




What were the major turning points in World War II?



Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (Great Britain, France, USA, Russia)
Axis	Countries which fought on the German side (Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia)
Air raid shelter	A building to protect people from the bombs dropped by planes. Anderson Shelter: made of corrugated iron, usually at the end of a garden. Morrison Shelter: metal cage used inside the house, could double as a kitchen table.
Annex	To take another country's land and make it part of your country
Blackout	System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes
Blitz	Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including Coventry, London, Bristol and Nottingham
Evacuee	Someone who was moved from a dangerous area to a safer place.
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force (responsible for The Blitz)
Nazi	Member of the fascist German political party, which came to power in 1933. Symbol - Swastika
Propaganda	Information designed to promote a political idea or opinion.
Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce resources
Trenches	A long, narrow ditch used for troops to shelter from enemy fire or attack



Leaders		
	Adolf Hitler (1933-1945)	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany
	Winston Churchill (1940-1945) (1951-1955)	United Kingdom Prime Minister
	Neville Chamberlain (1937-1940)	United Kingdom Prime Minister Infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to war

1933-1939	3 rd September 1939	January 1940	10 th July 1940	7 th September 1940	During 1945
Adolf Hitler, leader of Germany, started a group called the Nazi Party. They began to make changes to the way in which some groups of people were treated and invaded land that was previously given up.	World War 2 began when the Prime Minister of Britain, Neville Chamberlain , declared war on Germany. This was because Hitler invaded Poland in an unprovoked attack. France and Britain (allies) agreed to work together to fight the German troops.	Rationing was introduced. Families were issued with an identity card and ration book, which would be used to buy certain goods. The Dig for Victory campaign was introduced to encourage people to grow their own vegetables.	The Battle of Britain began when the German air force attacked British planes and ships. It was a long series of air attacks on Great Britain, who were eventually victorious.	The heavy and frequent bombing on London and other major cities began; this was known as The Blitz . Until May 1941, German bombers attacked cities, ports and industrial areas. Blitz is the shortened form of the word Blitzkrieg , which means lightning war.	World War 2 ended with the unconditional surrender of the Axis powers. On May 8th, Winston Churchill announced VE (Victory in Europe) Day and street parties were held to celebrate.