

The BCATP

Who: Britain and Canada

When: 1940 to 1945

What:

- The program was a major contribution to the war
- Economic benefits
- Trained more than 130000 pilots, navigators, flight engineers and ground crew
- Pilots and other flight personnel from all over the Commonwealth came to Canada to train with British instructors

Why:

- Britain depended on Canada to contribute to the war effort by training these volunteers
- While agreeing to the BCATP being on Canadian soil, PM Mackenzie King felt that going through with this program would further develop Canada's national identity by training the British air force, therefore being a huge contribution to both the Canadian and Britain war efforts

Where: Prairies in Canada like Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and other locations near small towns and villages.

Interesting Facts:

- 17,974 pilots were killed in WW2
- 2,475 were held prisoner (49 died in Prison)
- 72 836 graduates joined the RCAF
- 58 718 graduates joined other commonwealth air forces around the world
- The BCATP was also known as "The Plan"

Battle of Hong Kong

who: Canadian troops, Hong Kong and Japan

where: all over Hong Kong

when: December 8-25 1941

what:

- Japan declared war against Hong Kong a British ally.
- Defensive Hong Kong were no match against experienced Japanese troops.
- Canada sent two battalions of troops to Hong Kong.
- Defensive Hong Kong and Canadian troops were no match against experienced Japanese troops.
- All of the Canadian soldiers were either killed or imprisoned in fierce Japanese prison camps which was remembered as a Black Christmas in Canadian history.

why: Battle of Hong Kong was the first battle for Canada in World War 2 and all the troops were either imprisoned or killed.



interesting facts:

- Japan broke the law of international War as they attacked Hong Kong without declaring war against Britain.
- Battle of Hong Kong was the first war at Pacific campaign in World War Two.

Battle of Dunkirk

Who: Britain, France, Germany

Where: Dunkirk, France

When: May 26th - June 4th, 1940

What:

- German Panzers reached the English Channel
- Allies needed to escape to save themselves
- British Navy gathered every boat capable of navigating English Channel
- Hundreds of boats began evacuating Allies on May 26, 1940
- 2 days later German Luftwaffe destroyed the port
- Almost 340,000 Allied escaped

Why:

- If Britain was defeated, Canada would only have the support of the Commonwealth

Interesting Facts:

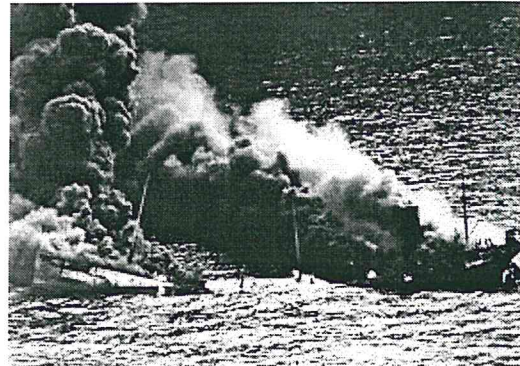
- Codenamed Operation Dynamo
- ALL boats were rounded up, meaning fishing boats, merchant ships, commercial boats, anything.
- This allowed 340,000 people to escape Nazi destruction (thousands more than anticipated)

Battle Of The Atlantic

Who: Canada, Britain, Germany (the enemy).

Where: Canada and the Atlantic Ocean

When: 1939- 1945



What:

- Struggle between allies and axis powers to control the allies' shipping route across the Atlantic Ocean.
- Germany was sinking all Canada's ships headed to Britain.
- Germany sank the ships in attempt to starve the British soldiers.

Why Was It Important to Canada?:

- Canada built lots of equipment and were able to increase the number of men and vessels that they were desperately in need of.
- Canada helped "Turn the Tide" and the R.C.N.(Royal Canadian Navy) was credited with providing at least one half of the escorts across the Atlantic.
- In response to the convoy system not being successful Canada created small boats called Corvettes to escort convoys across the ocean.

Interesting Facts:

- Canada was building more ships than were being destroyed by the Germans.
 - allies sailed and travelled in convoy, so warships could protect the vessels carrying supplies.
- longest continuous military campaign in World War 2.
- defeated Germany in 1945.

RCAF: War in the air

Who: RCAF bombers and British bombers

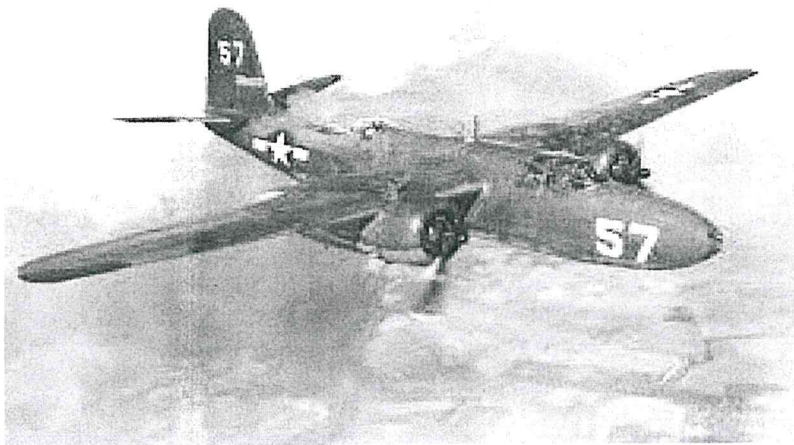
Where: German cities (mainly Dresden, cologne, and Hamburg)

When: July 1939 until the end of the war

What: British and canadian bombers bombed cities in Germany. The bombers killed nearly 40000 civilians

Why: In retaliation for the bombing of British cities, to diminish German morale, and destabilize German industrial centres

Interesting facts: -Was one of the most controversial missions of the war
- in July 1943 Hamburg, due to the relentless allied bombings caused a huge firestorm that engulfed the city
- Nearly 10000 canadian pilots died



BY:Jacob, Seb

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December 3rd, 2014

The Dieppe Raid

Who: Germany, Canada, UK, Poland

Where: Coast of Dieppe

When: morning of August 19, 1942

What: The allied forces planned an attack before day light and when they were preparing a brief battle occurred off the coast with a small force and the sound of it alerted the germans. As a result the germans got ready before the battle began and were prepared for battle. When the fight began the allied forces failed terribly because the allied forces had terrible communication, horrible positioning, the tanks couldn't get a grip on the pebbly beach, and the attack was during daylight and the germans had clear sight of all of them.

Why: The main force for the invasion was the 2nd Canadian Division and 3453 of the 5000 Canadians were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner.

The Battle of Dieppe

What: An allied raid on the French port of Dieppe in attempt to take it back from the Germans. This was meant to take place before the dawn, but failed when the ship carrying the Canadian met with a German convoy, warning the German troops on shore. Once on the shore, Canadian tanks were unable to advance up the beach when their tanks became stuck in large pebbles. This proved a total failure; casualties were high with 907 dead and around 1,946 Canadians were taken prisoner.

Where: Dieppe, a port in France that was invaded by the Germans.

Who: The 2nd Canadian Division was chosen out of the allied armies to be the main attack force, against the German troops.

When: This battle took place on August 19, 1942.

Why (Important to Canada): This battle was significant to Canada because many Canadians died. Historians may always argue whether this was a silly pointless failure, or a good learning experience. Although many people argue it was just a suicide mission, many do believe that it helped the Canadians learn and that's why they were able to prove successful on the D-Day invasion.

Interesting Facts: This raid was the "largest combined operation" up to that point in the second world war that had taken place.



Italian Campaign

- **Sicily**

What was the event

Canada invaded Sicily, over 240km of mountainous terrain, lost 562 soldiers, allies captured the island in 38 days

Where did the event take place

West of Italy, near bottom

Who was involved

Allies (Canada) attacked Germans and Italians
Germans Retreated.

When did it happen?:

July 10, 1943

Why was it important to Canada?:

Canadians proved themselves to be fierce opponents

Interesting Facts:

In Sicily, 562 soldiers were lost in battle.



- **Ortona**

What was the event

Canada had to capture the medieval town of Ortona, they also had to capture several smaller villages and travel across multiple km of German occupied territory

Where did the event take place

Ortona, south west of Italy

Who was involved

Allies(Canada),Italians and Germans,

When did it happen

December 8, 1943- Canada captured the town December 28, 1943

Why was this important to Canada

Canadians were given a task to capture Ortona and they had to capture several small villages before they could capture the town, through these battles Canadians helped the Allies regain Italy so they could split Germany's army on the home front

Interesting facts

Nearly 1400 Canadians were killed during the battle of Ortona



D-Day

Who: The British, U.S., and Canadian forces and Germany

Where: Normandy Coast, France

When: June 6 1944

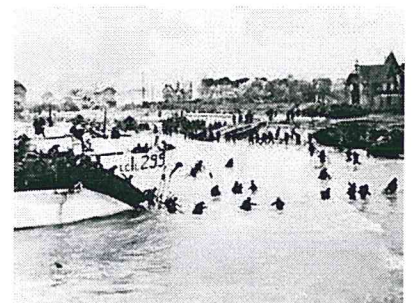
What: 1400 canadian soldiers landed on Juno beach.

- Made their way through concrete barriers, barbed wire, and land mines which was the Germans way of defense
- Got 9 km up the beach pushing the Germans back
- 359 Canadians died
- 715 wounded

Why: To push Germans back and surprise Hitler.

Interesting facts!

- The allies found a dead soldier, dressed him up as an important person, wrote a pretend planned D-Day invasion blueprint near Calais in the ocean to fool the Germans into thinking thats where they were going to attack.
- They also made a fake army to fool the Germans and went to the wrong area to make them think they were attacking there which also worked.The army made blow up boats and vehicles and also leaked fake info to fool Germans
- The Germans believed the allies were attacking from the North
- They also didn't believe that the Allies would attempt to attack during the storm that was happening which benefited them
- Because they did attack during the storm the Germans were poorly coordinated due to the fact that they weren't expecting the attack
- The Canadians had awesome Naval and Air support
- Allies managed to disrupt German transportation/ communication lines by dropping paratroopers behind enemy lines and bombing targets on beaches



Liberation of the Netherlands

What was the event? Netherlands	The Dutch food supply had been cut off many starved.
Where?	Holland and Amsterdam
When?	Fall 1944-1945
Who?	Canadian Army
significance?	key role in the culmination of the Second World War, as the Allied forces closed in on Germany from all sides. The First Canadian Army played a major role in the liberation of the Dutch people who had suffered terrible hunger and hardship under the increasingly desperate German occupiers.
<u>Victory in Europe</u> What was the event? Germany	Germany surrendered and Hitler killed himself in a bunker in Berlin
Where?	North and southern Germany

When?	May 7th, 1945
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Who?	Hitler and his army
Significance?	Marked the end of Hitlers invasion
Victory in Japan What was the event? Japan	Japan had extensive damage and death toll after the bombings, but, they would never surrendered.
Where?	Japan
When?	March, 1945
Who?	United states
Significance?	Destroyed and devastated Japan because of the nuclear warfare.

Interesting Facts

1. The atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki killed over 129,000 people and was the only use of nuclear warfare in history, still to this day there a long term effects including cancer microcephaly and anencephaly.
2. The Second World War influenced the lives of countless millions of people, including those who left home to fight in uniform and those who endured great suffering when the fighting took place in their homeland.
3. People didn't have anything to eat so many had to eat tulip bulbs.

The Canadian Homefront During World War Two

Economic:

- World War 2 ended the Great Depression.
- Unemployment vanished as men and women enlisted in the armed forces and as factories hired workers to make weapons and munitions.
- Resulted in many shortages of goods despite the full employment in Canada.
- Canadians remembered shortages during World War 1.
- Those who could afford to rushed to stores to stock up on items they feared might soon vanish from the shelves.
- Shortage of goods led to inflation.
- By 1941, the cost of living in Canada was twenty per cent higher than it had been two years earlier.
- Canadian government began to take control of the country's economy.
- December 1940, government passed a law regulating the wages of workers in war industries.
- This law also limited increases in the prices of a variety of goods and services, including rents, iron and steel, lumber, sugar, and milk.
- Still, prices continued to rise.
- In the fall of 1941, the government assumed even greater control over the economy.
- Most prices and wages were frozen and rationing was introduced.
- Each man, woman, and child was issued a ration book, which set limits on how much coffee, tea, butter, jam, milk, or meat a person could buy.
- Sugar rationing coupons were introduced in 1942.
- Provincial liquor control boards rationed sales of alcohol.
- Wartime shortages led to Canada's first organized recycling programs such as Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, and other groups who help salvage drives.
- The government issued Victory Bonds, much like today's Canada Savings Bonds.
- These bonds had two purposes:
 - They allowed the government to borrow money to meet extremely high costs of war.
 - They reduced the amount of money Canadians had to spend.
- Canadian government launched a propaganda program to encourage civilians to do their part in the war effort.

Social:

- Federal government's Wartime Prices and Trade Board was established to help reduce social unrest.
- Limited power of trade unions by controlling wages so striking would be less effective.
- Workers wanted higher wages but also demanded the right to bargain.
- In 1944, the federal government softened its policy, allowing workers the right to join a union and forcing the employers to recognize their workers' unions.
- In 1943, the CCF made up the Opposition in Ontario.
- In 1944, the CCF formed government in Saskatoon under T.C Tommy Douglas.
- In 1945, Mackenzie King expanded Canada's social assistance by bringing in the Family Allowance program, help family pay for child maintenance.

Political:

- "If Day" was a major fundraiser during the war
- Canadian soldiers dressed up as Nazi soldiers and pretended to take over Winnipeg to show what it would be like if Nazi Germany won the war
- They collected over 3 million dollars for victory bonds.
- The Conscription Crisis.
- Mackenzie King promised there would be no conscription when Canada declared war in 1939.
- Canadians, including the opposition Conservative Party, demanded that their government do more for the war effort.
- In response, King's government quickly brought in the National Resources Mobilization Act (NRMA).
- Conservative opposition continued to pressure Mackenzie King to bring in conscription.
- In all provinces but Quebec, voters said "yes" to conscription.
- Once again, the issue of conscription divided the nation.
- In the end, Mackenzie King brought in conscription.

Women in World War 2

Social:

- ★ By 1945 over 43 000 women(1/3 of all Canadian Women) were serving in Canada's armed forces; they joined **Canadian Womens Army Corps**- served mostly as clerks, drivers & nurses
- ★ Women knitted socks and sweaters for the troops overseas, wrapped parcels for prisoners of war, operated service clubs and canteens for military personnel, conducted salvage drives and raised money for Victory Bonds
- ★ Women were improving their social and economic status- Before the war the middle class ideal was women stayed at home, men didn't want the women to work making \$

Ideas changed during the war

Political:

- ★ National Selective Service Program- in 1942 the federal government trying to recruit as many women as possible registered women for work in factories & organized daycare centres in Ontario and Quebec (where the major factories were)
- ★ With government funding some companies built dormitories close to factories to house their workers
- ★ Government used propaganda & created stereotypes to mobilize the home front to change the public's mind about women working- Working had to seem glamorous, exciting & patriotic
- ★ The U.S. created Rosie the Riveter to idealize working for women- Posters show her strong & ready to help; but she was not a real person
- ★ In Canada was Ronnie the Bren Gun Girl- she was a real women; named Veronica Foster

Economic:

- ★ As women were in high demand as factory workers they moved from rural to industrial
- ★ They worked as welders, drillers and machine operators, building ships, airplanes & weapons
- ★ Women overseas filled non-combative positions, as radio operators, first aid workers, nurses and ambulance drivers- less authority and paid less
- ★ Joined because they wanted to serve their country
- ★ Rural women operated farms- filled the traditional jobs of men
- ★ At the end of the war many women gave up their jobs to the returning soldiers
- ★ Womens Land Army- Created in WW1 to help farmers, brought back 3 months before WW2, eventually conscription for girl 16 & over



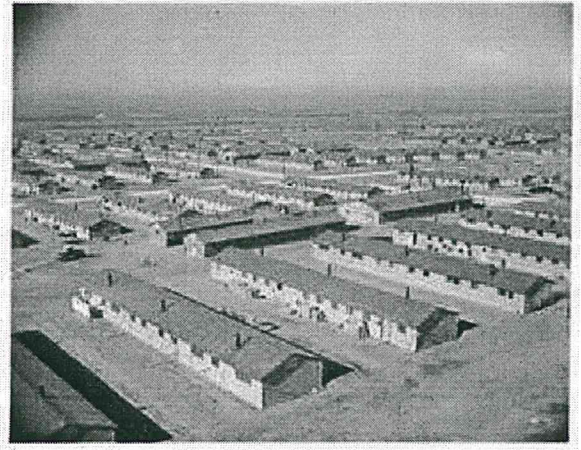
Rosie the Riveter



Ronnie the Bren Gun Girl

Internment camps are bad

Who: Japanese Canadians, or Canadians with Japanese ancestors, that often had not even been to Japan. Japanese people living on the coast working in the fishing industry were more suspected of being spies. And



When: in February 1942 the War Measures Act was passed. Where: within 62 km of the Canadian Coast. They were moved to a more interior part of B.C..

What: Japanese were “invited” to relocate. Separated family’s. Government officials auctioned off their possessions while they were gone and they Japanese got little or no money from this.

Why: War measures act was invoked. People feared that Japanese Canadians were acting as spies upon Canadian military.

Interesting/Important facts: Many Japanese homes were vandalized. Japanese were stripped of their rights.

New Technology of WW2

Snorkel

The Snorkel was first used by Germany but was invented by a Dutch Naval Lieutenant named Jan. J Wichers in 1933. Germany claimed they "perfected" the snorkel. The Snorkel was made for U-boats; its purpose was to recharge its electric motors underwater without having to surface. Because without the snorkel, they would have to recharge their electric motors above the sea level, making the U-boats more vulnerable for attack.



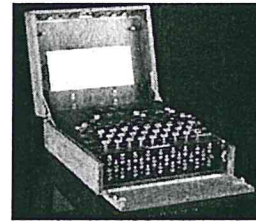
Penicillin

Penicillin was an antibiotic, discovered by Scottish scientist Sir Alexander Fleming. Penicillin was first used to treat humans with infection. During ww2 this antibiotic increased recovery rates for soldiers wounded in the war.



Enigma

Enigma was a coding machine created by German engineer Arthur Scherbus, it converted radio messages into codes.

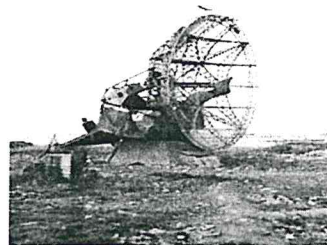


Radar

The radar detected Radio waves detected the position, size, direction and speed of the object.

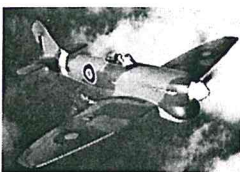
That was beyond the range of vision.

It was invented by a Scottish man Robert Watson



Jet propelled

The first jet propelled airplane was used in ww2. The Jet propelled planes flew faster and higher than ww1 planes. Axis and Allies worked around the clock to produce as many jet propelled planes as they could. Not enough planes were produced to affect the outcome of the war. These jet propelled planes were not perfected until 1945.



The Atomic bomb

the first atomic bomb was dropped in new Mexico in 1945 it was about 18,000 lb

the M1911A1

the firs M11911A1 was made in 1890 it was the first semi-automatic hand-gun mad in the USA it was standard service hand gun in WW2

The M1 Grand

The M1 grand was a standard US service rifle in WW2

The SKS

There was 15,000,000 mad for WW2 made in Russia it was replaced by the AK-47 by the end of WW2

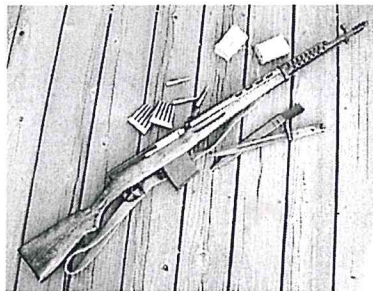
MP 38 and MP 40

The MP 38 and MP 40 were Nazi Germany guns the MP 40 was a stander service rifle in WW2

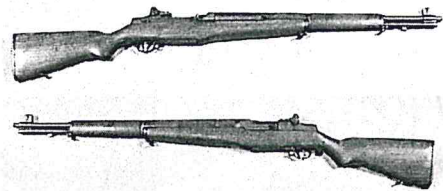
MP40



SKS



M1 Grand



M1911A1



The Atomic bomb

