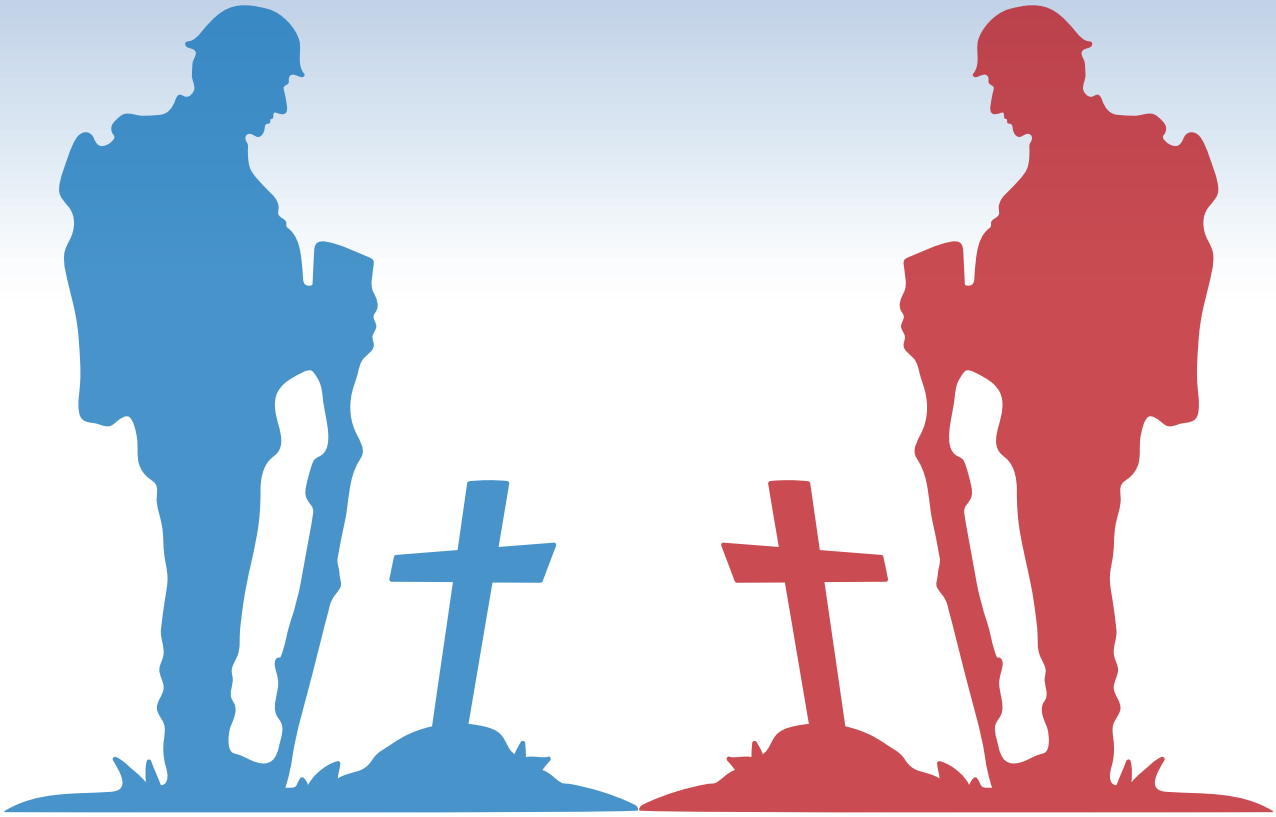
World War II

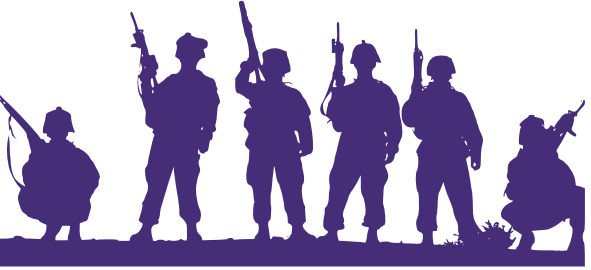
3.4 DISCUSS the general causes and course of World War I or World War II and the immediate and long-term impact of the war on people and nations

3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change



25.1 Timeline
25.2 Cornell Notes
25.3 Keywords
25.4 Knowledge Organiser
25.5 Questions

In this chapter, you'll learn about the causes, course, and consequences of World War II, including the impact on European and global society and the emergence of new world powers.



Chapter 25.1

World War II

3.4 DISCUSS the general causes and course of World War I or World War II and the immediate and long-term impact of the war on people and nations

3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change

Hitler invades **France**: The **evacuation of Dunkirk** takes place followed by the **Battle of Britain**.

The **Battle of Stalingrad** marks the turning point of the war in favour of the Allies.

Nazi Germany surrenders to the Allies on 7th May, following **Hitler's suicide**.

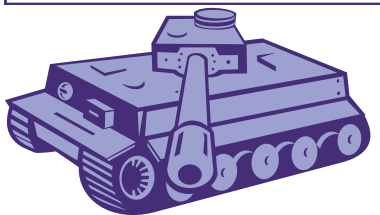
1939 → 1940 → 1941 → 1942 → 1944 → May 1945 → Aug 1945

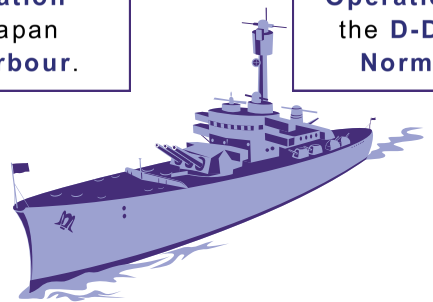
World War II begins with Germany's **invasion of Poland**.

Hitler breaks the **Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact** with **Operation Barbarossa**. Japan attacks **Pearl Harbour**.

The Allies launch their counter-offence, **Operation Overlord** with the **D-Day Landings** in **Normandy, France**.

The **US** drop **atomic bombs** on the cities of **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**, bringing the war to its end.





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World War II

Headings	Notes
HITLER'S FOREIGN POLICY ***HITLER'S MAIN AIMS***	• Hitler planned to defy the **Treaty of Versailles** and reclaim Germany's power and territory. His policy of **Lebensraum**, meaning '*living space*' for ethnic Germans, was to expand the country into a 'greater Germany', to be known as the **Third Reich**.
REBUILDING THE GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY	• In 1933, Hitler withdrew Germany from **the League of Nations**. • 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. • 1935 also saw Germany reintroduce **conscription**, increase the size of the **navy** and created an airforce (**the Luftwaffe**) – all breaches of the treaty. Yet, there were no steps taken by Britain or France to halt Germany's remilitarisation.
RE-OCCUPYING THE RHINELAND	• 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.
THE ANSCHLUSS	• The Nazi Party had strong, popular support in German-speaking Austria. • 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. • This became known as the **Anschluss**; the joining together of Germany and Austria in the **Third Reich.**
THE SUDETENLAND	• **The Sudetenland** was the name for the majority-German-speaking regions of **Czechoslovakia**. • Hitler's next goal was to absorb the Sudetenland into the **Third Reich**. • Nazi **propaganda** encouraged the Sudeten Germans to campaign for 'independence'.
MAKING ALLIES	• Hitler and Mussolini signed the **Rome-Berlin Axis** in 1936, stating their support for each other.

Keywords	Summary
Treaty of Versailles **Lebensraum** **The Luftwaffe** **League of Nations** **Conscription** **Anschluss** **Third Reich** **The Sudetenland** **Rome-Berlin Axis**	In defiance of the **Treaty of Versailles**, Hitler wanted to create **Lebensraum** for the **Third Reich**. In order to complete his aims, Hitler first withdrew Germany from the **League of Nations**.

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World War II

Headings	Notes

APPEASEMENT	• Britain and France did not react to Hitler's foreign poly for several reasons:
	  • France **did not want to risk a war** with Germany over the Rhineland.
	  • France believed the **Maginot Line** (French fortifications along its border with Germany) would be enough to prevent a German attack.
	  • Many British people felt that the Treaty of Versailles had been **too harsh** on the Germans.
	  • Britain dreaded another war and **voted for a pacifist (pro-peace) approach**.
	  • France, Britain and others were concerned about the threat of communism and knew the Third Reich to be strongly **anti-communist**.
	• This approach of agreeing to Hitler's demands in the hope of avoiding war was known as **appeasement**, of which Hitler took advantage.

THE MUNICH CONFERENCE AND THE NAZI-SOVIET PACT ***THE MUNICH CONFERENCE***	• In **September 1938**, the **Munich Conference** took place. **Neville Chamberlain** (**Britain**), **Adolf Hitler**, **Benito Mussolini** and **Édouard Daladier** (**France**) met to discuss the issue of the **Sudetenland** – there was no representation for Czechoslovakia. • The four agreed to **force Czechoslovakia to surrender** the Sudetenland to Germany. • In **March 1938**, Hitler broke the Munich Agreement and took over the rest of Czechoslovakia - France and Britain, again, doing nothing.
THE NAZI-SOVIET NON-AGGRESSION PACT	• In **August 1936**, Hitler and Stalin signed the **Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact**. They agreed **not to attack each other** or help each other's enemies for **10 years**. • In a **secret clause**, they also **agreed to partition Poland** between them while **Romania** and the **Baltic States** (**Estonia**, **Latvia**, and **Lithuania**) would belong to the **Soviet Union's sphere of influence**. • Hitler wanted to gain the strategically important port of **Danzig** (modern **Gdansk**) in Poland so he could reclaim the **Polish Corridor** and former German territory.

Keywords	Summary
Maginot Line **Appeasement** **Munich Conference** **Czechoslovakia** **Neville Chamberlain** **Édouard Daladier** **Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact**	

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World War II

Headings	Notes
EUROPE FALLS INTO WAR: THE FALL OF POLAND AND FRANCE	
THE INVASION OF POLAND	• On the **1st September 1939**, **Germany invaded Poland**; two days later, Britain and France **declared war** on Germany. War had returned to Europe. • The German army used a new tactic to invade Poland: **Blitzkrieg** (*lightning war*). 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. • 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.
THE INVASION OF FRANCE	• After World War I, the French had built **the Maginot Line**, a series of fortifications along the French-German border in hopes to stop Germany invading French territory. • On the **10th May 1940**, after a period known as the **Phoney War** (no fighting took place), Germany finally launched **Blitzkrieg** attacks on **Belgium**, **the Netherlands** and **France**. • The German forces avoided the Maginot Line by going through the **Ardennes Forest** (forestry that spreads into Germany, France, Luxembourg and Belgium). • The **British Expeditionary Force** (**BEF**) soldiers were forced to the costal town of **Dunkirk**. • By the 14th June, Germany occupied the northern half of France as German forces entered Paris. In the unoccupied *free zone*, **a puppet government** (*controlled by the Nazis*) was set up in the town of **Vichy** and led by **Phillippe Pétain**.
THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN AND THE BLITZ	• Hitler planned a full invasion of Britain, code-named **Operation Sea Lion**. • He used submarines (**U-boats**) to attack shipping routes to Britain.
THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN	• **The Battle of Britain** was a campaign of aerial attacks on Britain by the Luftwaffe. • On the **13th August 1940**, German bombers began a month-long attack on R**AF bases**, • including airfields and radar stations. • RAF pilots in **Hurricanes** and **Spitfires** were in constant **dogfights** (close combat between • military aircraft) with the German **ME 109s** and **ME 110s**. By mid-September 1940, the British • had won the Battle of Britain, thanks to their advanced radar.

Keywords	
Blitzkrieg	**Hurricanes**
Luftwaffe	**Spitfires**
Phoney War	**Dogfights**
Dunkirk	**ME 109s**
BEF	**ME 110s**
Vichy France	
Operation Sea Lion	
U-boats	
RAF bases	

Summary

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World War II

Headings	Notes
THE BLITZ	• The Luftwaffe began bombing British cities at night-time, an event known as **the Blitz**. • **Explosive** and **incendiary** (*designed to start fires*) bombs were dropped on London and other cities, targeting ports, power stations and factories. • These air raids lasted **eight months**, until **May 1941**, in which **43,000 civilians were killed**.
LIFE IN WARTIME BRITAIN	• 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 **London Underground stations**. • Children from the cities were sent to stay with families in the countryside (**evacuation**). • Approximately **7 million women entered the workforce** during World War II, filing roles that had been left vacant when men went to war. • Foods such as **sugar**, **butter**, **bacon**, **tea**, **milk**, **eggs** and **cheese** were rationed with every citizen requiring a **ration book**. • A campaign called **Dig for Victory** encouraged people to **grow their own food** on any land they had available.
THE INVASION OF THE SOVIET UNION ***OPERATION BARBAROSSA***	• Hitler wanted to expand Germany's Lebensraum further. He looked to the east, including the • Soviet Union. On the **22nd June 1941**, **Operation Barbarossa** began. • Germany invaded the Soviet Union in a three-pronged attack on **Moscow**, **Leningrad** (modern **Saint Petersburg**) and **Kiev**. • Stalin called on his people to fight in "**The Great Patriotic War**". The Red Army used a **scorched earth** tactic as it retreated, destroying anything useful to the enemy. • By the end of September 1942, **Kiev** had fallen, **Leningrad** was under siege and the German army was approaching **Moscow**. • Winter set in and the Germans were unprepared for the extreme temperatures – as low as **-40℃**. Fuel froze, engines failed and many German soldiers **froze to death**. • The Red Army launched a **counter-attack** that stopped the Germany army short of Moscow.

Keywords	Summary
The Blitz **London Underground** **Evacuation** **Dig for Victory** **Operation Barbarossa** **The Great Patriotic War** **Scorched earth**	

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World War II

Headings	Notes
THE TURNING OF THE WAR	
THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD	• In late summer 1942, German forces were advancing towards the city of **Stalingrad** (modern day **Volgograd**), led by **General Paulus**. The Red Army was ordered to defend Stalingrad at all costs. • During the **winter of 1942-1943**, 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. • In February 1943, the Germany Sixth Army finally **surrendered** to the Red Army. • It is estimated that **more than 800,000 Axis soldiers** (German, Italian, Romanian or Hungarian) and **1.1 million Russians** were either killed, wounded, missing or captured at Stalingrad.
THE WAR BEYOND EUROPE	• The US had aided the Allies but stayed officially neutral until 1941. • In 1936, Japan had become an ally of Germany in the hope of gaining territory and resources in eastern Asia and the Pacific Ocean.
THE UNITED STATES ENTERS THE WAR	• On the **7th December 1941**, Japan attempted to destroy the entire American Pacific fleet at **Pearl Harbour** in Hawaii. Japan's Axis partners, Germany and Italy, declared war on the US. • President **Franklin D. Roosevelt** ordered the US forces to fight Japan while also sending troops and weapons to help fight the Axis powers in Europe and North Africa.

WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN	• Between October and November 1942, British forces defeated the German Afrika Korps at **El**
	• **Alamein in Egypt**.
	• In November 1942, the US and Britain joined to launch **Operation Torch**: the invasion of Vichy
	• France-controlled **North Africa**.
	• In May 1943, the Axis powers surrendered in Tunisia, leading to Britain and the US planning
	• **Operation Avalanche**; the invasion of Italy.
	  • The Allies **liberated Sicily** in June-August 1943 and removed **Mussolini** from power.
	  • By September, Italy had officially surrendered but **Rome** was not taken until **June 1944**.

Keywords	Summary
Stalingrad	
General Paulus	
Pearl Harbour	
Japan	
US	
Franklin D. Roosevelt	
El Alamein	
Operation Torch	
Operation Avalanche	

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World War II

Headings	Notes
THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC	• The US had shipped food and military supplies to Britain since the outbreak of the war. • In a six-month period in 1940, **German U-boats** sank **over 3 million tonnes** of Allied shipping, with great loss of life. • From 1941, the US navy shared the guarding of Atlantic shipping, helped by new **radar and sonar technology**. • **Codebreaking** evolved rapidly. The breaking of the Germany navy's **Enigma code** by **Alan Turing** and his team was crucial.
THE D-DAY LANDINGS ***D-DAY***	• Under **Operation Overlord**, British, Canadian and US troops would land in **Normandy**, **France**. • Five beaches were given code names: **Utah**, **Omaha**, **Juno**, **Gold** and **Sword**. • On the **6th June 1944** (**D-Day** or **Deliverance Day**), **General Eisenhower** led the largest sea-borne invasion in history (over 7,000 ships and landing craft). Most German troops were **stationed in Calais**, where they had expected the landing. • The Allies landed around **156,000 troops** on the beaches while **10,000 aircraft** protected them. • By August, the Allies had stopped the Germans at Falaise and **Paris was liberated on the 25th August**.
AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY	• The Allies bombed Germany day and night, targeting large cities such as **Hamburg** and **Berlin** as well as the industrial centre in the **Ruhr Valley**. • **Dresden** experienced some of the heaviest bombing. On the 13th-15th February 1945, about **25,000 people** were killed – mostly **civilians**.
THE FINAL OFFENSIVES	• Under **Operation Bagration**, the Red Army launched a massive offensive and drove German forces out of the Soviet Union and back across Eastern Europe. • In December 1944, Germany launched its final offensive, **the Battle of the Bulge**, which was an • intended repeat of the 1940 attack through the Ardennes. They were defeated by **January 1945**. • To the east, the Red Army had crossed the River Oder into Germany and headed for Berlin.

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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World War II

Headings	Notes
THE WAR'S END AND ITS IMPACT	
THE END OF WORLD WAR II	• In **March 1945**, Allied forces crossed the River Rhine in western Germany. • Mid-April saw Soviet forces begin to attack Berlin. On the 30th April 1945, **Hitler died by suicide** in his bunker alongside his wife, **Eva Braun**. • **Victory in Europe Day** (**VE Day**) is celebrated on the 8th May. • **Japan surrendered on the 15th August 1945**, 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. • The first **A-bomb** was dropped on the city of **Hiroshima** on the 6th August 1945, **killing 80,000**. The second **A-bomb** was dropped on the city of **Nagasaki** three days later, **killing 40,000**. Thousands more would later die from radiation poison.
THE IMPACT OF WORLD WAR II	

Country	Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	US	USSR
Civilians	67,200	390,000	3,000,000	153,000	700,000	5,620,000	12,100	15,200,000
Soldiers	383,700	210,000	5,300,000	319,200	2,200,000	240,000	407,300	11,400,000

• **Over 60 million people died** in World War II and **40 million were displaced** inside their own country or became **refugees** elsewhere.
• Many **cities** were destroyed. Whole **industries**, farmland, roads, railways and communications also **had to be rebuilt**.
• **Eastern European countries** came under Soviet control and became **communist**.
• **Trials of Nazi war criminals** took place such as the **Nuremberg Trials**.
• The **US** and the **Soviet Union** had become the **two most powerful countries** in the world while **Britain** and **France** were weakened; their colonies began to demand independence.
• The **United Nations** (**UN**) was established in 1945 to prevent another war, learning from the mistakes of the League of Nations.
• The **European Economic Community** (**EEC**) was founded in **1957** to encourage economic cooperation between European states which would later evolve into the **European Union**.

Keywords

River Rhine
Hitler
Eva Braun
VE Day
VJ Day
Atomic Bomb
Hiroshima
Nagasaki
Nuremberg Trials
United Nations
European Economic Community
European Union

Summary

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World War II

Keywords	Definition
Appeasement	• 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.
Atomic Bomb	• A nuclear weapon that the USE used against Japan at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.
Battle of Stalingrad	• 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.
Black market	• Buying and selling of goods illegally, especially when they are rationed.
Blitzkrieg	• A 'lightning war'; a fast and intense method of attack designed to take the enemy by surprise in warfare.
Censorship	• The banning os speech, writing or other forms of communication that supposedly spread harmful ideas.
D-Day	• The day on which the Allied invasion of Normandy (codenamed Operation Neptune) began; 6th June 1944.
Evacuation	• Children from the cities were sent to stay with families in the countryside.
Foreign policy	• A policy of a country in its dealings with other countries.
Nazi-Soviet Pact	• A ten-year non-aggression agreement between Nazi Germany and the USSR, signed in 1939.
Neutrality	• A policy of not taking sides in an international war.
Nuclear War	• A war fought with atomic and hydrogen (nuclear) bombs.
Operation Barbarossa	• Codename for the German invasion of the USSR in 1942.
Operation Dynamo	• The Allied evacuation of about 350,000 soldiers from the beaches at Dunkirk.
Operation Overlord	• The landing of over 150,000 US, British and Canadian troops in Normandy, France.
Panzer	• German tank during World War II.
Phoney War	• Name given to time early in World War II where there were no military operations or fighting on the borders between Germany and France.
Rationing	• Use of coupons and ration books to control the amount of food, clothes, footware and petrol given to each person.
Rearmament	• Building up a new stock of military weapons; increasing numbers in the armed forces.
Remilitarisation	• Moving army back into a country or section of country which had been disarmed.
Scorched Earth	• Policy of destroying anything that might be useful to the enemy, including crops, roads and bridges.
Superpowers	• USA and USSR after World War II, which were the two most powerful countries in the world.
The Battle of Britain	• A major air battle between the British Royal Air Force and the German Luftwaffe over the English Channel. It was Hitler's first defeat.
The Blitz	• The bombing of British cities at night-time by the Luftwaffe.
The Maginot Line	• A line of concrete forts and weapons built by France to defend its eastern border.
United Nations	• An international body set up in 1945, the UN aims to develop and maintain friendly relations between countries.
V-E Day	• Victory in Europe Day, 8th May 1945.
V-J Day	• Victory over Japan Day, 15th August 1945.

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World War II

Chapter 25

Term	Definition
Appeasement	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.
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Hitler's Foreign Policy

Adolf Hitler's foreign policy aimed at expanding German territory and establishing a "Greater German Reich." He aggressively pursued his goals through diplomatic means and military force, disregarding international treaties and agreements. Hitler's policies ultimately led to World War II, as his actions challenged the existing international order.

The Anschluss

The Anschluss, meaning "union" in German, was the annexation of Austria by Nazi Germany in March 1938. Hitler's expansionist policies aimed to unite all German-speaking peoples under the umbrella of the Third Reich, and the Anschluss was a key step in this process. The annexation marked the beginning of Hitler's aggressive expansion in Europe.

Appeasement and the Munich Conference

Appeasement was a policy pursued by Britain and France in the 1930s, aimed at avoiding war with Germany by accommodating Hitler's demands. The Munich Conference, held in September 1938, was a diplomatic meeting between Germany, Britain, France, and Italy, where the Sudetenland crisis was resolved through concessions to Germany. The Munich Agreement was widely criticized for appeasing Hitler's aggression and failing to prevent war.

The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was signed in August 1939 between Germany and the Soviet Union. The pact was a surprise to the international community and paved the way for the invasion of Poland. The pact allowed Hitler to start World War II without fear of a Soviet attack on his eastern front.

The Fall of Poland

The Fall of Poland marked the beginning of World War II in Europe. On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, and Britain and France declared war on Germany. The German military's use of blitzkrieg tactics and overwhelming force quickly defeated the Polish army. The fall of Poland demonstrated the effectiveness of Germany's military strategy and highlighted the weakness of the Allied response.

The Fall of France

The Fall of France occurred in June 1940, when Germany invaded and defeated France. The French army was quickly overwhelmed, and the French government surrendered to Germany. The fall of France marked a turning point in the war and demonstrated the power of Germany's military.

The Battle of Britain and the Blitz

The Battle of Britain was fought between the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the German Luftwaffe over the skies of Britain in 1940. The RAF's victory in the battle prevented Germany from gaining air superiority and invading Britain. The Blitz was a German bombing campaign against British cities, which caused widespread destruction and civilian casualties.

Operation Barbarossa

Operation Barbarossa was Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. The invasion was the largest military operation in history and aimed to defeat the Soviet Union and seize its vast resources. The invasion failed, largely due to the Soviet Union's resilience and the harsh Russian winter.

Turning of the War - The Battle of Stalingrad

The Battle of Stalingrad was a major turning point in the war, where the Soviet Union defeated Germany in a brutal urban battle. The German army suffered heavy losses, and the defeat marked the beginning of the end for Germany's military dominance in the war.

The US Enters the War

The United States entered World War II after the surprise attack on Pearl Harbour by the Japanese in December 1941. The attack led to the US declaring war on Japan, and subsequently Germany declared war on the US. The US entry into the war marked a significant turning point, as it provided much-needed resources and manpower to the Allies.

War in the Mediterranean

The war in the Mediterranean was fought between the Allies and the Axis powers, and it was a critical theatre for control of the sea routes between Europe and North Africa. The Allies were ultimately victorious in North Africa, and the Mediterranean was a key theatre in the Allied campaign against Italy.

The Battle of the Atlantic

The Battle of the Atlantic was a naval campaign fought between the Allies and the Germans over control of shipping lanes in the Atlantic. The battle was fought from 1939 to 1945, and it was critical to the Allied war effort as it allowed for supplies to reach Britain and the Soviet Union.

The D-Day Landings

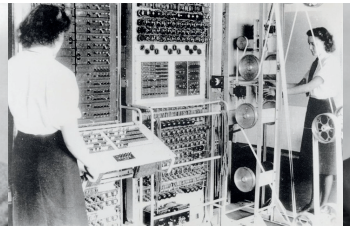
The D-Day landings were a significant Allied operation in World War II, where Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy, France on June 6, 1944. The operation was a significant success and allowed for the Allies to establish a foothold in Europe, ultimately leading to the defeat of Germany.

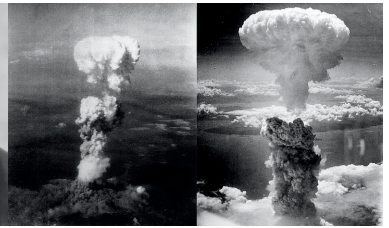
The War's End and the Impact of World War II

World War II ended on 2nd September 1945, after the US dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The war had a profound impact on the world, leading to the deaths of millions of people and the displacement of millions more. The war also marked the beginning of the Cold War, as tensions between the Soviet Union and the West escalated. The war led to the establishment of the United Nations, and it ultimately reshaped the global political landscape

Technological Developments

World War II saw the emergence of **radar** and **jet aircraft**, fundamentally altering the dynamics of **aerial combat**. **J. Robert Oppenheimer**, spearheaded the **Manhattan Project**, leading to the development of the **atomic bomb**, a weapon of immense destructive power that the US used against Japan to end the war. In the field of **computing and intelligence**, the contributions of **Alan Turing** were paramount, particularly his work on the **Colossus**, the **first programmable digital computer**, crucial for code-breaking the **Enigma Code**. These groundbreaking innovations, ranging from atomic energy to computing, not only had a decisive impact on the outcome of the war but also paved the way for rapid technological progress in the post-war period.





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Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes

Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines, images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

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World War II

...AT A GLANCE

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II

- **Hitler's Foreign Policies**: Hitler sought to:
  - **Defy the Treaty of Versailles** by rebuilding Germany's military and expanding territory.
  - Re-occupy the **Rhineland** (1936).
  - Unite all German speakers under **Lebensraum**, expanding the German Empire (Third Reich).
  - **Anschluss**: In 1938, Austria was absorbed into Germany.
- **Appeasement**: Britain and France used appeasement to avoid war, allowing Hitler's expansion.
- **Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (1939)**: Hitler and Stalin agreed not to attack each other and secretly partitioned **Poland**.

KEY EVENTS OF WORLD WAR II

- **Blitzkrieg (1939)**: Germany invaded **Poland**, using Blitzkrieg tactics. France and Britain declared war, starting World War II.
- **Fall of France (1940)**: Germany invaded France using Blitzkrieg and forced a retreat at **Dunkirk**.
- **Battle of Britain (1940)**: Britain's **RAF** defended against the **Luftwaffe**, forcing Hitler to abandon invasion plans.
- **Operation Barbarossa (1941)**: Germany invaded the **Soviet Union**, but was halted by the harsh winter and Soviet resistance.
- **Pearl Harbour (1941)**: Japan attacked the US naval base, bringing the **USA** into the war.

TURNING POINTS

- **Battle of Stalingrad (1942-1943)**: The Soviet victory was a turning point in Europe.
- **D-Day (1944)**: The Allied invasion of **Normandy** opened a Western front against Germany, leading to the liberation of France.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN WORLD WAR II

- **At Sea**:
  - Submarines and torpedoes were improved, and **radar** and **sonar** (ASCID) technology were developed to detect submarines.
  - **Aircraft carriers** became essential for naval warfare, allowing planes to be launched from sea.
- **On Land**:
  - **Tanks** became crucial, with Germany developing powerful **Panzer** and **Tiger tanks**.
  - **Machine guns** like the German **MG 42** could fire 1,200 rounds per minute.
- **In the Air**:
  - Aircraft technology advanced with the British **Spitfire** and **Hurricane** planes. The US developed the **B-29 Superfortress**, and Germany created the first **jet fighter**, the **Messerschmitt ME 262**.
- **Atomic Bomb**: The US developed the atomic bomb through the **Manhattan Project**. Two bombs were dropped on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** in August 1945, ending the war with Japan.

THE END OF THE WAR

- **Victory in Europe (VE Day, 1945)**: After the **Battle of the Bulge**, Hitler committed suicide, and Germany surrendered.
- **Atomic Bombs on Japan (August 1945)**: The US dropped atomic bombs on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**, forcing Japan to surrender (VJ Day).

IMPACT OF WORLD WAR II

- Over **60 million deaths**, with **38-55 million** civilian casualties.
- Europe was devastated; cities like **Dresden** and **Leningrad** were destroyed.
- The **Cold War** emerged as tensions between the **USA** and **USSR** grew.
- The **United Nations** was founded to prevent future conflicts.

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Ch. 25 - World War II

The poster below was issued by the British government to discourage parents living in cities from retrieving their evacuated children from the countryside. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

(a) In the poster, what is Hitler saying?

(b) Do you think this poster supports the Allied or the Axis powers? Explain your choice, supporting your answer with reference to the cartoon.

(c) Name one strength and one limitation of public information posters as a source for historians.

(d) From your study of either the course of World War I or World War II, describe the impact of war on people.

(e) Name one major technological innovation that occurred during World War I or World War II.

(f) How did technological developments during either World War I or World War II impact on people's lives after the war ended? Give two examples.

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Ireland during the Emergency

2.5 IDENTIFY the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North- South and Anglo-Irish relations
2.8 DESCRIBE the impact of war on the lives of Irish people, referring to either World War I or World War II

25.6 Timeline
25.7 Cornell Notes
25.8 Keywords
25.9 Knowledge Organiser
25.10 Questions

This chapter will focus on the life in Ireland during World War II, and the impact the war had on the island.

Ireland during World War II

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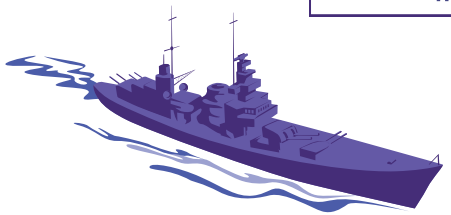
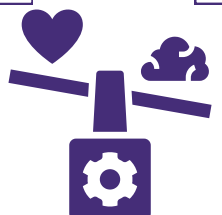


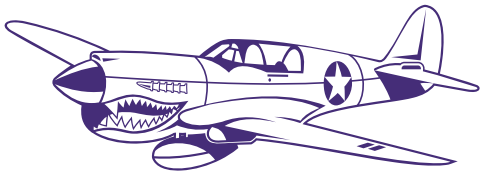
1937 — The Irish Constitution, **Bunreacht na hÉireann**, is established.

1939 — **World War II** breaks out; **de Valera** declares a **state of Emergency** as Ireland declares **neutrality.**

1940 — As **Battle of Britain** takes place, **Germany** mistakenly **bombs Co. Weford**.



1941 — The **Belfast Blitz**, requiring aid from Ireland to battle fires. **Dublin** is also, mistakenly, bombed by **Germany**



1945 — **Victory in Europe Day** marks the end of the war in Europe; **Victory in Japan Day** marks the end of the war.

1946 — **Rationing orders** are laid before **Dáil Éireann.**

1949 — The **Republic of Ireland** is established, completing full Irish independence from Britain.

Ireland during World War II

Headings	Notes

NEUTRALITY AND THE EMERGENCY POWERS ACT
IRELAND'S NEUTRALITY IN WORLD WAR II
	• Ireland (called **Éire** at the time) declared itself neutral: it would not fight in the war or support either side. Its reasons were:
	  • Ireland was ill prepared to fight in a war.
	  • The economy was weak and war would damage it further.
	  • It needed to demonstrate its independence from Britain.
	• However, the government **favoured the Allies** (**Britain**, **France**, and **the United States**). 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.
	• Around 50,000 Irishmen joined the British army.

THE EMERGENCY POWERS ACT	• In **1939**, the Irish government passed a law called **the Emergency Powers Act**. • This law allowed the government to **censor newspapers**, **news**, **plays**, **poetry** and **books** to **preserve Irish neutrality**. People's private post could even be opened and examined.
LIFE IN ÉIRE DURING THE EMERGENCY **SHORTAGES AND RATIONING**	• Ireland relied on **imports of food**, **fuel** and other goods. The attack on British ships by German submarines affected both imports and exports from **Éire**. • **Seán Lemass** was **Minister for Supplies** during the war, setting up the **Irish Shipping Company** to transport goods to Ireland in 15 cargo ships. • Lemass also introduced the **Compulsory Tillage Scheme**: all farmers had to till a certain amount of land and sow a certain acreage of wheat. • **Shortages** soon arose and **rationing** 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 **ration books**, which contained coupons to be exchanged for goods in shops.
FUEL SHORTAGES AND THE GLIMMER MEN	• **Electricity** and **gas supplies** were also limited and rationed. Government inspectors (**glimmer** • **men**) checked that people were not overusing their gas supplies. • **Petrol** was also scarce and was mostly used by doctors and priests.

Keywords	
Éire	**Glimmer men**
Allies	**Electricity**
Emergency Powers Act	
Seán Lemass	**Petrol**
Irish Shipping Company	
Compulsory Tillage Scheme	
Shortages	
Rationing	
Rations book	

Summary

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Ireland during World War II

Headings	Notes
FUEL SHORTAGES AND THE GLIMMER MEN	• Ireland had imported most of its coal from Britain and now had to use **turf** instead. Trains had to run on turf and were much slower. • Irish **industry** was greatly affected by the fuel shortages. Factories had to lay off works so **emigration** from Ireland increased. • **Agriculture** was also affected by a lack of fertilisers and animal feeds.
LIFE IN NORTHERN IRELAND DURING WORLD WAR II **INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE**	• As part of the United Kingdom, **Northern Ireland was at war**. Conscription was not introduced but **rationing** was brought in. • From 1938, North Irish **industry boomed**. **Unemployment dropped** from 20% to only 5%. • **Harland and Wolff** (a shipyard) and **Short Brothers** (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. • **Agriculture** in Northern Ireland also benefited from the war, as **exports of food and milk** to Britain increased. • **Compulsory tillage farming** led to an increase in land being used to grow flax, oats and potatoes.
NORTHERN IRELAND AS A BASE FOR TROOPS	• Planes and ships based in Northern Ireland patrolled the Atlantic and searched for German U-boats. They also **helped to protect supplies** being transported between the islands. • From **1941**, Northern Ireland was a **base for American troops**. Roads and ports were improved to cope with the added traffic.
ATTACKS ON BELFAST	• Due to its **wartime industries**, Belfast was a major target for the Third Reich. • The government thought it was **too far away** for the Luftwaffe to reach. • In **April and May 1941**, Belfast city was bombed four times (**The Belfast Blitz**). Factories were seriously damaged while approximately 1,100 people were killed and over 56,000 homes were destroyed.

Keywords

Turf
Industry
Emigration
Agriculture
Northern Ireland
Unemployment
Harland and Wolff
Short Brothers
Compulsory tillage farming
Wartime Industries
The Belfast Blitz

Summary

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Ireland during World War II

Headings	Notes
POST-WAR DIVIDE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH	• The south did not suffer heavy bombings with huge loss of life, as Northern Ireland had. • The **economy south of the border** suffered during the war whereas the economy in Northern Ireland improved. • Northern Ireland's contribution to the war effort meant its **ties to Britain** became stronger. Its place within the UK was guaranteed after the war. • The south of Ireland had stayed neutral, damaging relations between the south and Britain/ • Northern Ireland. • It took years for the south's trade links to return to normal.
Keywords	Summary

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Ireland during World War II

Keywords	Definition
Belfast Blitz	• German bombing of Belfast during World War II
Ditching	• During the Blitz, people from Belfast left the city at night and slept in ditches in the countryside to avoid the bombs.
Economic War	• A trade war between the Irish Free State and Britain from 1932 to 1938.
Éire	• The Irish language name for Ireland.
Glimmermen	• Inspectors who visited homes to check that gas, which was in short supply, was not being used outside the designated times.
Harland and Wolff	• Belfast shipyard that built ships for the British war effort.
Irish Republican Army (IRA)	• Illegal armed movement in Ireland
Irish Shipping	• A state-owned company set up by Seán Lemass in 1941 to bring goods in and out of Ireland. It ceased operating in 1984.
The Emergency	• Time used to refer to Ireland's experience of World War II, during which the country remained neutral.

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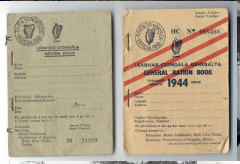
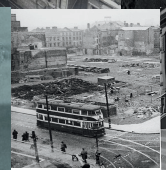
Ireland During the Emergency

Chapter 25

2.5 IDENTIFY the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North- South and Anglo-Irish relations
2.8 DESCRIBE the impact of war on the lives of Irish people, referring to either World War I or World War II

Term	Definition
Belfast Blitz	German bombing of Belfast during World War II
Black market	Buying and selling of goods illegally, especially when they are rationed.
Censorship	The banning of speech, writing or other forms of communication that supposedly spread harmful ideas.
Ditching	During the Blitz, people from Belfast left the city at night and slept in ditches in the countryside ot avoid the bombs.
Economic War	A trade war between the Irish Free State and Britain from 1932 to 1938.
Éire	The Irish language name for Ireland.
Glimmermen	Inspectors who visited homes to check that gas, which was in short supply, was not being used outside the designated times.
Harland and Wolff	Belfast shipyard that built ships for the British war effort.
Irish Republican Army (IRA)	Illegal armed movement in Ireland
Irish Shipping	A state-owned company set up by Seán Lemass in 1941 to bring goods in and out of Ireland. It ceased operating in 1984.
Neutrality	A policy of not taking sides in an international war.
Rationing	Use of coupons and ration books to control the amount of food, clothes, footware and petrol given to each person.
The Emergency	Time used to refer to Ireland's experience of World War II, during which the country remained neutral.





Summary

During World War II, Ireland maintained a policy of neutrality, which meant that the country did not take part in the conflict directly. However, the war still had a significant impact on the country, affecting the lives of the Irish people both economically and socially.
One of the most noticeable effects of the war was rationing. The Irish government introduced rationing of food and other essential goods, such as fuel and clothing. This was due to the disruption of trade routes and shortages caused by the war. As a result, Irish citizens had to adapt to living with fewer resources and finding ways to make do with what they had.
The fear of invasion also loomed over the country. Both the Axis and Allied powers were potential threats, and the Irish government was concerned about the possibility of attack. To prepare for this eventuality, civil defense organizations were set up, and air raid shelters were constructed in many parts of the country.
The war also had social consequences. Many young men enlisted in the British armed forces to fight against the Axis powers. Some joined the Irish Republican Army (IRA) to fight for Irish independence. The influx of American troops to Ireland had both positive and negative effects. American soldiers brought an injection of money and resources to the Irish economy, but they also had a significant impact on Irish society, with some Irish women marrying American servicemen and moving to the United States.

Neutrality

During World War II, Ireland maintained a policy of neutrality, which meant that the country did not take part in the conflict directly. This policy was controversial, with some arguing that Ireland should have supported the Allies in their fight against Nazi Germany. However, the Irish government believed that neutrality was necessary to preserve Irish sovereignty and avoid being drawn into a conflict that was not of its making. Ireland's neutrality was tested during the war, with both the Allies and the Axis powers making attempts to influence Irish policy. However, the country managed to maintain its neutrality throughout the war, and it is generally regarded as having played a positive role in promoting international peace and cooperation.

Rationing

Due to the disruption of trade routes and shortages caused by the war, the Irish government introduced rationing of food, fuel, and clothing. This affected the daily lives of Irish citizens, who had to adapt to living with fewer resources. Rationing meant that certain foods, such as sugar and tea, were in short supply and could only be purchased with ration coupons. The rationing system also included restrictions on clothing and fuel, with people being encouraged to conserve resources wherever possible. Despite these measures, however, the Irish government managed to maintain a relatively stable economy and avoid some of the more severe shortages that affected other countries during the war.

Fear of Invasion

Both the Allied and Axis powers were potential threats to Ireland, and the Irish government was concerned about the possibility of invasion. Civil defence organisations were set up, and air raid shelters were constructed in many parts of the country. Irish citizens were encouraged to be vigilant and to report any suspicious activity to the authorities. Despite the fear of invasion, however, Ireland managed to avoid being drawn into the conflict directly, and the country's policy of neutrality helped to protect it from the worst of the war's consequences.

Social Change

The war had significant social consequences for Ireland. Many Irish men joined the British armed forces to fight against Nazi Germany, while others joined the Irish Republican Army to fight for Irish independence. The influx of American troops also had an impact on Irish society, with some Irish women marrying American servicemen and moving to the United States. The war brought changes to Irish culture and society, with new ideas and influences entering the country as a result of the increased external contact.

Economic Impact

The war had a significant impact on the Irish economy, with disruption to trade routes and a decline in tourism. Despite this, some sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, benefited from increased demand for food. The Irish government implemented policies to support the country's economy during the war, including the establishment of a trade agreement with Germany in 1939. Overall, the war had a mixed impact on the Irish economy, with some sectors thriving and others struggling.

Political Debates

The issue of Ireland's neutrality and its relationship with the United Kingdom were hotly debated during the war. Some believed that Ireland should support the Allies in their fight against Nazi Germany, while others argued that neutrality was necessary to preserve Irish sovereignty. The debate over Ireland's relationship with the United Kingdom also continued, with some arguing that the country should remain neutral in the conflict between Britain and Germany. Despite the disagreements, however, the Irish government managed to maintain a policy of neutrality and avoid being drawn into the conflict.

Aid to Refugees

Despite its policy of neutrality, Ireland provided aid to refugees fleeing the conflict, particularly Jewish refugees from Europe. This was in part due to the efforts of individuals such as the Irish diplomat, Monsignor Hugh O'Flaherty, who worked to provide assistance to refugees and prevent their deportation. The Irish government also established a number of refugee camps around the country to provide shelter and support to those in need. While the number of refugees in Ireland was relatively small compared to other countries, the country's efforts to provide aid to those in need were significant and reflected a sense of compassion and solidarity with those affected by the war.

Propaganda and Censorship

During the war, the Irish government imposed strict controls on the media, censoring news reports and propaganda in order to maintain a policy of neutrality. This meant that Irish citizens were limited in their access to information about the progress of the war and the actions of other countries. While the censorship was controversial and led to accusations of government censorship, it was seen as necessary by the Irish government in order to maintain a policy of neutrality and prevent the country from being drawn into the conflict.

Irish Soldiers in World War II

While Ireland maintained a policy of neutrality, many Irish citizens volunteered to fight in the war as part of the British armed forces or other allied forces. It is estimated that over 70,000 Irish men and women served in the British armed forces during the war, with many others joining allied forces such as the US Army. Irish soldiers fought in many of the key battles of the war, including the Normandy landings and the Battle of Monte Cassino. However, their contributions were often overlooked or downplayed in Irish society, as the country maintained its policy of neutrality and sought to distance itself from the conflict.

The Belfast Blitz

The Belfast Blitz stands as a stark reminder of the devastation of World War II, even as Ireland upheld its stance of neutrality. In April and May 1941, the city of Belfast in Northern Ireland was subject to a series of Luftwaffe air raids, marking it among the most heavily bombed cities in the UK during the war. These attacks resulted in immense destruction, with large swathes of the city severely damaged and tragically, over 1,000 people lost their lives. The Blitz also brought a significant number of Irish volunteers into active roles, as many from the Republic of Ireland crossed the border to assist in the aftermath of the bombings, showcasing a spirit of unity and humanitarianism transcending political boundaries. Despite the policy of neutrality, these events highlighted the complex and often poignant interactions between Ireland and the wider conflict engulfing Europe.

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Ireland during the Emergency

Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes

Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines, images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

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Ireland during the Emergency

...AT A GLANCE

NEUTRALITY IN WORLD WAR II

- **The Emergency**: Ireland remained **neutral** but secretly favoured the **Allies**.
  - Allied planes were allowed to fly over Donegal, and Ireland shared weather reports and intelligence with the Allies.
  - **Emergency Powers Act** (1939): Strict censorship and control over communications were introduced to ensure neutrality.

LIFE IN IRELAND DURING THE EMERGENCY

- **Rationing**: Due to blockades, Ireland faced shortages of food, fuel, and clothing. Ration books were introduced to limit consumption.
- **Fuel Shortages**: Ireland turned to turf as an alternative to imported coal. Inspectors, known as **glimmer men**, checked households for fuel overuse.
- **Bombing Incidents**: Despite neutrality, Ireland was bombed accidentally by Germany (e.g., **North Strand** in Dublin, 1941).

IMPACT OF WORLD WAR II ON NORTHERN IRELAND

- **Industry Boom**: Northern Ireland played a vital role in producing warships and aircraft. Unemployment fell as industries flourished.
- **Belfast Blitz**: Northern Ireland's industrial cities, particularly Belfast, were targeted by German bombers, causing heavy casualties and destruction.

POST-WAR DIVIDE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

- **Strengthened North-Britain Ties**: Northern Ireland's contribution to the war effort strengthened its ties with Britain.
- **Deeper North-South Divide**: Ireland's neutrality during the war widened the divide between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

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Ch. 25 – Ireland in World War II

Study the following cartoon, published by Punch magazine in 1940, and answer the questions that follow.

EAMON DEFYING THE LIGHTNING

(a) Describe two details that you see in the cartoon.
(b) Explain what neutrality is.
(c) What image does this present of Ireland and its decision to stay neutral in World War II?
(d) Give two other sources that a historian could use to learn about Ireland and its neutrality in World War II.
(e) From your study of how Ireland was impacted by World War I or World War II, describe Ireland's involvement (or lack of involvement) in one of those conflicts.
(f) From your study of Junior Cycle History, discuss the impact of war on the lives of Irish people, referring to either World War I or World War II.

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Question 5

Answer the questions that follow in relation to World War I **or** World War II.

Did you study World War I or World War II? Tick (✓) **one** of the following:

World War I ☐ World War II ☐

(a) What were the main causes of the World War you studied?

(b) Make a list of **four** important events during the World War you studied and write them down in chronological order. (Dates not required.)

1.
2.
3.
4.

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(c) Briefly, explain **two** developments in warfare during the World War you studied.
Your answer could refer to weapons, transport, and/or communications, etc.

(d) Select **one** country which was involved in the World War you studied.
In what ways did the war affect the lives of people in that country?

Country:
How the war affected people in that country:

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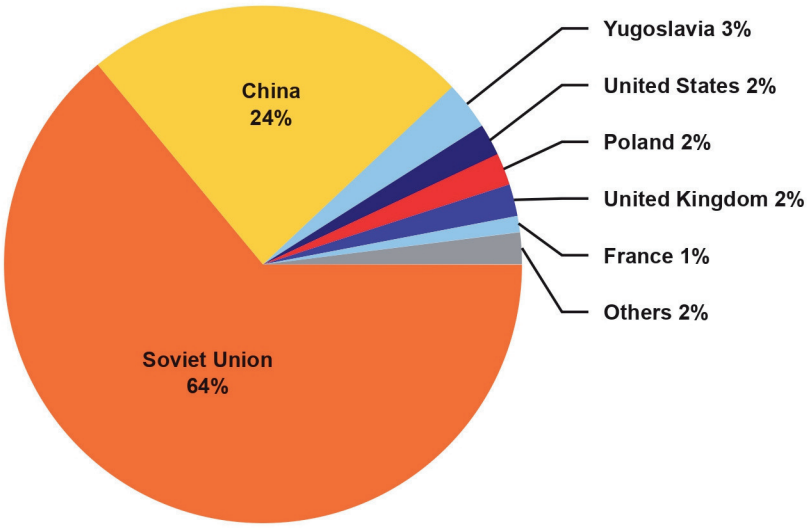
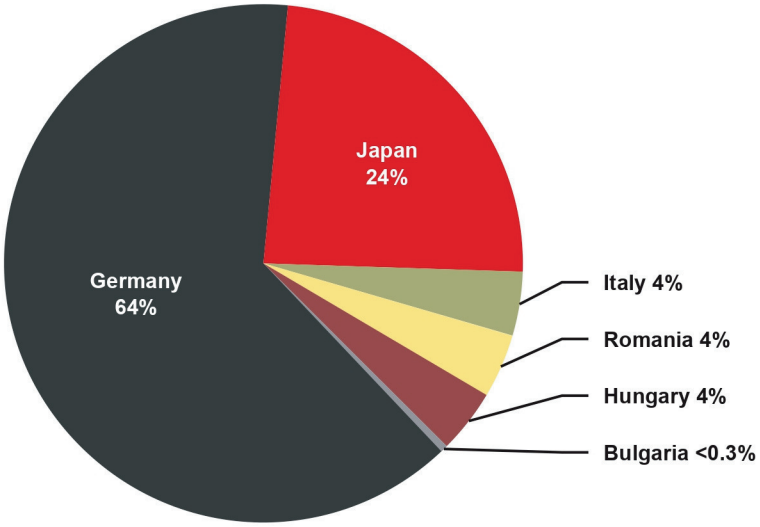
Question 7

Source 1: Pie charts showing the military deaths suffered by Allied and Axis countries as a percentage of total Allied and Axis military deaths during World War II.

World War II Military Deaths (Allies)



World War II Military Deaths (Axis)



Look at the two pie charts above and answer the following questions.

(a) Which **two** countries suffered the highest percentages of total Allied military deaths in World War II?

(b) What was the combined percentage total for Germany and Japan as a proportion of Axis military deaths in World War II?

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Source 2: Table showing the estimated number of military and civilian deaths suffered by selected countries in World War II.

Country	Military Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Total
USSR	9,750,000	14,250,000	24,000,000
China	3,500,000	16,000,000	19,500,000
Germany	5,533,000	2,167,000	7,700,000
Poland	240,000	5,360,000	5,600,000
Japan	2,120,000	730,000	2,850,000
United Kingdom	383,600	67,100	450,700
USA	416,800	1,700	418,500

(c) Using Source 2, what was the total number of civilian deaths in the USSR during World War II?

(d) From Source 2, name **one** country that suffered more civilian deaths than military deaths.

(e) From Source 1, what was the combined total percentage of military deaths for the USSR, China, the USA and the United Kingdom? From Source 2, what was the total number of military deaths for these same four countries?

Source 1: percentage total =
Source 2: number of deaths =

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(f) From your study of World War I **or** World War II, name **three** primary sources that provide evidence of the war that you studied. In each case, justify your choice.

Source 1:
Evidence:
Source 2:
Evidence:
Source 3:
Evidence:

(g) What were **three** consequences of World War I **or** World War II?

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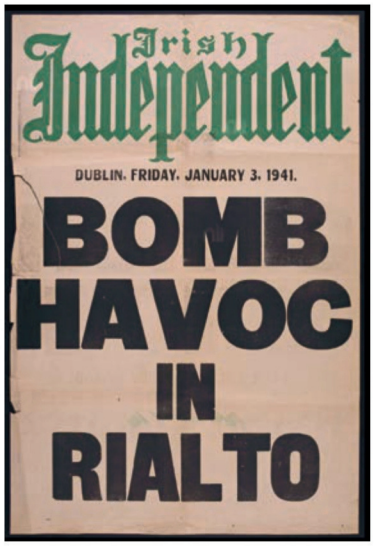
Question 7

Examine both the broadside poster from the National Library of Ireland's online catalogue and the telegram from the National Archives and answer the questions which follow.

(Broadside posters were placed on sandwich boards outside shops to advertise newspapers.)



Telegram from Joseph P. Walshe to William Warnock (Berlin)
Dublin, 2nd January, 1941

Aircraft dropped incendiary and explosive bombs with German markings at Curragh this morning between six and seven. About same time bombs dropped in Terenure and in Borris Co. Carlow. Three people killed in Borris and seven injured in Terenure. Bombs dropped 9.45 last evening at Drogheda. About five planes in all took part. Presumption is all were German. Investigations proceeding.

You should immediately make vigorous protest in regard to Curragh bombing and point out once more detrimental effect of such incidents on relations between two countries and urge that instructions be issued at once that Irish territory is not in any circumstances to be overflown.

(a) What newspaper is the broadside poster advertising?

(b) What date is on the poster?

(c) Where was the telegram being sent to?

(d) What information does the poster have that the telegram is missing?

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(e) What is William Warnock being asked to do?

(f) War alters the course of people's lives. Give an account of what you have learned about the impact **either** World War I **or** World War II had on Irish people.

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Question 7

"If you are neutral in situations of injustice, you have chosen the side of the oppressor. If an elephant has its foot on the tail of a mouse and you say that you are neutral, the mouse will not appreciate your neutrality."

(a) Is this quotation from Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa an example of a fact or an opinion? Give a reason for your answer.

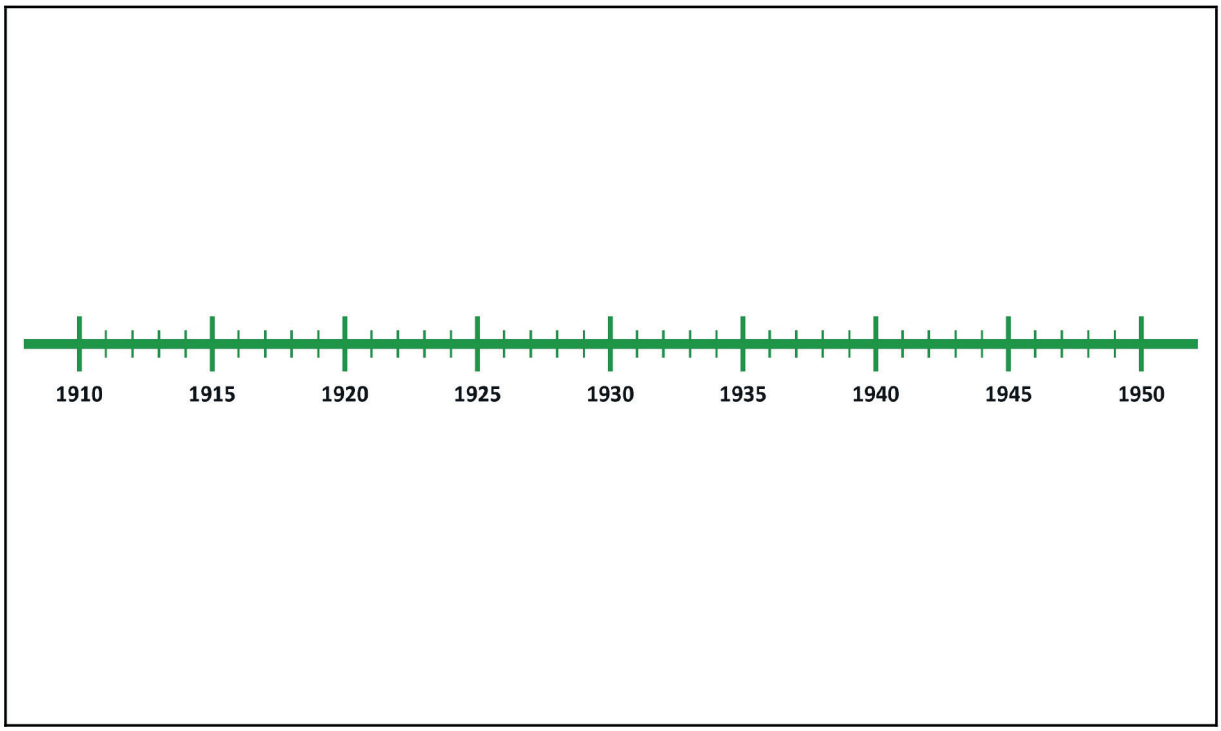
Fact or opinion:
Reason:

You have studied either World War I or World War II as part of your Junior Cycle History course.

Select the war you have studied by ticking (✓) one of the boxes below. Then answer the questions that follow.

World War I ☐ World War II ☐

(b) On the timeline below, indicate the start and finish years of the war you have studied and the dates of at least **two** other key moments during the war.



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(c) Outline **two** causes of your chosen war.

(d) Describe **two** ways in which your chosen war had an immediate impact on ordinary citizens of the countries involved in the war.

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(e) Explain how your chosen war had a long-term impact on both individuals and nations.

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Question 8

This document is an extract from Neville Chamberlain's *Peace in Our Time* speech to the House of Commons, 30th September 1938.

The Prime Minister:

Before I come to describe the Agreement which was signed at Munich in the small hours of Friday morning last, I would like to remind the House of two things which I think it very essential not to forget when those terms are being considered. The first is this: We did not go there to decide whether the predominantly German areas in the Sudetenland should be passed over to the German Reich. That had been decided already. Czechoslovakia had accepted the Anglo-French proposals. What we had to consider was the method, the conditions and the time of the transfer of the territory. The second point to remember is that time was one of the essential factors. All the elements were present on the spot for the outbreak of a conflict which might have precipitated the catastrophe. We had populations inflamed to a high degree; we had extremists on both sides ready to work up and provoke incidents; we had considerable quantities of arms which were by no means confined to regularly organised forces. Therefore, it was essential that we should quickly reach a conclusion, so that this painful and difficult operation of transfer might be carried out at the earliest possible moment and concluded as soon as was consistent, with orderly procedure, in order that we might avoid the possibility of something that might have rendered all our attempts at peaceful solution useless. . . .

Before giving a verdict upon this arrangement, we should do well to avoid describing it as a personal or a national triumph for anyone. The real triumph is that it has shown that representatives of four great powers can find it possible to agree on a way of carrying out a difficult and delicate operation by discussion instead of by force of arms, and thereby they have averted a catastrophe which would have ended civilisation as we have known it. The relief that our escape from this great peril of war has, I think, everywhere been mingled in this country with a profound feeling of sympathy.

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(a) What was the purpose of the Munich Conference according to Neville Chamberlain?

(b) What had the Czechoslovakian government already agreed to before the Munich Conference?

(c) Why was avoiding an armed conflict so important according to Chamberlain? Refer to the document in your answer.

(d) What was the real triumph of the agreement according to the document?

(e) Why did Nazi Germany want to take over the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia?

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(f) Name any leader other than Chamberlain that was at the Munich Conference in 1938.

(g) Explain what is meant by the Policy of Appeasement.

(h) Write a brief account of the ways in which Hitler and Germany dismantled the Treaty of Versailles during the 1930s.

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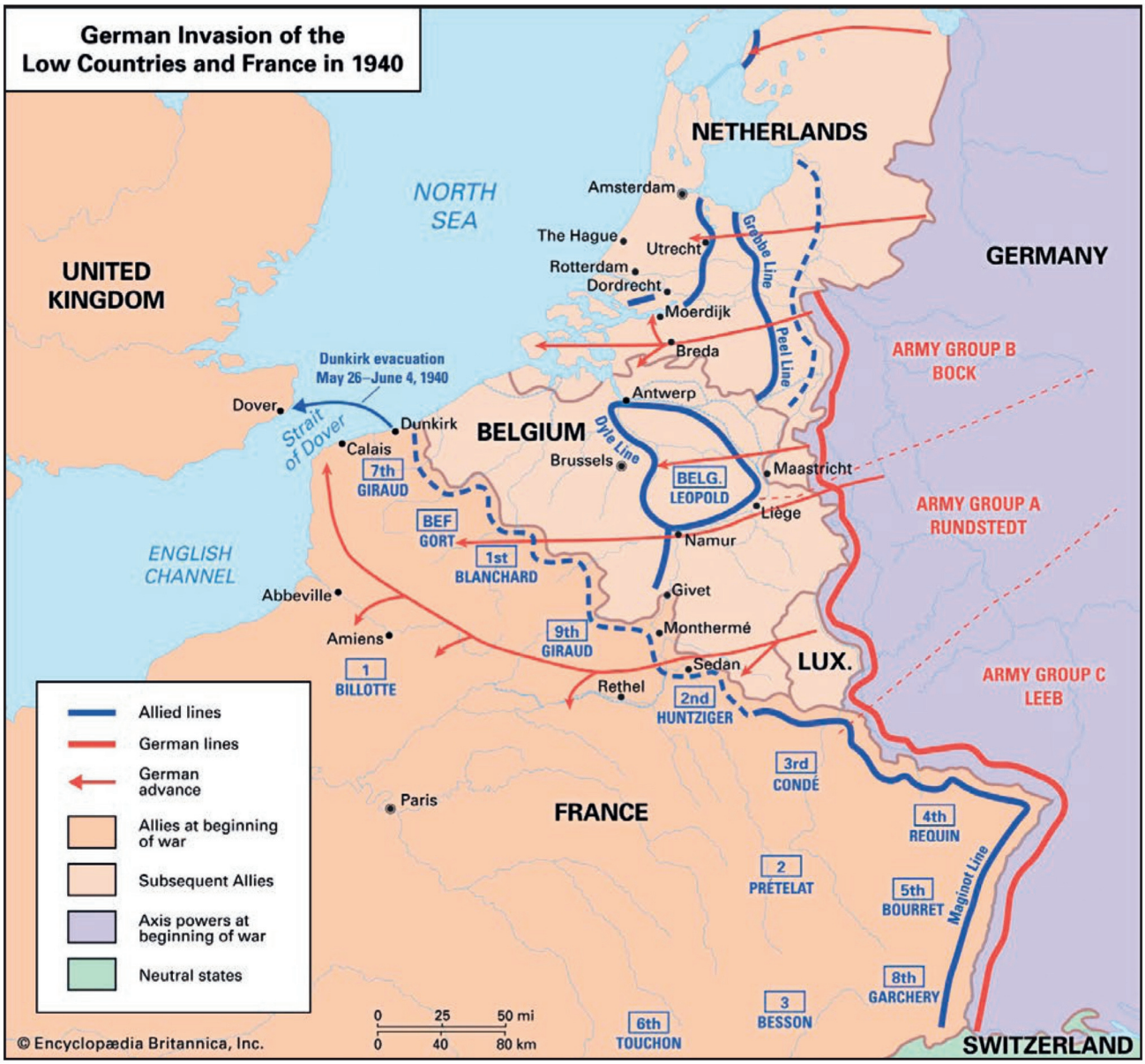
Question 8

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: A map showing the German Invasion of Belgium, Holland and France in 1940



Source 2: A photograph showing the allied leaders at the Yalta conference, 1945

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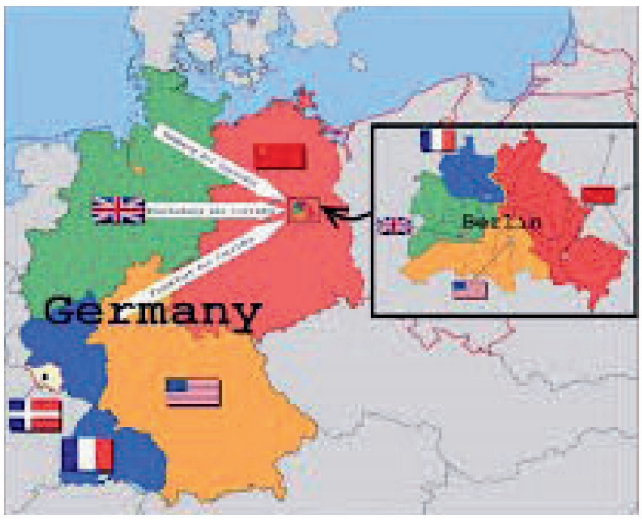
Source 3: Germany's divison amongst the Allied powers after World War 2



(a) What was the name of the French defensive line between Germany and France as seen in Source 1 above?

(b) What can you tell about the German invasion based on the evidence in Source 1 above?

(c) Name any one of the three leaders seated in the picture in Source 2 above.

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(d) What was decided at the conference depicted in Source 2, and how was this reflected in the map as seen in Source 3?

Decision made at conference:
How reflected in map:

(e) Why was Berlin divided into four zones like Germany after World War 2?

(f) The sources above suggest a poor relationship between the USA and USSR in this period. Briefly explain the consequences this would have in the decades to come. In your answer you may use a specific event to highlight the growing tension between the USA and Soviet Union.

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Question 7

In this extract Hannah Healion recalls stories of her grandfather and uncle, who fought in World War I and World War II, respectively.

"We are who we are, because they were who they were"

"I don't remember much, only bits of the stories that my mother told me. My grandfather, his name was Richard, he went to war. It was the First World War. I know that he lost a leg, but I don't remember if I was told how that happened, it just happened in the war. His son Michael, my uncle, he was only 26 when he died. He was buried with the tri-colour over his coffin. I know that he was injured on the way back from the war, on board a ship I think. He was brought to a hospital in England.

I remember my grandmother told me that by some miracle her daughter, my aunt and Michael's sister, was working in the same hospital that he was brought to, and he died in his sister's arms. They were also very lucky to get him home and lay him to rest. I suppose I should have written it all down, that way I might have more information."

(a) According to the extract above, which war did Richard Prendergast fight in?

(b) In what two ways did the speaker's grandmother consider their family fortunate when she lost her son Michael?

1.
2.

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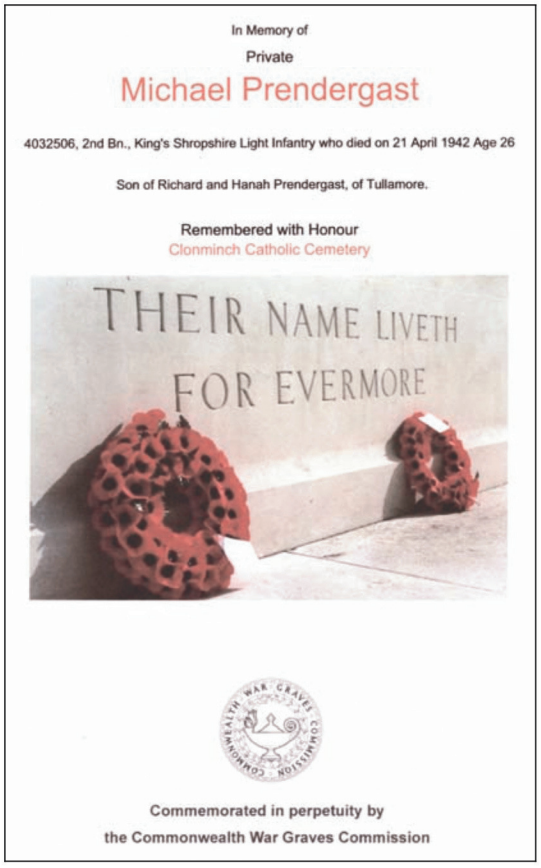
(c) Who do you think is pictured using the wheelchair? Give a reason for your answer based on the written text.

(d) Using evidence from the extract above, give one strength and one weakness of oral history as a source of evidence for historians.

Strength:
Weakness:

Study this commemorative certificate received by Michael Prendergast's family.



(e) Who is responsible for the commemoration of Michael Prendergast's part in World War II?

(f) From what you have learned in Junior Cycle history, why is it important to commemorate events from the past?

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(g) From your study of either World War I or World War II, discuss the immediate or long-term impact of the war on society and nations.

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Question 8

Study this cartoon, which comments on international relations prior to World War II.

Images in the cartoon:
Goldilocks Riding Hood
Wolf
Bear
Bed

(a) The cartoonist used images to represent different meanings in his drawing. Complete the following sentences using the list of images from the box above.

1. Soviet Russia is represented by the _____.
2. Nazi Germany is represented by the _____.
3. Poland is represented by _____.
4. The Nazi-Soviet Pact is represented by the _____.

(b) Do you think this cartoon is biased or neutral in its portrayal of Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia? Tick (✓) one of the following:

Pro-Germany and Russia ☐

Anti-Germany and Russia ☐

Neutral ☐

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(c) Explain your choice, supporting your answer with reference to the cartoon.

(d) How does the cartoonist indicate Poland's vulnerability in the face of the Nazi-Soviet Pact?

(e) From your study of either World War I or World War II, choose one key event in the war and outline what happened during it.

Name of key event:

What happened during key event:

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(f) Describe how this key event influenced the course of the war.

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