

















































Name: _____





























In order to keep safe during the air raids, you need to design a gas mask and a box to keep it safe! Be sure to label your work with measurements and materials.



Gas Mask	Safety Box	U



Fill in the speech bubbles to show me how the evacuees are feeling on the day that go to the countryside

The Profile of Adolf Hitler 1889-1945

Early life and education

Adolf Hitler was born on 20th April 1889 in Austria. His father was a customs official. The family name was originally Schickelgruber. Adolf Hitler grew up with a poor record at school and left, before completing his tuition, with an ambition to become an artist. He went to Vienna to fulfil his dream. He failed to win a scholarship at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts. In 1909 he moved to Vienna hoping to find work but within a year he was living in homeless shelters and eating at charity soup-kitchens. He took occasional menial jobs and sold some of his paintings or advertising posters whenever he could. In



Role in WWI

In 1913 Hitler moved to Munich in southern Germany. When war broke out in 1914 he immediately volunteered to join the German army. He fought bravely and was promoted to corporal. He won the both the Iron Cross second class and first class. At the end of the war in 1918 Hitler was in hospital recovering from temporary gas-blindness. He had been wounded by a British gas attack in the Ypres Salient.

Ironically, the regimental captain who recommended Hitler for his Iron Cross (First Class) award was actually Jewish.

Hitlers early role in the Nazi party

Vienna he developed his hatred of foreigners and Jews.

Hitler remained in the army after the war and one of his duties was to spy on local political groups. One such group was the German Workers Party. Hitler became interested and soon joined the party. Hitler's skills for publicity and as a speaker saw him transform it into the Nazi Party. In 1923 he led an attempt to overthrow the Bavarian government in the Munich Putsch but this spectacularly failed. He was sentenced to nine months in prison where he dictated his book Mein Kampf (My Struggle). The failed Putsch led to a huge amount of publicity for Hitler.

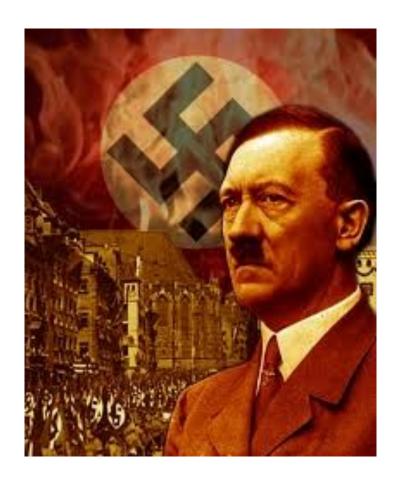
Rise to power

After 1925 he rebuilt the Nazi Party, deciding he had to obtain power by democracy rather than by force. The Wall Street Crash in 1929 and the subsequent worldwide depression hit Germany hard. Hitler used to situation to blame Jews and Communists, using them as scapegoats to gain support for himself. His ideas were popular with the German people at a time when Germany was had numerous social problems. People supported Hitler because he promised them what they wanted and needed to hear.

He became Chancellor in 1933 and President in 1934 and used the title Der Führer - leader. During the 1930s he 'Nazified' Germany, removing any potential opposition and establishing his ideas for a greater Germany. He led Germany to war in 1939 and tried to exterminate the Jews and other groups in Germany. When Germany was defeated in 1945 Hitler married his mistress Eva Braun in his bomb proof bunker in Berlin. He shot himself on 30th April.



Use the fact page on the page before to identify what happened in each year.



1889	
1909	
1913	
1918	
1923	
1925	
1933	
1939	
1945	
1743	

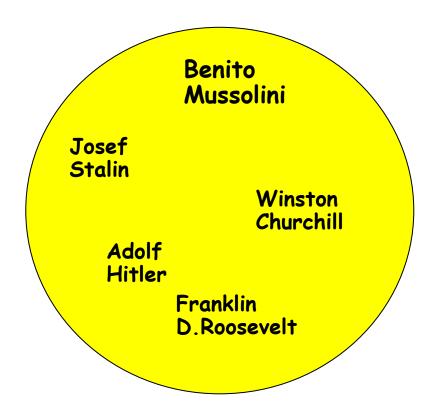
Match up these events with their correct dates. Use your topic books and the internet to help you.

First American Troops arrive in Europe. British, American & Canadian troops land on beaches in France (D-Day) Japan surrenders. War is over. Germany invade Poland. Britain declares war on Germany. German bombers drop bombs on London (The Blitz on London). War is over in Europe (VE Day). Pearl Harbour is bombed by Japan. America joins the war.

1939	
1940	
1941	
1942	
1944	
8 th May 1945	
15 th August 1945	

Can you match the countries to their leaders during WW2?

Britain
Germany
Italy
U.S.A
Soviet Union (Russia)



An Evacuee's Suitcase

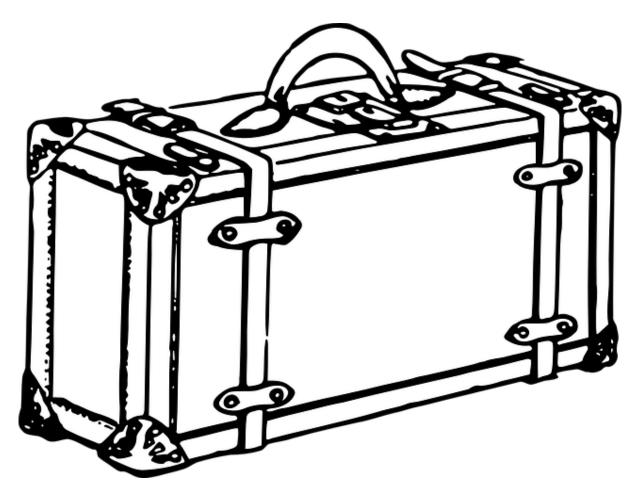
You are about to be evacuated. You are packing your suitcase with your mum. What 12 items will you take with you?

Remember that you will have to take clothes so there will not be a lot of room for "extras."

Draw the items in the suitcase.

List the items you are taking.

Write a sentence or sentences explaining why you are taking the item.



I have packed these items:			
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

	Write a sentence or sentences explaining what you are taking and why?
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	SP 3
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	

An Evacuee's Suitcase

Match the items to the correct suitcase...

1 vest, 1 overcoat,

Biscuits, 1 Towel, 1 Rag Doll,

Plimsolls, 1 Blouse

1 Cardigan, Soap,

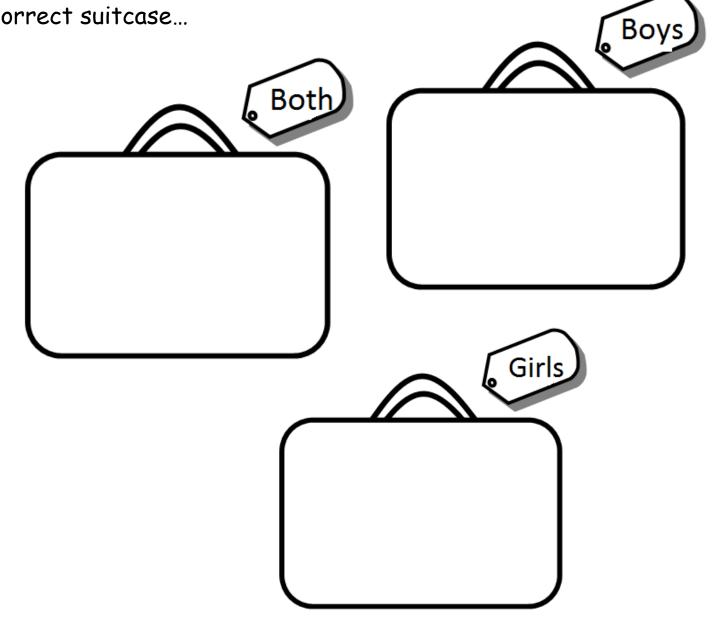
Sandwiches, 1 Shirt, 1 Pinafore dress,

1 Jumper,

2 pairs of socks,

Toothbrush,

1 wooden train.



Evacuee Letter

When children were evacuated they were encouraged to keep in contact with their parents though letter. Write this letter by finishing the sentences...

Dear,	
The train journey was	
I am being looked after	
The food has been	
THE TOOL HUS DESIL	
The school is	
Most of the time I feel	

The Blitz

Fill in the letter about the Blitz using the word bank below.

Dear Diary,		
When I hear the	I feel extremely	We have to run as fast as we
can to the	. When we're there we hear the from th	he planes falling and pray they won't
near or on us!	My is fighting in France and I fee	el that he might not
come		
back. We spend the who	le in the shelter sometimes I really ha	ope the of London stops
soon!		
Love from	·	

Word bank:

frightened explode sirens scared

shelter father Blitz bombs night



Can you match the pictures of the Blitz to the captions?













Wreckage after an air raid.

London underground station bombed.

London in flames.

Emerging after an air raid.

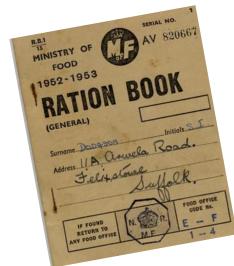
A family home destroyed.

John Lewis department store.

Clothing Rationing

Along with food clothing was also rationed during World War 2, although not right at the start of the war unlike food. Each adult and child had 48 coupons to spend each year and the clothes that they brought had to last as long as they could manage.

ITEM	Number of Coupons Men	Number of Coupons Women	Number of Coupons Children
Raincoat	16	15	11
Overcoat	7	7	4
Jacket	13	12	8
Shirt/Blouse	5	4	3
Jumper/Cardigan	5	5	3
Trousers	8	8	6
Shorts	3	3	2
Skirt		8	6
Boots/Shoes	7	5	3
Nightdress/Pyjamas	8	6	6
Underpants/Knickers/ Vest	3	3	2
Socks/ Stockings	2	2	1





Spending your rations

Imagine: Your house has been bombed and you have nothing left. You are about to be evacuated and you have to buy enough clothes to take with you; they need to last you as long as possible.

You have only 48 coupons! Will you have enough?



Did you have enough coupons?

What do you need to buy? How many coupons will you spend?

How many more will you need?

ERHB SVHJQMORRISONQTCIWKT Hitler Churchill

evacuee blitz Anderson

rationing Poland

Chamberlain Japan

Germany DDay

Italy VEDay

Morrison Spitfire

Russia Berlin

Dunkirk Luftwaffe

Pearl Harbour propaganda

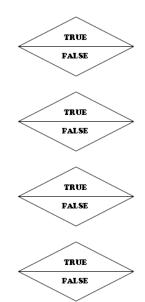
Nazi swastika

Stalin Stalingrad

Answer the questions by circling True or False.

If you need help answering the questions use your topic books or the internet.

TRUE FALSE	Children were evacuated from the countryside to the towns.
TRUE FALSE	The operation organised by the govern- ment to evacuate children was called 'Operation Pied Piper'.
TRUE FALSE	Everyone had to carry a gas mask.
TRUE FALSE	There were food shortages because supply ships were torpedoed.
TRUE FALSE	Men, women, and children were given ration books for food.
TRUE FALSE	Bananas and oranges were easily obtainable.
TRUE	Clothing was rationed from the beginning of the war.

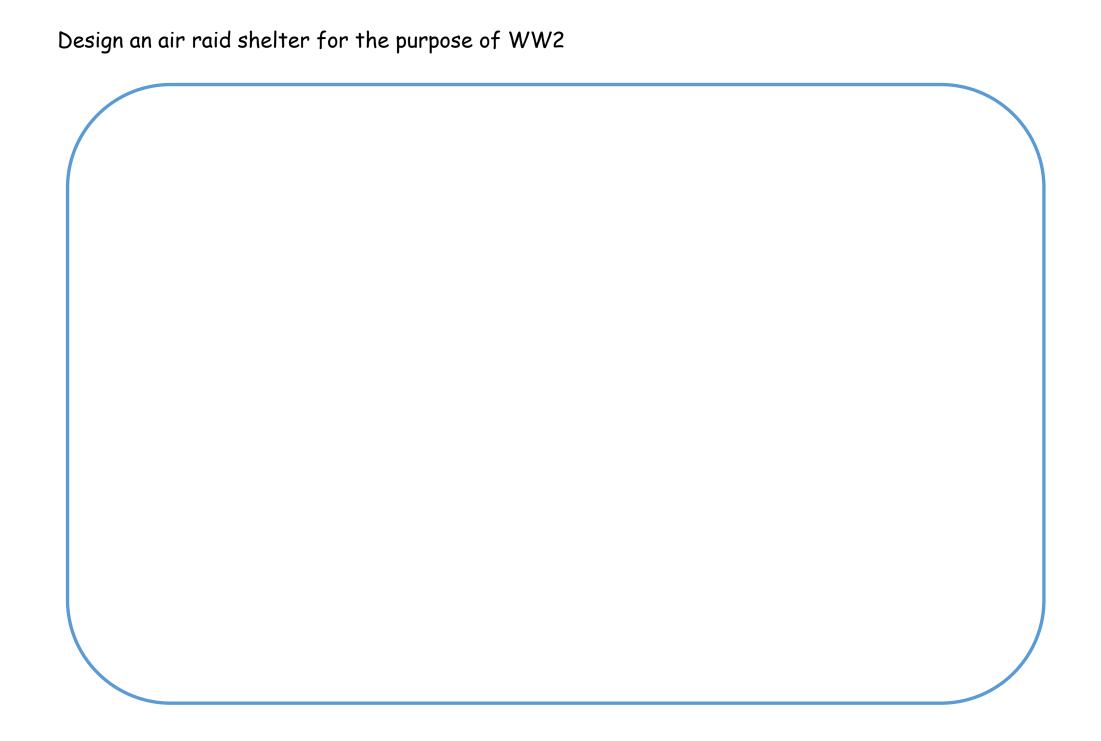


Women who worked on farms were called Land Girls.

Women who worked in factories were paid more than men.

The Home Guard was formed because there was fear from invasion.

Most of the men in the Home Guard were over 40.



Winston's Childhood	
	L
Life as a young man	
Life as a young man	
Churchill in WW2	
After the war	
Arter the war	

Use the iPad to research facets about these famous WW2 leaders

Winston Churchill



Adolf Hitler



Hitler's Childhood			

Life as a young man during WW1

How he came to power and Started WW2

Are these true or false? Write T or F next to them.

The shelters were named after the British Prime Minister.

People were warned that the German

Over 1200 people were killed and 2000

Air raids mainly happened at night and many people put bunk beds in

Shelters protected people from blast damage and falling buildings.

ARP wardens operated sirens. They had to check the blackout and organ-

Over two million shelters were handed out and most of them were free.

Anderson shelters were found indoors and were like metal cages.

Over 12,000 people were killed and 20,000 were seriously injured.

For 57 nights thousands of tonnes of bombs rained down on London.

Morrison shelters were found indoors and were like metal cages.

Cities around Britain on the coast were bombed.

Shelters were damp and uncomfortable but could protect six people.

Children enjoyed collecting bits of shrapnel as souvenirs of the Blitz.

In 1940 Hitler ordered the German air force to	People took all their valuable things to the shel-
In 1930 Hitler ordered the German air force to	Some people sang songs to keep everyone
People were warned that the German	Wardens made sure that during the hours of
Some families built Macdonald shelters in their	People had special buttons that were
Some families built Anderson Shelters in their	People could just use their normal curtains dur-
Many families went to crowded public	The Blackout started on the 1st September

Towards War!!

During the 1930's Europe suffered from a severe economic crisis. Germany, for example, had seven million people unemployed in 1932! The German people began to blame the government of their republic, which had been set up at the end of the First World War in 1918.

The Germans were defeated in the First World War and were held responsible for the death and destruction it had brought to millions of people throughout Europe. As a result of this the governments of the victorious countries ordered Germany to repay vast sums of money to repair the damage. This was decided at the Treaty of Versailles. The repayments were known as reparations.

Adolf Hitler's Nazi party were the government's biggest critics. His stirring speeches promising that Germany would once again be great, would no longer have to repay these vast sums of money and that all German people would have jobs appealed strongly to the mass of ordinary German people.

Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany in 1933 and at once began to throw all his political opponents, particularly the communists into concentration camps. A huge army was formed and millions of people were given jobs to return to. For the German people in the early 1930's Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party promised to bring to an end the years of suffering that the Great Depression had brought to them.



Use the text on the previous page to	o help you complete the following:
1. Germany suffered from an econo	mic crisis during the
2. There were 7 million 1930's.	people in Germany at the beginning of the
3. The Germans were defeated in th	e
4. Germany had to repay vast tion caused during theworld i	for the damage and destruc-war.
5. This was decided at the Treaty of	f
6. The repayments were known as	·

7. The government biggest critics were_____.

8. Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany in_____.

9. Adolf Hitler through his political opponents into _____ camps.

10.Adolf Hitler promised to bring to an end_____