where people exercise power through voting		
Appeasement	Appeasement in an international context is a policy of making concessions to an aggressive power in order to avoid conflict.		
The General Strike (1926)		Wall St Crash 1929	The Depression
<p>The strike was called by the TUC (Trade Union Congress - an organization that represents the rights and interests of workers) for one minute to midnight on 3 <u>May</u>, 1926. For the previous two days, some one million coal miners had been locked out of their mines after a dispute with the owners who wanted them to work longer hours for less money. In solidarity, huge numbers from other industries stayed off work, including bus, rail and dock workers, as well as people with printing, gas, electricity, building, iron, steel and chemical jobs. The aim was to force the government to act to prevent mine owners reducing miners' wages by 13% and increasing their shifts from seven to eight hours. The industrial action came against a backdrop of tough economic times following the First World War and a growing fear of communism</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ending of the 'boom' of the 1920s • Lower land prices • Too many goods produced and not enough people wealthy enough to buy them. • Too much food - prices went down. • Banks did not enough money when people started to withdraw their savings. • 16 million shares were sold in one day on the New York Market (October 1929) and led to the stock market crashing. • This in turn led to the Great Depression of the 1930s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • America had lent huge sums of money to European countries. When the stock market collapsed, they suddenly recalled those loans. This had a devastating impact on the European economy. • The collapse of European banks caused a general world financial crisis. • Unemployment - 13 million people were out of work. • Industrial production dropped by 45 per cent between 1929 and 1932. • House-building fell by 80 per cent between 1929 and 1932. • The entire American banking system reached the brink of collapse. From 1929 to 1932, 5,000 banks went out of business. • These effects were mirrored in Britain and Europe.
<p>Activity - Write a letter to the Prime Minister in 1925 arguing that women should have equal voting rights to men. Remember to use persuasive language</p>			

Key Vocabulary...	
Blitzkrieg	An intense military campaign intended to bring about a swift victory
Invasion	An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.
Evacuation	An action of removing a person from a place of danger. In WWII this involved moving children from large towns and cities to the countryside to avoid German bombing
Home Front	Activities of a nation when the armed forces are away at war.
The Blitz	German bombing campaign against Britain in 1940/41. The main targets were large towns, cities and ports. London was the worst hit city in Britain.
Stalingrad	City named after the Soviet leader in South-Western Russia and the site of the biggest battle of WW2.
Concentration Camp	A place with large numbers of people usually occupied by political prisoners.
VE-Day	8 th May 1945, the date of the Allied victory over Germany.
Important People	
	Winston Churchill - British politician, army officer and writer. He was Prime Minister during WWII leading Britain to victory.
	Heinrich Himmler - Was leader of the SS (Protection Squad) and a leading Nazi. He was the key individual behind the design and implementation Holocaust

Key Battles and Events of WWII	
	<p>Evacuation of Dunkirk</p> <p>Theatre of War: France</p> <p>Dates: 26 May to 4 June 1940</p> <p>Location: Dunkirk</p> <p>Outcome: Operation Dynamo, the evacuation of around 350,000 British, French and Belgian troops from Dunkirk, enabled the Allies to continue the war and was a major boost to British morale.</p>
	<p>Battle of the Atlantic</p> <p>Dates: 1939 to 1943</p> <p>Location: Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>Outcome: The Germans put a halt to U-boat operations in the Atlantic on 23 May 1943. The term 'Battle of the Atlantic' was coined by Winston Churchill to describe the struggle by the Allies to secure shipping routes across the Atlantic. The Allies' main objectives were to blockade the Axis powers (limiting productivity and diminishing morale), to secure their own shipping routes.</p>
	<p>Battle of Britain</p> <p>Theatre of War: United Kingdom</p> <p>Dates: June to September 1940</p> <p>Location: Britain - the skies above the Southern Counties and the Channel</p> <p>Outcome: British victory, forcing Hitler to postpone indefinitely his plans to invade England</p> <p>Note: The Battle of Britain marked the first major use of radar, which strengthened British defensive capabilities enormously and was a significant contributor to eventual victory in the Low Countries</p>
	<p>Operation Barbarossa</p> <p>In June 1941, Hitler invaded Russia, known as Operation Barbarossa. This brought Russia back into the war, this time against Germany. The failure of Operation Barbarossa was the first major German defeat</p> <p>In January 1943, the Russians defeated the Nazis at the Battle of Stalingrad.</p>
	<p>Pearl Harbour</p> <p>On Sunday 7 December 1941, the first of two waves of Japanese aircraft began their deadly attack on the US Pacific Fleet, moored at Pearl Harbor on the Pacific island of Oahu. Within two hours, five battleships had been sunk, another 16 damaged, and 188 aircraft destroyed. Only chance saved three US aircraft carriers, usually stationed at Pearl Harbor but assigned elsewhere on the day. The attacks killed under 100 Japanese but over 2,400 Americans, with another 1,178 injured. A day later on 8th December, The United States formally entered WWII</p>
	<p>D-Day</p> <p>During World War II (1939-1945), the Battle of Normandy, which lasted from June 1944 to August 1944, resulted in the Allied liberation of Western Europe from Nazi Germany's control. Codenamed Operation Overlord, the battle began on June 6, 1944, also known as D-Day, when some 156,000 American, British and Canadian forces landed on five beaches along a 50-mile stretch of the heavily fortified coast of France's Normandy region. The invasion was one of the largest amphibious military assaults in history and required extensive planning.</p>
	<p>The Holocaust</p> <p>After the outbreak of World War Two in 1939, the Nazis stepped up the persecution of the Jewish people: They were herded into overcrowded 'ghettos'. After 1941, following the invasion of the Soviet Union, Nazi death-squads, called 'Einsatzgruppen', murdered more than a million Jewish people in Eastern Europe. In 1942, a Nazi conference at Wannsee decided on the 'Final Solution' - the Jewish people were to be taken to camps such as Auschwitz and gassed. An estimated 6 million Jewish people died during the Holocaust.</p>

Activity - Write a letter back to your home town/city from the point-of-view of an evacuee. Remember you had probably never left you home town/city before and may never have seen the countryside before..