

# World War II

Headings	Notes
<b>HITLER'S FOREIGN POLICY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hitler planned to defy the <b>Treaty of Versailles</b> and reclaim Germany's power and territory. His policy of <b>Lebensraum</b>, meaning 'living space' for ethnic Germans, was to expand the country into a 'greater Germany', to be known as the <b>Third Reich</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>HITLER'S MAIN AIMS</b>	
<b>REBUILDING THE GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1933, Hitler withdrew Germany from the <b>League of Nations</b>.</li> <li>In 1935, the Anglo-German Naval Agreement was signed, granting Germany the right to expand its navy beyond the limits set by the Treaty of Versailles.</li> <li>1935 also saw Germany reintroduce <b>conscription</b>, increase the size of the <b>navy</b> and created an airforce (<b>the Luftwaffe</b>) – all breaches of the treaty. Yet, there were no steps taken by Britain or France to halt Germany's remilitarisation.</li> </ul>
<b>RE-OCCUPYING THE RHINELAND</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the treaty, German troops had been forbidden to occupy the Rhineland: in March 1936, Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland with orders to retreat if France sent its army to meet them. France did not act.</li> </ul>
<b>THE ANSCHLUSS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Nazi Party had strong, popular support in German-speaking Austria.</li> <li>In February 1938, Hitler threatened the Austrian Chancellor with war unless he let Austrian Nazis into his government. He was uncooperative and was replaced by a Nazi chancellor, who immediately invited Germany to occupy Austria.</li> <li>This became known as the <b>Anschluss</b>; the joining together of Germany and Austria in the <b>Third Reich</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>THE SUDETENLAND</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The Sudetenland</b> was the name for the majority-German-speaking regions of <b>Czechoslovakia</b>.</li> <li>Hitler's next goal was to absorb the Sudetenland into the <b>Third Reich</b>.</li> <li>Nazi <b>propaganda</b> encouraged the Sudeten Germans to campaign for 'independence'.</li> </ul>
<b>MAKING ALLIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hitler and Mussolini signed the <b>Rome-Berlin Axis</b> in 1936, stating their support for each other.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Treaty of Versailles	
Lebensraum	
The Luftwaffe	
League of Nations	
Conscription	
Anschluss	
Third Reich	
The Sudetenland	
Rome-Berlin Axis	

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<b>APPEASEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Britain and France did not react to Hitler's foreign policy for several reasons:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• France <b>did not want to risk a war</b> with Germany over the Rhineland.</li> <li>• France believed the <b>Maginot Line</b> (French fortifications along its border with Germany) would be enough to prevent a German attack.</li> <li>• Many British people felt that the Treaty of Versailles had been <b>too harsh</b> on the Germans.</li> <li>• Britain dreaded another war and <b>voted for a pacifist (pro-peace) approach</b>.</li> <li>• France, Britain and others were concerned about the threat of communism and knew the Third Reich to be strongly <b>anti-communist</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• This approach of agreeing to Hitler's demands in the hope of avoiding war was known as <b>appeasement</b>, of which Hitler took advantage.</li> </ul>
<b>THE MUNICH CONFERENCE AND THE NAZI-SOVIET PACT</b>  <b>THE MUNICH CONFERENCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In <b>September 1938</b>, the <b>Munich Conference</b> took place. <b>Neville Chamberlain (Britain)</b>, <b>Adolf Hitler</b>, <b>Benito Mussolini</b> and <b>Édouard Daladier (France)</b> met to discuss the issue of the <b>Sudetenland</b> – there was no representation for Czechoslovakia.</li> <li>• The four agreed to <b>force Czechoslovakia to surrender</b> the Sudetenland to Germany.</li> <li>• In <b>March 1938</b>, Hitler broke the Munich Agreement and took over the rest of Czechoslovakia - France and Britain, again, doing nothing.</li> </ul>
<b>THE NAZI-SOVIET NON-AGGRESSION PACT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In <b>August 1936</b>, Hitler and Stalin signed the <b>Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact</b>. They agreed <b>not to attack each other</b> or help each other's enemies for <b>10 years</b>.</li> <li>• In a <b>secret clause</b>, they also <b>agreed to partition Poland</b> between them while <b>Romania</b> and the <b>Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania)</b> would belong to the <b>Soviet Union's sphere of influence</b>.</li> <li>• Hitler wanted to gain the strategically important port of <b>Danzig</b> (modern <b>Gdansk</b>) in Poland so he could reclaim the <b>Polish Corridor</b> and former German territory.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Maginot Line	
Appeasement	
Munich Conference	
Czechoslovakia	
Neville Chamberlain	
Édouard Daladier	
Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact	

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<b>EUROPE FALLS INTO WAR: THE FALL OF POLAND AND FRANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the <b>1<sup>st</sup> September 1939</b>, <b>Germany invaded Poland</b>; two days later, Britain and France <b>declared war</b> on Germany. War had returned to Europe.</li> </ul>
<b>THE INVASION OF POLAND</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The German army used a new tactic to invade Poland: <b>Blitzkrieg</b> (<i>lightning war</i>). This involved the initial heavy bombing of an area by the Luftwaffe (air force), followed closely by panzer tanks before the arrival of the infantry.</li> <li>The Soviet Union then invaded from the east. Within five weeks, Poland had been defeated by the two invading forces. Hitler and Stalin would then divide Poland between them.</li> </ul>
<b>THE INVASION OF FRANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After World War I, the French had built the <b>Maginot Line</b>, a series of fortifications along the French-German border in hopes to stop Germany invading French territory.</li> <li>On the <b>10<sup>th</sup> May 1940</b>, after a period known as the <b>Phoney War</b> (no fighting took place), Germany finally launched <b>Blitzkrieg</b> attacks on <b>Belgium, the Netherlands and France</b>.</li> <li>The German forces avoided the Maginot Line by going through the <b>Ardennes Forest</b> (forestry that spreads into Germany, France, Luxembourg and Belgium).</li> <li>The <b>British Expeditionary Force (BEF)</b> soldiers were forced to the coastal town of <b>Dunkirk</b>.</li> <li>By the <b>14<sup>th</sup> June</b>, Germany occupied the northern half of France as German forces entered Paris. In the unoccupied <i>free zone</i>, a <b>puppet government</b> (<i>controlled by the Nazis</i>) was set up in the town of <b>Vichy</b> and led by <b>Phillippe Pétain</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN AND THE BLITZ</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hitler planned a full invasion of Britain, code-named <b>Operation Sea Lion</b>.</li> <li>He used submarines (<b>U-boats</b>) to attack shipping routes to Britain.</li> </ul>
<b>THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The Battle of Britain</b> was a campaign of aerial attacks on Britain by the Luftwaffe.</li> <li>On the <b>13<sup>th</sup> August 1940</b>, German bombers began a month-long attack on <b>RAF bases</b>, including airfields and radar stations.</li> <li>RAF pilots in <b>Hurricanes</b> and <b>Spitfires</b> were in constant <b>dogfights</b> (close combat between military aircraft) with the German <b>ME 109s</b> and <b>ME 110s</b>. By mid-September 1940, the British had won the Battle of Britain, thanks to their advanced radar.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Blitzkrieg	
Hurricanes	
Luftwaffe	
Spitfires	
Phoney War	
Dogfights	
Dunkirk	
ME 109s	
BEF	
ME 110s	
Vichy France	
Operation Sea Lion	
U-boats	
RAF bases	

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Headings	Notes
<b>THE BLITZ</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Luftwaffe began bombing British cities at night-time, an event known as <b>the Blitz</b>.</li> <li><b>Explosive</b> and <b>incendiary</b> (<i>designed to start fires</i>) bombs were dropped on London and other cities, targeting ports, power stations and factories.</li> <li>These air raids lasted <b>eight months</b>, until <b>May 1941</b>, in which <b>43,000 civilians were killed</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>LIFE IN WARTIME BRITAIN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thousands of homes were destroyed while people were forced to take shelter whenever they heard the air raid sirens. Up to 130,000 slept in the <b>London Underground stations</b>.</li> <li>Children from the cities were sent to stay with families in the countryside (<b>evacuation</b>).</li> <li>Approximately <b>7 million women entered the workforce</b> during World War II, filling roles that had been left vacant when men went to war.</li> <li>Foods such as <b>sugar, butter, bacon, tea, milk, eggs</b> and <b>cheese</b> were rationed with every citizen requiring a <b>ration book</b>.</li> <li>A campaign called <b>Dig for Victory</b> encouraged people to <b>grow their own food</b> on any land they had available.</li> </ul>
<b>THE INVASION OF THE SOVIET UNION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hitler wanted to expand Germany's Lebensraum further. He looked to the east, including the Soviet Union. On the <b>22<sup>nd</sup> June 1941</b>, <b>Operation Barbarossa</b> began.</li> </ul>
<b>OPERATION BARBAROSSA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany invaded the Soviet Union in a three-pronged attack on <b>Moscow, Leningrad</b> (modern <b>Saint Petersburg</b>) and <b>Kiev</b>.</li> <li>Stalin called on his people to fight in "<b>The Great Patriotic War</b>". The Red Army used a <b>scorched earth</b> tactic as it retreated, destroying anything useful to the enemy.</li> <li>By the end of September 1942, <b>Kiev</b> had fallen, <b>Leningrad</b> was under siege and the German army was approaching <b>Moscow</b>.</li> <li>Winter set in and the Germans were unprepared for the extreme temperatures – as low as <b>-40°C</b>. Fuel froze, engines failed and many German soldiers <b>froze to death</b>.</li> <li>The Red Army launched a <b>counter-attack</b> that stopped the Germany army short of Moscow.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
The Blitz	
London Underground	
Evacuation	
Dig for Victory	
Operation Barbarossa	
The Great Patriotic War	
Scorched earth	

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Headings	Notes
<p><b>THE TURNING OF THE WAR</b></p> <p><b>THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In late summer 1942, German forces were advancing towards the city of <b>Stalingrad</b> (modern day <b>Volgograd</b>), led by <b>General Paulus</b>. The Red Army was ordered to defend Stalingrad at all costs.</li> <li>• During the <b>winter of 1942-1943</b>, the Red Army cut the German forces off from their supplies. As German soldiers began to starve, Hitler denied General Paulus' request to retreat, insisting they continued to fight for Stalingrad; proving to be a decisive turn in the tides of the war.</li> <li>• In February 1943, the Germany Sixth Army finally <b>surrendered</b> to the Red Army.</li> <li>• It is estimated that <b>more than 800,000 Axis soldiers</b> (German, Italian, Romanian or Hungarian) and <b>1.1 million Russians</b> were either killed, wounded, missing or captured at Stalingrad.</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE WAR BEYOND EUROPE</b></p> <p><b>THE UNITED STATES ENTERS THE WAR</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The US had aided the Allies but stayed officially neutral until 1941.</li> <li>• In 1936, Japan had become an ally of Germany in the hope of gaining territory and resources in eastern Asia and the Pacific Ocean.</li> <li>• On the <b>7<sup>th</sup> December 1941</b>, Japan attempted to destroy the entire American Pacific fleet at <b>Pearl Harbour</b> in Hawaii. Japan's Axis partners, Germany and Italy, declared war on the US.</li> <li>• President <b>Franklin D. Roosevelt</b> ordered the US forces to fight Japan while also sending troops and weapons to help fight the Axis powers in Europe and North Africa.</li> </ul>
<p><b>WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between October and November 1942, British forces defeated the German Afrika Korps at <b>El Alamein in Egypt</b>.</li> <li>• In November 1942, the US and Britain joined to launch <b>Operation Torch</b>: the invasion of Vichy France-controlled <b>North Africa</b>.</li> <li>• In May 1943, the Axis powers surrendered in Tunisia, leading to Britain and the US planning <b>Operation Avalanche</b>; the invasion of Italy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Allies <b>liberated Sicily</b> in June-August 1943 and removed <b>Mussolini</b> from power.</li> <li>• By September, Italy had officially surrendered but <b>Rome</b> was not taken until <b>June 1944</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Keywords</b></p> <p>Stalingrad</p> <p>General Paulus</p> <p>Pearl Harbour</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>US</p> <p>Franklin D. Roosevelt</p> <p>El Alamein</p> <p>Operation Torch</p> <p>Operation Avalanche</p>	<p><b>Summary</b></p>

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<b>THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The US had shipped food and military supplies to Britain since the outbreak of the war.</li> <li>In a six-month period in 1940, <b>German U-boats</b> sank <b>over 3 million tonnes</b> of Allied shipping, with great loss of life.</li> <li>From 1941, the US navy shared the guarding of Atlantic shipping, helped by new <b>radar and sonar technology</b>.</li> <li><b>Codebreaking</b> evolved rapidly. The breaking of the Germany navy's <b>Enigma code</b> by <b>Alan Turing</b> and his team was crucial.</li> </ul>
<b>THE D-DAY LANDINGS</b> <b>D-DAY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under <b>Operation Overlord</b>, British, Canadian and US troops would land in <b>Normandy, France</b>.</li> <li>Five beaches were given code names: <b>Utah, Omaha, Juno, Gold</b> and <b>Sword</b>.</li> <li>On the <b>6<sup>th</sup> June 1944 (D-Day or Deliverance Day)</b>, <b>General Eisenhower</b> led the largest sea-borne invasion in history (over 7,000 ships and landing craft). Most German troops were <b>stationed in Calais</b>, where they had expected the landing.</li> <li>The Allies landed around <b>156,000 troops</b> on the beaches while <b>10,000 aircraft</b> protected them.</li> <li>By August, the Allies had stopped the Germans at <b>Falaise</b> and <b>Paris was liberated on the 25<sup>th</sup> August</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Allies bombed Germany day and night, targeting large cities such as <b>Hamburg</b> and <b>Berlin</b> as well as the industrial centre in the <b>Ruhr Valley</b>.</li> <li><b>Dresden</b> experienced some of the heaviest bombing. On the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> February 1945, about <b>25,000 people</b> were killed – mostly <b>civilians</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>THE FINAL OFFENSIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under <b>Operation Bagration</b>, the Red Army launched a massive offensive and drove German forces out of the Soviet Union and back across Eastern Europe.</li> <li>In December 1944, Germany launched its final offensive, <b>the Battle of the Bulge</b>, which was an intended repeat of the 1940 attack through the Ardennes. They were defeated by <b>January 1945</b>.</li> <li>To the east, the Red Army had crossed the River Oder into Germany and headed for Berlin.</li> </ul>

Keywords	Summary
U-boats      Dresden	
Radar and Sonar	
Codebreaking      Operation Bagration	
Enigma code	
Alan Turing	
Operation Overlord	
D-Day      The Battle of the Bulge	
Normandy	
Eisenhower	

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<p><b>THE WAR'S END AND ITS IMPACT</b></p> <p><b>THE END OF WORLD WAR II</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In <b>March 1945</b>, Allied forces crossed the River Rhine in western Germany.</li> <li>• Mid-April saw Soviet forces begin to attack Berlin. On the 30<sup>th</sup> April 1945, <b>Hitler died by suicide</b> in his bunker alongside his wife, <b>Eva Braun</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Victory in Europe Day (VE Day)</b> is celebrated on the 8<sup>th</sup> May.</li> <li>• <b>Japan surrendered on the 15<sup>th</sup> August 1945</b>, after the US dropped atomic bombs on two of its cities. This came after the death of President Roosevelt who was replaced by Harry Truman who decided to attack Japan to force their surrender.</li> <li>• The first <b>A-bomb</b> was dropped on the city of <b>Hiroshima</b> on the 6<sup>th</sup> August 1945, <b>killing 80,000</b>. The second <b>A-bomb</b> was dropped on the city of <b>Nagasaki</b> three days later, <b>killing 40,000</b>. Thousands more would later die from radiation poison.</li> </ul>																											
<p><b>THE IMPACT OF WORLD WAR II</b></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Britain</th> <th>France</th> <th>Germany</th> <th>Italy</th> <th>Japan</th> <th>Poland</th> <th>US</th> <th>USSR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Civilians</b></td> <td>67,200</td> <td>390,000</td> <td>3,000,000</td> <td>153,000</td> <td>700,000</td> <td>5,620,000</td> <td>12,100</td> <td>15,200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Soldiers</b></td> <td>383,700</td> <td>210,000</td> <td>5,300,000</td> <td>319,200</td> <td>2,200,000</td> <td>240,000</td> <td>407,300</td> <td>11,400,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Over 60 million people died</b> in World War II and <b>40 million were displaced</b> inside their own country or became <b>refugees</b> elsewhere.</li> <li>• Many <b>cities</b> were destroyed. Whole <b>industries</b>, farmland, roads, railways and communications also <b>had to be rebuilt</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Eastern European countries</b> came under Soviet control and became <b>communist</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Trials of Nazi war criminals</b> took place such as the <b>Nuremberg Trials</b>.</li> <li>• The <b>US</b> and the <b>Soviet Union</b> had become the <b>two most powerful countries</b> in the world while <b>Britain</b> and <b>France</b> were weakened; their colonies began to demand independence.</li> <li>• The <b>United Nations (UN)</b> was established in 1945 to prevent another war, learning from the mistakes of the League of Nations.</li> <li>• The <b>European Economic Community (EEC)</b> was founded in <b>1957</b> to encourage economic cooperation between European states which would later evolve into the <b>European Union</b>.</li> </ul>	Country	Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	US	USSR	<b>Civilians</b>	67,200	390,000	3,000,000	153,000	700,000	5,620,000	12,100	15,200,000	<b>Soldiers</b>	383,700	210,000	5,300,000	319,200	2,200,000	240,000	407,300	11,400,000
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# Ireland during World War II

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<b>NEUTRALITY AND THE EMERGENCY POWERS ACT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ireland (called <b>Éire</b> at the time) declared itself neutral: it would not fight in the war or support either side. Its reasons were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ireland was ill prepared to fight in a war.</li> <li>The economy was weak and war would damage it further.</li> <li>It needed to demonstrate its independence from Britain.</li> </ul> </li> <li>However, the government <b>favoured the Allies (Britain, France, and the United States)</b>. Allied planes were permitted to fly over Donegal; fire brigades went to Belfast to help after bombings; British and US airmen captured on Irish soil 'escaped' while Germans were imprisoned.</li> <li>Around 50,000 Irishmen joined the British army.</li> </ul>
<b>IRELAND'S NEUTRALITY IN WORLD WAR II</b>	
<b>THE EMERGENCY POWERS ACT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>1939</b>, the Irish government passed a law called <b>the Emergency Powers Act</b>.</li> <li>This law allowed the government to <b> censor newspapers, news, plays, poetry and books to preserve Irish neutrality</b>. People's private post could even be opened and examined.</li> </ul>
<b>LIFE IN ÉIRE DURING THE EMERGENCY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ireland relied on <b>imports of food, fuel</b> and other goods. The attack on British ships by German submarines affected both imports and exports from <b>Éire</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>SHORTAGES AND RATIONING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Seán Lemass</b> was <b>Minister for Supplies</b> during the war, setting up the <b>Irish Shipping Company</b> to transport goods to Ireland in 15 cargo ships.</li> <li>Lemass also introduced the <b>Compulsory Tillage Scheme</b>: all farmers had to till a certain amount of land and sow a certain acreage of wheat.</li> <li><b>Shortages</b> soon arose and <b>rationing</b> was introduced. This limited the goods people could buy (such as tea, flour, butter and sugar) to a fixed amount. As in Britain, people were given <b>ration Rbooks</b>, which contained coupons to be exchanged for goods in shops.</li> </ul>
<b>FUEL SHORTAGES AND THE GLIMMER MEN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Electricity</b> and <b>gas supplies</b> were also limited and rationed. Government inspectors (<b>glimmer men</b>) checked that people were not overusing their gas supplies.</li> <li><b>Petrol</b> was also scarce and was mostly used by doctors and priests.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Éire	Glimmer men
Allies	Electricity
Emergency Powers Act	
Seán Lemass	Petrol
Irish Shipping Company	
Compulsory Tillage Scheme	
Shortages	
Rationing	
Rations book	



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<b>FUEL SHORTAGES AND THE GLIMMER MEN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ireland had imported most of its coal from Britain and now had to use <b>turf</b> instead. Trains had to run on turf and were much slower.</li> <li>• Irish <b>industry</b> was greatly affected by the fuel shortages. Factories had to lay off works so <b>emigration</b> from Ireland increased.</li> <li>• <b>Agriculture</b> was also affected by a lack of fertilisers and animal feeds.</li> </ul>
<b>LIFE IN NORTHERN IRELAND DURING WORLD WAR II</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the United Kingdom, <b>Northern Ireland was at war</b>. Conscription was not introduced but <b>rationing</b> was brought in.</li> </ul>
<b>INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From 1938, North Irish <b>industry boomed</b>. <b>Unemployment dropped</b> from 20% to only 5%.</li> <li>• <b>Harland and Wolff</b> (a shipyard) and <b>Short Brothers</b> (an aircraft factory) played key roles in the British war effort. Warships, merchant ships, aircraft, parachutes, ropes, tanks, uniforms and shells were produced in Northern Ireland.</li> <li>• <b>Agriculture</b> in Northern Ireland also benefited from the war, as <b>exports of food and milk</b> to Britain increased.</li> <li>• <b>Compulsory tillage farming</b> led to an increase in land being used to grow flax, oats and potatoes.</li> </ul>
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND AS A BASE FOR TROOPS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planes and ships based in Northern Ireland patrolled the Atlantic and searched for German U-boats. They also <b>helped to protect supplies</b> being transported between the islands.</li> <li>• From <b>1941</b>, Northern Ireland was a <b>base for American troops</b>. Roads and ports were improved to cope with the added traffic.</li> </ul>
<b>ATTACKS ON BELFAST</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to its <b>wartime industries</b>, Belfast was a major target for the Third Reich.</li> <li>• The government thought it was <b>too far away</b> for the Luftwaffe to reach.</li> <li>• In <b>April and May 1941</b>, Belfast city was bombed four times (<b>The Belfast Blitz</b>). Factories were seriously damaged while approximately 1,100 people were killed and over 56,000 homes were destroyed.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Turf	
Industry	
Emigration	
Agriculture	
Northern Ireland	
Unemployment	
Harland and Wolff	
Short Brothers	
Compulsory tillage farming	

# Ireland during World War II

Headings	Notes
<b>POST-WAR DIVIDE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The south did not suffer heavy bombings with huge loss of life, as Northern Ireland had.</li><li>• The <b>economy south of the border</b> suffered during the war whereas the economy in Northern Ireland improved.</li><li>• Northern Ireland's contribution to the war effort meant its <b>ties to Britain</b> became stronger. Its place within the UK was guaranteed after the war.</li><li>• The south of Ireland had stayed neutral, damaging relations between the south and Britain/ Northern Ireland.</li><li>• It took years for the south's trade links to return to normal.</li></ul>
Keywords	Summary

# World War II

Keywords	Definition
Appeasement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy of Britain and France in the 1930s that believed that if they gave into Hitler's small demands then they would prevent another world war.</li> </ul>
Atomic Bomb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nuclear weapon that the USE used against Japan at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.</li> </ul>
Battle of Stalingrad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A major land battle between the armies of Germany and the USSR in 1942 and 1943. The Soviet victory pushed German forces into a defensive retreat.</li> </ul>
Belfast Blitz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• German bombing of Belfast during World War II</li> </ul>
Black market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buying and selling of goods illegally, especially when they are rationed.</li> </ul>
Blitzkrieg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 'lightning war'; a fast and intense method of attack designed to take the enemy by surprise in warfare.</li> </ul>
Censorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The banning of speech, writing or other forms of communication that supposedly spread harmful ideas.</li> </ul>
D-Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The day on which the Allied invasion of Normandy (codenamed Operation Neptune) began; 6th June 1944.</li> </ul>
Ditching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the Blitz, people from Belfast left the city at night and slept in ditches in the countryside to avoid the bombs.</li> </ul>
Economic War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A trade war between the Irish Free State and Britain from 1932 to 1938.</li> </ul>
Éire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Irish language name for Ireland.</li> </ul>
Evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children from the cities were sent to stay with families in the countryside.</li> </ul>
Foreign policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A policy of a country in its dealings with other countries.</li> </ul>
Glimmermen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspectors who visited homes to check that gas, which was in short supply, was not being used outside the designated times.</li> </ul>
Harland and Wolff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belfast shipyard that built ships for the British war effort.</li> </ul>
Irish Republican Army (IRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal armed movement in Ireland</li> </ul>
Irish Shipping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A state-owned company set up by Seán Lemass in 1941 to bring goods in and out of Ireland. It ceased operating in 1984.</li> </ul>
Nazi-Soviet Pact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A ten-year non-aggression agreement between Nazi Germany and the USSR, signed in 1939.</li> </ul>
Neutrality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A policy of not taking sides in an international war.</li> </ul>
Nuclear War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A war fought with atomic and hydrogen (nuclear) bombs.</li> </ul>
Operation Barbarossa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Codename for the German invasion of the USSR in 1942.</li> </ul>
Operation Dynamo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Allied evacuation of about 350,000 soldiers from the beaches at Dunkirk.</li> </ul>
Operation Overlord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The landing of over 150,000 US, British and Canadian troops in Normandy, France.</li> </ul>
Panzer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• German tank during World War II.</li> </ul>
Phoney War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name given to time early in World War II where there were no military operations or fighting on the borders between Germany and France.</li> </ul>
Rationing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of coupons and ration books to control the amount of food, clothes, footwear and petrol given to each person.</li> </ul>
Rearmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building up a new stock of military weapons; increasing numbers in the armed forces.</li> </ul>
Remilitarisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moving army back into a country or section of country which had been disarmed.</li> </ul>
Scorched Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy of destroying anything that might be useful to the enemy, including crops, roads and bridges.</li> </ul>
Superpowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USA and USSR after World War II, which were the two most powerful countries in the world.</li> </ul>
The Battle of Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A major air battle between the British Royal Air Force and the German Luftwaffe over the English Channel. It was Hitler's first defeat.</li> </ul>
The Blitz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The bombing of British cities at night-time by the Luftwaffe.</li> </ul>

# World War II

Keywords	Definition
The Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Time used to refer to Ireland's experience of World War II, during which the country remained neutral.</li></ul>
The Maginot Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A line of concrete forts and weapons built by France to defend its eastern border.</li></ul>
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An international body set up in 1945, the UN aims to develop and maintain friendly relations between countries.</li></ul>
V-E Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Victory in Europe Day, 8th May 1945.</li></ul>
V-J Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Victory over Japan Day, 15th August 1945.</li></ul>