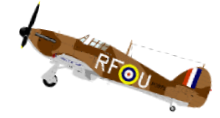




World War I and II



Timeline

1914	1915	Jan 1916	July 1916	April 1917	1918	Jun 1919	1939	Sep 1940	1941	Jun 1944	Sep 1945
Britain declares war on Germany	Italy joins the side of the Allies	British parliament votes to bring in conscription	Battle of the Somme	USA declares war on Germany	War ends officially on 11 th November at 11am	Treaty of Versailles (peace document) signed	England declares war on Germany	The Blitz - bombing on British cities	USA joins the war	D-Day Normandy landings	World War has officially ended

Key Vocabulary

bayonet	A type of rifle with an attached knife at the end for close and distance combat.
(The) Blitz	The sustained aerial bombing against Britain by Nazis. Blitz means lightning in German.
conscription	A military system where civilians are forced to join the army for a period of time.
evacuation/evacuee	Designed to protect people, especially children, by moving them to areas of less risk.
infantry	Soldiers who fight on foot
League of Nations	The name given to the countries that joined together in 1919 during the Treaty of Versailles, to promote peace and settle conflicts.
Nazis	Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party controlled Germany between 1933 and 1945.
No Man's Land	The land between two enemy trenches on the Western Front.
propaganda	The use of the media to promote a certain message and persuade the public to think a certain way.
rations	Ration cards were given out and only a certain amount of food per family was allowed.

DID YOU KNOW?

After World War 1 saw huge changes with new technological advances, medical innovation, roles of women and the reshaping of the world and politics.

The Treaty of Versailles harsh punishments on Germany contributed to the start of World War 2.

General Knowledge WW I

Who and Why?

Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan and USA

Central Powers: Germany, Austria, Hungary, The Ottoman Empire (Turkey)

- 65 million soldiers fought and 16 million lost their lives.
- Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and Germany threatened to invade France. Within a week, all of Europe was involved.

Trench Warfare

Long lines of trenches (walkways) were dug deep into the ground where soldiers could base themselves and fight from. Much of the war was fought between two opposing trenches with the land between them known as 'No Man's Land'. The Western Front was over 400km of trenches stretching from Belgium through NE France.

Soldiers

Life in the trenches were very unpleasant, uncomfortable and unsanitary. These conditions brought about many problems such as rats, lice, trench foot and many illnesses.

General Knowledge WW II

Who and Why?

Allies: Great Britain, France, Soviet Union, China and USA

Axis Powers: Germany, Italy and Japan

- 70 million people lost their lives
- France and England declared war on Germany after they invaded Poland
- USA joined the war effort after the Japanese bombed the American fleet in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii 7th Dec. 1941

The Home Front

Britain was called the 'Home Front', because people felt that they were part of the war. The war effected everyone whether they were on the front line (in Europe) or on the home front (back in Britain). Rationing, Women's Land Army, Evacuation, Blackouts are just some examples of the war efforts at home.

Evacuation

With the start of the Second World War came Operation Pied Piper: to evacuate civilians from cities and other areas that were at high risk of being bombed or becoming a battlefield. By the end of the Second World War around 3.5 million people, mainly children had experienced evacuation.