



World War Two

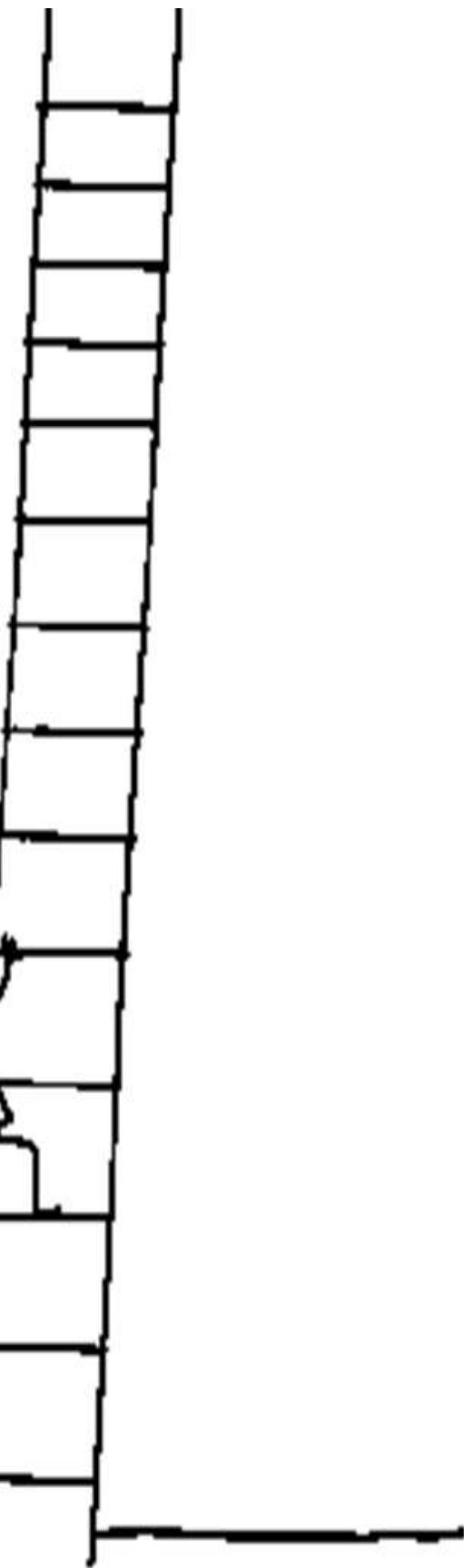
M O L q M Q L M O

Name:.....

Form:

Ladder of Success!

I can identify and explain 3 facts about the Second World War



I can identify and explain one fact about the Second World War

I can identify 3 facts about the Second World War

I can recall one thing about the Second World War

I don't know anything about the Holocaust

Date:

How Can We Find Out About the Second World War?



When	Where	Why	How
What	These are the questions we need to		

Ask older people (perhaps family members) if they can remember the war. How old were they? Find out what they remember most, and write it down. Perhaps you could collect old photos to illustrate their memories.

Homework for:

Ask older people (perhaps family members) if they can remember the war. How old were they? Find out what they remember most, and write it down. Perhaps you could collect old photos to illustrate their memories.

Name:

How old were you during World War Two?

What do you remember the most about World War Two?

Date:

Who Was Hitler?



How HITLER CAME TO POWER

(Copy, filling in the gaps,

A 'dictator' is a person who rules a country completely on their own. The dictator who came to power in Germany in the 1930s was Ad

First, Hitler tried to get power by having a revolution:

- 1 Germans were angry about the Treaty of V_____ (1919), which forced the German government to
- 2 In 19____ Adolf Hitler joined the Nazi Party. In 1920 he became its l_____.
- 3 In 19____ Hitler formed the SA, to
- 4 In 1923, there was an economic crisis, prices r____ r_____ and many people were r_____. Angry, they turned to the Nazis.
- 5 In 1923, Hitler tried to lead a r_____ in M____ but



Next, Hitler decided to try to win power by winning an election:

- 6 Nevertheless, while he was in prison in 19____, Hitler wrote his book *Mein Kampf* (meaning 'M_ S_____') setting out his policies.
- 7 In 1927 Hitler formed the H____ Y____. He wanted to teach young people to
- 8 J____ G_____ was put in charge of Nazi p_____. The Nazis used r_____, n_____ and great r_____ to win support.
- 9 The W____ D____ of 1929–32 helped the Nazi Party. Some Germans s_____ to d_____. Support for the Nazis grew.

Then Hitler was given power. He was made Chancellor. Hitler used his power to make himself into a dictator.

Lines 1 - 5		
My	radios	Struggle
Hitler	1923	Youth
Joseph	newspapers	Goebbels
rallies	starved	Propaganda
death		depression

Lines 6 - 9		
Revolt	Munich	Versailles
leader	1919	1921
rapidly	rose	ruined

Homework for:

Choose one image below. Shade in the words from the word box that you think describes Hitler in that image.

Use a dictionary to find out the meaning of any words you don't know.



Picture A:



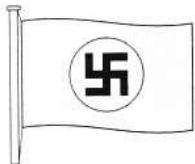
Picture B:

Male	Stern	arrogant	Leader	Blue eyed
Happy	Military	Official	Unofficial	Calm
Posed	Assertive	Authoritative	Honourable	humble
Humane	Stoical	Remote	Restrained	Chaotic
Composed	Reflective	Caring	Charismatic	Worshipped
Evil	Humorous	Likeable	aggressive	unpopular

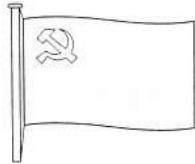
Word	Meaning

Date:

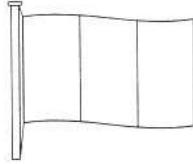
Who Were the Dictators?



German flag



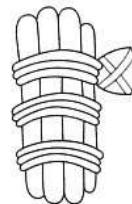
USSR flag



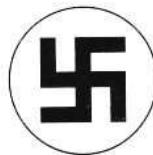
Italian flag



Communist symbol



Fascist symbol



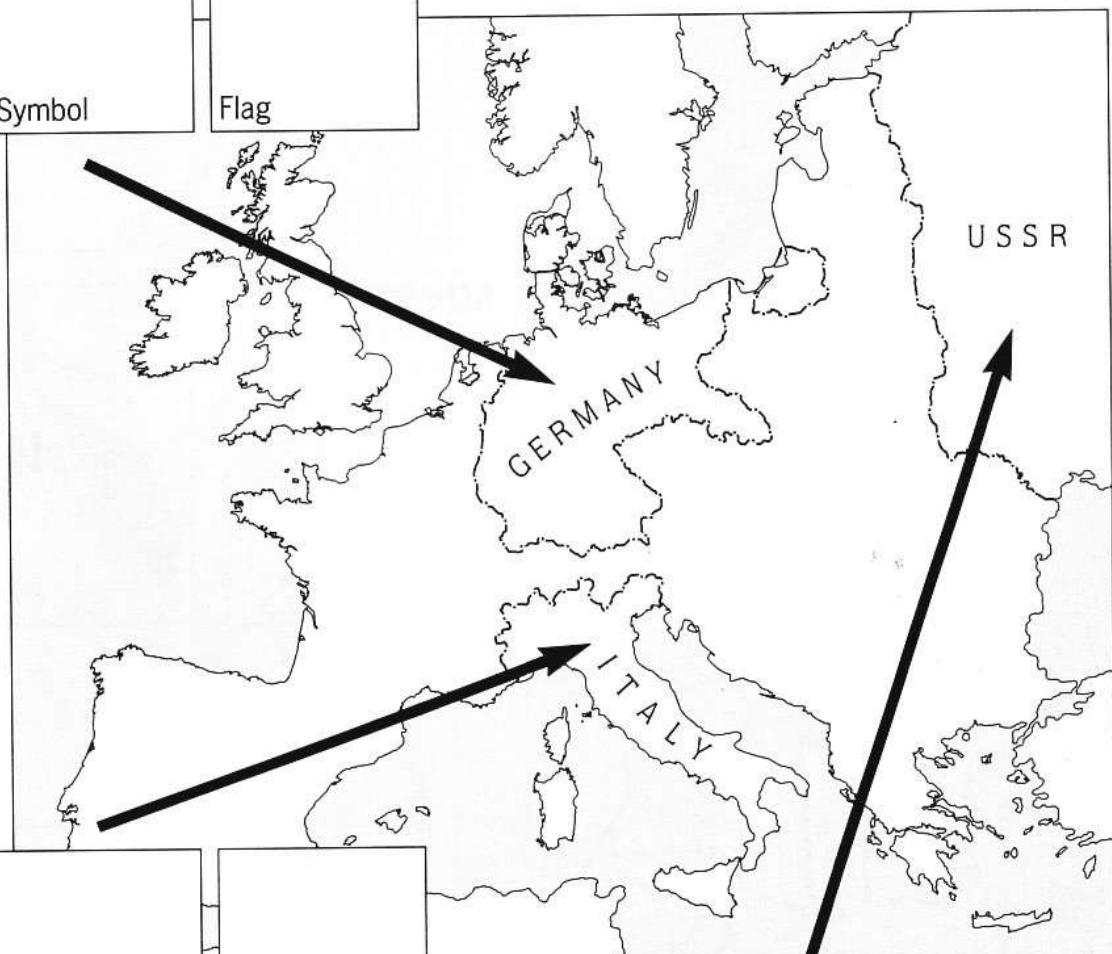
Nazi symbol

Name

Symbol

Flag

Outline map of Europe – the three main dictatorships



Name

Symbol

Flag

Name

Symbol

Flag

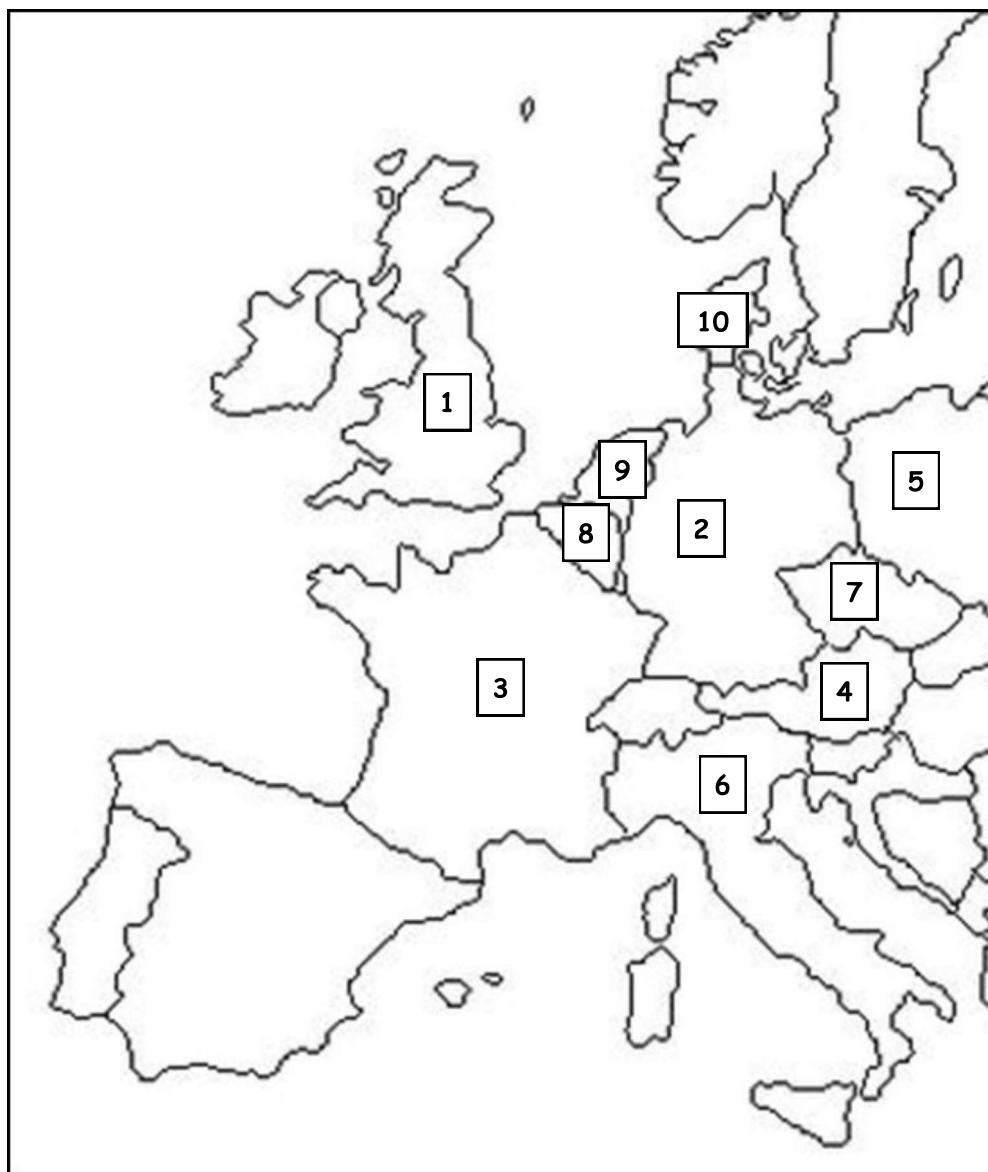
Political Map of Europe

YourEuropeMap.com
a service by
pocket-talk.org
YourFirstLanguage



Homework:

What Countries Did the Nazis Take Over?



	Country
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Use your planner to name the countries in Europe.

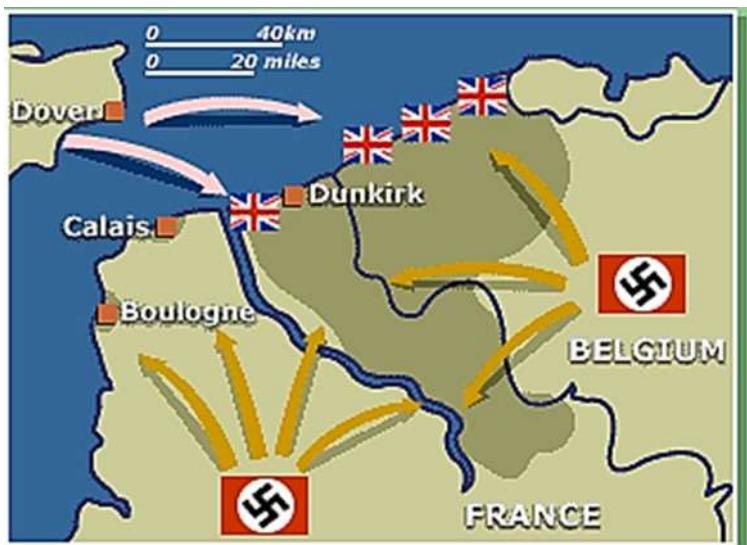
Date	Country
1938	Nazis united with Austria.
1938	Nazis invaded Czechoslovakia.
1939	Nazis invaded Poland.
1940	France, Belgium & Holland.



Date:

What was the Evacuation of Dunkirk?

In May 1940 Winston Churchill became the Prime Minister of Britain. The British Army was sent to defend France. The Nazis forced British and French troops back to the beaches at Dunkirk:



The British Army faced almost certain destruction. Amazingly lots of small boats sailed across the English Channel to rescue the British soldiers, saving almost three hundred thousand lives. This event became known as 'the Miracle of Dunkirk'.

Questions:

1. Why were the British Army in France?

2. Who became the Prime Minister of Britain in May 1940?

3. How were the British Army saved from destruction?

Look at the picture below. This is a scene from the evacuation of Dunkirk. What can you see? Complete the activity below using the word bank.



smokey	crowded	smelly	dark	screaming	noisy	engine noises
dead bodies	injured people	cold	wet	choking	debris	lines
scared	frightened	dazed	hungry	starving	hurt	dangerous
calm	worried	lonely	relieved	brave	happy	courageous

Imagine you are one of the soldiers on the beach (you can circle one of the soldiers) Use the word bank to explain what the evacuation of Dunkirk was.

Homework for:

What was the Evacuation of Dunkirk?



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Use the word bank below to help describe the Evacuation of Dunkirk

smokey	crowded	smelly	dark	screaming	noisy	engine noises
dead bodies	injured people	cold	wet	choking	debris	lines
scared	frightened	dazed	hungry	starving	hurt	dangerous
calm	worried	lonely	relieved	brave	happy	courageous

Date:

Who Won the Battle of Britain?

By the end of September 1940 Britain was the only country in Western Europe not occupied by the Nazis.

In June Adolf Hitler had offered Prime Minister Churchill peace terms - these were rejected. Britain would fight on alone. Hitler planned to use the Nazi Luftwaffe to attack Britain.

The first part of this plan was to destroy the Royal Air Force - The Battle of Britain had begun.

Source A: British Prime minister, Winston Churchill

The Battle of France is over. I expect the Battle of Britain is about to begin. The whole fury and might of the enemy must very soon be turned on us. Let us therefore be prepared to do our duty so that, if the British Empire lasts for a thousand years, men will say, 'This was their finest hour'.
(18th June 1940)



Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.
(20th August 1940)

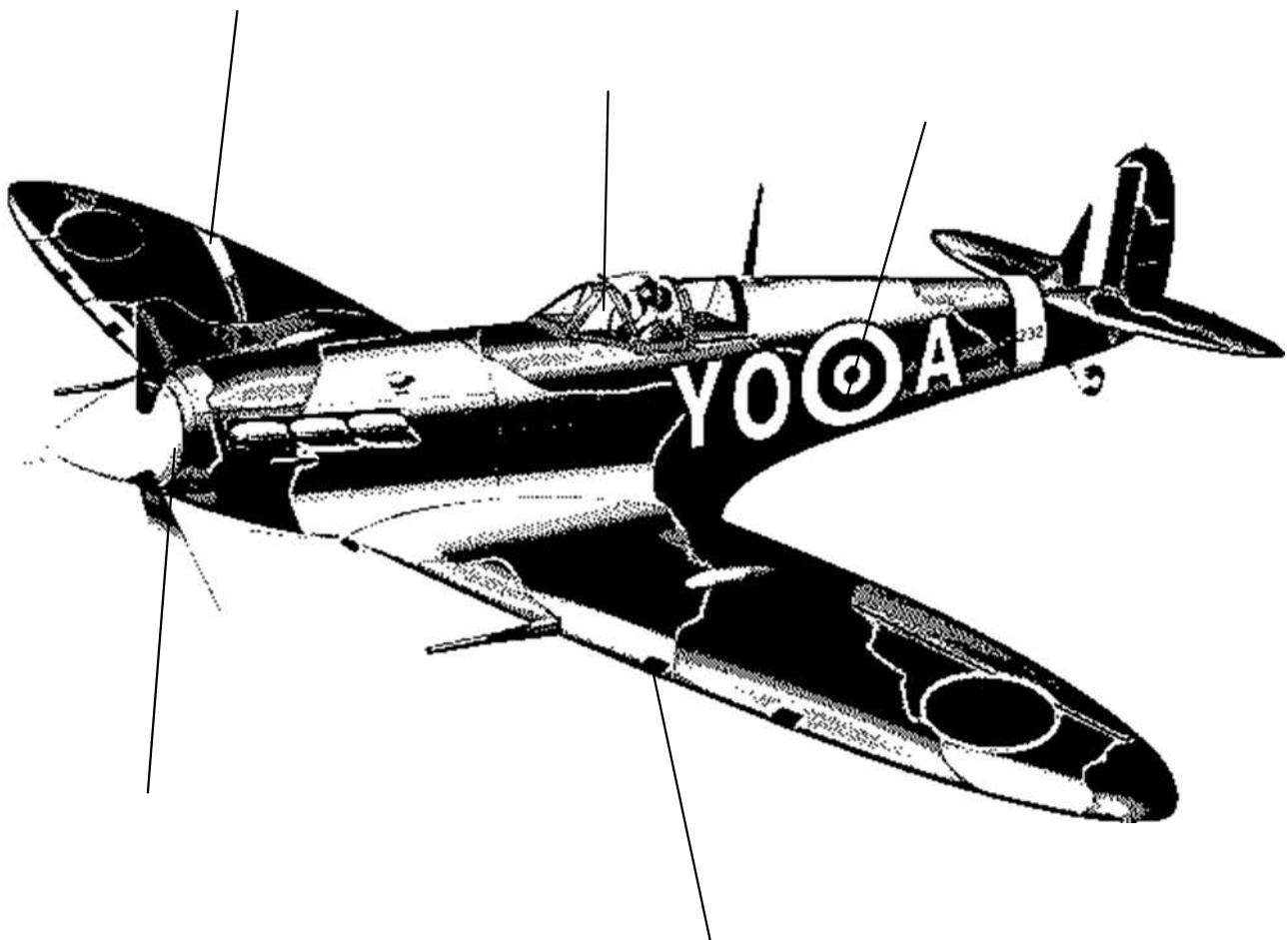
We shall fight them on the beaches, we shall fight them on the landing grounds, we shall fight them in the field and in the street, we shall fight them in the hills. We shall never surrender.
(3rd June 1940)

In 1940 _____, who was the leader of Nazi Germany, tried to invade Britain. He sent his airforce which was called _____ to destroy the RAF.

He had to do this before his armies could cross the English C_____. One of the British fighter planes was the S_____. The Germans had M_____ fighters and H_____ bombers. By the end of August 1940 the _____ had won and _____ gave up trying to invade Britain.

Label this image of an RAF Spitfire:

wings	cockpit	RAF symbol
propellers	Machine guns	



RAF pilots had to be ready to defend Britain at all times. By October 1940 the Nazis had lost the Battle of Britain. Instead they decided to bomb the main cities of Britain.

Date:

What was the Blitz?

Air raids on London began in September 1940. This was the start of the Blitz. Lots of other places were bombed, including industrial cities and ports such as Birmingham, Coventry, Southampton, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull and Glasgow.

When did Air Raids begin on London?

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What cities were bombed by the Nazis?

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Photo of Coventry, after the air raid of 14 November 1940. People walk through the ruins of their city.

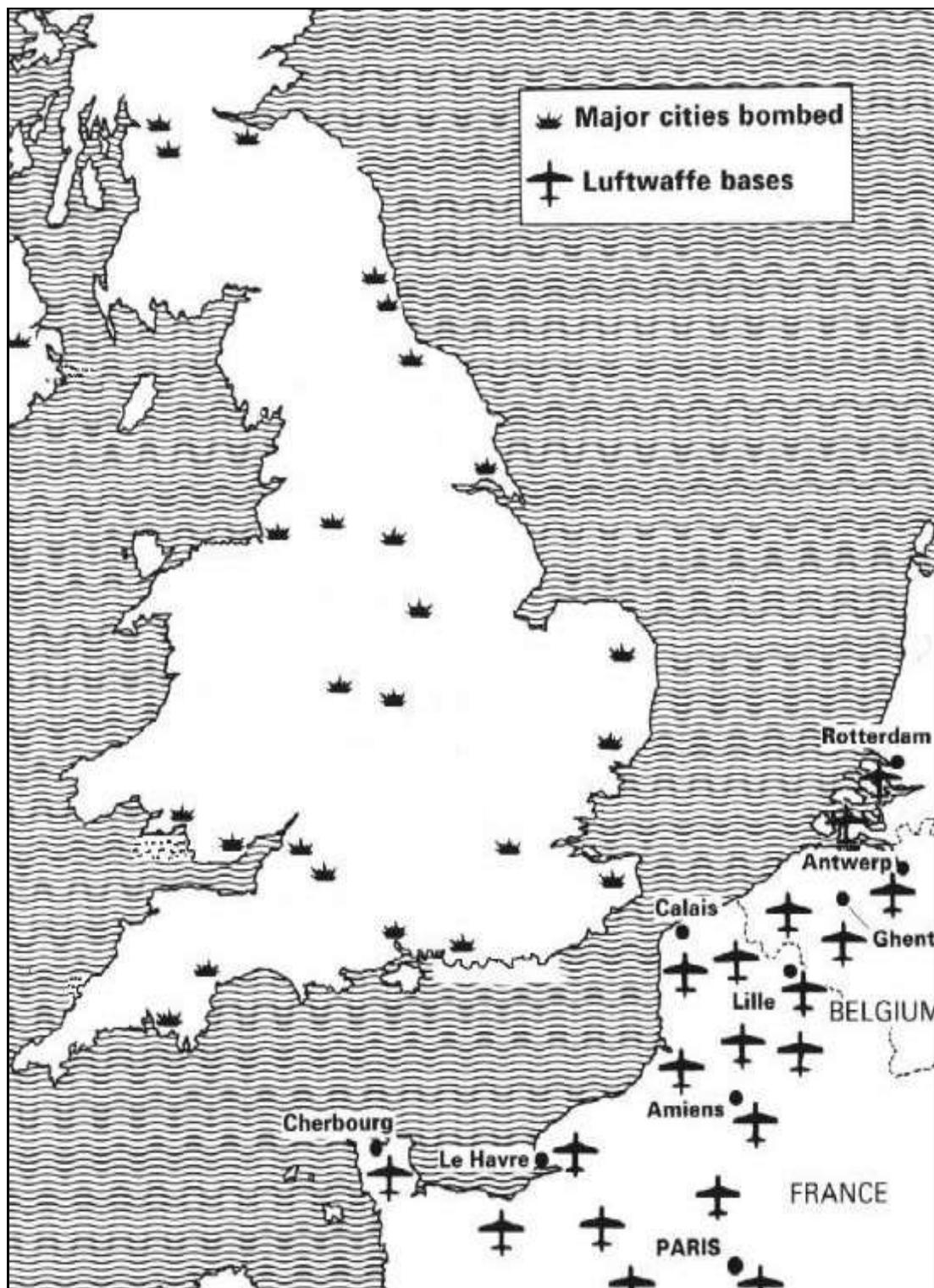
Look at the picture above. Write as many adjectives (describing words) to describe what you can see.

Look at the picture above. Write as many adjectives (describing words) to describe how you would feel.

Homework:

What was the Blitz?

The Blitz The Germans bombed cities all over Britain. Many people were injured or killed. Coventry suffered more than most- the bombing raid on 14th. November 1940 killed 568 people.



- A. Manchester
- B. London
- C. Belfast
- D. Sheffield
- E. Coventry
- F. Portsmouth
- G. Glasgow
- H. Edinburgh
- I. Canterbury
- J. Newcastle
- K. Leeds
- L. Sunderland
- M. Liverpool
- N. Bristol
- O. Bath
- P. Plymouth
- Q. Exeter
- R. Norwich
- S. Ipswich
- T. Birmingham
- U. Nottingham
- V. Hull
- W. Middlesbrough
- X. Clydebank
- Y. Swansea
- Z. Cardiff

Date:

What Happened in an Air Raid?

The Bombing Raid

Imagine the scene.

The warning siren sounds loudly. Another bombing raid is about to begin. You leave your house and walk quickly to the Anderson shelter with your mother and younger brother. You feel glad to be inside. The door is closed. You hear the familiar sound of the bomber planes overhead.

Describe what happens next...

After the bombing raid

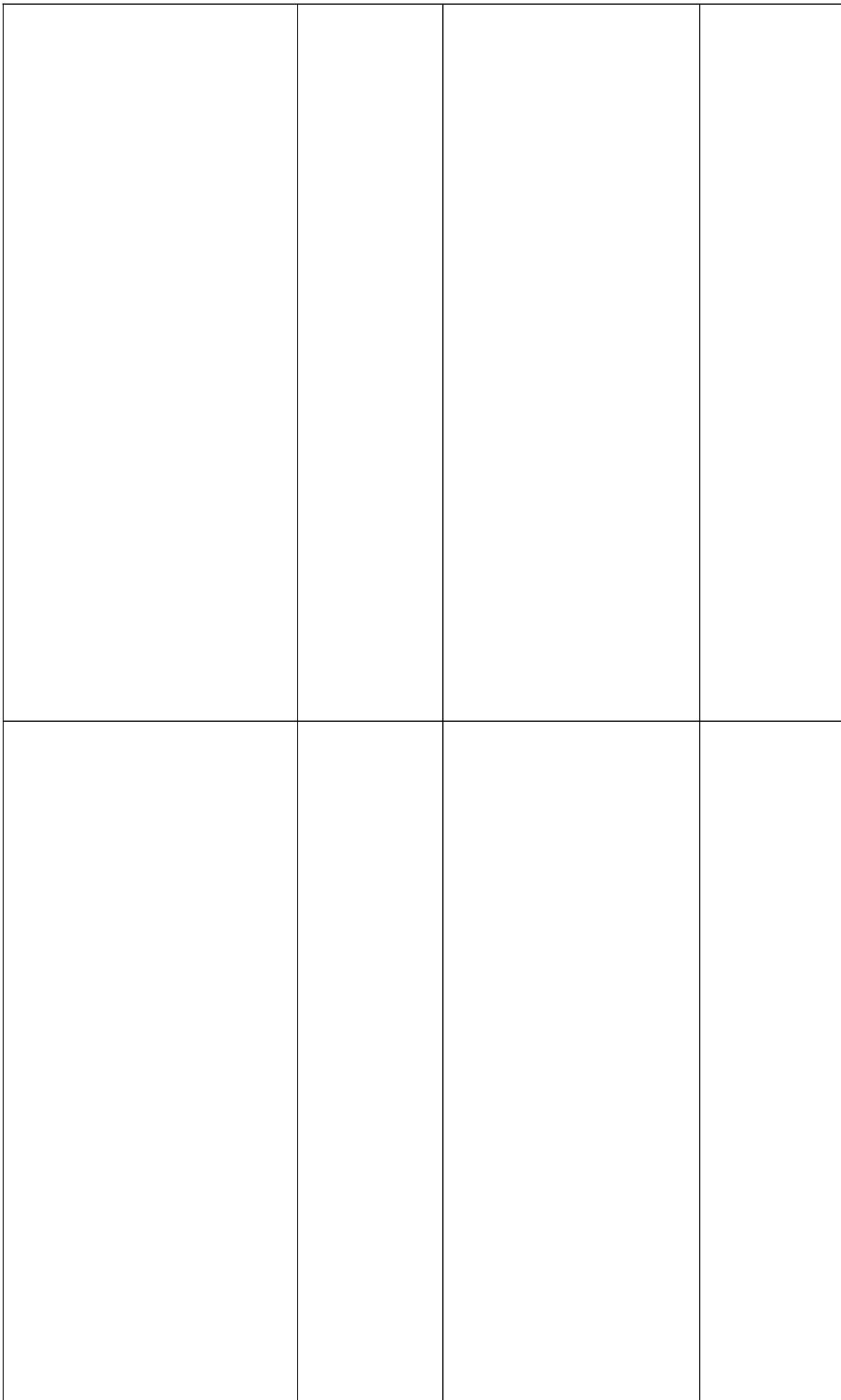
The siren sounds the all clear. The bombing raid is over. You have survived another terrifying night of the blitz. Dawn breaks as you return to your street. You notice that many of the houses have suffered a direct hit.

Describe what you see. Describe your feelings.

Here are some words to help you:

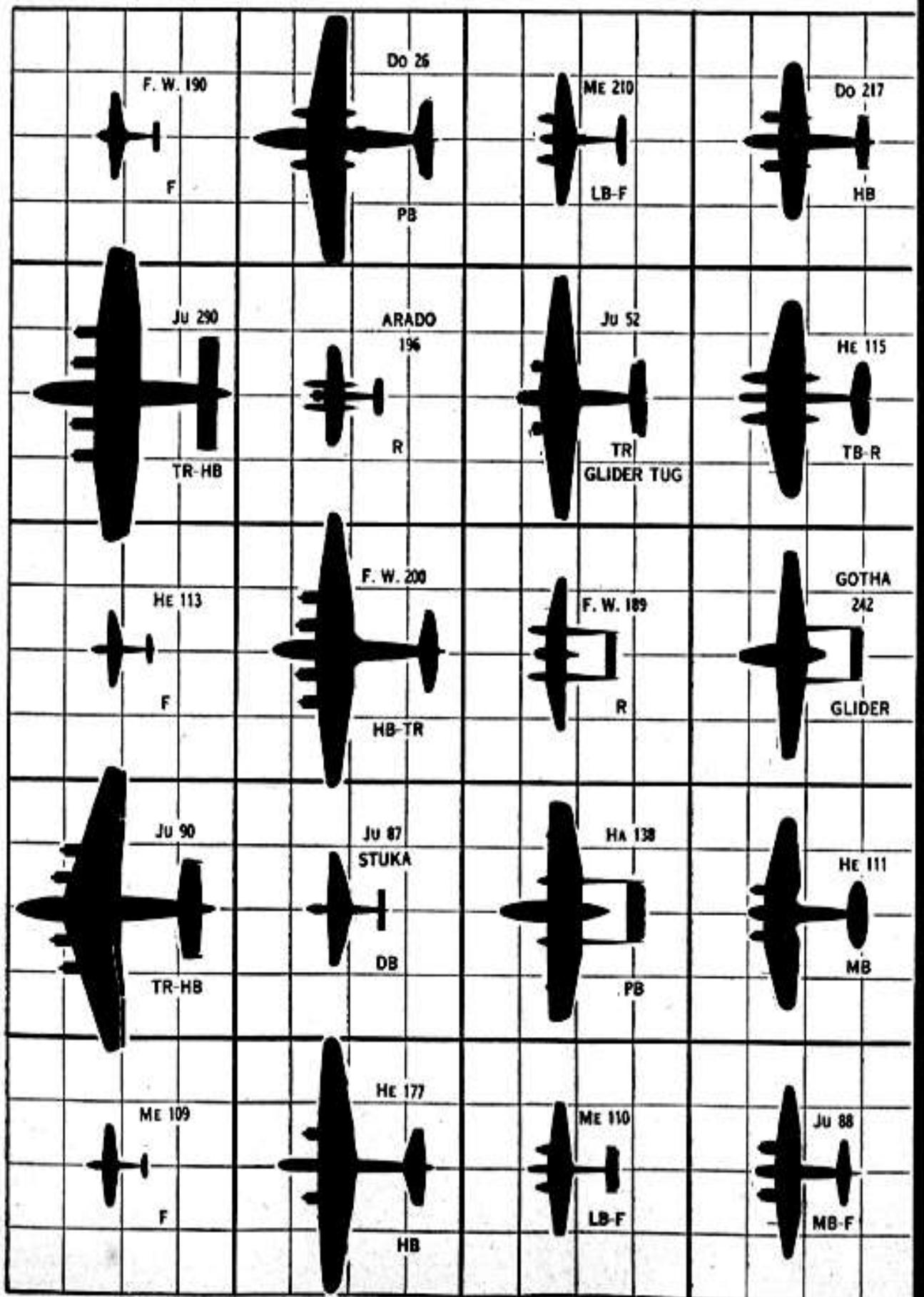
fire	fire engines	ambulances	police	wardens	soldiers	rubble
danger	anger	determina-	friends	neighbours	crying	comfort

An Air Raid



After the bombing raid

FOE



Homework:

What was the Blitz?



Date:

Why Were Children Evacuated?

People expected cities to be bombed, as enemy planes tried to destroy factories. But bombs would hit homes and schools too, so children would be in danger. The government tried at the start of the war to 'empty the cities' of children and mothers. This was 'evacuation', to protect them from air raids.

The plan was put into action in September 1939. About 800,000 children left their homes. However, many returned home after a few weeks. Others stayed in the countryside for the rest of the war.



Questions:

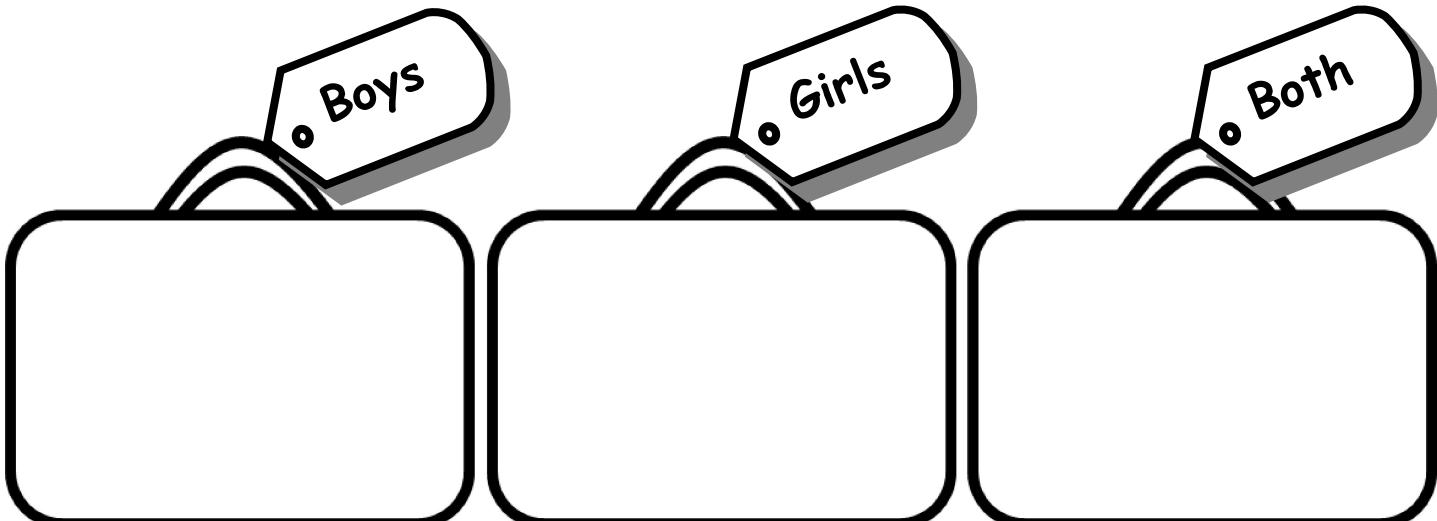
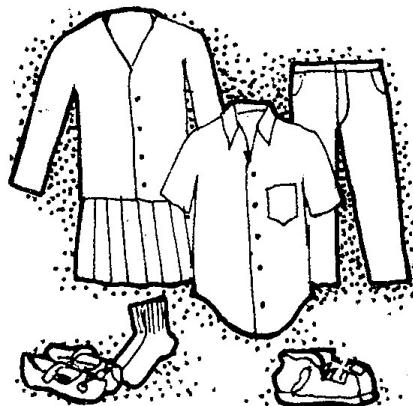
1. How many children were evacuated?
2. Where were children sent?
3. Why were children evacuated?

Date:

An Evacuee's Suitcase

Match the items to the correct suitcase...

1 vest	2 pairs of stockings	mackintosh	Dry biscuits
1 petticoat	Towel	Boots or shoes	Toothbrush
1 cardigan	1 pair of pants	1 pair of trousers	2 handkerchiefs
1 blouse	1 pair of knickers	2 pairs of socks	1 pullover or jumper
Soap	Packet of nuts	Pumps	Packet of raisins
Face cloth	sandwiches	Face cloth	Bag of barley sugar
Comb	Apple	orange	



1)

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2)

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3)

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4) On the tag below write your: name, school and home address



R.B.1

SERIAL NO.

MINISTRY OF
FOOD

1941

AX 453216



RATION BOOK

Surname..... *Initials.....*

Address.....

IF FOUND RETURN TO ANY FOOD OFFICE		F.O. CODE No.
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Collect a 'ration' stamp for every piece of work completed.

Date:

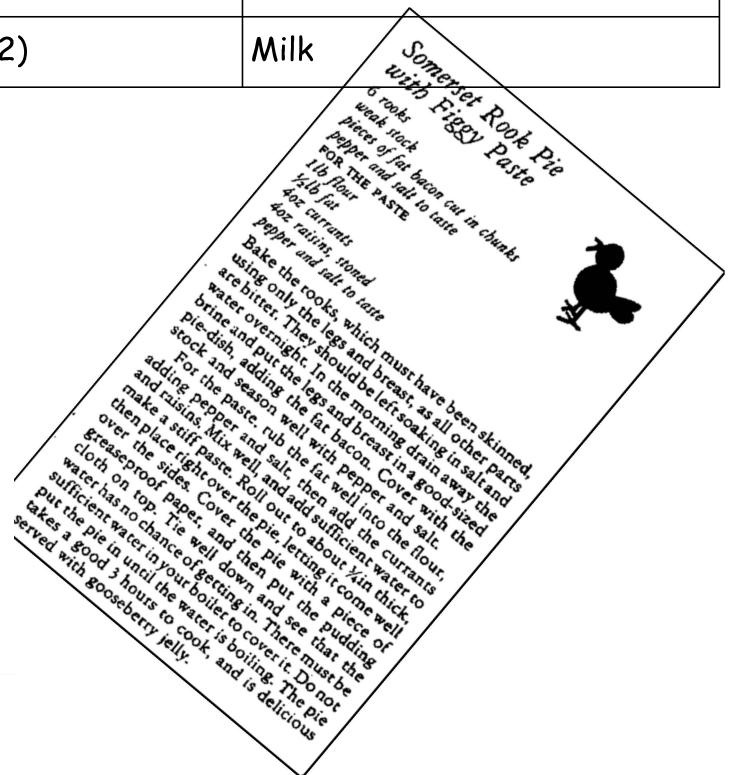
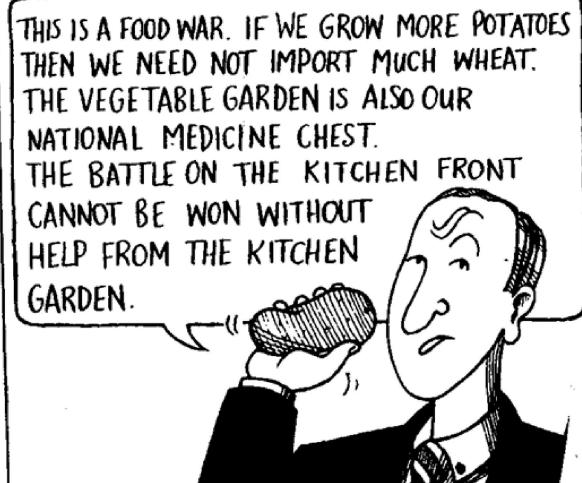
How Did Rationing Change Peoples' Diets?

Before the Second World War started Britain imported about 55 million tons of food a year from other countries. After war was declared in September 1939, the British government had to cut down on the amount of food it brought in from abroad as German submarines started bombing British supply ships. There was a worry that this would lead to shortages of food supplies in the shops so the British government decided to introduce a system of rationing.

Use this table to complete the timeline over the page

Meat (March 1940)	Fish	Cheese (May 1941)
Jam (March 1941)	Eggs (June 1941)	Tinned tomatoes (Feb 1942)
Rice (January 1942)	Peas (Feb 1942)	Dried fruit (Jan 1942)
Cooking fat (July 1940)	Biscuits (August 1942)	Milk

The Minister of Food was Lord Woolton. He told the British people:



Every person in Britain was given a ration book. They had to register and buy their food from their chosen shops. There were no supermarkets, so people had to visit several different shops to buy meat, vegetables, bread and other goods.

When people wanted to buy some food, the items they bought were crossed off in their ration book by the shopkeeper.

Which food was never rationed?

A Timeline to Show When Food Rationing was Introduced During World War Two

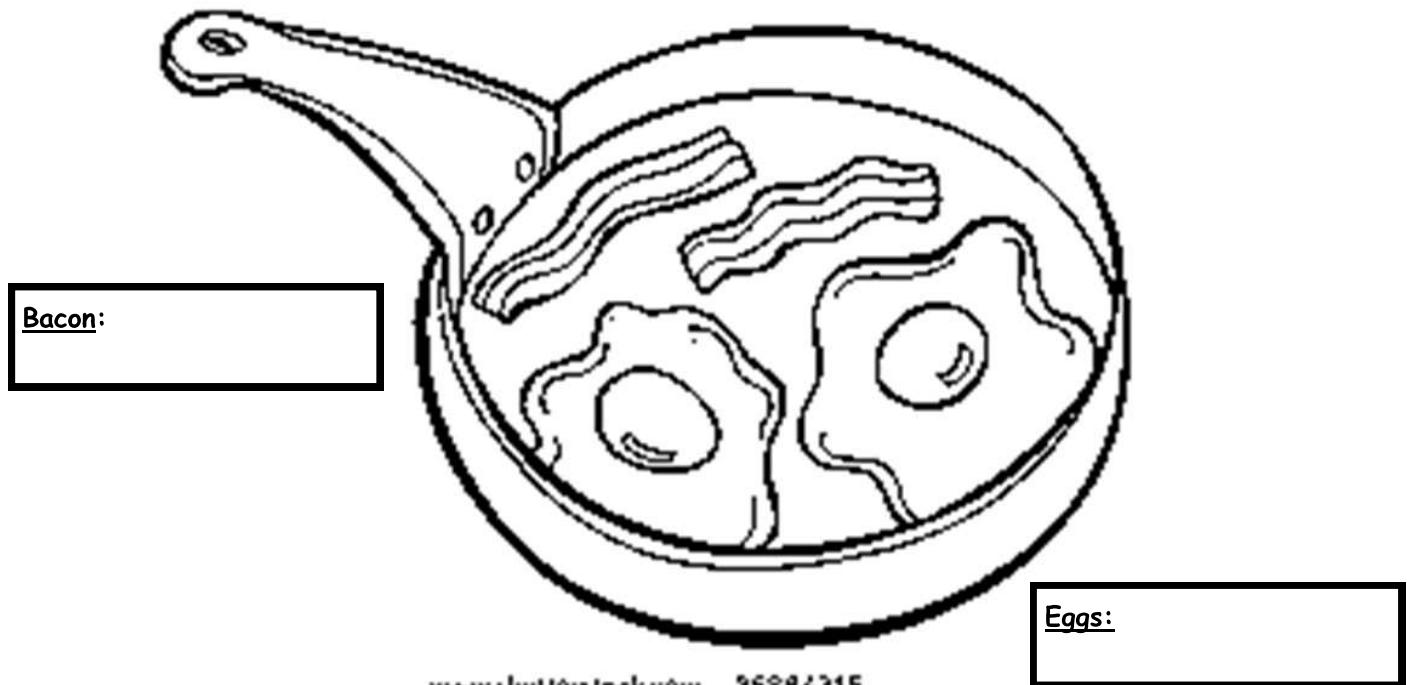
1940



1941

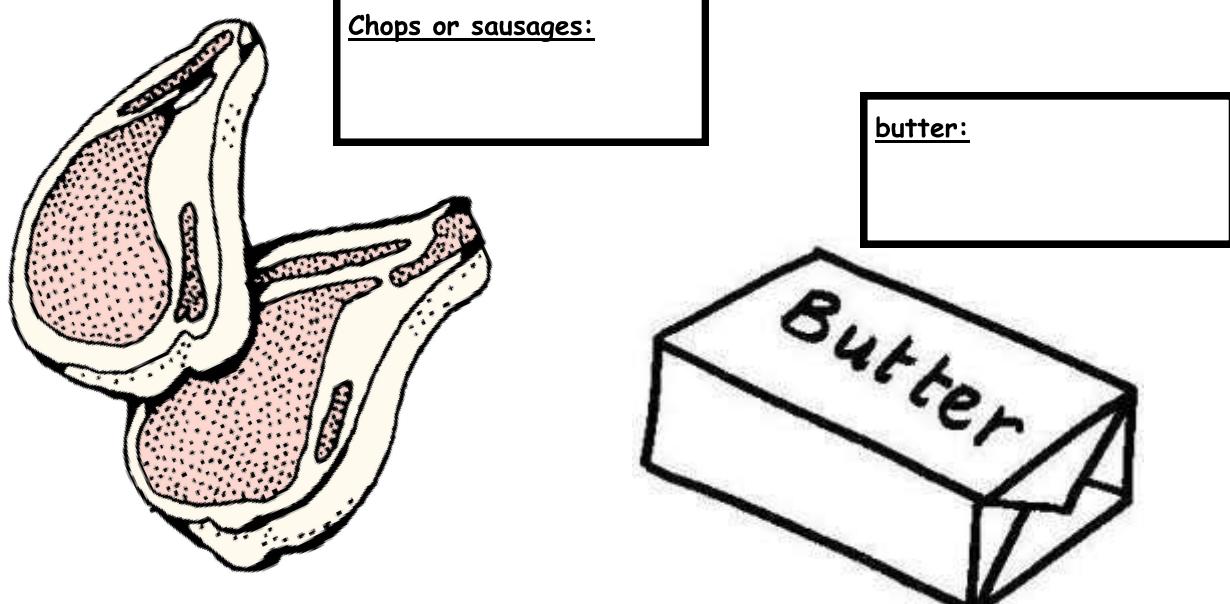
1942

1943



In 1942, for example, you could have had:

- One pork chop and four sausages
- 4 rashers of bacon
- 8 oz / 228 g of butter
- 8 oz / 228 g of tea (say 15 teabags)
- 2 oz/ 57 g of cheese
- 1 egg

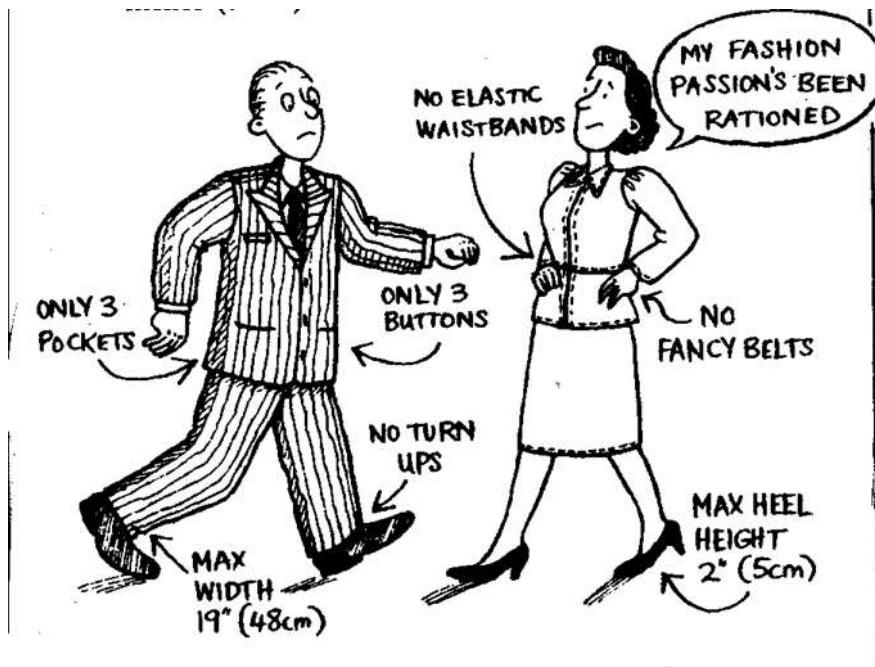


Date:

How Did Rationing Change Peoples' Lives?

Clothes were rationed in 1941, but by 1942 the rules for making clothes became crazy:

- Men's suits could only have three buttons on the front and none on the cuff.
- Trouser legs couldn't be wider than 48cm at the bottom.
- Elastic waistbands were banned.
- High heels on shoes were to be no more than 5cm.
- Turn-ups on the bottom of trousers were banned.



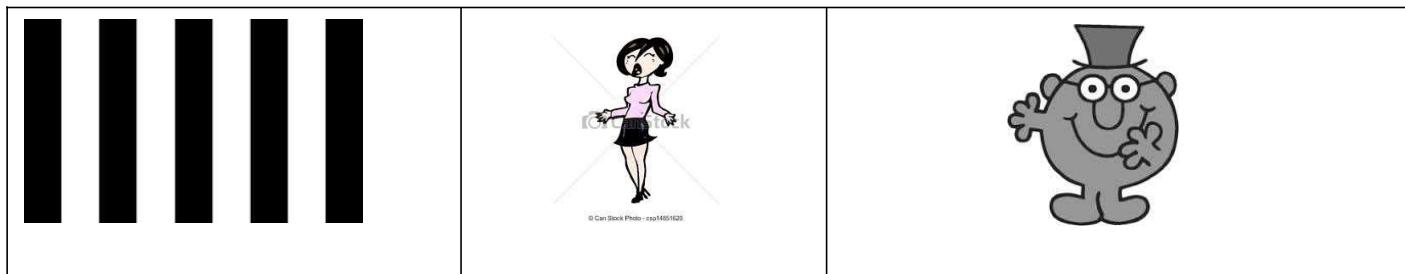
Food Rationing

There were no supermarkets. You went to different shops for different items. For fruit and vegetables, you went to the greengrocer. For meat, to the butcher. For fish, to the fishmonger. For bread and cakes, to the baker. For groceries such as jam, tea, biscuits and cheese you went to the grocer. Other shops sold clothes, shoes, medicines, newspapers and all the other things people needed to buy.

Label this diagram to show how rationing changed fashion:



Words that describe things are called **adjectives**:



Use a sensible adjective to complete each sentence:

stripy	Short (er)	clever
creative	Narrow (er)	Long (er)
less	fancy	Plain (er)

1. Clothes rationing forced ladies skirts to become
2. The width of trousers became
3. Clothes became as a result of rationing.

What do you think this is?



What do you think this object was used for?

Homework:

Sending secret messages

A	..-	N	--.
B	—...	O	—---
C	—-.-	P	·---
D	—..	Q	—-—
E	.	R	·--
F	...—	S	---
G	—--.	T	-
H	U	...—
I	..	V
J	—---	W	—--
K	—--	X	—-—
L	—...—	Y	—-——
M	—--	Z	—-—..

Fig. 82.—Morse alphabet.



Use this code to send these three messages:

I	am	doing	History		
..	.. / ..	— .. / — — / .. / .. / — ..			
My	name	is			
I	like				

What do you think this object is?



What is this object made from?

Date:

How Were People Protected from the Threat of Gas?

Gas had been a deadly weapon in the First World War, so civilians were issued with gas masks in the Second World War. Gas masks were allocated to each person for fear of a chemical attack.

Practice sessions were held at school times, although in the end the need for gas masks never arose. Special masks were made for babies and

Gas masks were given to all British people at the start of _____. People were afraid that _____ bombers would drop _____ gas bombs. All civilians were issued with _____. The government expected _____ of deaths in London. An advisor to the government - Liddell Hart - expected _____ deaths in the first week of the war alone.

People were told to tell their local _____ if they didn't have a gas mask. It was the job of air raid wardens to make sure that everybody had a gas mask.

poison / 250,000 / gas masks / thousands / German/ World War Two /
Air Raid Warden

You are now going to create a gas mask



Ladder of Success!

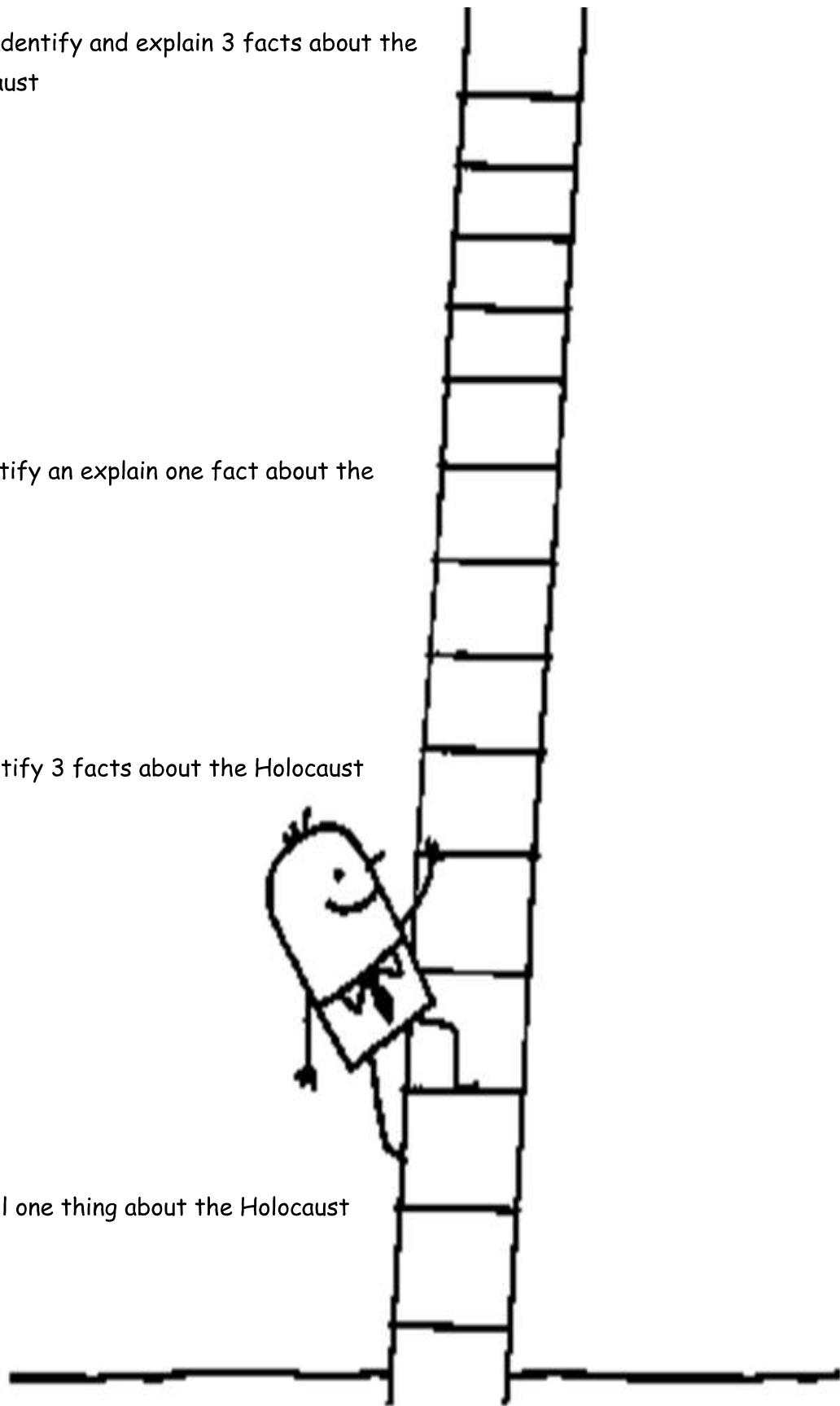
I can identify and explain 3 facts about the Holocaust

I can identify and explain one fact about the Holocaust

I can identify 3 facts about the Holocaust

I can recall one thing about the Holocaust

I don't know anything about the Holocaust



Date:

What was the Holocaust?

Have you heard of this word before? If so what do you think it means?

The Holocaust

At the end of the lesson we are going to collect all the information we have found out about the Holocaust.



What nationality do you think these people are?

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Apart from their nationality is there any other reason that they might be dressed like this?

(Think about when you might wear costumes.)

.....

.....

.....

Can you work out anything else about them from this picture?

.....

.....

.....



What nationality do you think these people are?

.....

.....

Apart from their nationality is there any other reason that they might be dressed like this? (Think about when you might wear costumes.)

.....

.....

Can you work out anything else about them from this picture?

.....

.....

Who are the Jews?

Jews believe in one God. This God is the God who created the world and everything in it. God gave humans special qualities and responsibilities.

What is Anti-Semitism?

The word prejudice means to pre-judge, to make up your mind about someone before you know anything about them. When you first meet someone, what is the first thing you notice? Their hair, the colour of their skin, their clothes and the way they speak? We often make instant judgments about each other, which later prove to be untrue.

What does the word Prejudice mean?

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Anti-Semitism is the term used when people are prejudiced against Jews just because they are Jewish.

What does the word Anti-Semitism mean?

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Describe what you think is happening in each of the following pictures



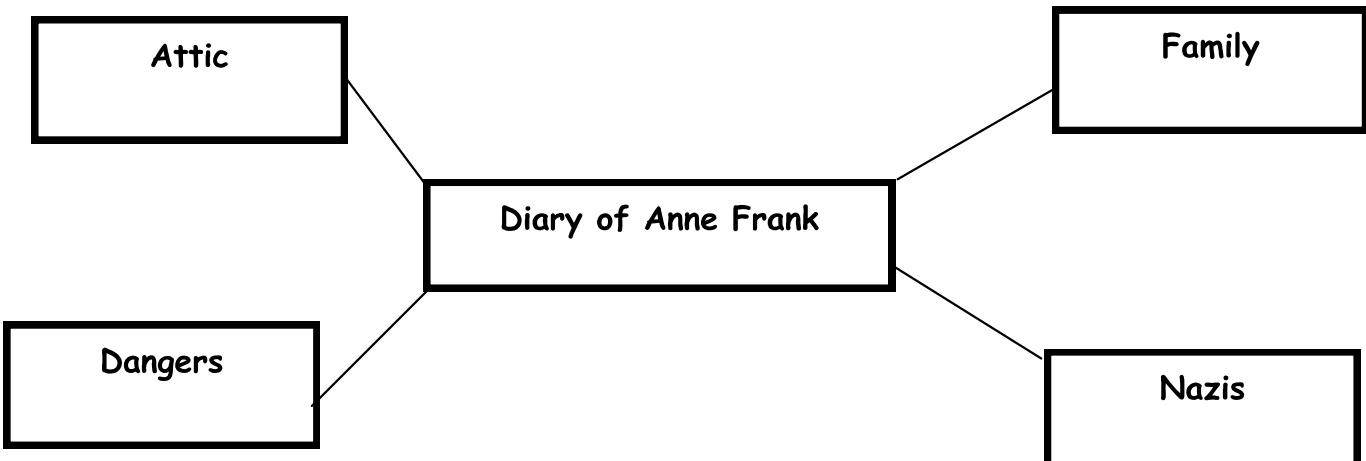
On June 12, 1942, Anne Frank's parents gave her a small red-and-white-plaid diary for her thirteenth birthday. More than fifty years later, this diary has become one of the best-known memoirs of the Holocaust.

When Anne received her diary, she and her family were living in Amsterdam (The Netherlands) which was occupied by the German Army. By Anne's thirteenth birthday she, like every other European Jew, was living in fear of the Nazis and their anti-Jewish decrees. On July 6, 1942, her family was forced to go into hiding. Although they could take very few things with them, Anne brought her diary to her new home, which she called the "Secret Annex." For the two years that Anne lived in the Annex, she wrote down her thoughts and feelings. She wrote about her life with the seven other people in hiding - her parents, her sister, the van Pels family (called van Daan by Anne), and Fritz Pfeffer (called Alfred Dussel by Anne), as well as the war going on around her and her hopes for the future.

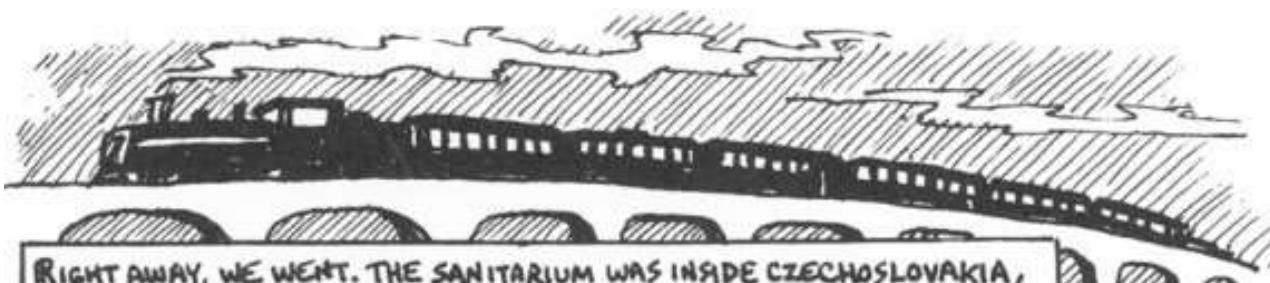
As a result of a radio broadcast made by Dutch government in exile asking people to save their wartime diaries for publication after the war, Anne decided to rewrite her diary entries.

On August 4, 1944, the Nazis raided the Secret Annex and arrested the residents. Anne's entire diary - including the plaid book, notebooks, and loose sheets of paper - remained behind in the Annex. Tragically, Anne Frank did not survive the Holocaust. Her father, Otto, the sole survivor among those who had hid in the Secret Annex, returned to Amsterdam after the war.

Watch the clip from the Anne Frank DVD.



The Diary of Anne Frank



RIGHT AWAY, WE WENT. THE SANITARIUM WAS IN ADE CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ONE OF THE MOST EXPENSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL IN THE WORLD.

I REMEMBER WHEN WE WERE ALMOST ARRIVED, WE PASSED A SMALL TOWN.



EVERYBODY-EVERY JEW FROM THE TRAIN-GOT VERY EXCITED AND FRIGHTENED.



HERE WAS THE FIRST TIME I SAW, WITH MY OWN EYES, THE SWASTIKA.

What was Life Like in the Ghettos?



SOURCE 3 Line drawing from a photograph of a Jewish child begging in the streets of the Warsaw Ghetto

1942 in Vilnus Ghetto

Dr's invited a judge, Rabbi, 2 Dr's and a leader from the community to a meeting re: the Protocol for using Insulin.

Case Study:

There are 100 people in the Ghetto with Diabetes. Dr's have smuggled into the Ghetto Insulin to last for 3 months. Without the Insulin people with Diabetes faced certain death BUT you don't have enough Insulin to treat everyone. What do you do?

1. The Insulin has been obtained illegally and therefore should not be used
2. If you treat the less sick then the Insulin may last 3 months
3. Give everyone the Insulin...but you are very likely to run out of supplies

What does this image show?



If we were to hold a one minute silence for everyone killed at Auschwitz – Birkenhau and other camps you would have to be silent for the next 3 years.