WORLD WAR 2

The Sides Line Up!

Battle of the Atlantic

Harbor

Battle of Stalingrad

Iwo Jima

Nagasaki

1939

Germany Invades Poland

Battle of Britain

Battle of Midway

Battle of Guadalcanal

Battle of the Bulge

Battle of the Berlin

1946

When you've completed the LINKtivity CLICK HERE to show what you know. ➤➤

Click on each battle and event to learn more about it.

WW2

& Events of the War

Student Flipbook Rubric

Student

LINKtivity
Interactive Learning Guides

	4 - Excellent	3 - Good	2 - Satisfactory	1 - N Impro
Neatness & Appearance	My flipbook is very neat and easy to read. I neatly colored in any illustrations with great detail. It is clear that I took my time to make flipbook	My flipbook is neat and my writing is easy to read. I neatly colored in any illustrations.	My flipbook is somewhat neat. Some of my writing is hard to read. I colored in any illustrations.	My f slopp My to rea NOT lored slopp don

LINKtivity
Interactive Learning Guides

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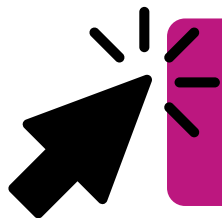
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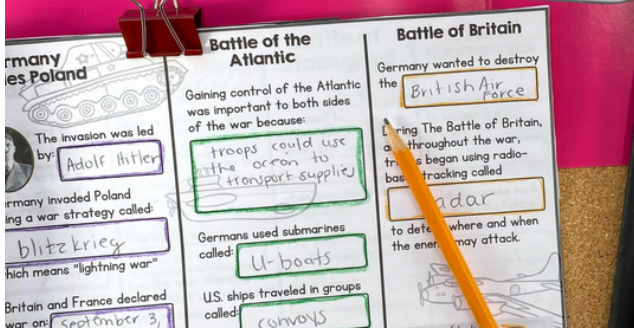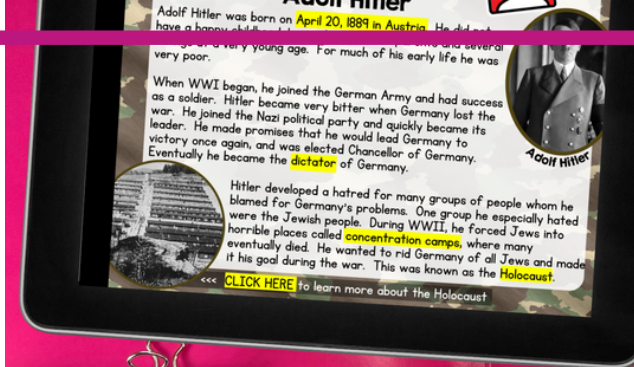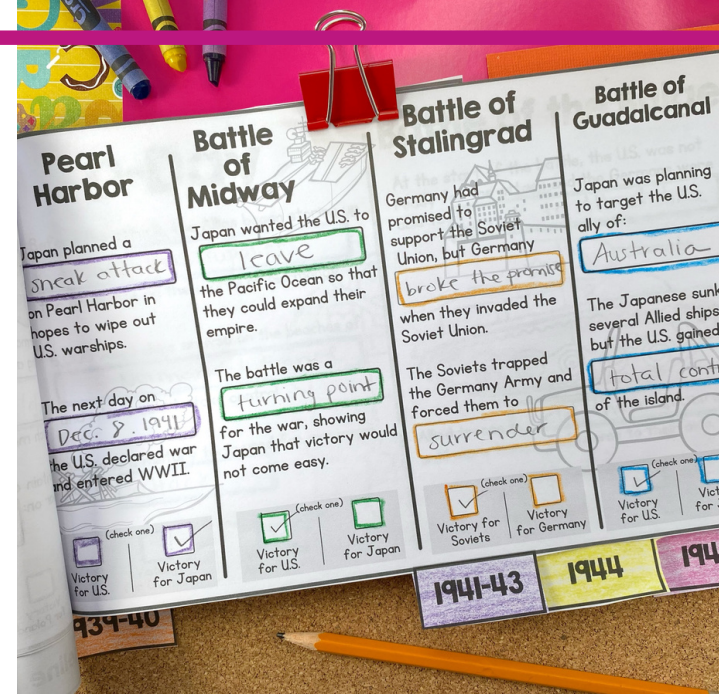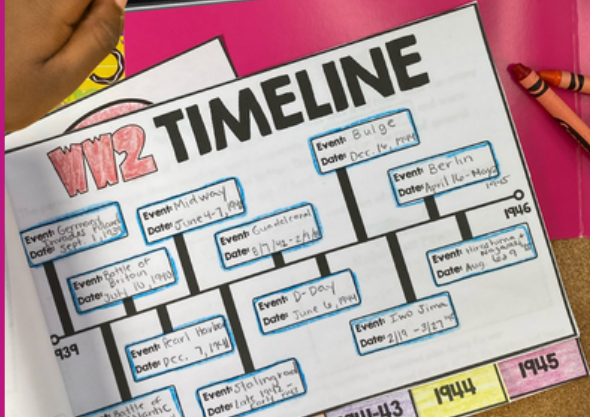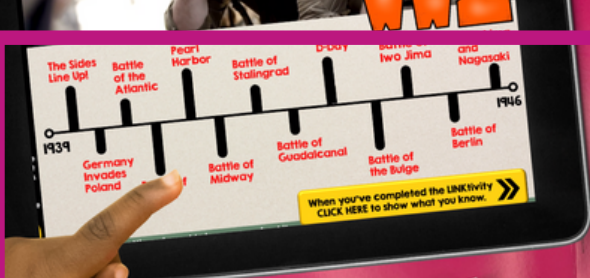
Inside the World War 2 LINKtivity® students will learn about the major events and battles that took place during WW2. These battles and events include: Invasion of Poland, Battle of the Atlantic, Battle of Britain, Pearl Harbor, Battle of Midway, Battle of Stalingrad, Battle of Guadalcanal, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, Battle of Iwo Jima, Battle of Berlin, Hiroshima & Nagasaki . They will also have the opportunity to view related videos before completing the drag and drop knowledge self-check.
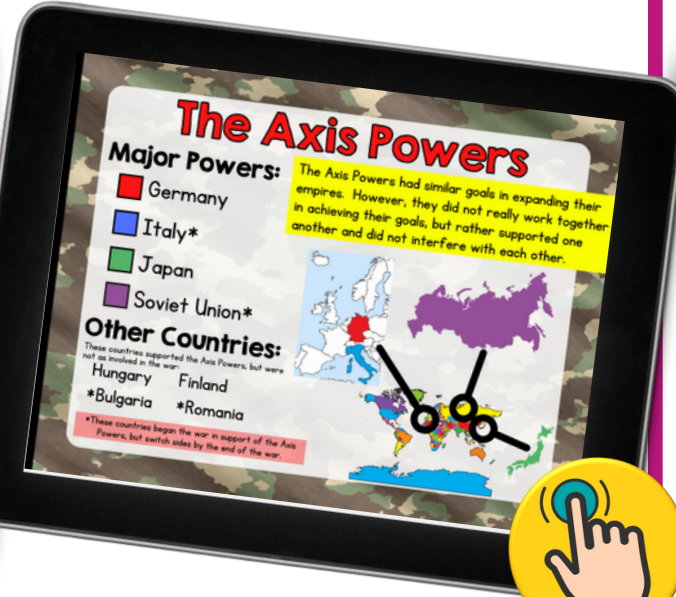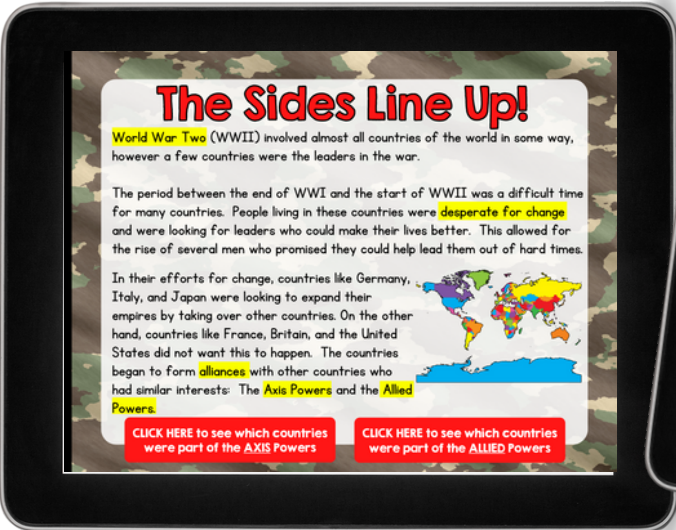
More Sample Slides

Slide 1 — Germany Invades Poland

Germany Invades Poland

Click each category below to learn more about the battle

BEFORE

DURING

AFTER

Click the globe to see on a map where this event took place >>

Timeline

1939 — September 1, 1939 — 1946

Slide 2 — BEFORE

BEFORE
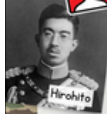
Click on the red icons to learn more about these leaders.

Mussolini (left) and Hitler (right)

Germany Invades Poland

In the years leading up to WWII, tension was growing around the world. Germany was still recovering from losing WWI and was desperate for a leader to lead them out of struggling times. This allowed Adolf Hitler, a leader of the Nazi Party, to gain power among the Germans. He promised to bring Germany out their troubled times and make them strong again. He wanted to expand Germany by taking over new land.

Other leaders, like Benito Mussolini of Italy, and Emperor Hirohito of Japan made similar promises. These leaders, too, wanted to conquer new lands to gain power and new resources.

All three countries began invading lands like Ethiopia (invaded by Italy), Austria and Czechoslovakia (invaded by Germany) and China (invaded by Japan). When other countries did nothing to stop them, they became even bolder in their quest to take over new land.

Hirohito

Slide 3 — DURING

DURING

Germany Invades Poland

When Allied Powers like France and Great Britain did nothing to stop Hitler from invading Austria and Czechoslovakia, he decided to make a bold move and invade Poland. He believed that the land should belong to Germany.

On September 1, 1939 German forces used a war strategy called blitzkrieg (lightning war). This strategy involved quick, heavy air bombing to destroy the enemy's railroads, communication lines, and aircrafts. They then bombarded the country by land, overwhelming the enemy troops.

To make matters worse, the Soviet Union also attacked Poland from the East. The Polish troops were not prepared to respond and were defeated. Poland was now under German and Soviet control.

Hitler salutes his troops as they march into Poland

Slide 4 — AFTER

AFTER

Germany Invades Poland

Before the start of WWII, Britain and France had agreed that they would protect Poland. After the German invasion of Poland, the Allies could no longer ignore Germany's aggressive behavior. On September 3, 1939 Britain and France declared war on Germany. WWII had officially begun. Even after the war began, Germany continued to invade other countries such as Norway and Denmark. They invaded France and took control of the capital, Paris. Germany was victorious, and the war was just getting started.

Battle Casualties (Killed & Wounded)

# of Soldiers & Civilians: 200,000 / 150,000 / 100,000 / 50,000 / 0

War Sides: Poland / Germany

Slide 5 — Bio-Snapshot

Bio-Snapshot

Benito Mussolini

Benito Mussolini was born on July 29, 1883 in Italy. Early on in life he became interested in politics and even was a writer for political newspapers.

Mussolini fought in the Italian Army in WWI until he was wounded in 1917. After the war, he began his own political party called the Fascist Party. This party believed that the government should have all the power and was often violent against those who disagreed. They wanted Italy to gain more power by gaining new land.

Once in power, Mussolini began building up Italy's military strength, hoping that soon Italy would control much of Europe.

Benito Mussolini

Slide 6 — Holocaust

a concentration camp in Austria >>>

Holocaust

The Holocaust was one of the most terrible times in human history. During WWII, six million Jewish people were murdered by the Nazis, a political party in Germany. Adolf Hitler, leader of Germany during WWII, hated Jewish people and blamed them for Germany's problems. When he became leader, he began making life harder and harder for Jewish people. He took away their rights and eventually forced many of them to live in horrible prisons called concentration camps during the war. There, Jewish people were forced into hard labor. Many were killed and others died of disease or starvation.

Some non-Jewish people helped hide Jews in their homes to help them escape the concentration camps. However, if caught, they could be killed or sent to concentration camps themselves. One well-known Jewish girl who went into hiding was named Anne Frank. While in hiding she kept a diary about life as a Jew during WWII. Today, her diary has been read by millions.

The horrors of the Holocaust were not fully known to the world until after WWII. Stories of the Holocaust are still being discovered and told today so that we may never forget or repeat this horrific time in history.

Who was Anne Frank?

CLICK HERE to learn more about Anne Frank >>>

Slide 7 — Germany Invades Poland (map)

Germany Invades Poland

Germany invaded Poland from the West.

Germany / Poland

Slide 8 — German U-Boats

German U-Boats

Germans began using U-Boats during WWI and continued to develop its technology into WWII. U-Boats could now stay underwater longer and go even deeper into the water. They also had the ability to detect the distances and positions of other ships using radar technology. These boats provided a way for Germans to sneak up on enemy ships and engage in a surprise attack.

U-Boats at the surface

Inside a U-Boat

Slide 9 — Internment Camps

Internment Camps

After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Americans became worried that Japanese-Americans (American citizens with Japanese ancestry) would help Japan against the U.S. Although there was no evidence that this was the case, President Roosevelt signed an order forcing people of Japanese ancestry into camps called internment camps.

An estimated 120,000 Japanese-Americans were sent to 10 different camps spread throughout western United States. Entire families were forced to leave their homes even though they had not done anything wrong.

Life in the camps was hard. Families were cramped into a single room, shared bathrooms with other families and were fed bland food. They did not have much freedom inside the camps. These families were not allowed to leave until the war was nearly over. Many of them had nothing to return to, as they had lost their homes and farms and property while in the camp.

It wasn't until 1988 that the U.S. government officially apologized for the internment camps.

an internment camp

A Japanese-American family waits to be relocated to a camp

Pearl Harbor

CLICK HERE to travel to Pearl Harbor >>

Go there

Pearl Harbor is located on the Hawaiian island of Oahu. At the time, Hawaii was not yet a state, but rather a territory of the United States. The U.S. used the harbor to hold ships for the U.S. Navy.

Although Hawaii wasn't a state, the attacks of Pearl Harbor greatly affected American lives.

Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor as it appears from air today. >>>

CLICK HERE to learn how life changed in the U.S. after the attacks.

Navajo Code Talkers

Secret code was an important way that both sides of the war communicated with each other so that the enemy couldn't figure out their plans. The U.S. Military relied on one particular group of men part of the Navajo nation. These men became known as the Navajo Code Talkers. They were able to develop an unbreakable code based on the complicated Navajo language. The Navajo Code Talkers were extremely fast at creating code.

During the Battle of Guadalcanal, this new code was put to the test and helped the U.S. troops claim victory. The Marines relied on the Code Talkers for every major Marine operation in the Pacific.

CLICK HERE to learn more about the Code Talkers

D-Day

Click the globe to see on a map where this event took place >>

Click each category below to learn more about the battle.

BEFORE

DURING

AFTER

Timeline

1939 June 6, 1944 1946

BEFORE

Hiroshima & Nagasaki

CLICK HERE to learn about the development of the atomic bomb

Pilot Paul Tibbets standing with the plane that carried the first atomic bomb

ENOLA GAY

Flying overhead before the bombing

Throughout the war, bombs were regularly used for attacking the enemy. However, even as the war in Europe with the Germans had come to a close, the Japanese would not back down. President Truman of the United States gave Japan the chance to surrender in July of 1945. The Japanese wanted to negotiate, but refused to give in to the demands of the Allies. When the Japanese would not surrender, Truman decided to use a new, much more destructive bomb called the atomic bomb to force them into surrendering.

<< CLICK HERE to learn more about Truman

Manhattan Project

Before the war, many scientists were working together to study new ways that energy could be used. This research included ways that energy could be used in weapons. President Franklin Roosevelt put together a team of scientists to explore how the research findings could be used to develop a powerful bomb for war.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941, the U.S. was even more determined to develop such a bomb. Between 1941 and 1945, scientist Robert Oppenheimer led a group of experts on the Manhattan Project, a plan for developing the world's first atomic bomb. This bomb would be the most powerful weapon that could be used to wipe out huge areas of land, causing complete destruction.

Scientist Robert Oppenheimer

Tuskegee Airmen

During WWII, a group of pilots became the first African American to fly for the U.S. military. They were called the Tuskegee Airmen and are credited to helping in many battles by dropping bombs and shooting down enemy planes. They were nicknamed "Red Tails" because the Tuskegee Airmen painted the tails of their fighter planes red.

CLICK HERE to watch a video about this historic group of men.

Keep us flying!

BUY WAR BONDS

war poster featuring a Tuskegee Airman

Bio-Snapshot

Joseph Stalin

Joseph Stalin was born on December 8, 1878 in the Soviet Union. He grew up very poor and had a hard childhood. As a young adult he went to seminary to become a priest, but was later expelled for bad behavior.

After leaving seminary he joined a political group known as the Bolsheviks and eventually became a leader within the group. This group came to power in the Soviet Union and in 1924, Stalin became the top leader. He was a brutal leader, having anyone he disagreed with killed.

When WWII broke out, the Soviets originally sided with the Axis Powers, but when they were betrayed by the Germans, they switched sides.

Joseph Stalin

DURING

Battle of Britain

a London street after it had been bombed

On July 10, 1940 the Germans began bombing Britain and continued to for many months. They first began attacking small towns on the southern coast of Britain. The Royal Air Force, however, was a strong force and was harder to defeat than the Germans had hoped.

smoke rising after bombings

When the British didn't back down, the Germans began bombing larger cities including London. Just when Germany thought they were about to claim victory, the Royal Air Force took to the sky and scattered the German planes, making it harder for them to attack. They used radar to know when and where German planes were going to attack and were able to fight them off. The Germans realized that the power Royal Air Force could not be beat.

CLICK HERE to learn more about the use of radar in WWII
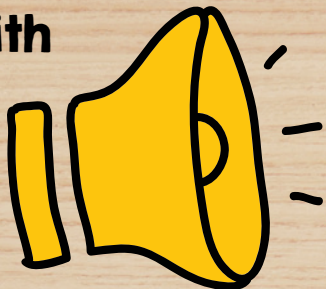
Radar

a British radar control center

transmitter towers used to detect signals

The development of radar technology in WWII greatly influenced war efforts on both sides. Radar was radio-based tracking that allowed soldiers to detect, or see, where and where possible attacks would come from. Both Allied and Axis Powers use radar on land, air, and sea operation
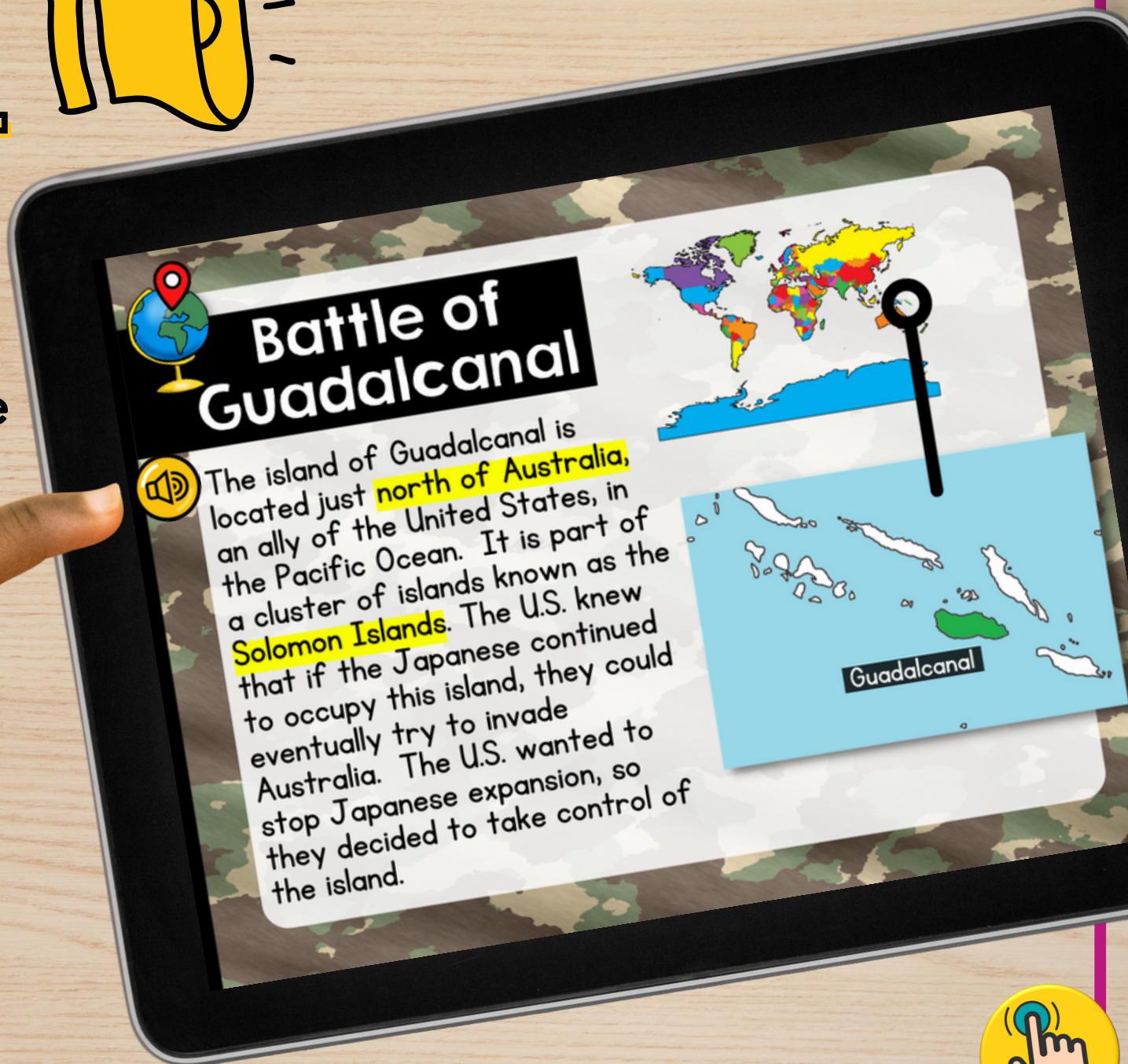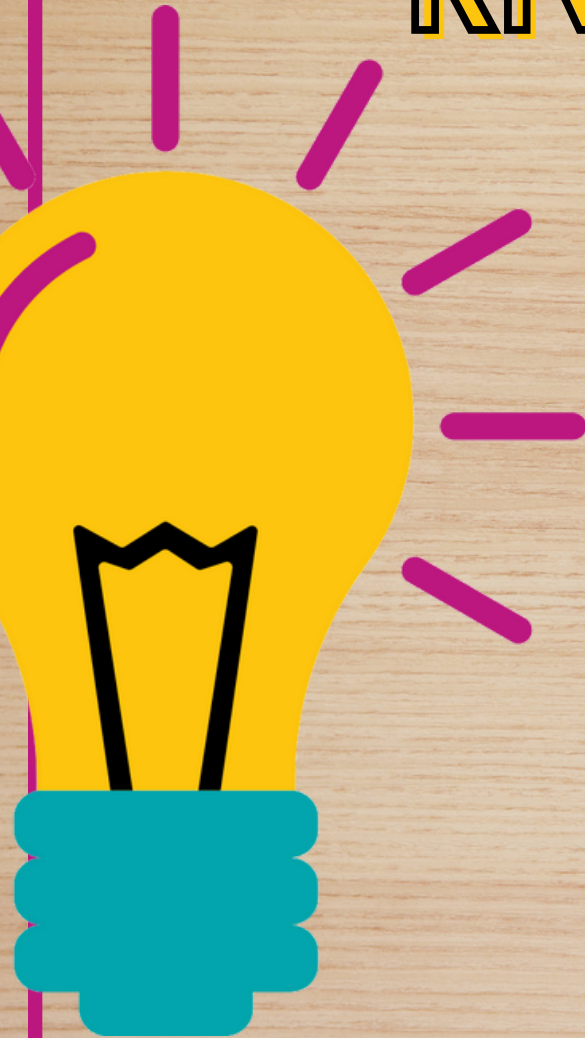
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AUDIO SUPPORT

Perfect for English language learners or students who could use a little extra support!

Battle of Guadalcanal

The island of Guadalcanal is located just north of Australia, an ally of the United States, in the Pacific Ocean. It is part of a cluster of islands known as the Solomon Islands. The U.S. knew that if the Japanese continued to occupy this island, they could eventually try to invade Australia. The U.S. wanted to stop Japanese expansion, so they decided to take control of the island.

Guadalcanal

KNOWLEDGE CHECK

Reset **UNDO** **WW2**

CLICK HERE to Check Your Answers

Directions: Drag each card into the correct box to complete the sentence.

Sound On

After WWI (before WWIII), many countries were looking to expand their **empire** .

drag box here

Before WWII, countries began to form an _____ with other countries that had similar goals as their own.

drag box here

Continue

WWII began when Germany invaded _____ .

The United States only joined the war after they were attacked at _____ .

drag box here

allie

Poland **Pearl Harbor**

Students complete a quick self-check at the end of the LINKtivity to show what they have learned!

Printable & Digital Student Flipbook

Printable Flipbook for LINKtivity

Digital Flipbook for LINKtivity in Google Slides

Answer Key & Rubric