

Canadian Women On The Home Front

C.V. WWII Study Guide Handout Socials 11 Mr. Belev Period 1

Women Taking Care of the Home

Since most of the men left to fight, there were many empty spaces within Canada that were left to be filled by women. Many farms and businesses that husbands left behind were taken over by their wives. Some women took advantage of their farmland and created "**Victory Gardens**", which is an idea advertized by the government for people to increase the production of food during the war. It was also a very popular idea for people to can the goods they grew and send them to the soldiers overseas or save them for later. Since there was such a lack of food available to cook with, many women also created their own cookbook. This proved to be a good resource for many women who had trouble making meals with fewer ingredients.

Majority of the problems that women faced were resulting from having **to abstain from the use of rubber, oil, gas, etc** so that the government could send it overseas. The absence of these necessities made the regular duties of women much more difficult. For example, tasks such as grocery shopping became a challenge because they did not have tires or gas to run a vehicle. The same problems ran through cooking - using wood stoves over gas ones, and hand washing clothes instead of using a machine.



Women In Industry

Due to the absence of men in the workforce, women were left to fill the spaces. **In March 1942, Mackenzie King established the National Selective Service, which involved the recruitment of women into employment.** Both married and single women, typically aged 18-30, were taken into industries for work. Within these factories one skilled man's work would be split amongst many unskilled women, this was called **dilution**. Because of this, women were usually praised for their work, unlike men, as they were doing what was expected of them. Many men found women to be inferior to them and became jealous of the attention they were getting. In addition, many men saw females as a **threat to their income and wages** as well. Women's introductory into the workforce was a rough one, but by the end of the war nearly 1 million women were employed - most of which in traditionally male positions. In this era, the view of female potential had really skyrocketed and the future for feminism shone bright.

Women Helping Soldiers Overseas

Women on the Home front were also doing their part to support the men and women fighting on the war front. Those at home restrained from using rubber, gas, oil, and **rationed their food** out as well to send it to soldiers who needed it. Most women, in addition to their home and work life and responsibilities used their free time to pursue **volunteer work** and participate in women organizations. This consisted of making quilts, bandages, and clothes for men overseas, sending books, newspapers, and other miscellaneous treats to military hospitals overseas. A multitude of women also participated in **charities** to raise money, and even donated blood! Some women also opened up **daycares** for children so that mother's could go out and work during the day. For many, this was their way of supporting the soldiers overseas, and it really made a difference in many lives.

Women's Pride

Now that women were permitted to work alongside men, the worth and potential of women was starting to be realized. This gave women confidence and believed to be just as good as men. A popular cartoon "**Rosie the Riveter**" was created to advertize women joining the workforce, and eventually became a nickname for females working in industry. A prime example for a real-life Rosie came as **Elsie MacGill**. MacGill was the first female to achieve an Electrical Engineering Degree in Canada, and was also the first woman aircraft designer in the world! She helped develop the Hawker Hurricane Fighter Planes, and employed 200 women in her factory, which produced 1,450 aircrafts that year. MacGill became a symbol for women's wartime transformation. The idea of women working and being equal to men sprouted during the WWII era, and ever since has inspired and proven women to be incredibly capable. Even today, there is a "Rosie the Riveter" memorial to commemorate women in Richmond, California. It holds the inscription "You must tell your children, putting modesty aside, that without us, without women, there would be no Spring of 1945." WWII revolutionized Canadian women's role in society. It is because of this kick-start towards feminism that women today have authority, importance, and confidence.



B.N.

Battle of The Atlantic

Canada's Significance

- 1941 Britain almost completely depended on Canada and USA for food ,Also almost completely depended on Supplies
 - Although Allied Merchant ships sunk by “ Wolfpacks” of German U-boats
 - Significance grew over war
 - Had over 100 000 sailors (99 688-men and 6500-women
 - Had 400 vessels
 - RCN provided around half the escorts oversea
-

Definitions to know

- Corvettes (small, ,maneuverable, quick boats) for escorting
- Convoys (carried supplies and vessels)
- Wolfpacks (refers to mass-attack tactics against convoys used by German U-boats of the

When?

-September 1939 – May 1945

Where?

- Atlantic ocean
- Gulf of Mexico
- Arctic Ocean

Why was this Battle important

- longest Battle in WW2
- It began upon the British declaration of war against Germany in and ended with Germany's surrender to the Allies.

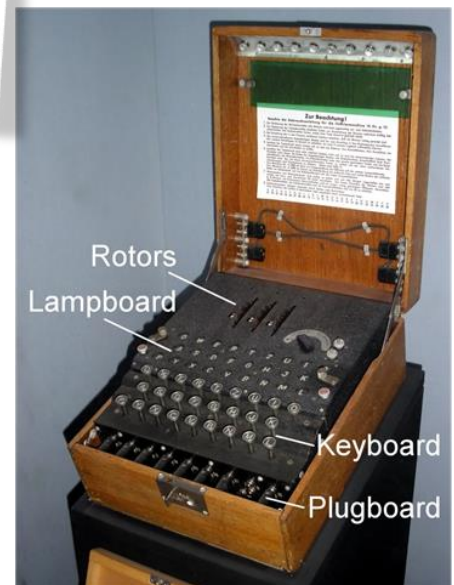
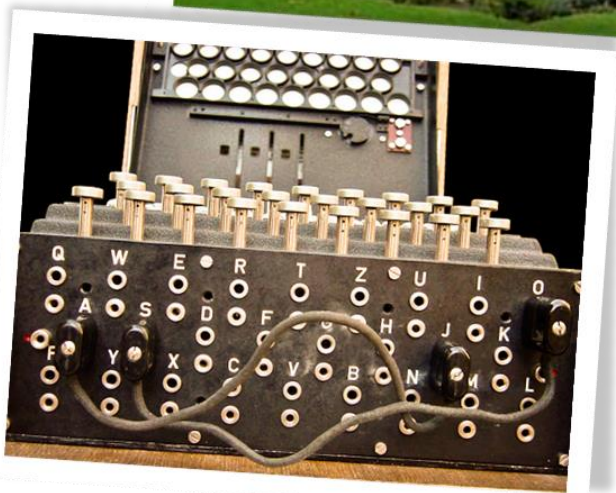
What happened?

- Germany declared war on Britain
 - German Submarines pounded convoys (Gulf of St.Laurence)
 - Germany surrender May !944
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Enigma

German enciphering machine that was used for radio transmissions before Germans modified it and adopted it for military needs.



- Arthur Scherbius, German engineer invented the Enigma Machine.
- Hans Thilo Schmidt, German spy, who helped the French to view codes.
- Bletchley Park – headquarters for British code breaking, especially on breaking codes used by German U-boats.

The Luftwaffe (German Air Force)

Bombers

- Heinkel He 111
- Dornier Do 17
- Junkers Ju 88

Fighters and Dive Bombers

- Messerschmitt Bf 109E
- Messerschmitt Bf 110C
- Junker Ju 87

S.A.

Blk. 1

Blitzkrieg (Lightning War)

- Was a military technique introduced by the Germans
- Depended on speed and the element of surprise
- Dive bombers would attack and cause chaos then tanks and infantry would attack before the enemy could recoup and prepare

Battle of Britain

- July 10, 1940 the Luftwaffe took to the air
- Their attacks were aimed at the RAF
- They eventually shifted their attacks to buildings and the navy after failing to cripple the RAF
- September 15, 1940 the Luftwaffe was defeated

The Blitz

- September 7, 1940 The Blitz began (German bombing of Britain)
- Bombing went on for 57 consecutive days in the fall of 1940
- People would rush to air raid shelters when the sirens went off
- May 11, 1941 The Blitz was officially over



Junker 87 (Dive Bomber)

Significance

- The Luftwaffe was one of the largest and most feared air forces
- Was one of the main reasons the German army was successful

Canadian Significance

- The Canadian Air Force helped defeat the Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain

Significance

- Improved Canada's autonomy
- Increased Canada's presence in the war overseas

History

- Enlisted nearly 250,000 people between 1939-45
- Became independent service in 1938
- Formed the Women's Division in 1941 to support the war effort
- Participated in many battles such as the Battle of the Atlantic and the Battle of Britain
- Bombing raids alongside Allies by mid-1943 in Germany to weaken German industries
- Split into 3 areas at the start of war:
 - British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (BCATP)
 - ◆ Enormous military training operation between Canada, the UK, Australia and New Zealand
 - Home War Establishment
 - ◆ Put in place so that Canada would have a defense if any problems ever arose
 - Overseas War Establishment
 - ◆ Formed in 1939, Canadian soldiers sent to fight in the battles overseas



Battle of Britain

- More than 100 helped to defend Britain against Germany
- Had to merge with the Royal Air Force (RAF)

Battle of the Atlantic

- Provided air support and surveillance

Bombings over Germany

- Bombings meant to destroy important ports and industries in cities
- Considered controversial because bombed civilian cities

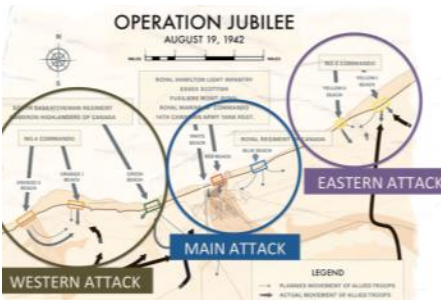
Dieppe Raid – Study Handout

OVERVIEW



- Dieppe, France
- August 19, 1942
- Actors: Canada, Britain and U.S.(Allies), Germany(Axis)
- Purpose: To test new equipment and to learn how to re-take Europe

WHAT HAPPENED?



- 3 major points of attack-East, West, and Main
- Eastern Attack failed because Allied transport ship came across a German convoy on their way to battle. This alerted German forces on the ground. Element of surprise lost!
- Western Attack was relatively successful. But Allied forces were overwhelmed with German troops right outside of Dieppe
- Main Attack also failed because reinforcements for troops on the ground were late. They were also at a disadvantage point on the beach.

LESSONS LEARNED



- Keep elements of surprise
- Improve on planning between infantry and reinforcements
- Design equipment suited for the rocky terrain
- Choose a geographically friendly landing spot

SIGNIFICANCE

CANADIAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Over 80% of troops were Canadians</u> • <u>Over 4,000 Canadian casualties including prisoners of the war</u>
WORLD WAR II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Tested out equipment for another attack</u> • <u>The lessons made D-Day successful</u>

European Resistance

- First started out as nothing more than a bother.
- People didn't want to get involved in the resistance because of what would happen to them if they got caught
- Before Operation Barbarossa there was only the regular citizens
- After Operation Barbarossa the communist people of France felt obligated to help their fallen brothers so they formed a communist resistance group
- The two movements had an eventual clash before coming together on June 22, 1941
- When Germany invaded France they left a portion of it with their own government called Vichy France
- After Vichy was openly fraternizing with the German military the Northern opinion of France of going after the German military quickly spread to the south
- On November 11, 1941 Germany decided to fully invade France
- Charles De Gaulle sent a message to the people of France telling them to keep fighting against the German power



Operation Barbarossa

J.E.



On 22 June 1941 Hitler launched the greatest invasion in military history, three million German and Axis troops attacked the Russian border from the Baltic coast to the Romanian frontier. Even though Germany and the Soviet Union had agreed, in 1939, not to invade each other, Hitler never let go of his original plan to take over the USSR.

150 divisions, including 19 Panzer tank divisions, 1945 German aircraft and another 1000 Axis planes, 3million Axis troops and 3500 tanks. It was the largest military operation in history.

The Soviet Union was unprepared for the invasion. Stalin refused to believe mounting evidence that an invasion was being prepared, and so his armies and air force on the frontier were caught by surprise.

In Barbarossa's opening month, German armies bit deep into Soviet territory; panzer armies encircled large Soviet forces at Minsk and Smolensk, while armored spearheads reached two-thirds of the distance to Moscow and Leningrad. 250,000 were lost in Minsk at the end of June, 180,000 were taken prisoner at Smolensk, while the Red Army suffered 500,000 casualties at the Battle of Kiev in September.

Now the German offensives were running out of steam, as front-line units stopped for resupply and replacements. Ten days later German units were within 90 miles of the Russian capital, but stubborn Soviet resistance and heavy German casualties, combined with heavy rain which turned bad roads into rivers of mud, slowed the advance to a crawl. By the beginning of December, German troops were close to Moscow. However, a massive Soviet counterattack, using fresh units brought in from the East, supported by T-34 tanks, drove the Germans back. As the Russian winter set in, German offensive operations were abandoned.

Operation Barbarossa had failed, and Nazi Germany confronted a two-front war that it could not win. It was biggest miss-calculation by Adolf Hitler. 27million Soviet soldiers and civilian died and 3.5miliion German soldier died. The Soviet Union lost 10% of their total population.

Study Hand-Out: Battle of Hong Kong

Dates:

- January 7th, 1941 → British Prime Minister Winston Churchill concluded that Hong Kong was indefensible and should not be reinforced with more troops (was later reversed)
- October 27th, 1941 → the Winnipeg Grenadiers and Royal Rifles (Quebec unit) set sail from Vancouver to Hong Kong on the Awatea
- November 16th, 1941 → Canadian troops arrived in Hong Kong
- December 8th, 1941 at 8 am → the 38th Japanese division (numbered around 50 000) attacked Hong Kong
- December 9th, 1941 → the Japanese captured Shing Mun Redoubt (the most strategic position on the left part of the Gin Drinker's Line)
- December 11th, 1941 → "D" company of the Winnipeg Grenadiers became the first Canadian unit to take part in combat in World War II; mainland troops were ordered to retreat from the 18 km long Gin Drinker's Line on the mainland and onto the island of Hong Kong
- December 13th, 1941 → Japanese offered surrender terms, but was rejected within 15 minutes
- December 17th, 1941 → Japanese demanded for another surrender, but was once again rejected
- December 18th, 1941 → the Japanese invaded the island of Hong Kong at nightfall
- December 19th, 1941 → Japanese troops took control of Wong Nei Chong and Tai Tam Gap (the headquarters of the West and East Brigade) and separated the two Brigades in the middle
- December 25th, 1941 at 3:15 pm → British officially surrendered Hong Kong to Japan (battle had lasted 17 days)

Prisoners of War (POW) Camps:

- the 1672 Canadian survivors from the Battle of Hong Kong were sent to POW camps in Hong Kong at Sham Shui Po and North Point
- living conditions were terrible at these camps
 - washrooms were non-existent
 - 125 to 200 men per hut
 - slept on wood plank bunk beds or on concrete floors
 - many flies and bedbugs
 - no heating system
- food was horrible and did not provide a sufficient amount of nutrition
- physical labour at POW camps (violated the treatment terms set out at the Geneva Convention)
 - worked in mines, on docks, on railroads, and on constructing the airport
 - about 500 Canadian POWs were sent to a work camp in Niigata, Japan
- diseases were extremely common and effected almost all POWs due to the combination of hard physical work and insufficient amount of nutrition from meals
- Canadian POWs had to endure three and a half years in these camps until Japan surrendered after the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Canadian Significance:

- Canada had agreed to send 1975 inexperienced troops to the British colony of Hong Kong to bolster their garrison on the request of Britain
- 290 Canadian soldiers had died and 493 were wounded in the Battle of Hong Kong
- the 1672 Canadian survivors from the battle spent the next three and a half years in POW camps
- more than 550 of the 1975 Canadian troops from the Winnipeg Grenadiers and Royal Rifles never returned to Canada

Internment Camps

- Internment camps were like prison that's where the Japanese were kept.
- It began 1942.
- Japanese were considered enemy aliens.
- Japanese lost all their properties and money. They can't go back because their homes and businesses were sold.
- Canada was afraid that Japanese would attack them.
- Husbands were separated from their wives and children and were sent to road camps.
- Canadian created propaganda and that's where life in Canada changed.
- Living conditions weren't great they had no electricity their rooms were crowded and it was a hard time dealing with the cold and snow.
- Japanese Canadians experienced harsh living conditions, loss of dignity, and loss of freedom.
- Mackenzie King issued the series of orders in council evacuating all Japanese of origin bring them to protective areas.
- British Columbia security commission removed 2,500 Japanese to Hastings Park and kept women in stalls where they put the horses and cattle
- Betrayal, order in council confiscated all Japanese property that was under protective custody.
- Japanese cherished the idea of racism confirmed in B.C but was spread across Canada.
- The names of democracy Canadian soldiers were fighting overseas. During the Second World War 22,000 Japanese Canadians were forced and removed to the west coast and resettled in other parts of the country. After the war their struggle continued as they fought for an apology and set right for their losses



Prime Minister Mackenzie King In World War II

Mackenzie King hoped that Canada would not fight in Europe, they would just be the suppliers. This way Mackenzie's fears of dividing the country over conscription would be avoided.

P.M King agreed to host The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan which would be just what he hoped for.

By 1940 the war turned much more severe and P.M King established the Department of Munitions and Supplies and appointed C.D. Howe as the minister. He gave him a lot of authority so he could beef up the economy as much as possible and turn the war industry into a huge producer for the allies.

One of the most important agreements in Canadian history, even though they were not written on paper were made between P.M. King and U.S. President F.D. Roosevelt. These two leaders would often meet in privacy and talk about the two countries standing together in war. Since then Canadian and American relations became closer.



In 1942 Canada was starting to run low on volunteers to fight the war so the controversial idea of conscription began to come up. P.M. King was concerned with the unity of the country so he put up a national plebiscite on April 27th, 1942, asking the public about opinions on the conscription. 66% of Canada voted for conscription, but Quebec was the only province to have a majority of voters against it.

Trying to appeal to both sides he created the National Resources Mobilization Act (NRMA), which would make a conscription mandatory, but not overseas, so Canadians would only fight in North America.

After D-Day, because of the high casualty rates, the Canadian Minister of National Defense wanted to send conscripts to Europe. P.M. King disagreed and forced the minister to resign. King made General McNaughton the Minister of National Defense hoping to avoid conscription.

Not even McNaughton was able to recruit enough volunteers to fight in Europe. King ran out of ways to avoid sending soldiers to Europe, so on November 22nd, 1944 he ordered to send the conscripts overseas.

Around 13,000 NRMA men eventually left Canada, but only 2,463 reached units in the field before the end of the fighting, 69 died in battle.

Medicine/Medical Advances in WW2

Category	Details
Medicines used in world war two (that I covered)	<i>Penicillin</i> <i>Tetanus immunization</i> <i>Sulphonamides-</i> <i>Blood banks</i>
Important names of people	Alexander Fleming (created penicillin) Howard Florey (penicillin)
Why is it important? For WW2 and Canadian history	<p>-Because war arose fast and abruptly, there wasn't a lot of time to invent new medicines, doctors and researchers were forced to come up with solutions quickly.</p> <p>-Soldiers were dying – this was an urgent matter, and needed to be dealt with quickly</p> <p>- there were so many soldiers and so many different places, it was necessary to industrialize the production of the medicine in order to produce enough to widespread and mainstream the medicine</p> <p>Later on, this helped hospitals in Canada and around the World to make certain medicines available to the public, which in the end prevents mild sicknesses from becoming increasingly worse and possibly fatal.</p> <p>- there were so many new technologies created to make these medicines, research in other treatments and sicknesses would increase and be done sooner.</p> <p>For example, penicillin was perfected for WW2, but after the war, versions of specific penicillin were created, which would have taken a lot longer to create if it weren't for the demand of WW2.</p>



Penicillin Production Poster

th,
Tommy Prince, an aboriginal soldier, was born October 25th 1915, at Petersfield, Manitoba in a canvas tent to Harry and Elizabeth Prince. He had 11 siblings. When he was 5 years old his family moved to Manitoba, onto the Brokenhead Reserve. His father taught him many useful skills such as marksmanship and tracking. It is these skills that helped Tommy Prince become such an amazing war hero.

Although easily meeting the army requirements, he was turned down several times before he was finally accepted on June 3rd, 1940. Tommy was first a field engineer and then joined the Canadian parachute battalion.

Tommy was a part the Special Forces known to the enemy as the Devils Brigade. This special force later went on to capture German camps. In one of his missions, he ran a communication wire across enemy lines to a house just 200m away from the Germans.

He hid out in this house where he pretended to be a farmer. Tommy would watch the Germans and help pinpoint where tanks were. The communication wire was cut by a small explosion. Tommy went out to the field and pretended to tie his shoe when he was fixing the wire. German troops watched him and Tommy shook his fist back at them, but they just thought he was just a person tending to his farm.

Tommy prince was the most decorated Aboriginal war veteran. He had 11 medals in total that he got during WWII and the Korean War. Prince was summoned to Buckingham Palace where he was awarded the military medal, the silver medal, and the 1939-1945 star. Tommy was one of the 59 Canadians who got the silver medal.

Tommy owned a small business that went very well. He became the spokesman for Manitoba Indian Association so he left his business in the hands of his friends. He came home to find that his business failed in his absence and he was facing unemployment. Being unemployed, he rejoined the military. Tommy resumed his old job and began training new recruits for the Korean War. Tommy didn't just train people. He led many snatch patrols where a small group of elite soldiers would go across enemy lines and do sneak attacks. Suffering from a bad knee, Tommy returned to Canada for treatment in 1951, but went back to Korea for a second time in 1952. After being injured a second time, he spent time in the hospital

Tommy died November 25th 1977. Although all he did he died homeless due to his small business failing and the discrimination to him. Tommy said "all my life I wanted to do something to help my people recover their good name." At his funeral over 500 people came to pay their respects including the consuls from France, Italy, U.S., and the Manitoba governor. His tombstone said two of his 11 medals making him the most decorated aboriginal war veteran.

Italian invasion of Egypt

- Sep 9th to 16th, 1940
- The beginning of the desert war, the first (of many) offensives by the Italians in North Africa
- Italy, who had joined the war in June, had many colonies in Africa that they decided were worth defending
- British unprepared and outnumbered
- Initial objective of the Italians was to take the Suez Canal, but they instead stopped when they reached the Mediterranean Sea, due to lack of supplies. Only advanced 80km, but began three years of fighting in North Africa



Desert War/Leadup to El Alamein

- Many battles occur during 1941, attacks and counter-attacks usually ending in a wash
- Controlling the Mediterranean Sea would be a major trump card for both sides
- The British were using it to get to oil fields in the Middle East (via the Suez Canal) and to reach India. It could also be used as a future point to establish an invasion of Germany
- The Germans controlled all the land around it, and sent out General Erwin Rommel (one of the most impressive leaders of any army in modern times) to defend it.
- After Japan entered the war in December 1941, Britain sent soldiers to fight in Asia, which sapped from the front around the Mediterranean.
- By summer 1942, the British had been pushed back to Egypt by Rommel's army.
- The British would be held back no further, however. During the fall, reinforcements were called in, leading up to the Battle of El Alamein.

Battle of El Alamein

- Oct 23rd to Nov 4th, 1942, at the small town of El Alamein, in Egypt
- British were reclaiming the Suez Canal, as well as the oil fields, both of which were taken by Axis forces
- Erwin Rommel lead the Axis, but had overextended his troops and was unable to defend against the powerful British Army. Britain is victorious.
- The true turning point in the war for the British. Quote from Winston Churchill: "Before Alamein we never had a victory. After Alamein we never had a defeat."

Tunisia

- Nov. 1942 to May 13th, 1943
- Tunisia was the last holdout for German and Italian troops still in North Africa
- Allies easily outnumber and dominate the Axis army
- Axis forces surrender on May 13th, 1943, ending the war in North Africa, and 267,000 Axis soldiers are captured, severely weakening war efforts in Germany and Italy

Significance

- Led to the Italian Campaign, which ended with the end to the loss of an Axis member, which was a turning point in the Allies' favor
- First major, decisive victory for the Allies
- Front in Africa sapped away German support in Russian front and in Italy, which benefited the Allies in securing victory in those areas

Liberation of Holland

- Started in September of 1944

Battle of the Scheldt: October 1 1944 - November 8 1944

- Allies needed war supplies
- Belgium port of Antwerp was an ideal sea port for allies
- Shores of Scheldt was occupied by Germans
- Led to the Battle of the Scheldt
- Task was given to the First Canadian Army, under the command of Lieutenant - General Guy Simmonds
- First Canadian Army were able to clear German occupiers
- Opened vital shipping to the Allies
- 6367 Canadian soldiers died
- Key step to liberate Netherlands

Operation "Market Garden": September 17 1944 - September 25 1944

- Land + airborne attack
- Occurred in eastern Netherlands
- Goal: bring war to an end by, dividing the Germans in western Europe
- Operation failed

The Netherlands hunger winter: 1944-1945

- Food supplies low
- People ate tulip bulbs to survive
- Fuel ran out / transportation was not occurring
- Average calorie intake at the time was 320
- Dutch men, women and children died from starvation and cold



Civilians greeting
Canadian troops

House by House fighting: February 1945 - May 5 1945

- First Canadian Army (200000 Canadians) joined Allies to push Germans eastward, out of Netherlands - led by General Guy Simmonds
- British and Canadian forces cleared the city of Arnhem in only two days - days later they cleared Apeldoorn
- Canadian forces wanted to work towards liberating the west side of the Netherlands
- Feared Germans would flood the country as a desperate measure
- Late April, a truce was called
- Allowed Dutch citizens to receive air-dropped food from Canadians
- German forces still in the Netherlands surrendered on May 5 1945 - liberating the Netherlands
- All German forces throughout Europe surrendered on May 7 1945

Definitions Liberation: the act of setting someone free under imprisonment - Canadians released the citizens of the Netherlands from the German Nazi's

Nazi Propaganda

Propaganda: Information usually produced by governments presented in such a way as to inspire and spread particular beliefs or opinions.

Nazi Propaganda: The Nazi's goal for propaganda was a few simple ideas that that would constantly be repeated over and over until the German population *couldn't* forget the idea.

Hitler used propaganda from before his election in 1930, all the way to the end of the war in 1945. The main Ideas were as follows

1. Election propaganda for the Nazi party.
2. Propaganda of Hitler as the great leader, and War propaganda.
3. Anti-Semitic (Jewish) and anti-gypsies propaganda.

The significance of the Nazi propaganda made Germany a world super power; it brought Hitler to power, inspired German soldiers, and idealized hate towards Jews.



This poster says; *Give Me 4 years time*. This was One of Hitler's posters following his rise to power.

Canadian and Allies Propaganda

- The main allied powers were the U.S, Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China.
- At the brink of WW2, Canadians were physically and emotionally unprepared for another war.
- major lack in preparation and enthusiasm.
- The Government decided to undertake a large propaganda campaign
- Posters could be printed quickly for little \$, approx. 700 posters were produced
- Appeared on billboards, shop windows, theaters, buses, streetcars, matchbox covers, etc.
- Had an immediate impact on peoples values, attitudes, & aspirations
- More than 1million Canadians preformed full-time duty & the same number worked in war industries- influenced by propaganda
- 11 victory bond campaigns raised more than \$8 billion
- Propaganda was typically posters, but was also shown through songs, comics, books, advertising and films.
- WW2 Propaganda encouraged many things such as volunteering for war effort, avoiding gossip, growing and canning food, and mending clothes.
- The slogan “Your courage, your cheerfulness, your resolution” was popular in British propaganda
- Many propagandas about joining the land army
- Needed more farmers- more than 80 thousand women volunteered- were nicknamed “Land Girls”
- Many iconic propaganda posters such as Rosie the Riveter
- When women entered workforce during war, the female percentage of U.S workforce increased by 10%.
- “Rosie the Riveter,” appeared on posters directed at recruiting female workers for the munitions industry,
- Became the most iconic image of working women during the war.
- Appeared in movies, newspapers, posters, photographs, and articles
- Stressed the need for women in work force
- Ww2 propaganda was both positive and negative
- Messages made war personal, saying “You can make a difference” or the soldiers are counting on you
- some posters showed negative impacts of war- what could happen to your country if you did not do your part
- In summation, the allies and Canada used many different types of propaganda to rally support for the war, whether it was for volunteer soldiers, avoiding gossip or rationing food, and it was very successful.
- Even though the war was made to seem heroic and easy, propaganda ultimately did help in the war

Rosie the Riveter

Scaring people into buying victory bonds



GHETTOS

The Holocaust all started after German invaded Poland in 1939. Ghettos were places where Jewish people were sent to be imprisoned. Starvation and ragging diseases caused from overcrowding was the main reasons for death in the ghettos. The housing was horrible and they had little to no food. To get food, Jewish people had to sell their clothes and valuables. Many deaths were also from the transportation of Jews from the ghettos to camps. They were packed into railroad boxcars with no toilets, no drinking water or food causing many to suffocate and faint. By the end of 1933 (only a year into the holocaust) Jewish people were only 1% of the total German population.

CAMPS

There are three kinds of camps; concentration camps, labor camps and death or extermination camp. Nazi's established 15,000 camps, some camps small and temporary and others were so large they needed sub-camps and their own railway lines.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

The most famous concentration camps are Buchenwald and Dachau.

The first concentration camp to open was Dachau on March 22 1933. Its first inmates included political prisoners and people the Nazi's considered "undesirable". 3 million people were killed in these camps overall.

LABOR CAMPS

Labor camps were set up with factories built nearby for war production. The laborers worked seven days a week all year for no pay. In some cases, laborers were hired out for 40hrs a day. To get food, Jewish people would have to sell their clothes and valuables. Anybody that attempted to leave would be shot. The working conditions were brutal and impossible to survive. Some of their work included carrying over 110lbs of cement at a running pace and working in factories with chemicals and acids without any gas masks.

DEATH AND EXTERMINATION CAMPS

Death or Extermination camps = camps people were taken to who were selected for death. The main causes of deaths at these camps were from starvation, disease or beatings from the guards. Weak, young and old were sent immediately to the "showers". Showers were gas chambers where Jewish people were sent to be killed. The strong and healthy would be put to work right away and their turn at the showers came when they became weak. The most famous and largest death camp made by the Nazi's was Auschwitz (opened February 21 1940). Auschwitz alone murdered 2 million people.

HITLER

On January 30 1933 Adolf Hitler was appointed to be Chancellor of Germany.

Hitler's hatred towards Jewish people was a result of World War I when he blamed Jewish people for German's loss and all of Germany's problems. Hitler's reasoning for capturing all of the Jews into the camps and ghettos was because he believed that if they were freely walking around while Germany was at war they would stab Germany in the back like they did through Hitler's eyes during WWI. Professors say that Hitler was the cause of the Holocaust and "No Hitler, No Holocaust".

DEATH MARCHES

In 1945 death marches commenced when the Allies started to liberate. Death marches forced all the prisoners in the camps to walk long distances with little to no food, water or rest to be transferred to another camp. Anybody who couldn't keep up was shot.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Canadian Significance is that King met with Hitler who was portrayed to be a good and nice guy. Canada also contributed to the racism against Jewish people by not allowing them into Canada on the St Louis as we remained isolationists and did not see the point in bringing foreigners into Canada. The holocaust overall taught the world that racism is deadly and needs to be stopped.



Robert Oppenheimer & Manhattan Project

- People called him the “Father of the atomic bomb”.
- He was the leader of the Manhattan Project.
- He made atomic bomb with 4000 scientist in Los Alamos.
- On July 16, 1945, the first atomic bomb was detonated in New Mexico.
- After WWII, he still join to invent Thermonuclear weapon.
- It was a research and development project for produced the first atomic bomb.
- The project began in 1939.
- More than 130000 employees and cost about \$2 billion.
- Over 90% of the cost was for building factories and producing the fissile materials. And less than 10% on developed weapons.

History of atomic bomb in WWII (Beginning)

- On July 26, Allied leaders announce the Potsdam Declaration.
- In the Declaration, they outline terms for Japan surrendering. If Japan don't choose surrender, they will attack Japan.
- Japanese government ignore this. Then, media think Japan refuse surrender. That makes American start bombing Japan.
- After bombing, they declare they will use a new weapon that is atomic bomb.

Hiroshima

- On August 6, 1945, at 2:45 A.M
- A B-29 bomber of Group 509 of the US Army lifted off from Tinian Island in Marianas.
- The plane was going to drop the first atomic bomb on the Hiroshima. (Little boy)
- At 8:15 A.M, the B-29 arrived over center Hiroshima. A minute late the atomic air burst over the city.
- They dropped here because Hiroshima is an important port and industrial center of Japan.
- 320000 people live in Hiroshima.
- The explosion killed or maimed thousands of people in less than a second. (about 80000 people)
- The explosion were vaporized of burned cinder.

Nagasaki

- Pilot major Charles W. Sweeney dropped this bomb. (Fat man)
- First target was Kokuna but they didn't because weather was invisible.
- Secondary target was Nagasaki because Nagasaki was the second port city in Japan.
- On August 9, 1945, at 11:02 A.M
- More than 35000 Japanese were killed immediately and Approximately 25000 died.
- Over 40% of Nagasaki was destroyed.
- Nagasaki contained by the hills so power of bomb didn't release very well.

History of atomic bomb in WWII (Ending)

- Two atomic bomb almost destroy war power for Japan.
- On September 2, Japan signed the instrument of surrender. (symbol for end of WWII)
- Japan reject the atomic bombing because this two explosion still effect Japan until now.