

Name/Date:

**Social Studies 10 Unit 2 Canada and WWII (1939-1945)**

**2C: WWII --> Dunkirk to Ortona**



**Lesson Focus Question**

- What was Canada's involvement in WWII?
- How did WWII unfold?

**Main Reference** Cranny, M., Moles, G. (2010). *Counterpoints: Exploring Canadian Issues*. Toronto: Pearson.

**Reading:** Ch. 4 p. 133-245 (try a quick read beforehand)

**Teacher Presentation:** Keynote 17 - WWII to DDay

**Image:** British prisoners being marched from the beach after the evacuation at Dunkirk. Allied soldiers, including Canadians, assisted in the rescue of 558,00 Allied troops from the German clutches on the shores of France, notably at Dunkirk.

**Source:** [http://canadachannel.ca/HCO/index.php/2. Early\\_Disasters](http://canadachannel.ca/HCO/index.php/2. Early_Disasters)

**Vocab - Provide a brief definition and/or example for the following terms & ideas:**

- blitzkrieg
- Luftwaffe
- Blitz
- corvettes
- Bomber Command

**War Technology (p. 140-141) - Provide a brief description**

- submarines
- V-2 rocket
- Radar
- jet planes
- the Enigma
- penicillin
- atomic bomb

## The War from Dunkirk to D-Day (write small !)

Battles / p. ref	Location, Date	Description (e.g. key details, purpose of battle, significance, outcome)	important roles for Allies & Canadians
Evacuation of Dunkirk p. 133	Coast of France, May 26- June 4 1940	Germans reached English Channel and surrounded Allies. To get the troops safely over to Britain, the British Navy rounded up any kind of boat they could to evacuate troops. 340,000 Allies rescued. This "Miracle at Dunkirk actually boosted morale.	Canadians troops among the rescued & captured. Four Canadian Destroyers (ships) used in evacuation
Battle of Britain p. 134	Southern England, July-Sep 1940	German Luftwaffe (air force) bombed London (the "Blitz") and other locations. Outnumbered by the Germans, the British RAF (planes included Spitfires and Hurricanes) defended Britain until Hitler gave up. 23,000 people killed, mostly civilians	Canadian air force (RCAF) and other Commonwealth air force helped repel Luftwaffe
North African Campaign p. 134	North Africa, June 1940-May 1943	Allies fought the Italians for control of the south Mediterranean coast (and thus the flow of oil from the Middle East). When Italy folded, the Germans stepped in and the Allies eventually defeated them, allowing them to then invade Sicily and Italy	Canadians contributed troops, landing vessels, and aircraft
Operation Barbarossa p. 135	Russia, June 22 1941- early 1943	German attempt to conquer Russia to access more agricultural land, raw materials (natural resources), and labour for the Nazi army. Germans had early success, but sieges of Leningrad, Moscow, and Stalingrad were unsuccessful. The long winters and Soviet army eventually prevailed	German attack and Russian victory meant Russians would join the war on the side of the Allies

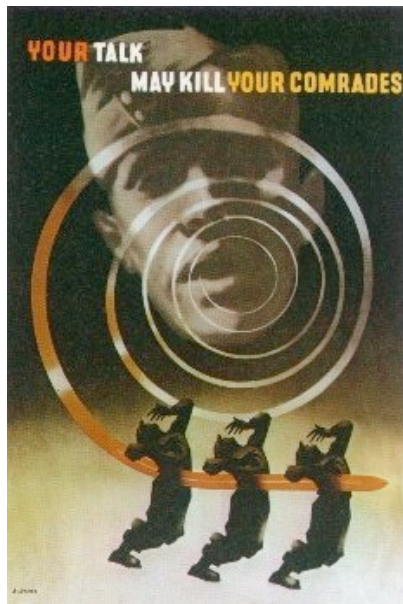
<b>Battles / p. ref</b>	<b>Location, Date</b>	<b>Description (e.g. key details, purpose of battle, significance, outcome)</b>	<b>important roles for Allies &amp; Canadians</b>
Pearl Harbour p. 136	Hawaii, Dec 7, 1941	Surprise attack on U.S. Naval base, destroyed much of U.S. fleet (and 2400 people). Direct result was U.S. joining in the war on the side of the Allies. Japan went on to bomb the Philippines, a U.S. colony at the time.	With U.S. no involved, the war was global. North America was now closer to the conflict
Battle of Hong Kong p. 137	Hong Kong, Dec 7-25, 1941	Japan attacked Hong Kong, defended by 20,000 Allies (British and Commonwealth forces) including battalions from Winnipeg and Montreal. HK fell on Dec 25 "Black Christmas" after 18 days of fighting	All Canadians there were killed or captured. 1700 Canadian POWs were treated inhumanely, 260 died
Battle of the Atlantic p. 138	Atlantic Ocean (mostly N.) all through war, esp. 1941-1943	Allied ships bearing supplies from Canada and USA to Britain, attacked by "wolf packs" of German U-boats. Allies were losing for first 3 years, but cracking the naval code, use of Liberator bombers, and Canada's RCN corvettes helped turn the tide	At start of war, RCN had 13 ships & 1819 sailors. By end, 400 vessels & 100,000+ sailors. WREN formed (women's naval service)
Dieppe Raid p. 142-143	coast of France near Dieppe, Aug 19, 1942	Attempt by Allies to seize a French port from the Germans, and gain intelligence about their enemies. Some claimed it taught the Allies what they needed to know (e.g. for DDay), but considered by most to be a disaster, and more beneficial to the Germans.	5000 Canadian soldiers involved in the 9-hour battle, 907 killed, 600 wounded and 1946 captured
Italian Campaign p. 144	Battle of Sicily, Jul 10-Aug 17, 1943, Battle of Ortona, Dec 20-28, 1943	Allied attack at the "soft underbelly of Europe" -- Sicily and Italy. Fierce fighting of Italian German soldiers (Sicily) and German paratroopers (Ortona) vs. Canadian 1st Infantry Division. Defeat for Axis in Sicily led to Mussolini's downfall, and German withdrawal at Ortona changed the course of war	Canada lost 562 in Sicily, 1372 in Ortona, and 600 altogether in the Italian Campaign



Questions / Interpretation



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