**Format (2016)**

**10 multiple choice 2 each**

**4 T/F**

**1 long answer**

**2 of 3 short answers**

**Study Guide Answers**

**Terms to Know – you need to know these**

Theatre of War (page 189) Internee (202) vs. POW

Prisoner of war (page 202) Destroyers for Bases (199)

Air raid ( page 201) Fish-A- Man Fund (196)

1% Scheme (196) Economic dislocation (206)

Blackout (page 201) Internment camp(202)

Great Circle Route (197)

**Questions**

#1

During the years in between the two World Wars, there was an event called the Great Depression. This was a major economic downturn triggered by a stock market crash in October 1929.This created a situation where many people lost their savings, their jobs, and people did not have enough money for basic needs. There was starvation and rampant disease due to lack of food. There were many protests as people had to live on the dole, which gave them very little to live on. These events caused tensions because people's needs were not being met and this caused people to look for other ways to organize their society. People started turning away from democratic leaders and governments as they seemed to be unable to stop the economic downturn and unable to help people meet their basic needs. Everyday people turned to parties such as the Nazi Party who offered solutions, though extreme, and blamed 'outsiders' for their countries troubles.

#2 Allies and the Axis : know this (189)

Allies: Britain and her colonies/US/Russia/Newfoundland/Canada

Axis: Germany , Italy, Japan

#3 on the guide: know the branches of the military that people enrolled in and which areas had the most people enlisted: Merchant Marines had most recruits as Newfoundlanders were very good on the sea.

#4

a. Women’s Royal Canadian Naval Service- these women served in Newfoundland, Canada, Northern Ireland and Scotland

b. Women’s Division of the Royal Canadian Air Force

c. Canadian Women’s Army Corps – on the first day of recruitment 126 women signed up in St. John’s

#5

Involvement on the Sea:

1. hundreds of ships on the Atlantic, Indian & Pacific Oceans

2. protected vital sea lanes during the Battle of the Atlantic

3. landed assault forces

4. withdrew troops from hostile shores

5. fought in major events (sinking of the Bismark)

Involvement in the Air:

1. fought in the skies over Europe, North Africa,

Middle East and the Far East

2. served in the Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force

3. helped guard Britain’s coasts from German air attacks

Involvement on Land:

1. gunners served in several Field and Heavy regiments
2. many served with distinction
3. many served for more than five years
4. defensive duty in the Untied Kingdom & on battlefields

#6

PRISIONER OF WAR: members of the enemy forces who were captured in an area of conflict.

INTERNMENT CAMPS: these were temporary places where people who had the same background (German, Japanese) as the enemy were held. They were considered to be civilian prisoners.

INTERNEE: a civilian prisoner held in an interment camp during the war because they were the same ethnic background as the enemy.

#7

Volunteer Efforts:

The Women’s Patriotic Society (WPA) reassembled for WWII. Duties were similar to WWI, they worked 6 days a week to supply the troops with knit hats, surgical materials & more care to the troops locally. All money raised went to the Newfoundland Central Council Branch of the British Red Cross Society

The Newfoundland Patriotic Association (NPA) helped raise money for the families at home with two different plans:

1. One Percent Scheme- a voluntary donation of one percent of a salaried person’s pay before taxes
2. Fish-a-Man Fund- one fish from each fisherman each season

#8

Destroyers for Bases Deal: The US signed the Destoyers for Bases Deal with Britian in 1940. In this arrangement, the US agreed to give Britain 50 destroyers ( a type of boat) to escort cargo ships across the Atlantic. In exchange the US was granted leases if 99 years to build bases on British territory

#9

Germany had invaded France in 1940 (June) and an invasion of Britain seemed imminent. If this happened then Hitler could set his sights on NL in an effort to move into the rest of North America. NL was also strategically important for both shipping and aviation. So the Americans and Canadians thought we were important to defend which was why bases were established here. Also we were part of great circle route.

#10 Newfoundland was part of the Great Circle Route so we were a popular stopover for refueling. Due to our strategic importance several air bases were built here such as in Stephenville (US), and Torbay (Canadian). We were also used as a refueling point for the North Atlantic Ferry where thousands of planes were built in the Us and flown to Europe.

#11. Know the Canadian and American bases- just be able to list them (foldable)

#12. Page 210. Air raids were attacks by air by bombers that happened in several location in WW2 such as in London and Berlin. There were air raid sirens set up here in NL and if the air raid siren went off, people had to stay where they were and cover windows and doors. Related to this was the blackouts. This was done to try and prevent nighttime bombings from the enemies. To keep bombers from attacking in the nighttime, windows and doors have to be covered with black material or shuttered so that no light was visible. Even car headlights had blackout shades (visors) on their headlights. The ARP would go around and make sure this was being followed.

#13

Bell Island Need to know there were u-boat attacks on Bell Island and the boats that were sank: the Saganaga, the PLM 27, the Rose Castle, the Lord Strathcona. There were two attacks 2 months apart by u-513 and U 518.

The SS Caribou : There were several U-boat attacks in Newfoundland waters. One of these was the sinking of the passenger ferry the S.S. Caribou. It was sunk Oct. 14th, 1942 at about 4 a.m. The Caribou was hit by a torpedo while travelling from Nova Scotia to Port Aux Basques. Of the 238 people on board 137 were killed, mostly women and children. It was mistaken for a freighter carrying grain. Its escort, the Grandmere, didn't follow correct procedure for escorting vessels. This allowed the u-boat to sneak up on the Caribou.

#14.

The German placed a weather station in Martin Bay Labrador. This is the only example of a an armed German landing in North America. The weather station was ten canisters and a transmitting device with an antennae on a tripod. It sent weather signals every 3 hours. The Germans disguised it as an allied station by leaving empty American cigarette packs around it. It remained undiscovered for 35 years.

#15

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| Economic |
| everyone who wanted to work had a job  -unemployment disappeared  - dependence on government assistance dropped dramatically  - transportation systems improved  - men received better pay as British and Canadian soldiers  - the government developed a trans-island telegraph system  - regular businesses (paper mills, mining, schools, banks) lost employees they could not replace  - people left fishing, logging, and mining to work on the military bases and have a regular paycheck  - fishing, logging and mining had shortages of workers (economic dislocation- they moved to new jobs)  women were hired for jobs they had never done before (cooks, waitresses, laundry workers, secretaries, stenographers, house keepers, and ambulance drivers on the bases) pg.207  -government was rescued from debt so that by 1945, Newfoundland was self-supporting |

#16

Both wars brought about changes for women. The wars made people see the resourcefulness and willingness of women to get involved. By WW2 there were woman branches of the military. In WW1, their role was restricted to medical type of roles, such as with the VAD OR they were volunteers with the WPA. However with the changing views of society regarding women, the military expanded to give female branches of the military. Also women were hired for jobs they had never done before (cooks, waitresses, laundry workers, secretaries, stenographers, house keepers, and ambulance drivers on the bases) pg.207

#17 The Knights of Columbus Hostel and the Caribou Hut

#18

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| Social/Cultural effects (Nearpod) |
| 1. increase in dances, concerts and sporting competitions 2. approx. 20,000 marriages between Newfoundland women and military servicemen 3. many people resettled to other areas in North American and didn’t return 4. some people were forced to move from their land so military bases could be built (Argentia, Happy Valley) 5. housing shortages because of families joining their military family members stationed here 6. increase in venereal disease, single parenthood, alcoholism and rowdiness 7. different laws for Newfoundlanders and military personnel. Military personnel were tried in their own military court. 8. Military base was “foreign soil” which meant Newfoundlanders had no right to use/occupy the land. 9. French speaking areas of the island became English speaking when the military personnel outnumbered the civilian (Stephenville) through the increase in news Newfoundlanders learned more about the way the rest of the world lived and worked 10. people were influenced by the newcomers,   a) ways of dress changed  b) new music/ movies  c) housing style/decoration changed  d) new cars were on the street (American)  11. demands for health care, education, and government services similar to those available in Canada and the US increased. |

# Leave out 19, 20 and 21

#22 Be able to explain 4 key differences between WW1 and WW2.

* the changing role of women. Both wars brought about changes for women. The wars made people see the resourcefulness and willingness of women to get involved. By WW2 there were woman branches of the military. In WW1, their role was restricted to medical type of roles, such as with the VAD OR they were volunteers with the WPA. However with the changing views of society regarding women, the military expanded to give female branches of the military.
* the changing role of the military in terms of technology and training: more advanced tanks, aircraft (long range bombers) better uniform protection, guns etc, - compare it toWW1 (bayonets, tanks stuck in the mud)
* the change in the way the war was fought: move from static trench warfare to a more mobile war fought on land sea and air using tanks, planes etc
* World war 2 was a world war: fought here, Europe, Asia , Africa etc. WW1 was pretty much just specific fields in Europe. There were more theatres of war as the war was certainly a more global war.
* The origins of the war were different. WW1 started with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian group. This set up a series of events that saw countries take sides and the breaking out of WW1. With WW2, the Great Depression provided the right conditions. Hitler invaded Poland Sept. 1st, 1939.
* WW2 NL actually saw attacks by the enemy. (u-boat attacks). Bell Island iron ore boats, SS caribou). We didn’t experience that in WW1.