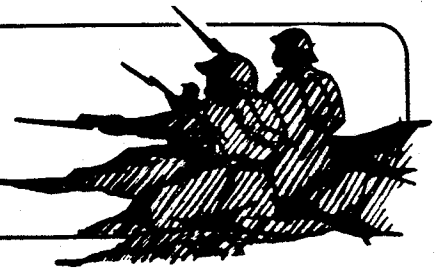


WORLD WAR II



PAGE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

A Summary of World War II	1
Suggestions for Teachers	3

Section One: Vocabulary

Basic Vocabulary	5
New and Popular Words of the 30's and 40's	6
People	7
Places	8

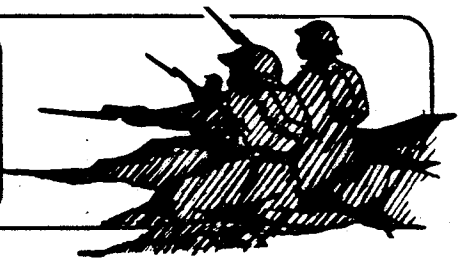
Section Two: Researching Using Non-Fiction

Recommended Non-Fiction	10
Autobiographies	10
Biographies	11
Collections of First-Hand Accounts	12
Cookbooks	13
General History	13
Humour	14
Music	14
Picture Books	14
Poetry	15

Research Outlines

Artists	16
Composers	17
Economy	18
Evacuees	19
Heroism	20
Overview	21
Popular Entertainment	22
Rationing	23
Surviving	24

WORLD WAR II



Technology	25
Writers	26
Section Three: Research Using Fiction	27
Recommended Reading	
Australia	28
Austria	29
Canada	30
China	31
Denmark	32
France	33
Germany	34
Great Britain	38
Greece	40
Hungary	40
Israel	41
Japan	41
The Netherlands	42
Poland	44
Russia	46
Spain	46
Switzerland	46
U.S.A.	46
Research Outlines	
Achievement	52
Affirmations	53
Afterwards	54
Authoritarian Figures	55
Bonding	56
Children of Survivors	57
Children of Survivors 2	58
Emotional Needs	59
Fear	60
Feelings of Guilt	61
Held Captive	62
Making Decisions	63
Obedience	64

WORLD WAR II



Physical Deprivation	65
Terrorism	66
Uniqueness	67
Visualization	68
Section Four: Specific Novel Study Activities	69
<u>Blaine's Way</u> by Monica Hughes	70
Comparison Chart	71
Timeline	72
Motivation Chart	73
Dreams of Splendor	74
Changed Lives	75
Belonging	76
Different Ways	77
<u>The Kingdom by the Sea</u> by Robert Westall	78
Setting Map	79
Friendships	80
Child Versus Adult	81
Expectations	82
Changes	83
Lies	84
<u>Blitzcat</u> by Robert Westall	85
Setting Map	86
Enduring Characters	87
Research	88
A Newspaper Article	89
Comparison Chart	90
Coping with Death	91
Heroes	92
<u>The Bomber's Moon</u> by Betty Vander Els	93
Setting Map	94
Who Is In Charge	95
Combining Cultures	96
An Illustration	97
Points of View	98
Responses to Stress	99
Reading Log	100

WORLD WAR II



Section Five: Writing	101
Famous Quotations	102
Journal Entry	105
Magazine	106
Appendices	
Children's Books	107
Adult Literature	108
Music	110
Songs	112
Motion Pictures	115
Art	118
Useful Addresses	120
Sample Unit Marking Sheet	124
References	125

WORLD WAR II



INTRODUCTION

A Summary of World War II

There are countless books, encyclopedias, and articles about World War II. There are innumerable aspects of the war on which one could focus. Included here is only a brief summary.

Germany, and indeed many other countries, were suffering economically before the war began. Germans disliked losing territory after World War I; their reparation payments to other countries were a drain on their pocketbooks; the Versailles Treaty's further stipulation that they not rearm was a blow to their pride. Italians were also suffering because of their reparation payments; inflation and unemployment were rapidly rising; in 1922, industrialists and landowners fearful of a left-wing revolution by the growing numbers of strikers helped Mussolini's fascism gain power. Meanwhile, Canadians and Americans were suffering as well; the stock market crash of 1929 and the 'dirty thirties' brought countless bankruptcies, a drought, a drop in agricultural prices, and soaring unemployment. A staggering one-third of the American national labour force was jobless in the early 1930's (Brinton, Crane. *Civilization in the West*. 3rd. ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973, p. 621.). European economies, many of which were dependent on American credit, also suffered. In Britain, unemployment increased, as did strikes protesting wage cuts. France was suffering from inflation, partly due to the high cost of rebuilding after the First World War and maintaining a large army in case of danger from rising fascism in Spain. Everywhere, people were looking for someone to lead them out of their despair.

In 1933, American president Franklin D Roosevelt's 'New Deal' and unshaking optimism gave jobs and hope to many Americans. The Social Security Act of 1935 brought unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.

And in Germany, Hitler started public works projects, built weapons factories, and increased the size of the army; between 1933 and 1938 unemployment dropped from 4.8 million to 400 thousand [*The Random House Encyclopedia*. New York: Random House, 1990, p. 1325.]. Hitler's Nazi government also instituted anti-Jewish laws, denied civil rights to anyone disagreeing with his policies, and in 1936 sent its army into the

WORLD WAR II



Rhineland, an area demilitarized by the Treaty of Versailles.

Mussolini, also having imperialistic goals, invaded Ethiopia in 1935 .

The following year, the Spanish Civil War began. General Francisco Franco and his fascist supporters overthrew the democratically elected government. Despite international law allowing other countries to provide arms to a legal government, Britain, the U.S.A., and other western democracies offered no support.

On the other side of the globe, Japan was seeking to expand its territory. It invaded iron and coal-rich Manchuria in 1931 and proceeded south to Shanghai, provoking a full-scale war with China in 1937.

In 1938, British and French leaders met with Hitler and Mussolini in Munich. Hitler was given permission to divide Czechoslovakia and take the Sudeten lands and the mountainous border areas. Poland was given another section. The remainder, with Prague, was to remain an independent Czech state. Six months later, Hitler's soldiers marched into Prague. One month after that, Mussolini attacked Albania.

After several years of appeasement, Britain and France finally declared war on Germany on September 3rd. At the end of August in 1939, the Nazis invaded Poland . On September 10th, Canada declared war on Germany. World War II officially began.

That winter, Russia invaded Poland. The following spring, Germany invaded Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Belgium, and marched into France. On June 13, 1940, the French evacuated Paris and surrendered to the Germans. The invaders occupied the northern portion of the country and a collaborator, Petain, ruled the south from the city of Vichy.

In August of that year, Germany began bombing Britain. The aerial attack was not as successful as Hitler had hoped, however, and neither British industry nor morale was destroyed. Mussolini also met resistance when he invaded Greece.

In spring of 1941, Germany came to Italy's aid and conquered Yugoslavia and Greece. Germany then turned to Russia, but was ill-equipped to fight a winter war and was pushed back.

While the U.S.A. had not formally entered the war up until this point, it did help Britain and Russia by sending weapons and supplies. It also urged Japan to pull out of China. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour in Hawaii and America declared war.

Japanese aggression continued. By the middle of the following year,

WORLD WAR II



Japan had invaded Guam, the Philippines, Malaya, and Singapore. Australia feared invasion next.

In December of 1943, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met in Tehran. They decided that the focus of their efforts against Hitler would be in France. Between June 6, 1944 and February 1945, the Allies pushed German soldiers back on both eastern and western fronts. The Russians entered Berlin at the end of April, Hitler committed suicide on April 30th, and victory was declared in Europe on May 8, 1945.

Three months later, on August 6th, the Americans dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. On August 8th, Russia declared war on Japan; on August 9th, another bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Finally, on August 14th, 1945, Japan unconditionally surrendered, bringing to a close the Second World War.

Suggestions for Teachers

This unit on World War II is really divided into two main sections: vocabulary and research, and literature and writing. How you actually use the unit will depend upon your teaching objectives. Humanities teachers might like to use the unit as a whole. Social studies teachers might like to use the vocabulary and research section and selected lessons from the literature section to show how people were affected by the war. English teachers might incorporate a unit on war novels while students are studying World War II in Socials Studies. Teachers who do not teach World War II as a separate topic might find the unit useful as a guide for independent research by advanced students.

The single-page formats and alphabetical order of the unit are intended to help you quickly access strategies when you find the concepts relating to novels being studied or topics being discussed. They are intended to help visually summarize concepts. I find them useful while teaching because I can more easily memorize the outline of a lesson. You, of course, should alter them to suit your own style. Detailed teaching suggestions are included at the beginning of each section.

I hope the ideas in this unit help to show students that World War II did not happen in an isolated arena; it shaped an entire generation of people. It also holds lessons that can help us shape our future today.

WORLD WAR II



SECTION ONE

VOCABULARY

The pages in this section list words related to the 1930's, the 1940's, and World War II. The words may be used for various activities:

card games
categorizing and mind mapping
crossword puzzles
dictionary definitions
hidden word searches
illustrated alphabet books
mapping
paragraph writing
quizzes
research
word searches