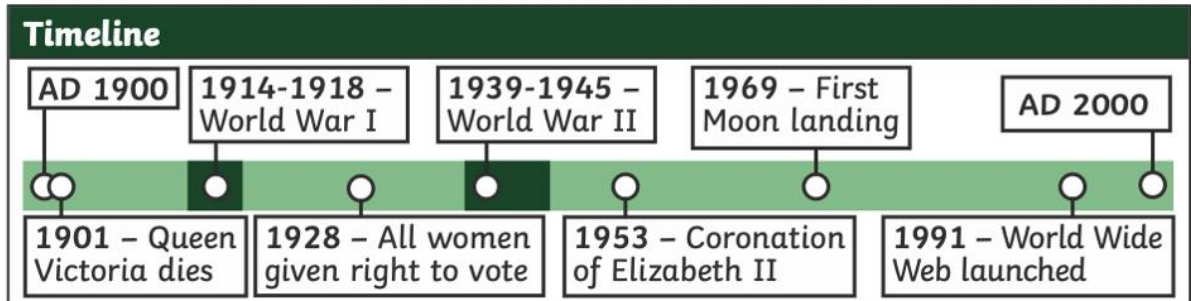


World War II

Key Events		
1939	1 st September	German troops invade Poland.
	3 rd September	Britain and France declare war on Germany.
1940	10 th May	The Battle of France begins.
	26 th May	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.
	10 th July	The Battle of Britain begins.
	7 th September	The Blitz begins.
1941	22 nd June	Germany invades the USSR (Soviet Union).
	7 th December	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US.
1943	16 th and 17 th May	The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out.
1944	6 th June	The D-Day landings.
1945	7 th May	Germany surrenders to the Allies .
	6 th and 9 th August	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.



Evacuation

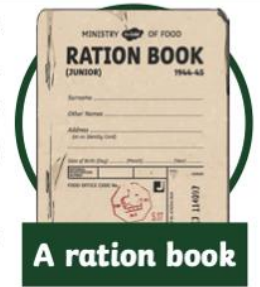
During World War II, over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities, were evacuated from the cities to the countryside, where it was believed they would be safer from bombing. All evacuees had to take their gas mask, ration book and identity card. When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them.

Evacuation happened in waves, beginning on 1st September 1939. Other waves occurred at the start of the Battle of Britain and at the start of the Blitz.

Rationing

Supply ships were targeted by German bombers and it was necessary to conserve as much food as possible. Rationing meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of foods. Ration books were issued, with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed. Shopkeepers would remove or stamp the coupons when they were used. People were also encouraged to 'Dig for Victory' and grow as much of their own food as possible.

Petrol, soap, clothing and timber were also in short supply. Clothing ration books were issued and people were encouraged to 'make do and mend'.



Key Vocabulary

Allies	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.
Axis	The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.
Nazi party	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.
atomic bomb	A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.
annex	To take another country's land and make it part of your country.
Czechoslovakia	A European country. Now two countries: the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
propaganda	Information designed to promote a political idea or opinion.
active service	Taking part in a military operation as part of the armed forces.

How Did World War II Start?

The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and **annexed** Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to **annex** the Sudetenland (an area of **Czechoslovakia**) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of **Czechoslovakia**, followed by Poland on 1st September. Britain, France and Poland had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.

The Role of Women

Before the war, most women stayed at home and didn't go out to work. Those who did work were paid less than men and were generally restricted to 'women's jobs', such as nursing or working as a shop assistant. However, when men were called up for **active service**, women were needed to do jobs such as making weapons, driving buses and trains or working in engineering or shipbuilding. Some joined the armed forces themselves.

After the war, many women lost their jobs. However, their experiences led them to campaign for equal working rights and pay so that they could carry on leading more independent lives.

The Holocaust

The Holocaust is the term for the killing of over six million Jewish people before and during World War II, organised by Adolf Hitler and the **Nazi party**. Even before the war, they wanted to blame the Jews for the problems in Germany and used **propaganda** to promote widespread public hatred of them. Jewish people were openly bullied, persecuted, abused and discriminated against.

Many Jews were sent to concentration camps where they were forced to work like slaves. Many died through infection, starvation or exhaustion. Others were sent to death camps where they were killed in gas chambers. This form of mass killing is called genocide.



TITANIC

100 years 1912 - 2012

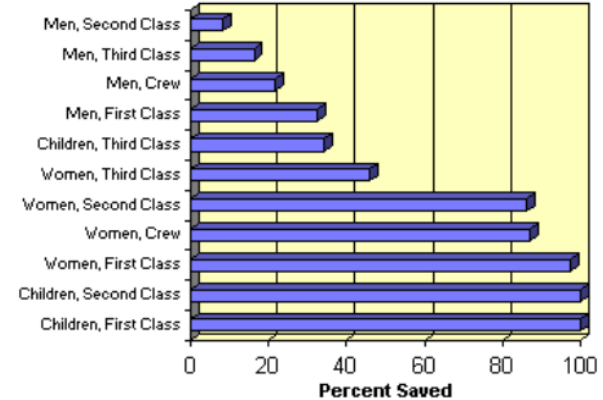


TIMELINE

1907	White Star Line decides to build three new ships, including Titanic, to rival Lusitania and Mauritania.
31 July 1908	The contract to construct Olympic, Titanic and Britannic is signed by White Star Line and the shipbuilders Harland & Wolff of Belfast.
31 March 1909	Titanic's keel is laid and construction officially begins.
31 May 1911	Titanic is successfully launched in Belfast.
January 1912	20 lifeboats are installed on Titanic, four more than the Board of Trade regulations required.
3 April 1912	Titanic arrives at the port of Southampton.
10 April 1912, 11.45	Titanic departs Southampton bound for New York.
10 April 1912, 18.00	Titanic arrives at Cherbourg, France.
11 April 1912, 11.30	Titanic arrives at Queenstown, Ireland.
14 April 1912, 23.40	Titanic collides with an iceberg.
15 April 1912, 00.15	Titanic quickly begins to take in water. Distress call picked up by Carpathia.
15 April 1912, 00.30	Lifeboats filled and lowered. Women and children are the priority.
15 April 1912, 02.05	Last lifeboat leaves but over 1,500 people are left on Titanic.
15 April 1912, 02.20	Titanic sinks into the Atlantic ocean.
15 April 1912, 04.10	Carpathia picks up survivors from the lifeboats.
15 April 1912, 09.00	Carpathia arrives in New York with 705 survivors from Titanic.
19 April 1912	US inquiry into the Disaster held.
April 1912	The Titanic Relief Fund is set up to provide for families and dependants.
April 1912	Fairview Cemetery, Halifax, Nova Scotia, becomes the final resting place for over 100 victims from Titanic.
2 May 1912	UK Board of Trade Inquiry held (until 3 July 1912).
1914	Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea is ratified by the major seafaring nations in the wake of the Titanic disaster.
1929	Atlantic, the first sound movie based on Titanic was released.
1943	The German propaganda film Titanic is released.
1955	Publication of 'A Night to Remember' by Walter Lord.
1958	Release of the British film A Night to Remember, starring Kenneth More.
1959	Titanic Relief Fund is wound up.
1985	Titanic's resting place is discovered by Dr. Robert Ballard.
1994	Exhibition opens at the National Maritime Museum displaying recovered artefacts.
1997	The film Titanic is released. It became the highest-grossing movie of all time.
1 June 2009	Last Titanic survivor dies at 97



Titanic Disaster -- percent of passengers saved, by category

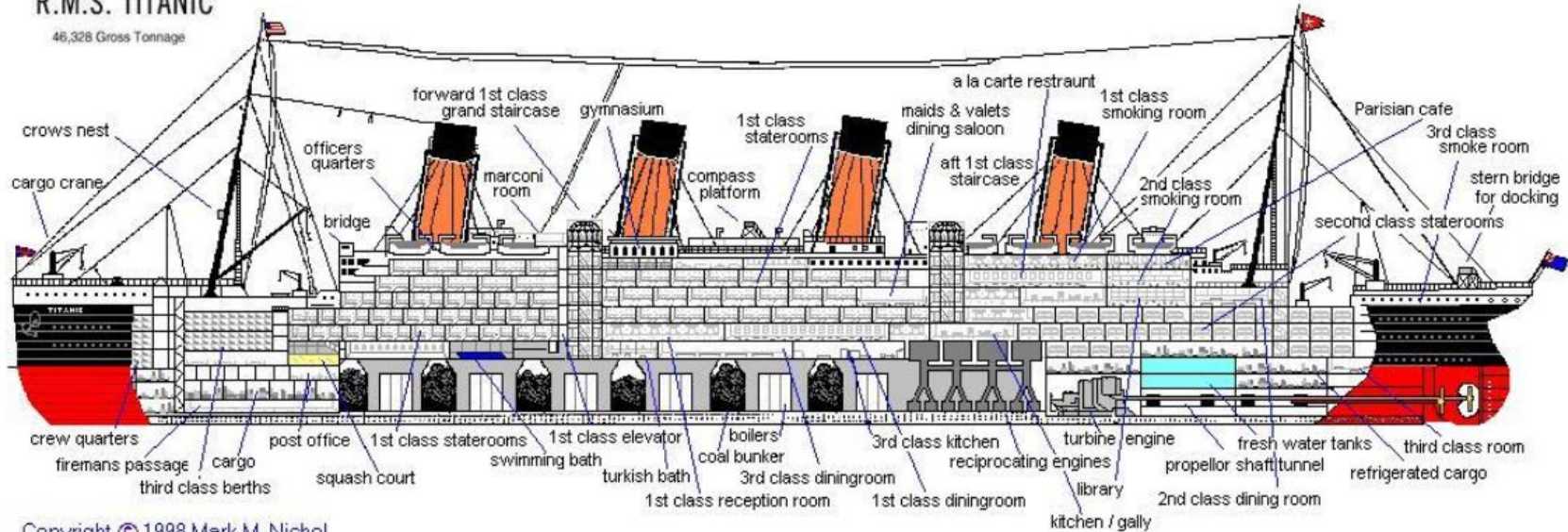




White Star Line Tripple Screw Royal Mail Steamship Titanic

R.M.S. TITANIC

46,328 Gross Tonnage



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Titanic Statistics

- The largest movable man-made object ever made (at that time)
- Passenger capacity: 2,435
- Total crew: 885
- Total passengers and crew: 3,320
- Displacement/weight: 66,000 tons of water
- Length: 882.5 feet
- Width: 93 feet
- Height from bottom of ship (keel) to top of funnels: 175 feet
- Draught (depth to which a vessel is immersed): 34 feet 7 inches
- Cruising speed: 22.5 knots (miles per hour = knots multiplied by 1.152)
- Combined weight of 3 anchors:

- Size of propellers: The 2 outer propellers had a diameter of 23 feet. The center propeller had a diameter of 17 feet.
- Rudder: 78 feet high, weight 101T
- A total of 3 million rivets (1,200 tons) held the ship's steel hull together
- Engines: two four-cylinder steam reciprocating engines and one low-pressure turbine engine. Total horsepower was 46,000
- 159 furnaces (stoked by hand) burned coal to operate 29 boilers.

The Shang Dynasty

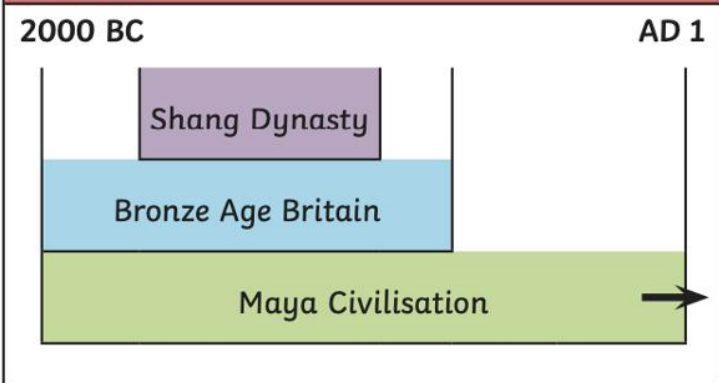
Key Events

1600 BC	The Shang dynasty is founded when Cheng Tang overthrows the Xia dynasty. He has the support of 40 other kingdoms.
1400-1200 BC	The earliest found examples of Chinese writing are dated to this period.
1250 BC	King Wu Ding begins his reign.
1200 BC	Fu Hao , one of the wives of King Wu Ding, dies. Her tomb is the only intact Shang tomb that has been found to date.
1075 BC	The last Shang king, Di Xin, begins his reign.
1046 BC	Slaves revolt in protest against cruel treatment and increasing taxes. The Shang dynasty is overthrown and replaced by the Zhou dynasty.

Crafts

Shang craftsmen used a variety of materials, including **bronze**, **jade**, clay, wood, stone and bone. Many of the artefacts that have been found were buried with their owners when they died.

Timeline



Fu Hao's Tomb

In 1976, archaeologists discovered the tomb of **Fu Hao** at the site of the ancient Shang capital, Yinxu. Because the tomb and its contents were **intact**, the discovery had a significant impact on our knowledge of the Shang dynasty and some of its people. The tomb consisted of a large pit with a wooden chamber inside containing the coffin. Evidence was found above ground of a building where memorial ceremonies and rituals were probably held in honour of **Fu Hao**.

Thousands of items were found in **Fu Hao's** tomb, demonstrating how wealthy and powerful she was. Many artefacts were from an earlier period in history, suggesting **Fu Hao** collected antiques.

The skeletons of six dogs and 16 humans were also found in the tomb. These were probably **Fu Hao's** pets and advisers, sacrificed to accompany her into the afterlife.



Jade figure found in the tomb of **Fu Hao**

Key Vocabulary

oracle bones	Usually the shoulder bones of animals or the belly shells of turtles. Dug up centuries later by farmers, they were thought to be dragon bones and were ground up to be used in traditional Chinese medicine. In 1889, Wang Yirong and his friend Liu E worked out that the 'dragon bones' had been used in ancient ceremonies.
Fu Hao	Not only the first known female military leader, but also the most influential military leader of her time, either male or female, responsible for leading 13,000 soldiers into battle. She was also a high priestess, which was very unusual for a woman at the time.
intact	Complete, not robbed by looters.
jade	A hard mineral stone, usually green.
bronze	A metal made from a mixture of copper and tin.
cowrie shells	Small, flat, yellowish seashells, used like coins in trading.

Religion and Oracle Bones

Family was very important to the Shang people and they worshipped their ancestors after they had died. Their supreme god was called Shang Di, whom they believed communicated only with the king through his royal ancestors. Priests, or the king himself, would write questions for the ancestors on **oracle bones**, which were then heated until they cracked. The king would interpret the cracks to work out the answers.



Shang Society

The King and Ruling Family

- lived in palaces in the capital city
- fine clothes and best food
- made all important decisions; owned all the land

Priests and Government Officials

- comfortable lifestyle within city walls
- carved the **oracle bones**
- kept important records for the king

Noble Warriors

- lived in palaces outside city walls
- skilled fighters
- rented land from the king and collected tax from farmers

Craftsmen and Merchants

- lived in mud huts outside city walls
- used **cowrie shells** for currency
- paid in foods like grain and vegetables

Peasant Farmers

- largest group
- lived in poor conditions - holes in the ground
- grew millet, wheat, barley and rice
- allowed only a small share of crops

Slaves

- prisoners of war or convicted criminals
- treated harshly; forced into hard work, like building tombs
- sometimes sacrificed or buried alive