

Glossary

A a

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay – the commander of the **Navy** on **D-Day**

Adolf Hitler – the leader of the Nazi Party in Germany whose actions led to World War 2.

Allied forces – the Allied forces were the countries of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and, from 1941, the USA. Troops from Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand also took part, as well as those French, Belgians, Dutch and Polish soldiers who were trapped in their **occupied** countries.

amphibious – amphibious things can be used on land or water.

assault – a word meaning *attack*.

atomic bomb – a nuclear bomb that has thousands of times the power of an ordinary bomb.

Axis powers – Germany, Japan and Italy formed an alliance that became known as the **Axis powers**.

B b

Battle of Britain – a great air battle between the British air force (the RAF) and the German air force.

C c

courageous – someone who has courage and is brave.

D d

D-Day – the codename for the date on which **Operation Overlord** would start.

F f

French resistance – an organisation that secretly fought against the occupying German army and which provided information and help to the Allied forces.

G g

General Dwight D Eisenhower – the overall commander of all the troops on **D-Day**.

General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery – the commander of the **ground troops** on **D-Day**.

Gold – a codename used for one of the five beaches in Normandy that the Allied forces landed on.

ground troops – the soldiers on foot who fight face to face with the enemy.

H h

Holocaust – Hitler's orders to send members of the Jewish faith to Nazi concentration camps, where over six million of them were killed.

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I i

infantry – soldiers who fight on foot.



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J j

Juno – a codename used for one of the five beaches in Normandy that the Allied forces landed on.

K k

knot – a measurement of speed used when travelling at sea.

M m

mortar – a gun that fires a heavy **shell**.

N n

Navy – a country's ships and its sailors.

Nazi – a member of the National Socialist German Workers' Party who came to power led by **Adolf Hitler**. They believed that they were superior to all other races and so had the right to take over other countries, and to kill or imprison those who did not agree with them.

O o

occupied – an occupied country is one that has been invaded and taken over by another.

Omaha – a codename used for one of the five beaches in Normandy that the Allied forces landed on.

Operation Overlord – the codename given to the plan to recapture France.

overthrown – means to be defeated.

P p

paratroopers – troops carried by air, to be dropped by parachute.

R r

reinforcements – additional troops sent to help in a battle.

S s

sabotaging – to *sabotage* means to damage or destroy something to stop it working, or to act to prevent something happening.

shell – an explosive that is shot from a cannon or large gun.

Soviet Union – the Soviet Union was a large group of countries that included Russia.

Sword – a codename used for one of the five beaches in Normandy that the Allied forces landed on.

T t

troop(s) – a group or groups of soldiers.

tyranny – tyranny is when a **tyrant** has complete power over other people and uses threats or bullying to force them into doing what the tyrant wants them to do.

tyrant – a tyrant is a person who has complete power over others.

U u

Utah – a codename used for one of the five beaches in Normandy that the Allied forces landed on.

V v

valiant – a word meaning brave.

victory – means to win.



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