

<p>What were the terms of the 1938 Munich Agreement that British Prime Minister Chamberlain felt would secure peace?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Let Hitler take over part of Czechoslovakia as long as he ceased other aggression.</li> <li>-March 1939 Hitler ignored terms by marching through rest of Czechoslovakia</li> </ul>
<p>Why did Britain's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visit Canada in May 1938?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-to rally support for Britain in case of another war.</li> </ul>
<p>Why was Canadian Prime Minister King opposed to Canada's involvement in another war?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-scars from WW1 still fresh</li> <li>-conscription issues would divide country again and Liberals would lose support in Quebec</li> <li>-economy was slowly improving and war would increase debt</li> </ul>
<p>How did the war start?</p>	<p>When Hitler invaded Poland on Sept 1, 1939. 2 days later France and Britain declare war on Germany. Sept 10 Canada declares war.</p>
<p>What promise did PM King make to parliament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-That no conscription would be enacted</li> </ul>
<p>Why was Canada not prepared for a war?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-army, air force and navy were small in number</li> <li>-outdated equipment</li> <li>-small number of recruits</li> </ul>
<p>Why did many volunteer for service once war was declared?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-attracted by pay</li> <li>-strong ties with Britain created a sense of duty</li> <li>-a sense of new-found national pride</li> </ul>
<p>What role did Canada play early in the war?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Canada agreed to host and administer a training plan in which British instructors would train pilots and other flight personnel</li> </ul>
<p>Why was Canada an ideal training location?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-open skies, good climate and distance from enemy aircraft</li> </ul>
<p>Why was the Department of Munitions and Supplies established?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-to allow the Canadian government to be more involved in the planning and control of the economy.</li> </ul>

What direction did Howe as the Minister for the Department of Munitions and Supply give?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-told industries what and how to produce</li> <li>-had farmers produce more food</li> <li>-stockpiled goods</li> <li>-created <b>Crown Corporations</b> to do what the private sector was unable to</li> </ul>
What is the policy of total war?	Canadians willing to do whatever it took to defeat the enemy
What are <b>Crown Corporations</b> ?	-business and industry controlled by the Canadian government.
Who were the <b>Axis</b> ?	-alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan
Who were the <b>Allies</b> ?	-Britain, France and the Commonwealth countries including Canada, Australia and New Zealand (U.S. later in 1941)
What was the phoney war?	-7 month period when allied troops stationed along France's border with Germany waited for Germany's next move
What was the <b>blitzkrieg</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lightening war with surprise attacks with lightening speed</li> <li>-a powerful and extremely successful war tactic: tanks crash through lines, war planes bombing, Soldiers parachuting in to destroy communication</li> </ul>
What was the result of the blitzkrieg?	Defending army shocked, confused and surrounded
Why was the evacuation of allied troops at Dunkirk necessary?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the rapid invasion by Germany into Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France resulted in the Allied troops being surrounded</li> <li>-Allies had to escape before the German's captured Dunkirk</li> </ul>
How did the evacuation happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-British navy rounded up every boat capable (i.e. fishing and pleasure) and crossed the English Channel to rescue stranded Allies</li> <li>-Germans began to bomb port of Dunkirk but evacuation continued</li> <li>340,000 soldier rescued</li> </ul>
What happened in France after the	-German's continued to invade

evacuation?	-France surrendered June 1940
What was "Operation Sea Lion"?	-the invasion of Britain which was Hitler's next target after France -started by a massive bombing of Britain's harbours in July -then bombs targeted air fields and aircraft factories in August to destroy air power -in September bombing of civilians started and continued for 55 consecutive nights
What was "the blitz"	- constant bombing of London and other cities where civilians were killed and buildings were destroyed
Why were the Germans unable to defeat the British even though the German's had more fighter aircraft?	-British had sophisticated radar system that gave early warnings of attacks -British had Spitfires and Hurricanes that were extremely effective -British pilots had help from the Allies -When German pilots were shot down they were captured. The British could go up and fly again
When did the Battle of Britain end?	-Hitler gave up plans to invade Britain in May 1941 -23 thousand casualties, mostly British civilians
Where did Hitler turn his attention to after his defeat in the Battle of Britain?	-invasion of USSR :Operation Barbarossa (red beard) even though Germany and the Soviet Union had agreed not to invade each other
Why did Hitler decide to invade the Soviet Union in 1941?	-when the soviet Union took over part of the Balkans Hitler became suspicious of the motives of Stalin the leader of the Soviets
What was the result of the German invasion of the Soviet Union?	-Soviets surprised and unprepared for the attack -German troops pushed deeper and deeper until severe bitter winter where Soviets regained all lost ground -German troops tried again in the south with the same result except now the Soviets were advancing towards Germany
Why did Japan invade US and European colonies in southeast Asia?	-they were rich with valuable resources such as oil rubber and tin

What happened in Pearl Harbour?	_Japanese bombed the US naval base in December 1941 destroying ½ of the fleet
What did the US do?	Declared war on Japan. Then Japan's allies Germany and Italy declared war on the US
What happened in Hong Kong?	-Hours after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour, they began their surprise invasion of Hong Kong. -All 1975 Canadian troops who had just arrived in Hong Kong were either killed or imprisoned
What did the Soviets (who were fighting the Germans on the East) want the Allies to do?	-to invade Europe from the West so that Germany would have to fight the war on 2 fronts
Why were the Canadians chosen for the trial invasion of Europe?	-Canadians had seen little action since coming to England and were anxious to participate
Why was the experimental raid at Dieppe a disaster?	-German troops on shore were alerted by noise from a brief sea battle -Canadians disembarked in daylight because of delays and were easily shot down by waiting Germans -there was poor communication between ships and troops on land and more troops were sent to land and their death -allied tanks couldn't get traction on the pebbled beach and were left immobile
What were the casualties?	Higher than any other day of the war: 907 Canadians killed in a 9 hour battle 586 wounded and 1874 taken prisoner
What was the <b>Battle of the Atlantic</b> ?	The struggle to control the Allies supply route across the Atlantic -Germany was trying to starve Britain by cutting off vital shipping routes to the island
Why did the allied ships sail in convoys?	To protect supply ships from being sunk by German torpedoes warships escorted vessels across the ocean
What did Canada do to contribute to the Battle of the Atlantic?	-Started building small warships called corvettes to escort convoys across the ocean
What were the pros and cons of the	-Pros: quick small and manoeuvred well

corvette?	-cons: not very seaworthy, was unsteady and would easily roll over
Why did it seem that the Allies would lose the Battle of the Atlantic?	German submarines continued to sink many hundreds of ships -German submarines even sailed up the St. Lawrence to attack ships there
What events turned around the Battle of the Atlantic?	-Britain cracked the 2 of the German Naval codes which meant that their submarines could be tracked -Allies were building more ships than were destroyed -Better training of the Royal Canadian Navy personnel as well as more effective equipment being used
What innovations in war technology occurred at this time?	-submarines more efficient -advances in radar -atomic bomb developed in US (this permanently changed the nature of war) -Germans developed V-2 Rocket which was used with deadly accuracy against London -coding machine (Enigma) developed by Germans -jet- propelled airplanes developed -Synthetic materials i.e. plastics, rubber and nylon -medical technology advances such as penicillin
What are <b>convoys</b> ?	Group of vessels carrying valuable supplies and protected by warships
What are <b>corvettes</b> ?	Small warships used to escort convoys
What happened to Canada's navy during the war?	-grew significantly -responsible for providing ½ of the escorts across the Atlantic
Who were WRENS?	Women in the Royal Canadian Navy were called WRENS.
What was the contribution of The Royal Canadian Air Force in the war?	-48 squadrons posted overseas -night bombings over Germany
What was the most controversial mission of the war?	-night bombings over Germany
Why were the night bombings controversial?	-unrelenting attack to demoralize German people -US attacked during day and Canada and Britain attacked at night -high casualty rates

When and how did the tide of the war turn?	When: 1942 after the US entered the war Dec 1941 How: Allies gained strength Began to win Battle of Atlantic and made advances in Pacific
What did Churchill feel was the best way to regain Europe?	-Through Italy: the “soft underbelly” of Europe
What happened when they tried to go through Italy?	Invasion lasted 2 years Cost thousands of lives
What was the Canadian involvement in the war in Italy?	-participated in Allies’ invasion of Sicily -mainland Italy invasion was slow with WW1 conditions -June 1944 Allies took Rome
What was D-Day?	-Biggest Allied invasion of the war (all of Europe) -June 5, 1944
How were the invasion plans different from WW1 in Dieppe?	-very well planned and rehearsed: down to the smallest detail
What was the plan?	-5 landing points along 80 km beach in Normandy France -landing preceded by air attacks -paratroopers behind enemy lines
What 2 advantages did the Allies have?	-massive air and navel support -details of plan kept secret from Germans (Germans did not expect attack in poor weather)
What happened after D day?	-weeks of constant fighting working inland -took 11 months to advance through France, Belgium and Germany
What was the response of the people in those countries to the Allies?	Allies welcomed as liberators of Europe
When did the Allies attack Germany?	March 1945
What were the Canadians asked to do?	Difficult job of liberating Netherlands ( an earlier attempt had failed)
What were the conditions like in Holland?	-Germans had destroyed 2 port cities -Germans had flooded much of country -food and fuel supplies were cut off -many people were freezing and starving
How did the fighting progress in Holland?	-very slow: progress was house by house -high casualties (over 6300) -Germans surrounded May 4 and they surrendered

Why were Canadians hailed as heroes?	--they air dropped food even before Germany surrendered -delivered tonnes of food and fuel by land
What was the Soviet Union doing while Allies were attacking Germany from the west?	-Soviet Union was attacking Germany from the east
What did Germany do because of attacks on both fronts?	Surrendered May 7, 1945
What did Hitler do rather than submit to Allies?	-committed suicide in a bunker
When did the allies discover the extent of the Nazi atrocities?	-near the end of the war
What and when was the "Final Solution?"	-In 1941. - It was a grisly horrifying plan to rid the German society of all people they considered undesirable
Since when were the anti-Semitic views and racist views of Hitler known?	-since the 1930's
Where were some of the Death camps built?	-Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Auschwitz and Treblinka
What happened in the death camps?	-Jews were shipped there from all over Europe -stripped of clothes and valuables -families were separated -Young, old and sick sent to their death -able bodied put to work until their health was lost
How were the Jews killed?	-fake showers where they were gassed with deadly Zyclon-B
How many people were killed by the Nazis?	More than 6 million Jews, Gypsies, Slavs were killed
What happened after the Allied victory in Europe?	-the war in the Pacific intensified
How did the Japanese demonstrate that they would 'fight to the last person'?	-Even though the Japanese air force and navy was destroyed, the army was still strong and fighting
What did the US government do when the Japanese kept fighting?	-decided to use the Atomic bomb
What was the Manhattan project?	-top secret plan to develop a nuclear bomb
What was Canada's involvement with the Manhattan project?	-1942 Canada told of plan -as bomb needed uranium the Canadian Government secretly bought the uranium producing mine in NWT
What was the name of the mine in the NWT that produced uranium?	Eldorado mine at Great Bear Lake
When and where was the first atomic bomb	-August 6, 1945 in Hiroshima

dropped in Japan?	-by US bomber named "Enola Gay"
Describe the destruction of the bomb:	-70,000 killed (some instantly vaporized) -130,000 severely wounded ( radiation burns and injuries from collapsed buildings)
When and where was the 2 <sup>nd</sup> bomb released?	-3 days later in Nagasaki which killed 40,000 people.
What was the result of the bombs being used?	-Japan surrendered: the war was over!!!
What was the role of the Canadians at home in the war effort?	-workers in factories: many 7 days a weeks -many women employed because of labour shortage
What did the government do to help the women workers	-provided day care for the married workers with children -subsidized food and rent for dormitories
What did the companies do for the workers that moved to the city from the country?	-built dormitories
What was the result of increased production and employment?	-people had more money to spend but there was a shortage of goods as most were shipped to Britain
What 2 problems did Prime Minister King want to avoid?	1. Inflation 2. Massive debt problem like after WW1
What is <b>inflation</b> ?	"Too many dollars chasing too few goods"
What solution did King implement?	-Canadians encouraged to buy Victory Bonds
What would buying Victory Bonds solve?	-Canadians would save rather than spend (solve the problem of inflation) -Government would use money to finance the war
Were they successful in preventing inflation?	-no because prices started to rise
What drastic step did the Wartime Prices and Trade board take?	-froze all wages and prices in 1941 -in 1942 introduced food rationing
How was the power of trade unions limited?	-by wage and price controls -restrictions on striking by the government
What was the effect of the labour shortages?	-many unions ignored the restrictions on strikes
What changes did the war bring to the role of government?	-Canadians wanted government involvement in all aspect of to continue -increased support for the CCF party because their platform was for social reforms
What programs did the government start to offer?	-1940 unemployment insurance -1945 Family allowance



What is Canada's "cradle to grave" policy?	-social security from birth to death
What is a <b>plebiscite</b> ?	vote of all the people on a specific question that the government needs an answer for
What was the NRMA?	National Resources Mobilization Act which gave the government special powers to gather the resources of the nation to defeat the enemy.
What were King's views on conscription?	-first promised that there would be no conscription -then he came under pressure to adopt overseas conscription - King decided to hold a plebiscite
What were the results of the plebiscite?	-The majority of all the people in all provinces except Quebec voted for overseas conscription
What did the results of the plebiscite do?	-Divided the country further. Quebec felt betrayed when King finally permitted overseas conscription.
How many soldiers were lost in the 1944 invasion of Europe?	-23,000 were lost creating a shortage of trained infantry
When were conscripts finally sent to Europe?	-in the final months of the war 12,000 were sent to Europe (only 2300 ended up in the front).
Did the conscripts agree with going to the front?	-many did not go peacefully. There were riots in Montreal and refusals in BC
What was the effect of the war on Canada?	Dramatic effect on Canada's economy: Gross domestic product increases
What are the factors which changed in the economy causing the changes to the GDP	caused a boom in every sector of the economy (aluminium production, paper, petroleum products) -increase in oil exploration :new discoveries in Alberta -many new jobs created
What is the <b>GDP</b> ?	<b>Gross domestic product is the value of all the good (food, cars, etc) services (nursing, education etc) produced in a country in one year</b>
What was the effect of the economic changes to agriculture?	-industry now most important sector of the economy. Canada now a modern industrial nation.
How has Canada's Identity changed?	-Canada changed from just being a colony to a major world player: -world's 3 <sup>rd</sup> largest navy -world's 4 <sup>th</sup> largest air-force

The end of chapter 5	