

Key WW2 points	
What?	Global war, mainly in Europe and Asia.
When?	1939-1945. Britain entered war when Germany invaded Poland in 1939.
Who?	Allied (GB, France, Russia) vs Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan)
How?	Badly affected most of Europe and the world. Millions of people fought and died in those 6 years.
And?	It looked like Germany were winning at the beginning, but after US joined Britain in 1941, the tables turned before Germany surrendered on May 8 <sup>th</sup> 1945 (VE – victory in Europe- day)

### Women

Women's place in society was greatly affected by WW2. With all the men fighting, women were needed to fill in all the jobs that needed doing. Over 350,000 women were directly involved in the war effort. This upset traditional idea of men as the main earner for the family, and started a long and difficult journey (still ongoing) for gender equality.

### Children

1.5 million children (and disabled and old adults) were evacuated to safer areas from cities in operation 'pied piper'. Cultures clashed, and not everyone had a good experience. Some stayed home and put up with dangers of being bombed. Lots of fathers had died during the war, changing the idea of a 'family.'



Key Vocabulary	
<b>Evacuation</b>	When people are organised to leave an area in an emergency.
<b>Evacuees</b>	The name given to children who were evacuated from towns and cities during WWII to places considered safer, usually in the countryside.
<b>Civilian</b>	Anyone who is not a soldier.
<b>Home front</b>	What civilians do during a war.
<b>Blitz</b>	Continuous bombing of the UK 1940-1941. Named after German word for 'lightning.'
<b>Appeasement</b>	Britain and France decided to appease Germany, allowing it to do things it shouldn't have, to avoid another war. One famous example is the Munich Agreement in 1938, which gave Hitler parts of Czechoslovakia.
<b>nationalism</b>	A way of thinking where people think all countries (especially theirs) should be completely separate and rule themselves.
<b>military</b>	The armed forces. Army, RAF, Navy
<b>RAF</b>	Royal Air Force.
<b>invasion</b>	To go into another country without permission and take it over.
<b>Air Raid</b>	Military airplanes sent to bomb an area
<b>oracy</b>	The skill of speaking well to public, used by both Hitler and Churchill to gain support.
<b>Re-armament</b>	What Hitler did in the run up to WW2, contrary to the Treaty of Versailles. Expanded military and weaponry
<b>reparations</b>	Money payments as part of the Guilt Clause laid on Germany after WW1.
<b>dictator</b>	A ruler with total control over a country. Usually achieved through force
<b>Battle of Britain</b>	British and German planes fight to control the skies above Britain, 1940. First air only battle
<b>Dunkirk</b>	A port on the North coast of France that was the site of a mass evacuation of stranded allied troops by civilian boats.