

# ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES







1930-1950

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Main Participating Countries					
ALLIED POWERS			AXIS POWERS		
Country	Date Joined	Flag	Country	Date Joined	Flag
FRANCE	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sep, 1939		GERMANY	1 <sup>st</sup> Sep, 1939	
UK	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sep, 1939		ITALY	11 <sup>th</sup> Jun, 1940	
SOVIET UNION	22 <sup>nd</sup> Jun, 1941		BULGARIA	1 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 1941	
USA	8 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 1941		JAPAN	7 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 1941	

Major Events				
Event	Image	Description	Date/s	Fact
Wall Street Crash Great Depression		The stock markets crash in the United States of America followed by a severe worldwide economic depression in the 1930s. There is a mass migration of people trying to escape poverty.	1930s	There is widespread poverty and unemployment in Britain. The Jarrow March takes place in 1936.
WWII Begins		On 1 <sup>st</sup> September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Britain and France (Poland's allies) gave notice for the Germans to withdraw. When they did not, Britain and France declared war on 3 <sup>rd</sup> September.	1 <sup>st</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> September 1939	Hitler claimed to attack Poland to give the German people 'Lebensraum' - living space
Evacuation of Children		People expected cities to be bombed, as enemy planes tried to hit targets. This put city children in danger, and so they were evacuated to the countryside. Kindertransport children were brought to Britain from Nazi occupied territories.	September 1939 onwards	About 800,000 children left their homes throughout the war including
Evacuation of Dunkirk		British, French, and Belgian troops were surrounded by German soldiers and seemed set to perish. Remarkably, 338,226 were saved by a fleet of 800 boats including the 'Little Ships' of Leigh-on-Sea.	26 <sup>th</sup> May - 4 <sup>th</sup> June 1940	'The Endeavour' is one of six cockle boats involved in the evacuation.
Battle of Britain		In the Battle of Britain, the Royal Air Force (RAF) successfully defended UK against attacks by Nazi Germany's air force: Luftwaffe.	10 <sup>th</sup> July - 31 <sup>st</sup> October 1940	This was seen by many as Germany's first major defeat in the war.
The Blitz		Germany conducted mass air attacks against industrial targets, towns, and cities, beginning with raids on London towards the end of the Battle of Britain in 1940	1940-1941	From 7 September 1940, London was systematically bombed by the Luftwaffe
D-Day Landings		The Normandy Landings, also known as D-Day, were a series of landing operations by the Allies to claim back Europe. It was the largest seaborne invasion in history.	6 <sup>th</sup> June 1944	Between 14,000 and 19,000 men died in the D-Day landings
Hitler's Suicide		With the Germans facing defeat, Hitler married his long-time love Eva Braun on 29 <sup>th</sup> April. The next day, they committed suicide.	30 <sup>th</sup> April 1945	There is debate as to how they killed themselves.
Germany Surrenders		Germany officially surrendered to the Allies, bringing to an end the European fighting in World War II.	7 <sup>th</sup> May 1945	VE (Victory in Europe) Day is still celebrated on 8 <sup>th</sup> May.
Building a better Britain		The Beveridge Report -1942 is influential in the founding of the 'Welfare State.' Following the war, reconstruction takes place with the building of new towns. Prefabricated homes built. Movement of people to these new towns.	1946-1950	New Towns Act 1946 NHS founded 1948 School leaving age raised to 15
Mass migration of immigrants to Britain		Immigration from the West Indies was encouraged by the British Nationality Act 1948, which gave all Commonwealth citizens free entry into Britain. The symbolic starting point of mass migration to the 'mother country' was the journey of the SS Empire Windrush from Kingston, Jamaica, to Tilbury, Essex. On board were almost 500 West Indians intent on starting new lives in Britain.	22 <sup>nd</sup> June 1948	Immigration of Commonwealth citizens to Britain

Key People	
<p><b>Sir Winston Churchill</b> - (1874-1965) was a British politician who served as the Prime Minister between 1940 and 1945 (most of World War II) and again from 1951 to 1955. He took over in May 1940, after a disastrous start to the war in which Nazi Germany had conquered much of Europe. He did his best to rally the nation in defiance of Adolf Hitler, possessed excellent military knowledge and forged crucial alliances with both the USA and Russia.</p> 	<p><b>Adolf Hitler</b> - (1889-1945) was a German politician who was the leader of the Nazi party, Chancellor of Germany from 1933-1945, and the Führer of Germany from 1934-1945. Hitler's Germany invaded Poland in September 1939 to start the war, and it was he who initiated the Holocaust. He is therefore significantly responsible for the deaths of millions. He committed suicide on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1945, when it was clear the war was lost.</p> 
<p><b>Franklin Roosevelt</b> - (1882-1945) was the 32<sup>nd</sup> President of the United States, from 1933-1945. Whilst the USA remained officially neutral at the start of the war, Roosevelt offered diplomatic and financial support to the UK, Russia and China. After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on 7<sup>th</sup> December 1941, he declared war on the Axis powers. The US helped the Allies to win the war - He died months before it ended.</p> 	<p><b>Benito Mussolini</b> - (1883-1945) the leader of Italy's National Fascist Party. He was Prime Minister from 1922-1945 -from 1925 onwards this was not democratically as he established a dictatorship. Italy entered the war on the side of Germany in 1940, but suffered some disastrous losses. In 1943, Mussolini was dismissed as leader and arrested, but was rescued by Hitler's paratroopers. He was later caught and executed in 1945.</p> 
<p><b>Joseph Stalin</b> - (1878-1953) was the Communist leader/ dictator of the USSR during WWII. He had signed a non-aggression pact with Germany in August 1939, but in June 1941, Hitler broke it and the Germans invaded. Although initially suffering heavy losses, the USSR's key victories in pushing the Germans back signalled a shift in the war in favour of the Allies.</p> 	<p><b>Anne Frank</b> - (1929-1945) was a German-born diarist. As a young Jewish girl, her family were forced into hiding, fleeing Germany for a secret attic in Amsterdam. She wrote a diary of her time there. After years in hiding, her family was betrayed and arrested, and Anne died of Typhus in Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Her diary became famous</p> 

## Timeline of Major Events

1 Sep, 1939 - Germany invades Poland - WWII begins      Apr-Jun 1940 - Germany invades Denmark and Norway      May-Jun 1940 - Germany takes over most of Western Europe      Jul-Oct 1941 - The Battle of Britain      22 Jun 1941 - The Axis attack Russia      7-8 Dec 1941 - Japan attack US. US joins Allies      4 Jun 1942 - Battle of Midway. US beats Japan      3 Sep 1943 - Italy surrenders      6 June 1944 - D-Day - allies invade Normandy      25 Aug 1944 - Paris liberated from German control      7 May 1945 - Germany surrenders      Aug 1945 - The US drops atomic bombs on Japan      2 Sep 1945 - Japan surrenders - WWII is over.