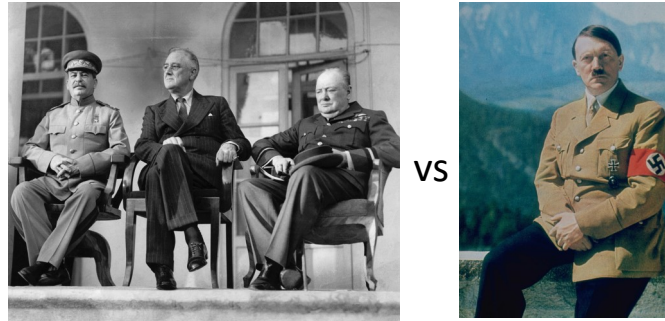


Key Historical Vocabulary:



War



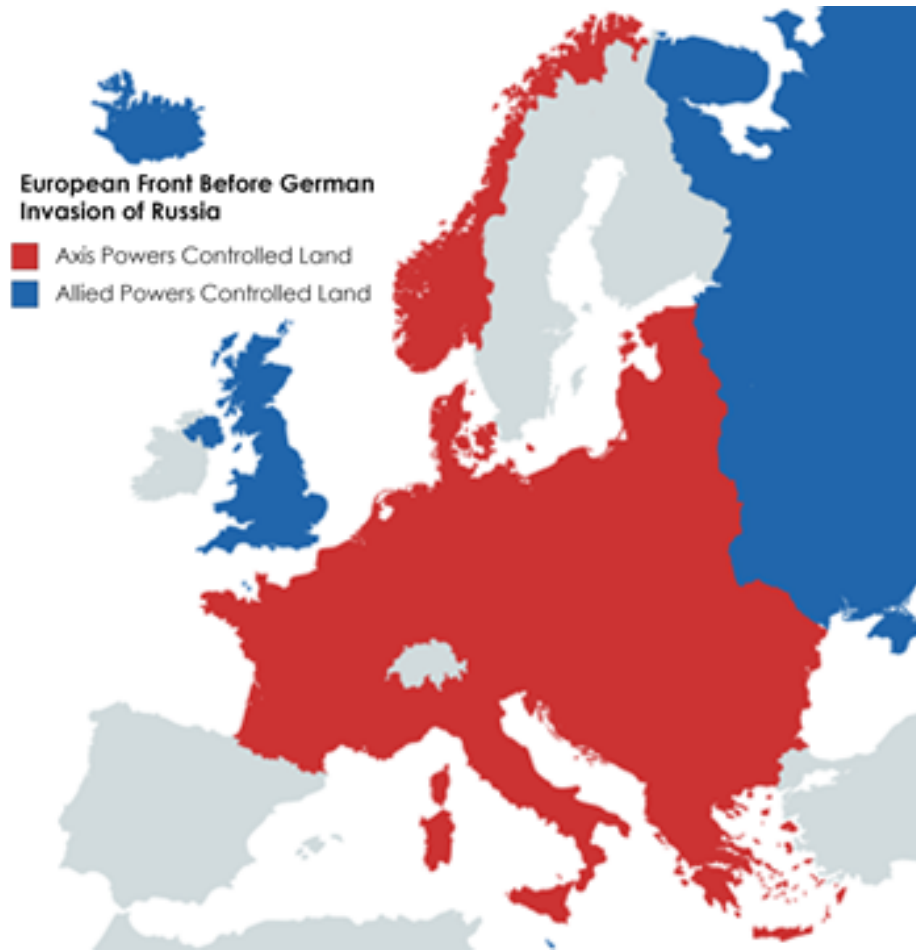
**“This is no time for ease and comfort. It is time to dare and endure.”
Winston Churchill**

Key Figures/Countries:

Winston Churchill	The leader of Britain for the majority of WWII.
Adolf Hitler	The fascist leader of Nazi Germany.
Joseph Stalin	The leader of the Soviet Union.
Franklin D. Roosevelt	The President of the United States of America.
Benito Mussolini	The fascist leader of Italy, a close ally of Hitler's.
Emperor Hirohito	The Emperor of Japan.

Nazi Party	Under the leadership of Hitler, the National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazi Party , grew into a mass movement and ruled Germany through totalitarian means from 1933 to 1945.
Home Front	The civilian population and activities of a nation whose armed forces are engaged in war abroad.
The Blitz	The Blitz is the title given to the German bombing campaign on British cities during World War Two .
Rationing	A fixed allowance of provisions or food, especially for soldiers or sailors or for civilians during a shortage: a daily ration of meat and bread.
Allied Powers	World War II was fought between two major groups of nations . They became known as the Axis and Allied Powers . The major Allied Powers were Britain, France, Russia, and the United States
Axis Powers	Germany, Italy, and Japan, which were allied before and during World War II

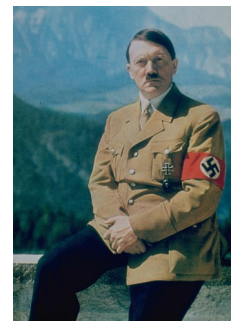
Anti-Semitism	Antisemitism hostility to, prejudice, or discrimination against Jews
Totalitarian Government	Totalitarian means relating to a government where the ruler or ruling group has complete control. An example of totalitarian used as an adjective is in the phrase " totalitarian regime" which means a rule where the ruler has total authority over everyone.
Fascism	Fascists are against democracy. Fascism puts nation and often race above the individual. It stands for a centralized government headed by a dictator. Historically, fascist governments tend to be militaristic and racist.
Chancellor/ Fuhrer	A tyrannical leader
Evacuation/ Evacuee	A person evacuated from a place of danger
Soviet Union	A former country now known as Russia and many 14 other countries.
Propaganda	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.



War



VS



Historical Terms:

Primary Source	Original documents: personal diary, speech, letters, photo
Secondary Source	Replica/copy: biography, newspaper, object, websites, information books
Artefact	An object produced or shaped by a human craft e.g. tool/weapon
Interpret and Enquire	Interpret: show an understanding Enquire: ask
Bias	One-sided view and prejudiced view for and against a person/idea

Timeline of significant events regarding World War 2

1st September 1939	3rd September 1939	10 Jul—31st Oct 1940	September 27th 1940	June 22nd 1941	December 7th 1941	June 6th 1944	May 7-9th 1945
Nazi Germany invade Poland, initiating WWII.	Britain and France declare war on Germany.	The air war, known as the Battle of Britain, ends in defeat for Germany.	Germany, Italy and Japan form the tripartite pact, called the axis powers.	Germany invade the Soviet Union in operation Barbarossa.	Japan attack Pearl Harbour, bringing the USA into the war.	British and US troops successfully land on Normandy Beaches, known as D-Day.	Germany surrenders to the Western allies and the Soviet Union.