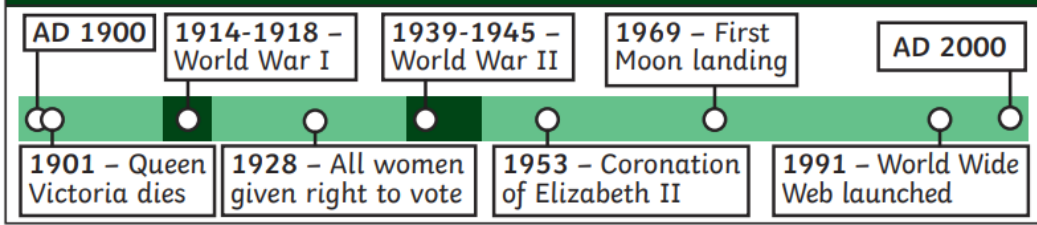




What impact did World War Two have on Leicester?

Sticky Knowledge

Timeline



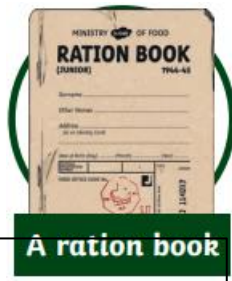
Key Events		
1939	1 st September	German troops invade Poland.
	3 rd September	Britain and France declare war on Germany.
1940	10 th May	The Battle of France begins.
	26 th May	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.
	10 th July	The Battle of Britain begins.
	7 th September	The Blitz begins.
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.



The World War impacted life in Leicester.

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.

Illness
 Malaria, which causes severe illness, spread quickly around soldiers. There were many medical changes during and after World War Two. In Britain, the biggest change was the establishment of the **National Health Service (NHS)** that provided free medical care for all regardless of wealth. Prior to this those who could not afford something like a penicillin jab had to go without or make the necessary sacrifices to get the necessary money.



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. Many people grew vegetables in their gardens as part of **'Dig for Victory'**. Petrol, soap, clothing and timber were also in short supply. Clothing ration books were issued and people were encouraged to **'make do and mend'**.



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Beveridge report

People suffered from poverty following the war.

The Beveridge report identified five major problems which prevented people from bettering themselves.

Clement Atlee (prime minister after the war) ensured 1 million new homes were built, 80% of which were council houses.

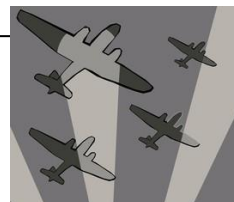


The role of women



JOIN US
in a VICTORY JOB
APPLY AT YOUR NEAREST NATIONAL SERVICE OFFICE

Before the war, most women stayed at home and didn't go out to work. However, when men were called up to fight in the war, women were needed to work in the factories, making weapons, driving buses and trains or working in engineering or shipbuilding.



After the war, many women lost their jobs. They then campaigned for equal working rights and pay so that they could carry on leading more independent lives.

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 .
Society	The people in a community.
Economy	The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money .
Working class	Group of people working in manual labour jobs.
Blitz	Intense bombing attack undertaken by Nazi Germany against the United Kingdom lasting from September 1940 to May 1941). It was named after the German word blitzkrieg, " lightning war ".
Anderson shelter	An air-raid shelter made with an arch of corrugated metal, partly buried in people's gardens and covered with earth for protection.
Morrison shelter	a movable air-raid shelter, shaped like a table and used indoors .
Anti-Semitism	hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people .
Holocaust	Destruction on a mass scale. In World War Two, this refers to the murder of six million Jews in Europe.