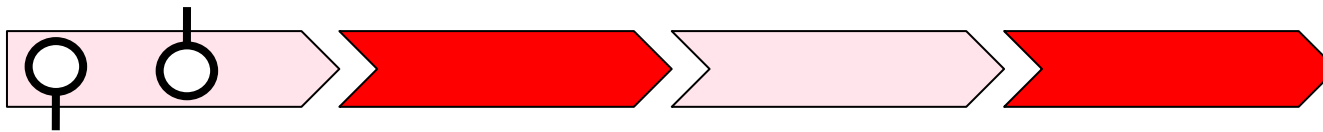


- WWII was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945, involving most of the world's nations, including all the great powers, forming two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis.
- The war was won by the Allies and resulted in significant geopolitical changes, the creation of the United Nations, and the beginning of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.

1939-45: How did WW2 progress between 1939-45?



1939-45: What were the key turning points in World War II?

Key turning points include:

- The evacuation of Dunkirk (1940)
- The Battle of Britain (1940)
- The Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbour (1941)
- D-Day (1944)
- The dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States military (1945).

Allied Powers

Countries that opposed the Axis Powers including Britain, France, USA.



Death Camp

A camp where large numbers of people are systematically murdered.



Anti-Semitism

Hostility and discrimination against Jews.



Final Solution

The Nazi programme for the extermination of the European Jews.



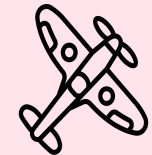
Axis Powers

Alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan during WWII.



RAF

Royal Air Force, the British air force.



Concentration Camp

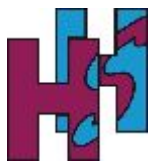
A type of prison where large numbers of people are kept in terrible conditions.



The Holocaust

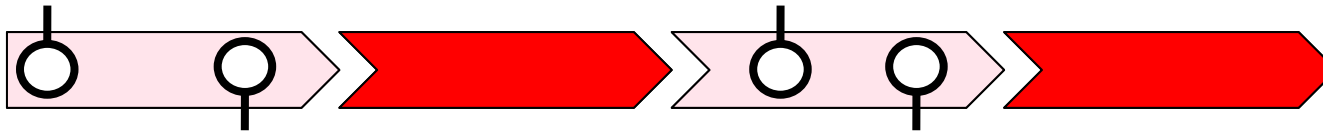
Genocide of six million European Jews by the Nazis.





- Jewish communities in medieval Norwich, were active in trade and, finance.
- But Jews faced repeated persecution, including the blood libel of 1144, one of the earliest recorded in Europe, and subsequent expulsions and violence.
- Despite challenges, Jews contributed to the economic and cultural life of Norwich, maintaining religious and cultural traditions.

What was Jewish life like in medieval Norwich?



- Jewish life varied widely by country, from the integrated and relatively wealthy Jews of Western Europe to the more traditional and often poorer communities in Eastern Europe.
- The period saw increasing anti-Semitic attitudes and policies, particularly in Nazi Germany, where Jews faced escalating discrimination and violence.

What was Jewish life like before World War II (1920-1939)?

What happened during the Holocaust?

Did Jews resist?

- Following the invasion of Poland in 1939, Jews were confined to ghettos, and mass shootings began with the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941. Some Jews resisted through armed uprisings.
- In 1942 the Nazis established the Final Solution, leading to the establishment of death camps and the systematic murder of six million Jews. Conditions in their concentration and extermination camps were horrific, with prisoners facing forced labor, starvation, disease, and systematic murder.
- Prisoners used various strategies to survive, including forming support networks, smuggling food, and secretly documenting their experiences.

Who were the perpetrators of the Holocaust?

- The SS and the Gestapo, run by Heinrich Himmler, were Nazi organisations responsible for the implementation of the Final Solution, operating concentration and extermination camps.
- Individuals and groups from occupied countries, including local police and military units, were sometimes forced to assist in the rounding up and deportation of Jews.

Allied Powers

Countries that opposed the Axis Powers including Britain, France, USA.



Anti-Semitism Hostility and discrimination against Jews.



Axis Powers Alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan during WWII.



Concentration Camp A type of prison where large numbers of people are kept in terrible conditions.



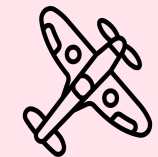
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