

WWII TIMELINE

Major Turning Points

Germany Invades Poland
September 1, 1939



Battle of Britain
July 10, 1940



Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor
December 7, 1941



D-Day: Allies Invas Normandy
June 6, 1944



Battle of Stalingrad
August 23, 1942



Battle of Midway
June 4, 1942



Battle of the Bulge
December 16, 1944



Nazi Germany Surrenders
May 8, 1945



Japan Formally Surrenders
September 2, 1945



WWII By the Numbers

September 1, 1939 - September 2, 1945

Deaths in Battle



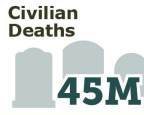
15M

Wounded in Battle



25M

Civilian Deaths



45M

Countries Involved

194

Aircraft Production



916K

Tank Production



280K

People Displaced



16M

Artillery Production



1M

Military Truck Production



4.5M

Total Cost of War



ONE TRILLION GREAT BRITISH POUNDS

WWII AXIS & ALLIES



EVACUEES



During World War 2, 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'.

NORWICH

Norwich suffered extensive bomb damage during, the heaviest raids on Norwich occurred during the "Baedeker Blitz" in April 1942, they were in response to a bombings in Germany by the RAF. Approximately 340 people were killed and 1000 others injured. Out of the 35,000 homes in Norwich, 2,000 were destroyed, 27,000 damaged, with 85% being damaged to some extent.

Air Raid shelters were built across Norwich. In February 1941, there were 41 alerts and children at the time spent approximately an hour every day in their school shelters!