

## Totalitarian state

"In a totalitarian state, the government has total control over all aspects of politics and society."

A dictatorship in which the government uses intimidation, violence, and propaganda to rule all aspects of the social and political life of its citizens.

## Nazis

"In 1920, Adolf Hitler joined the National Socialist German Workers' Party, also known as the Nazis, and by 1921 he was the leader of the party."

Members of the National Socialist German Workers' Party; the Nazis were extreme nationalists who took power in 1933 and controlled every aspect of German life through a police state.

## Holocaust

"Eventually, Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, the head of Hitler's elite police unit, instituted the "Final Solution" and the Holocaust,"

The Nazi imprisonment and murder of 6 million Jewish people and 5 million other peoples during the Second World War.

## Policy of appeasement

"British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced to the world that the Munich Agreement and their policy of appeasement would secure "peace for our time."

Giving in to an aggressor's demands in the hopes that no more demands will be made.

## British Commonwealth Air Training Plan

"In December 1939, Canada agreed to host and run the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (BCATP)."

A program to train pilots and aircrew during the Second World War; it produced half of all Commonwealth aircrew and is the largest air training program in history.

## Total war

"The demands of total war meant that the federal government became more involved in planning and controlling the economy."

The mobilization of the entire resources of a nation for war.

## Allies

"With the declaration of war in September 1939, the Allies (Britain, France, and Commonwealth countries including Canada)... raced to get their forces organized."

Countries fighting against Germany during the Second World War; including Britain, France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and after 1941, the United States and the U.S.S.R.

## Axis

"The alliance of Germany, Italy (1939), and Japan (1940) became known as the Axis."

Alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan.

## **Dunkirk**

“Within days of launching an attack on France through Belgium, German panzers reached the English Channel and surrounded Allied forces in the... port of Dunkirk.”

Port town in France from which a massive Allied evacuation took place in May 1940, when German forces conquered France.

## **Battle of Britain**

“During the Battle of Britain, more than 23,000 people, mostly civilians, were killed.”

An air campaign launched in 1940 by the Royal Air Force to stop the Germans from achieving air superiority.

## **Pearl Harbor**

“In a surprise attack on December 7, 1941, Japanese planes bombed the U.S. naval base in Pearl Harbor, on the island of Hawaii.”

The Japanese bombing of the U.S. naval base in Hawaii.

## **Battle of Hong Kong**

“Only hours after bombing Pearl Harbor, Japan attacked Hong Kong, a British colony.”

Japan’s attack on the British colony of Hong Kong in which there were heavy Canadian losses.

## **Battle of the Atlantic**

“By 1941, the Battle of the Atlantic was in full swing and Canada’s contribution was much needed.”

The struggle between the Allies and the Axis powers to control the Allies’ shipping route across the Atlantic Ocean.

## **Bomber Command**

“As part of Britain’s Bomber Command, Canada’s Bomber Group pounded German cities, including Dresden and Cologne, night after night.”

The section of the RAF that directed the strategic bombing of Germany.

## **Dieppe Raid**

“The 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Division was chosen to be the main attack force in a raid on the French port of Dieppe.”

The 1914 trial raid by Canadian troops against Germany’s occupation of Dieppe; Canada suffered heavy losses.

## **Italian Campaign**

“After the failure at Dieppe, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill felt that the best way for the Allies to recapture Europe was through... Sicily and Italy.”

1943 Allied battles to recapture Europe from the south, through Sicily and Italy.

## **D-Day**

“On D-Day, June 6, 1944, the Allies launched a full-scale invasion of Europe called “Operation Overlord.”

June 6, 1944; the day Allied armies, including Canada, invaded France; the biggest Allied invasion of the Second World War.

## **Genocide**

“By 1941, the Nazi government adopted the “Final Solution” – a horrifying plan of genocide.”

The systematic extermination of a religious or ethnic group.

## **Enemy aliens**

“No evidence indicated that they supported Japan in the war, nor did the government consider these enemy aliens a security risk.”

A national living in a country that is at war with his/her homeland.

## **Arsenal of democracy**

“Arsenals supply armies with weapons. In 1940, before the United States entered the war, President Roosevelt called the United States the “arsenal of democracy.”

A slogan coined by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in December 1940 promising to help the Allies fight the Germans by providing military supplies while staying out of the actual fighting.