**2.22 WAR!**

***1. Historical terms***

*-The Allies:* in this section Britain and France.

*-The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggresion Pact:* an agreement between Hitler and Stalin that they won't attack each other; an agreement that they would invade Poland together and divide it in two.

-*Lebensraum:* the German word for 'living space'.

***2. English words***

*-Alliance:* countries who work together; bondgenootschap

-*Undesirable:* not wanted; ongewenst

***3. Summary***

The Nazi's were taking over land that had no direct connections with Germany, although Hitler promised that the Sudetenland would be his last territorial demand. The Allies began to see war with Germany more likely. They thought the Soviet-Union would stop Germany attacking a part of Poland (that was taken away from Germany in the Treaty of Versailles). Britain and France signed a pact to help Poland if it was attacked. Meanwhile, Stalin held talks with Hitler and the Allies. The talks with the Allies didn't work out, so he held the talks with Hitler. They signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggresion Pact. On 1 September 1939 Germany invaded Poland and on 3 September Britain and France declared war on Germany.

**2.23 BLITZKRIEG**

***1. Historical terms***

*-Phoney war:* a 'fake war' in West Europe; a little fighting without people who died (May 1940).

*-Blitzkrieg:* a fighting tactic used by Hitler: attacking really fast so at first there would be chaos in the country. Then it would be already too late for them to fight back. It was a very terrifying but effective way to conquer land.

*-Operation Yellow:* the invasion of Western Europe on 10 May; Hitler occupied Luxembourg (surrendered on 11 May), the Netherlands ((officially) surrendered on 14 May), Belgium (surrendered on 28 May) and at last France (surrendered on 25 June).

***2. English words***

*-phoney:* fake; nep

*-infantry:* soldiers who fight on the ground; voetvolk

***3. Summary***

Hitler had developed a new fighting tactic: blitzkrieg. With this tactic, he occupied land rapidly. The agreement between Hitler and Stalin (attack Poland, divide it in two) worked out and they divided the country when it surrendered on 29 September 1939. On 9 April 1940 Germany invaded Norway and Denmark. It was very shocking, because Germany did not declare war on these countries. After Operation Yellow, Britain was left unoccupied and Hitler expected Britain to accept his control of Europe, but the new prime-minister of Britain, Winston Churchill, did not.

**2.24 WHY DID HITLER INVADE THE SOVIET UNION?**

***1. Historical terms***

*-The Battle of Stalingrad:* a battle between the Soviet Union and Germany in the winter of 1941: Hitler wanted to claim the city Stalingrad, but he lost; the Russians were too strong.

***2. English words***

*-decisive:* crucial;beslissend

*-exploit:* utilize; uitbuiten

***3. Summary***

Hitler bought important recources from the Soviet Union, like wheat and oil. He was interested, so he decided to invade the Soviet Union. Stalin was unprepared because he thought he could trust Hitler, although the Allies warned him. Hitler did almost the same as Napoleon, but Napoleon failed. Hitler must have felt he could succeed where Napoleon had failed. But after Stalingrad and the battle at Kursk in 1943 it turned out the Russians were too strong (again).

**2.25 WHY DID THE JAPANESE ATTACK PEARL HARBOR?**

***1. Historical terms***

*-Attack on Pearl Harbor:* a suprise attack on the Americans by the Japanese (7 December 1941); this led to the participation of the USA to WWII.

***2. English Words:***

*- embargo:* no permission to trade; handelsverbod

*-announce:* telling what is coming; aankondigen

***3. Summary***

In December 1941 the small country Japan attacked the powerful country America at a harbor: 'Pearl Harbor'. There were many reasons that this tiny country would attack such a big one. The most important are that:

- Japan had been a 'backward' country, so more growth was needed to equal the major powers.

- An unfair treaty: it said that Japan had to have a less powerful navy than the USA and Britain.

- Japan was overcrowded and it needed to expand.

- The USA asked its industries to put a 'embargo' on Japan; so Japan wouldn't get 'warstuff'. In July 1941 the USA banned **all** the trades with Japan.

-Japan wanted to build a big 'Great East Asian' empire.

**2.26 THE HOLOCAUST**

***1. Historical terms***

*-ghettos:* districts where the Nazis crowded the Jews, often with very limited electricity and water; many Jews died in the ghettos.

-*Einsatzgruppen:* 'killing squads'.

-*The Final Solution:* Nazis sending Jews to concentration camps, hoping they would kill all the Jews in their new occupied land.

*-the Holocaust:* the massacres of the Jews by sending them to concentration camps and let them work to death or lead them straight into the gaschambers.

***2. English words***

 *-resettle:* live somewhere else; hervestigen

*-estimate:* judging how many something is; schatten

*-urgently:* important; dringend

*-contaminated:* made dirty; vervuild

***3. Summary***

The Nazis crowded Jews into ghettos. In new captured areas, the Einsatzgruppen were sent to shoot the Jews that lived there. In 1941 the Nazis worked on a plan called 'The Final Solution'. Ghettos were emptied and Jews were send to concentration camps where (estimated) 5 to 6 million Jews died. Horrible things happened in the concentration camps. Auschwitz was the most important camp and is now a museum.

**2.28 DUTCH RESISTANCE**

***1. Historical terms***

*-give and take:* if you give someone what they want, they will give something you also want back. In the WWII there was no give and take: they simply announced the rules; no agreement, it is like it is.

*-passive resistance:* that people are against something (in this case the Nazis) but they don't 'show' it with violence but just don't do some things that are pro-Nazi.

*-the SOE (Special Operations Executive):* a British organisation that helped to set up and supply resistance groups that carried out sabotage work.

*-sabotage:* destroy or stop things out of protest or to slow down something

-*divers:* people who went hiding from the Nazis (they could be prisoners, Jews or people who didn't want to do work that was forced by the Nazis).

***2. English Words***

*-newsreels:* a short documentary film; journaal

*-leaflets:* paperbacks; folders

***3. Summary***

The Dutch government wanted to make agreements with the Nazi occupiers, but the Nazis didn't use the idea of 'give and take'. Who didn't agree with them, were send to camps or were killed. It was hard for resistance groups to operate, because the Netherlands is a flat, open country. But with help of the SOE, groups were set up to try to sabotage the Germans or sheltering hiders.

Sources: lots of radios were hidden in small spaces, like tea boxes or books.

**2.29 BOMBING CIVILIANS**

***1. Historical terms***

*-civilian morale:* the safety of the people who live in the city/town

***2. English Words***

*-deliberately:* with purpose; met opzet, expres

***3. Summary***

The Germans began mass bombing in the Second World War, deliberatly. Their aim was to scare people, break the civilian morale and make the streets full of refugees. Later, the Allies bombed German 'back' and destroyed main industrial centres. The bombs were bigger and more destructive.

**2.30 LIBERATION**

***1. Historical terms***

*-Operation Market Garden:* The aim to liberate the northern part of the Netherlands, which failed at the Rhine in Arnhem.

*-D Day:* The day that Allies landed on a French beach. From that day on (6 June 1944) more and more of Europe was getting liberated.

*-VE Day:* 8 May 1945, the day that is seen as the day that whole Europe was liberated from the Germans.

*-collaborators:* people who actively helped the Nazis.

***2. English Words***

*-advancing:* progressing; vooruitgaand

*-appalling:* terrible; verschrikkelijk

***3. Summary***

The Allies liberated most of Europe after D Day. Later VE Day was celebrated. Although the northern part of the Netherlands was liberated, the nothern part wasn't. The winter in the north was pure terror. People starved and to still survive, they ate tulip bulbs. This was the 'Hongerwinter'. ON 7 May 1945 Germany surrendered. But the consequences of the war weren't small. The economy had to rebuild, refugees to give a home and lots of other major problems. Some people didn't have a home or family anymore.

Some people worked in the resistance, others collaborated with the Nazis and many people tried to just accept the Nazis and live with it. After the war, many collaboraters were executed or punished.

**2.31 HIROSHIMA**

***1. Historical terms***

*-Hiroshima:* an important city in Japan.

***2. English Words***

*-vicious:* evil; hatelijk, kwaadaardig

***3. Summary***

The Japanese kept fighting after the Germans surrendered. The USA demanded Japan to surrender or they would drop an atomic bomb on them. The Japan wouldn't surrender, because their code of behaviour was 'self-sacrifice or suicide rather than failure'. So the USA dropped the bomb on Hiroshima and three days later on Nagasaki. The destruction was enormous.

**2.32 THE UNITED NATIONS**

***1. Historical terms***

*-The United Nations:* an unity of 51 members that was set up to avoid war and worldwide problems.

*-Security Council:* This 'part' of the UN runs peace keeping and can make decisions and raise an army. There are five pernament members (USA, USSR, France, Britain, China)

*-Secretary General:* Is elected by General Assembly and is the 'face' of the UN. It is involved in diplomatic missions.

*-General Assembly:* It's the real power in the UN and it has 15 members. If a decision must be made, nine countries have to agree. Every nation can give one vote. The General Assembly has many other 'parts'.

***2. English Words***

*-veto:* reject; tegenstem

*-agencies:* representation; vertegenwoordiging

*-disputes:* debate; twist

*-intervene:* step between; ingrijpen

*-scourge:* afflict; teisteren

***3. Summary***

The UN was set up in 1945 and exists out of many different parts, the major one is the Security Council. The main goals of the UN are:

1. To maintain international peace and security;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving problems;

4. To act as a centre for collective action.

During the Cold War it was hard to make decisions, because the Soviet Union saw the UN as an US-dominated organisation, so it vetoed American proposals. The USA did the same with the Soviet Union. After the Cold War the work of the UN began to be easier. It has mounted peacekeeping operations in many lands.