

THE FAILURE OF PEACE (1918-1939)

PAGES 4-5

What is the name of that treaty ?

- The treaty of Versailles

Have a look at these photos and name the different elements that show Hitler's will for domination and the indoctrination of society.

- Huge crowd, military parades, dramatic lights...

HITLER'S TERRITORIAL CONQUESTS

PAGES 6-7

Complete the texts of the following chronology using help from the banner that goes along the route :

- 12th March 1938 : Austria is annexed by Germany, it is the Anschluss.
- 29th-30th September 1938 : Munich agreement, permitting Nazi Germany's annexation of portions of Czechoslovakia along the country's borders mainly inhabited by German speakers, for which a new territorial designation "Sudetenland" was coined.
- 23rd August 1939 : Signature of the German-soviet non aggression Pact, by Ribbentrop and Molotov, in front of Stalin.

IN FRANCE : FROM « PHONEY WAR » TO DEFEAT

PAGE 8

Look at the photos on the walls, and indicate how the "Phoney War" is presented.

- Pictures of soldiers waiting, playing with cards...

Describe this photograph:

Where does the scene take place?

- In Paris, on the avenue of the Champs-Élysées.

What is the nationality of the soldiers?

- German

What is the meaning of this march?

- The beginning of the German occupation

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM : THE BATTLE OF ENGLAND

PAGE 9

Look at this drawing by David Low published in the Evening Standard on 18th June 1940. What is the meaning of this drawing ?

- England and his empire stand alone against Nazi Germany

Look at this drawing by David Low published in the Evening Standard on 24th September 1940. Which phase of the Battle of England does it refer to ?

- The Blitz

FRANCE UNDER THE OCCUPATION

PAGES 10-11

What is the name of the new French head of state?

- Maréchal (or Marshal) Philippe Pétain.

How can you tell that he's establishing a cult of personality ?

- On every newspaper, on the radio, on propaganda posters in the streets or in schools... Pétain is ubiquitous.

In what way does this bicycle illustrate the deprivations that the French had to face?

- There is no gas because of the rationing caused by the German occupation, so French people have to use their bicycle.

Look at the document displayed in this room, and indicate at least one instance of an act of collaboration of the French state with Nazi Germany.

- Pierre Laval's quote on the brick wall. Pierre Laval was the vice-president of Vichy's Council of Ministers.

Look at the documents displayed in this room, and indicate at least one instance of an act of resistance towards the German occupants.

- Railway sabotage in Airan, Normandy.

FROM EUROPEAN WAR TO WORLD WAR

PAGES 14-15

Who fights in North Africa?

- UK fights Germany and Italy.

Complete the sentence below:

- In the Atlantic, the German submarines attack the allied ships, jeopardizing the supply in material of the United Kingdom.

Below are four statements about the invasion of the USSR, on 22nd June 1941. Score out the wrong one.

- The Russians manage to fight off the German army straight away.

Look at the press headlines and the two posters. Which event do they refer to?

- The attack on Pearl Harbor by the Imperial Japanese navy.

What is the consequence of this attack?

- USA's entry to WW2.

FROM PERSECUTION TO EXTERMINATION

PAGES 16-17

By looking at the wall of photos below, name the various forms of persecutions that led to the destruction of the Jews of Europe.



...



Chett

...

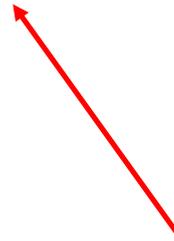
...



...



...



TOTAL WAR, AND SOCIETIES AT THE HANDS OF WAR
PAGES 18-19

In this space, try to find the images that correspond to the characters below, and link them up to the suitable statements:



*The French are
subjected to the*



*Civilians, women
in particular, are*



Civilians are



Ubiquitous



Prisoners are



*Servicemen fight
hard on every*

RECONQUEST AND LIBERATION

PAGE 20

Using the map above, indicate for each front one of the main victories that led to the liberation of Europe.

- Victory on the East Front: Stalingrad, 2nd February 1943
- Victory on the West Front: Liberation of Paris, 25th August 1944
- Victory in the Mediterranean: Sicily, summer 1943.

THE FINAL TOLL AND THE AFTERMATH OF WAR

PAGE 21

In which city does the trial of war criminals take place? Tick the right answer.

- Nuremberg

In this display, which object do you think best symbolizes the defeat of Nazi Germany? Explain why.

- Hitler's bust on the floor, Newspaper's headline...

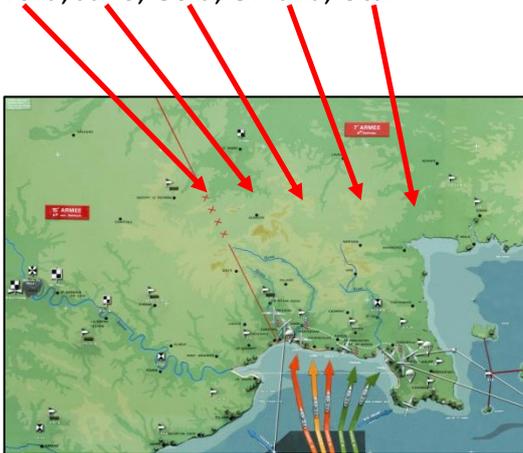
D-DAY AND THE BATTLE OF NORMANDY
PAGES 22-23

Which country do the D-Day ships leave from?

- England

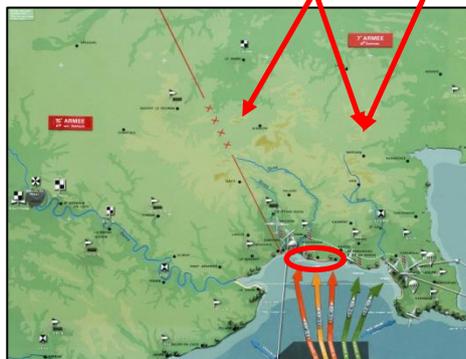
On the map, indicate the name of the five D-Day beaches.

- Sword, Juno, Gold, Omaha, Utah



Using the map, circle the sector chosen for D-Day. To do so :

- On the map, circle Cherbourg and Le Havre, the two major harbors turned into strongholds.
- Between the two harbors, circle the part of the coast that is suitable for a landing.



Complete the sentence below, using the information provided in this text.

- Invasion of Normandy : June 6, 1944
- Liberation of Paris : August 25th, 1944

THE D-DAY OBJECTS

PAGE 24

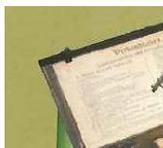
Observe the showcase of this room, find these objects, and write down what they were used for during the Landings.



British aircraft dropped several hundred dummy parachutists nicknamed Rupert. The purpose of this deception manoeuvre was to mislead the German command over the actual landing site so as to divert any



English-French conversation manual given to US soldiers before the D-Day landing.



First-aid box recovered from a German half-track destroyed during the Mortain counterattack.



In 1944, André Heinz was a 24 years old Resistance fighter from Caen. In early June, he was able to listen to the BBC on this set hidden in a food tin. Since the German had forbidden people from listening to English radio, it was buried in a barrel of dried beans at the back of the cellar. Heinz picked up the Helmet of the 73th Field Artillery Regiment, pierced by pieces of shrapnel.



runnings.



US Army "K. Ration".

THE TIMES, THE PLACES, THE MEN OF THE COLD WAR

PAGES 26-27

1946-1947. How does Churchill call the division of the European continent?

- The iron curtain

1947. What is the Zhdanov doctrine?

- A soviet political and cultural orientation, built up in reply to the Truman doctrine.

1948. Stalin surrounds the city of Berlin, it is the first crisis of the cold war. What is it called?

- The Berlin Blockade

1949-1953. The Cold War shifts to Asia. Which new conflicts starts?

- The Korean War

1961. It is built in one night and symbolises the division of Europe. What is the name of this structure?

- The Berlin wall

For a few days, the Cuba crisis sparks concerns of a nuclear war. What year was it?

- 1962

1964-1973. New war in Asia. The American troops are embroiled in this conflict. What is the name of this war that let the United States traumatised?

- The Vietnam War

1968. What is the Prague Spring?

- Period of political liberalization in Czechoslovakia during the era of its domination by the Soviet Union after World War II. It began on 5 January 1968, when reformist Alexander Dubček was elected First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and continued until 21 August when the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Pact invaded the country to halt the reforms.

1979. Beginning of a new war. Which country is invaded by the USSR?

- Afghanistan

BERLIN AT THE HEART OF THE COLD WAR

PAGES 28-29

Brandenburg gate

- Built between 1788 and 1791 on one of the finest avenues in Berlin, to honor King Frederick William II of Prussia, this building ended up in the Soviet zone after 1945. Damaged by the bombings, it was restored through East-West cooperation and became a busy border crossing. With the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961, the gate stood in the middle of “no man’s land”, watched over by GDR soldiers and could no longer be crossed as a result. It would not be reopened until 22nd December 1989, under the pressure of the crowd.

Wall

- To prevent mass immigration by East Germans to the west side of the city, the GDR authorities erected a barbed wire curtain between East Berlin and West Berlin in the night of 12 to 13 August 1961. The Berlin Wall, named the “Wall of Shame” by the West, which was initially just breeze-blocks topped with barbed wire, grew over the years to become a genuine defense system, a double wall between which stood a death zone.

During the night of 9 to 10 November 1989, the Berlin Wall, after ripping the city in two and separating families for 38 years, fell at last under popular pressure.

West Berlin

- The blockade of the western sector of the city by the Soviets in 1948 was the first major crisis of the Cold War. It would require all the ingenuity of the Berlin airlift by the West to bring the blockade to an end. The creation of two Germanys in 1949 transformed the sectors of Berlin into two fronts – according to ideology, that of the “Free World” on one side, and that of the “Anti-Fascist World” on the other. But the western side seemed more welcoming and many East Berliners took refuge there.

During the Cold War, West Berlin shed itself of its inhabitants, in spite of efforts to support and promote the enclave. Despite everything, until the end the city remained extremely attractive, an advance post presenting the best of western culture and consumerism. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and the KaDéWé (a major store in the west, a temple to consumption) were symbolic of this.

East Berlin

- In 1949, Berlin became the capital of a regime that would prove to be the "best student" in the Soviet Bloc. The East German leaders struggled to return the city to its pre-war lustre. Reconstruction was very slow. Nevertheless, in the 1960s, the emblematic constructions of socialism, articulated around Alexanderplatz, "Red Square," flourished in East Germany.

Check point Charlie

- Check point Charlie is the most famous of the Berlin border posts. Located on Friedrich Strasse, in the city centre, it once connected the Mitte district (Soviet sector) to the Kreuzberg district (American sector). It was reserved for foreign tourists, soldiers and diplomats.

KaDeWe

- Originally founded in 1905, the Kaufhaus des Westens (English "Department Store of the West", usually abbreviated to KaDeWe), is a department store in Berlin. The store is located on Tauentzienstraße, a major shopping street, near the center of the former West Berlin. During the Cold War, "KaDeWe" became a symbol of the regained economic power of West Germany, as well as emblematic of the material prosperity of West Berlin versus that of the East.