"World war II in colour"

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YdS10UfMNuA)

**Episode 3: "Britain at Bay"**

1:28

What countries in the British empire are mentioned? Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India.

3:47

What's Hitler's suggestion for Germany and the UK? For the UK to keep their empire, and stay away from Germany.

How does Churchill respond to this suggestion? He refused, the UK would fight on.

5:32

In June 1940 how many volunteers are there? About 1.5 million.

5:45

What was Operation Sea Lion? Hitlers invasion plans for the UK.

6:30

What country had the largest navy in the world? UK.

6:55

Which was bigger -The Royal Air Force or the Luftwaffe? The Luftwaffe.

9:00

What do you learn about radar?

1930, people knew RF could be located. Robert Watson and some others developed rader to detect aircrafts in the beginning of 1940. The radar could detect vehicles 120 miles away, and get direction, height and numbers.

10:50 A description of the Battle of Britain starts here. Write down a few facts, for example the two errors that Goring made and how Britain took advantage of these errors. Also describe what "the Blitz" was.

In the begging the Luftwaffe had 2000+ planes, RAF had 600. Each german bommer carried 4000 lbs of bombs. One station on the Isle of man was destroyed, but fixed within hours. Görding thought the bombing event didn’t have much of an impact, it was a big mistake. Most RAF airfields in the south had been hammered, but none were put out of action.The german pilots were getting demoralized by the british resistance. The germans bombed London, then the RAF bombed Berlin. This was Gördings second big mistake, giving the RAF time to recover, by not bombing the airfields. The Luftwaffe had failed to get control of the air, postponing the invasion. The germans now focused on bombing british cities by night. The blitz was the bombing of british cities.

20:15 Quite a famous quote by Churchill starts like this: " Never in the field of .... "Finish the quote, if you can©

“Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few”

21:32 How is the US doing in 1940 and who's President then? Recovered from the great depression and business was booming. Imposed to become involved. Franklin D. Roosavelt.

24:52 What are Roosevelt's four essential freedoms? Write down a few things that you learn about Roosevelt.

Freedom of speech, religion, want, fear.

He was a passifist.

30:55 What "astonishing" weapon is introduced here?

Cracked the enigma.

31:25 Sum up what you learn about Enigma and Poland's role in the beginning.

They started trying to solve it, assembling a team of top mathmaticians.

34:56 Who's Alastair Denniston?

A commander, that recruited smart people to decode enigma. One of them was Alan Turing

35:32 What's "Ultra" codename for and what was Churchill's opinion of Bletchley Park?

The codebreaking, It was extraordinarily important

37:08 What are the three critical elements in the secrecy of the Bletchley operation?

Only few commanders, coverups, control

41:30 What's the idea behind the 5,000 volunteers?

To get men to reinvade europe

43:04 Lofoten, Norway: What did the British achieve here? What's funny about the telegram sent to Hitler and what did the British soldiers find?

Destroyed factories and fish oil tanks. There were no german soldiers.

49:29 What was the BBC's role in the British fight against Germany?

Raise the hope of occupied languages. Transmitted coded messages to risistance groups.