

Morse Code

Morse code is a way to send messages without using words. The code has its own alphabet made up of short and long sounds or flashes of light. Use the Morse code alphabet to translate the messages below.

1	••• •— --	
	•• •••	
	••—• •—• -- -- --	
	•—•• -- -- --• —•• -- -- --•	

2	••—••• •—•• • —•—	
	•• •••	
	•• —•	
	—•— -- -- •—• —•— ••• •••• •• •—•• •	

3	● — ● — ● ● — ● ● ● ● ● — ● — —		
	● ● ● ● ●		
	● —		
	— — ● ● — ● — — — ● — — ●		
	● ● ● ● — — — — — ● — — —		

Use the Morse code alphabet to write this sentence in code.

L I L Y I S T E N

Y E A R S O L D

Use basic circuit equipment (including a buzzer or light bulb) to share a message with a partner. Each dot is a short sound or flick of light and each dash is a longer sound or pulse of light.

A ● —
B — ● ● ●
C — ● ● ●
D — ● ●
E ●
F ● ● —
G — ● ●
H ● ● ● ●
I ● ●
J ● — — —
K — ● ● —
L ● — ● ●
M — —
N — ●
O — — —
P ● — — ●
Q — — ● —
R ● ● ●
S ● ● ●
T —
U ● ● —
V ● ● ● —
W ● — — —
X — ● ● —
Y — ● ● —
Z — — ● ●

A ● —
B — ● ● ●
C — ● ● ●
D — ● ●
E ●
F ● ● —
G — ● ●
H ● ● ● ●
I ● ●
J ● — — —
K — ● ● —
L ● — ● ●
M — —
N — ●
O — — —
P ● — — ●
Q — — ● —
R ● ● ●
S ● ● ●
T —
U ● ● —
V ● ● ● —
W ● — — —
X — ● ● —
Y — ● ● —
Z — — ● ●

The Long and Short Term Causes of WW2.

 **Discover:** the causes of the WW2 **Explore:** how to classify them **Skill:** causation and classification.

The Treaty of Versailles

The treaty was seen as severe. It damaged Germany economically, made her weak and hurt German pride. Hitler would use this bitterness and anger as fuel for his speeches and to justify for his foreign policy.



The Global Depression

The Wall Street Crash marked the start of a Global Depression. This helped dictators come to power and other countries were too weak to stand against them.



Hitler becomes Chancellor

Fuelled by his anger at Versailles and helped to power by the depression, Hitler's foreign policy would eventually push Europe to war. He started with rebuilding the small, weak German army.



The League of Nations Fails

The League was created on the idea of **Collective Security:** countries standing together against aggression. In 1935, the League failed to stop to Mussolini's attack on Abyssinia. The League was not taken seriously after this event.



The Rhineland: reoccupied

The Rhineland was German land on the border with France. Under Versailles, Germany was forbidden from putting troops there. Hitler took a gamble and marched his army into this area.



The Nazi-Soviet Pact

The NSNAP was a surprising agreement between Hitler and Stalin. It opened the way for Hitler to invade Poland without fear of Soviet attack. The Nazi invasion of Poland was the trigger for WW2.



The Munich Agreement

As Hitler grew stronger he wanted more. Europe feared war over the Sudetenland. After talks in Munich, Germany, the Sudetenland was given to Hitler. In return, he promised this was his last territorial demand.



Anschluss: Austria annexed

Austria and Germany had been banned from joining together. Hitler (Austrian) believed the two countries should be united. He ignored Versailles and arranged a vote. The Austrians voted to join with Germany.



Date	The Causes of WW2 Timeline 1919-1939			
June				
1924	Hitler writes Mein Kampf			
Oct				
Jan				
1933	Hitler begins to rebuild his army in secret			
Jan 1935	The Saar is returned by plebiscite			
Oct				
Mar				
Nov 1936	Rome Berlin Axis : Hitler Mussolini Alliance			
1937	The Spanish Civil War			
Mar				
1938	Stalin pushes for an alliance with Chamberlain			
Sep				
Mar 1939	Nazis invade Czechoslovakia			
Aug				
Sep 1939	Nazis invade Poland			
Sep 1939	Britain declares war on Germany			
Sep 1939	The Second World War has begun			
Jun 1941	Operation Barbarossa: Germany attacks USSR			

Lightly shade the event bar to sort the causes into the following.

Long Term Cause

Short Term Cause

Tipping Point

Trigger

Now colour code red circles to classify events into major causes.

Versailles

Global Depression

Hitler's Foreign Policy

The Failure of the League

Appeasement

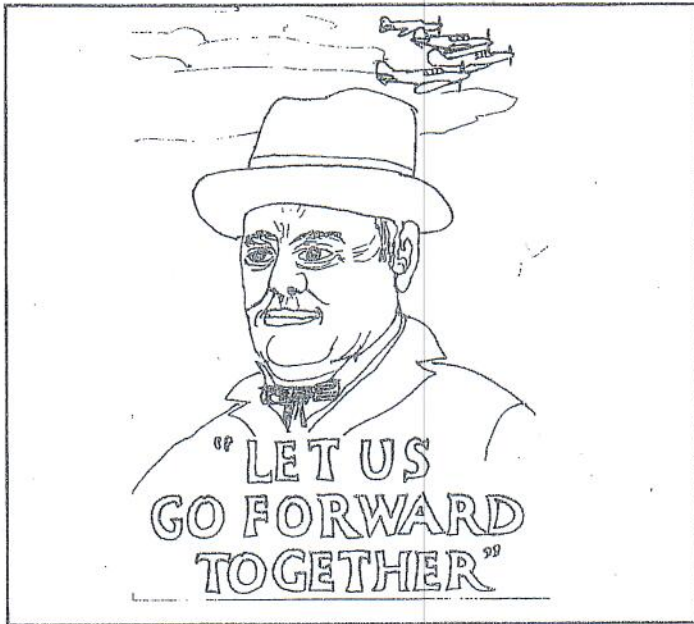
The Nazi-Soviet Pact

Causes of World War Two Wordsearch

C	M	A	N	C	H	U	R	I	A	J	I	L	W	A
Z	R	E	L	T	I	H	F	L	O	D	A	E	R	P
E	S	E	L	L	I	A	S	R	E	V	B	A	E	P
C	S	E	B	D	R	G	Z	U	N	U	K	G	A	E
H	R	U	X	W	H	R	E	G	I	H	R	U	R	A
O	E	A	D	B	Y	E	D	A	A	I	H	E	M	S
S	L	I	Z	E	H	E	V	N	L	D	I	O	A	E
L	T	N	D	D	T	M	L	S	R	G	N	F	M	M
O	I	I	H	N	X	E	V	C	E	E	E	N	E	E
V	H	S	C	A	R	N	N	H	B	R	L	A	N	N
A	F	S	I	L	F	T	U	L	M	M	A	T	T	T
K	L	Y	N	O	V	A	O	U	A	A	N	I	T	E
I	O	B	U	P	K	D	W	S	H	N	D	O	O	O
A	D	A	M	G	H	C	M	S	C	Y	D	N	X	B
U	A	Y	T	A	E	R	T	Y	I	Q	V	S	S	M

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 SUDETENLAND
 ADOLF HITLER
 APPEASEMENT
 CHAMBERLAIN
 VERSAILLES
 RE-ARMAMENT
 RHINELAND
 ANSCHLUSS
 AGREEMENT
 MANCHURIA
 ABYSSINIA
 GERMANY
 TREATY
 POLAND
 MUNICH

Sir Winston Churchill



Winston Churchill was a soldier and newspaper reporter in Africa from 1899 to 1905. He was a minister in the First World War and planned an attack in Turkey which cost thousands of soldier's lives. In 1926 he published a newspaper against the General Strike, and was against the miner's strikes in the 1930's, which annoyed the workers. Churchill wanted the government to build tanks, planes and ships to be ready for a war that the German leader Hitler was threatening.

Churchill was a minister in the wartime government and became Prime Minister in 1940. He made many speeches on the Radio to encourage the people in hard times. When the German planes bombed London in 1940, Churchill would visit bombed homes to raise the people's spirits. He planned bombing raids on German cities to spoil the German leader Hitler's claims about his air force being unbeatable. Churchill worked hard to get loans from America to pay for arms and equipment for the war.

Churchill was the main planner behind the invasion of Normandy by Allied forces in June 1944, which was followed in May 1945 by the surrender of Germany. Churchill had planned the future of Europe with Roosevelt, the American president and Stalin the Russian Leader. But the Communist take overs of Eastern Europe led Churchill in 1947 to call this the "Iron Curtain between free and Communist Europe, a barrier of armed communist force". Churchill was beaten in the 1945 election by the Labour party, but was Prime Minister again from 1951-55.

- A
- 1) When did Churchill become Prime Minister?
 - 2) What did Churchill publish in 1926?
 - 3) How did Churchill annoy workers in the 1930's?
 - 4) Why did Churchill make many Radio speeches in the wartime?
 - 5) Which action did Churchill take to spoil Hitler's claims about the German air force?
 - 6) How did Churchill raise the spirits of the bombed people in London in 1940?
 - 7) What was Churchill's part in the 1944 invasion of Europe?
- B
- 1) What evidence suggests that Churchill was a good planner?
 - 2) Why do you think Churchill talked about an Iron Curtain in Europe in 1947?
 - 3) Why do you think workers disliked Churchill in the 1930's?
 - 4) Why do you think Churchill wanted the government to build planes, ships and tanks in the 1930's?
 - 5) Why do you think Churchill was both happy then sad in 1945?
- C
- Carefully draw and colour your own picture of Churchill and the crowds on V.E. day in May 1945.

Level 4



VICTORY GARDENS



During World War 2, a garden was a useful thing to have. Because of rationing, food was in short supply. Flowers grown for decoration were replaced by vegetables that could provide extra food for the family.

Your job is to draw up a plan of your Victory Garden. You have to dig up the grass and make your garden do some work! Your garden is 10m by 14m. You must have paths 1 metre wide between all the different areas in your garden.

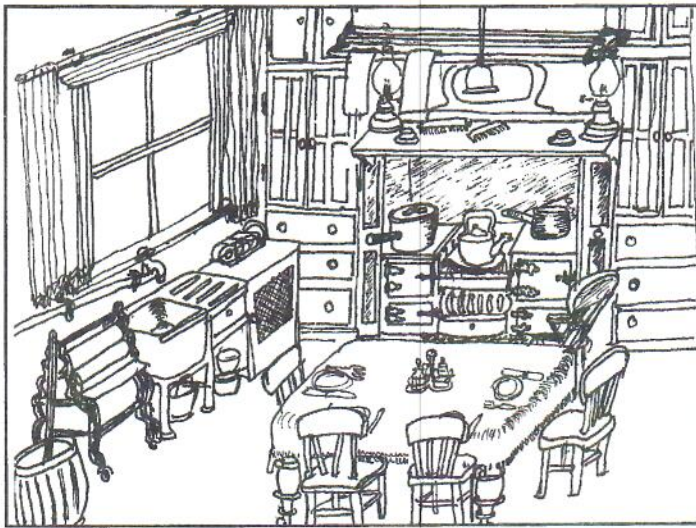
In your garden you will need:

	Size	Amount of wood needed * (if relevant)
Anderson Shelter	2m wide x 3m long	
Vegetable allotment	As large a space as possible	
Fruit trees	Each tree needs 6 sq metres	
Compost Heap *	1m x 2m	
Greenhouse	1.8m wide x 2.5m long	
Chicken coop *	1 sq metre per chicken	
Rabbit hutches * (can be built up like a block of flats, to a maximum of 3 storeys)	0.5 sq metre per rabbit	

If you finish your plan, use books to research which vegetables you would grow, and put them on your plan in the vegetable allotment.

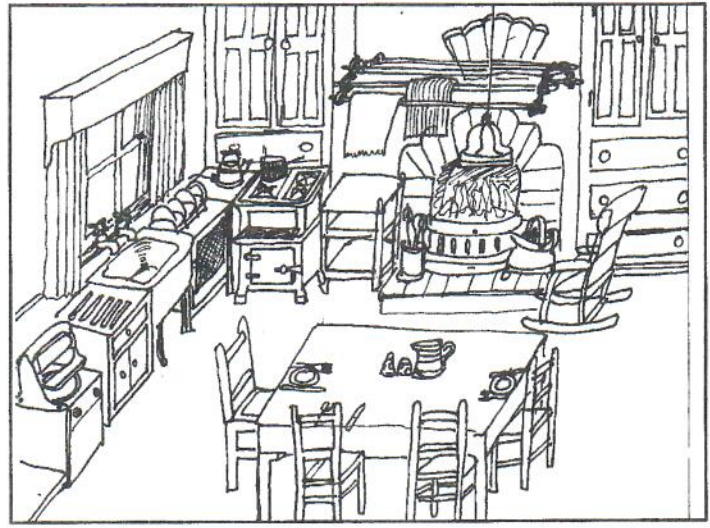
Change in the Kitchen 1930 to 1990

A Typical Kitchen in a Terraced House



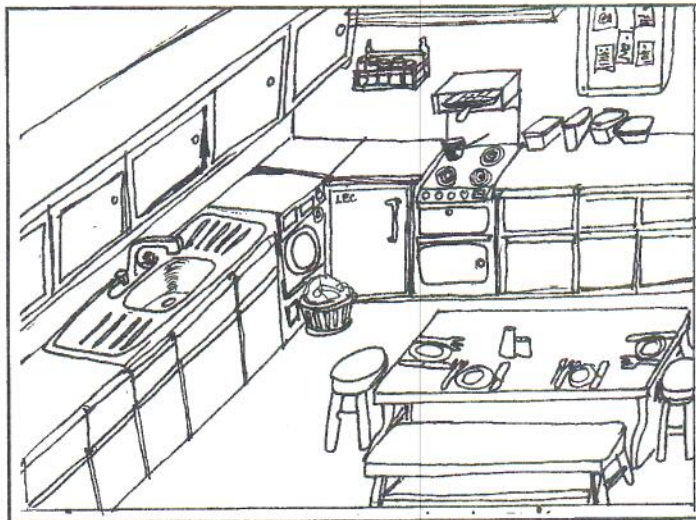
1930's

Cooking was still carried out on the fire range, there was only a cold water supply to the sink. Meat, butter and cheese were kept in a cool meat safe. Washing was done in the dolly tub, and wrung dry in the mangle.



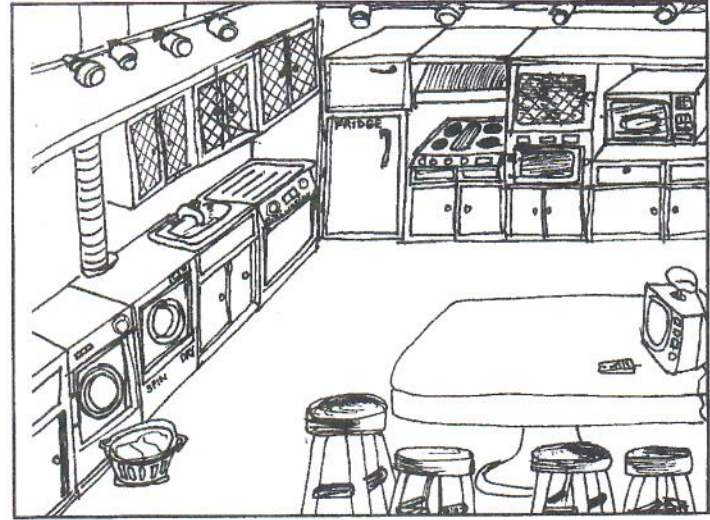
1950's

Cooking was by electric cooker, the sink had a hot water supply. Food was still stored in the meat safe. An electric washer was moved next to the sink to wash clothes which were wrung out by an electric mangle.



1970's

An automatic washer spins and dries the clothes, the sink is a stainless steel unit with mixer taps. The cooker has an automatic oven timer and overhead grill. Fresh food is kept in the refrigerator.



1990's

The kitchen is fully fitted with wipe down surfaces. There is a dishwasher, separate cooking hob, eye level oven, microwave oven, fridge/freezer, automatic washer and tumble drier to get clothes perfectly dry. The sink has a waste disposal unit.

Task: Gathering information from various sources.

Using examples from the decades shown above list the following:-

1. The source of power and equipment used for cooking.
2. The equipment used for keeping food cool and fresh.
3. The equipment used for washing and drying clothes.
4. The equipment used for drying pots and pans.
5. Look carefully at the evidence and your answers then put the kitchens in order of safest and most hygienic, giving reasons for your choice.