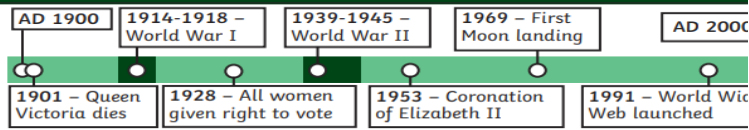


Why was the Battle of Britain a significant turning point in History?

What would it have been like for a child during WW2 and how would it have differed depending on where they lived?

Timeline



How Did the Second World War Begin?

The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and annexed Austria, which made other countries worried. On 30th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty which allowed Hitler to annex the Sudetenland (an area of Czechoslovakia) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, Hitler broke the agreement, first invading the rest of Czechoslovakia and then Poland on 1st September. The **Allies** (Britain, France and Poland) had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Evacuation

During the Second World War, over 3.5 million children, some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities were **evacuated** from the cities to the countryside. It was believed they would be safer here from bombing as cities were more likely to be bombed during the Blitz.

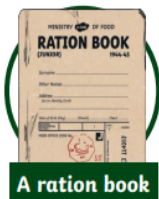


The Role of Women

Before the war, most women stayed at home and did not go out to work. Some women worked but their choice of job was limited, such as nursing or working as a shop assistant. However, when men went to war, women were needed to take on jobs such as making weapons, driving buses and trains or working in engineering or shipbuilding. Some joined the armed forces themselves. After the war, many women lost their jobs. However, their experiences led them to campaign for equal working rights and pay so that they could continue to lead more independent lives.

Rationing

Supply ships were targeted by German bombers and it was necessary to conserve as much food as possible. **Rationing** meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of foods. Ration books were issued, with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed. Shopkeepers would remove or stamp the coupons when they were used.



Key Events

1939	1 st September	German troops invade Poland.
	3 rd September	Britain and France declare war on Germany.
1940	10 th May	The Battle of France begins.
	26 th May	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.
	10 th July	The Battle of Britain begins.
1941	7 th September	The Blitz begins.
	22 nd June	Germany invades the USSR (Soviet Union).
	7 th December	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US.
1943	16 th and 17 th May	The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out.
1944	6 th June	The D-Day landings.
1945	7 th May	Germany surrenders to the Allies .
	6 th and 9 th August	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.

Key Vocabulary

Allies	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.
atomic bomb	A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.
Axis	The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.
evacuation	When people have to leave a dangerous area and move to a safer place.
Nazi party	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.
persecution	When a group of people are targeted and treated in a cruel or unfair way, such as changing laws to punish them or imprisoning them unfairly.
rationing	To limit how much of something people can have, such as food and fuel.