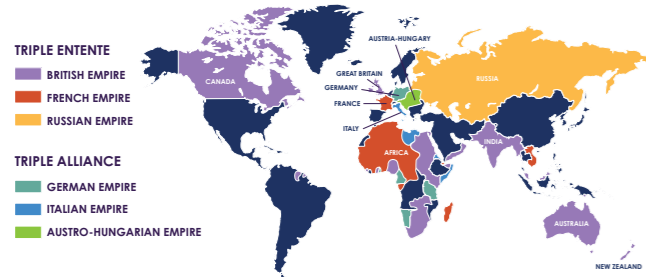




Who was part of the First World War?

When the war started in 1914, the **Triple Entente** (also known as the **Allied Powers**) was formed of Britain, France and Russia and they fought against the Triple Alliance (also known as the **Central Powers**) which was formed of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The colonies of each of these empires supported the war effort. As the war progressed, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States joined the Allied Powers and Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire joined the Central Powers.



Where and what was the Western Front?

The Western Front was located through France and Belgium and stretched 400 miles or more across the land. The modern weapons of the First World War helped create a stalemate. This meant that armies were forced to dig trenches to seek cover and protection. This new war of attrition meant armies would try to wear the enemy down through constant attack.



Who was part of the Second World War?

In 1939 when World War Two began, the main countries and leaders that made up the **Allied** powers were: **Great Britain** led by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, **The United States** led by President Franklin D Roosevelt, **France** led by Charles de Gaulle, **The Soviet Union** led by Joseph Stalin and **China** led by Chiang Kai-shek.

The three main countries and leaders that made up the **Axis** powers were **Germany** led by Adolf Hitler, **Italy** led by Benito Mussolini and **Japan** known at that time as the Empire of Japan, led by Hideki Tojo; the Emperor Hirohito.

What was the Holocaust?

During the reign of Hitler and the Nazi party, numerous camps were created to house political prisoners and make them work. This soon changed as they became places where millions of Jewish people and others that did not fit Hitler's vision of a new Germany died from malnutrition, disease and overwork. In 1942 and 1943 the Nazi Party's 'Final Solution' to get rid of the 'Jewish problem' meant that around 6 million Jews were murdered. These atrocities are known as The Holocaust. On Holocaust Memorial Day on 27th January we remember those who were murdered and how history like this should never be repeated.

Significant People and Places



Winston Churchill	Adolf Hitler	Walter Tull	Emmeline Pankhurst
At the outbreak of World War Two, Winston Churchill became the First Lord of the Admiralty. Shortly after he became Prime Minister on May 10th 1940. Churchill worked with the Allies to defeat Hitler and Germany. He delivered many memorable speeches to encourage and uplift Britain throughout the war.	Adolf Hitler was born in Austria. He served in World War One and earned himself the Iron Cross in 1914 and 1918. He became Führer (leader) of Germany in 1934. World War Two began in 1939 when Hitler invaded Poland. Hitler's Third Reich aimed to create a greater Germany. Hitler committed suicide when he knew Germany had been defeated in 1945.	At the beginning of World War One, Walter Tull joined the 17th (1st Football) Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment as a Lance-Corporal. At the time only a white, British-born person could be trained as an officer. Walter defied those odds and became an officer in May 1917 after being highly praised for his role in battle. He died in 1918, aged 29.	Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union in 1903 which used militant tactics to protest for women's rights. They were named The Suffragettes. Many of their activities such as window smashing, arson and hunger strikes landed Pankhurst and others in prison. Pankhurst led the movement to win the right for women to vote.

Glossary

1	alliance	a union formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organisations
2	annex	taking a territory and adding it to your own territory
3	territory	an area that is controlled by a country
4	colony	a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country. People from the country in control also settle there
5	attrition	reduce the strength or effectiveness of something through constant attack
6	conscription	to force someone to serve in the armed forces
7	propaganda	information, ideas, or rumours deliberately spread widely to influence public opinion
8	adversity	a difficult or unpleasant situation
9	artillery	large-calibre guns used in warfare on land. E.g. tanks
10	munition	military weapons, ammunition, equipment, and stores
11	armistice	an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time: a truce
12	morale	the confidence, enthusiasm, and discipline of a person or group at a particular time
13	occupy	take control of a place (especially a country) by military conquest or settlement
14	appeasement	giving something to the aggressive opposition to try and avoid conflict
15	expansion	making your territory larger by taking the territory of other nations
16	Anti-Semitism	hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people
17	persecute	treat someone cruelly especially because of their race or political or religious beliefs
18	liberation	the action of setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression
19	conflict	angry disagreement between people or groups
20	resolution	the action of solving a problem

Significant People and Places



Anne Frank	Battle of the Somme, July 1st – November 18th 1916	Dunkirk, May 26th – June 4th 1940	The Berlin Holocaust Memorial
When Anne Frank was 10 years old, Nazi Germany invaded the Netherlands. To escape persecution Anne and her family hid in a secret annex in her father's shop. During two years in hiding, Anne kept a diary noting her thoughts and feelings. The Nazi's discovered Anne's family in 1944.	The Battle of the Somme was one of the most devastating and costly battles of World War One. It is estimated that British forces suffered more than 57,000 casualties with more than 19,000 killed on the first day of the battle alone. It is known as the single most disastrous day in Britain's military history.	Forced onto the beaches of Dunkirk, the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) and other allied troops waited for evacuation. Known as Operation Dynamo, the British Royal Navy attempted an evacuation directly from the beaches. This was difficult as the ships could not reach the beach. However, with the support of many other civilian boats over 300,000 men were rescued.	The Memorial to the murdered Jews of Europe was built in the centre of the city of Berlin. Architect Peter Eisenman designed and opened the memorial in 2005. On a site covering 19,000 square metres, Eisenman placed 2711 concrete slabs of different heights. It is a place of remembrance and commemoration to the 6 million Jews that lost their lives.