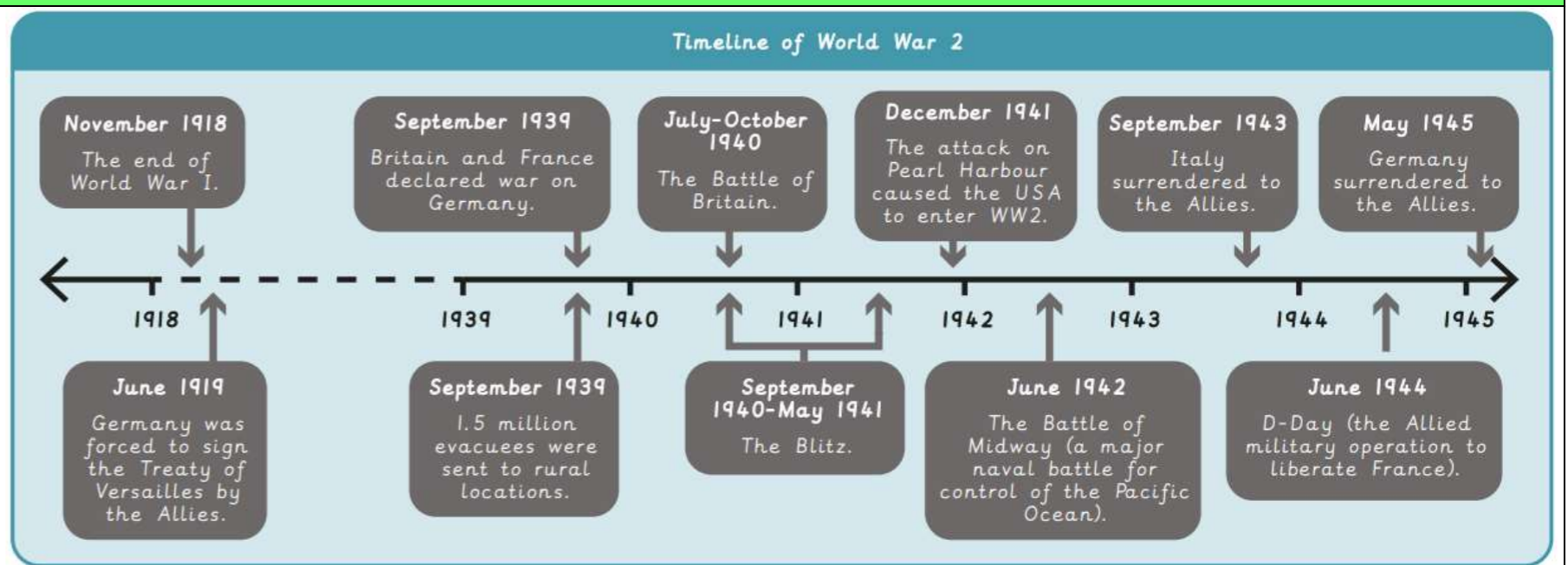


Key Vocabulary

accuracy	Assessing whether a source is likely to be correct or complete.
appeasement	Allowing a country to do what it wants to avoid war.
Battle of Britain	1940 air battle between Germany and Britain.
bias	Favouring a person or group in an unfair way.
The Blitz	Military attack on British cities and industry.
evacuation	Moving people to a safer place.
Operation Sea Lion	Code name for Hitler's plan to invade by sea.
propaganda	Information that may not be accurate but is intended to make people believe a point of view.
reliability	Assessing how trustworthy a source is.
Treaty of Versailles	Agreement made after WWI where Germany had to pay money and lose land.
Luftwaffe	German air force.
RAF	Royal Air Force.

Chronology



The Impact of War on Women and Children



- 1.5 million children were evacuated (moved) from their homes.
- London, Liverpool and Manchester were targeted so children were moved to the countryside to live with new families.



- Women played a greater role in society due to the absence of men.
 - The Women's Armed Forces included: The Women's Auxiliary Force, The Women's Royal Naval Service, The Air Transport Auxiliary.
- The Women's Land Army worked long hours to farm food and prevent Britain from starving.

The Battle of Britain



- The Battle of Britain (July- October 1940) was fought over the south coast of England.
- The Luftwaffe planned to destroy Britain's air defences to make way for a larger German invasion by the sea.
- Due to careful organisation, military tactics and the use of radar the Royal Air Force (RAF) were able to stop the Luftwaffe.
- RAF pilots became known as the 'The Few' because they successfully stopped an attack against a larger fighting force.



The Blitz



- The Blitz (Blitzkrieg) started in September 1940 and ended in May 1941. Cities were bombed nightly.
- German planes targeted British cities and industrial areas, particularly:
 - London, Coventry, Manchester, Cardiff, Belfast and Clydebank.
- When the air raid sirens went off, people went to large communal shelters or their homemade Anderson shelters in their gardens.
- Blackouts took place every night to stop the lights making cities visible to the German planes.



