

WORLD WAR TWO - What was/is it?

Use your time on the internet to help you explain the importance of the following terms/names during World War Two. (Write out 1 sentence for each).

1. Auschwitz, Poland

The largest Nazi concentration camp where Jews were sent to die from all over Europe.

2. Dresden, Germany

Where allied air bombing destroyed the entire city centre and killed 25000 civilians.

3. Paratroopers

This was the first war where troops parachuted into enemy territory before or during an attack

4. Hiroshima, Japan

The first Japanese city to be destroyed by a single atom bomb (A-bomb). It was the first time an a-bomb was ever used (dropped by U.S.A)

5. Enola Gay and 'Little Boy'

'Enola Gay' - the name of the plane that dropped the a-bomb.
'Little Boy' - the nickname of the first a-bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

6. The Bismarck

Germany's most powerful battleship that was destroyed by British ships. The German captain scuttled (sank) the ship and most of the crew died.

7. Stalingrad, Russia

A city named after Joseph Stalin, Soviet troops took heavy losses to the Germans but launched a counter-attack and began to push the German's back to Germany

8. W. L. Mackenzie King

Canada's Prime Minister (Liberal) throughout WWII

9. Messerschmitt Me 262

A German airplane, this was the world's first operational jet-powered fighter aircraft.

10. Unterseeboot

Also known as U-boats, these German submarines did a lot of damage to allied convoys during the Battle of the Atlantic.

11. Japanese Internment

Japanese Canadians were sent to internment camps in British Columbia during WWII after Pearl Harbour was attacked. Their possessions were sold off.

12. Hitler Youth

A Nazi group for teenaged boys aged 14-18. Here they were trained and brainwashed to fight as future soldiers.

13. Enigma Machine

A secret German machine ^{used} to create and decode hidden messages.

14. Wartime Information Board

An agency started by King's government that wrote wartime stories and provided information to newspapers and magazines.

15. Warsaw Ghetto

Largest Jewish ghetto in WWII located in Warsaw, Poland. It held 400,000 Jews in 3.4km²

16. Operation Market Garden

Allied operation in September 1944 to cross the Rhine River in Germany. It was unsuccessful due to German counter-attacks and weak supply lines.

17. V-2 Rocket

German built - world's first long range ballistic missile. It was targeted on London, England and Antwerp, Belgium

18. War Measures Act

This act of parliament officially declared a state of war against Germany. This included extreme security measures inside Canada.

19. Hermann Goering

One of Hitler's most senior aids, he was the founder of the Gestapo, and commander-in-chief of the Luftwaffe (German air force)

20. Atlantic Ocean Convoys

A system of shipping where up to 70^{supply} ships would cross the ocean in a tight pack under the protection of naval vessels.

21. Depth Charge

A weapon dropped off of ships into the water that would explode behind the ship and damage nearby submarines.

22. Hawker Hurricane

Famous British fighter plane that claimed 60% of the victories during the 'Battle of Britain'

23. Grand Slam bomb

Known as the 'earthquake bomb', it was 22000 lbs and when it was dropped it penetrated the ground and damaged the foundations of buildings.

24. Juno Beach

The beach that Canadian soldiers landed during the Normandy operation on D-Day.

25. Mine Flail

A tank with long spinning chains that spun around and blew up any land mines in its way. It cleared paths for troops.

26. Bailey Bridge

A portable, pre-made truss bridge that engineers set up temporarily over rivers to move men and equipment across.

27. Dam Buster "Bouncing Bomb"

A bomb that bounced across the surface of water until it hit its target (bridge or dam) and exploded.

28. Panzers, Tigers and Shermans

Panzers/Tigers → tanks used by German troops
Shermans → tanks heavily used by Americans, the USSR and the British Commonwealth

29. National Resources Mobilization Act

This gave the government power to better plan the war effort which required people to make personal sacrifices (ex. property, services, etc.) if the government asked for them.

30. Joseph Goebbels

Nazi propaganda minister and one of Hitler's closest associates. He organized attacks on Jews and other minority groups.

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