



Battle of Britain & **Operation Sea lion and** connection to Battle of France, Operation Dynamo, & Case Yellow Created by: Kelly S, Allison G, Grace L, Meena B, Thinh H, and Danielle G





Brief Summary of Information

Battle of Britain

- Two sides in battle Britain and Germany
- The battle was only fought through the **air** and using their air force
- Luftwaffe- German Air force
- **RAF** (Royal Air Force) British Air Force
- RAF dominated Luftwaffe 3:1
- Britain's Leader- Winston Churchill
- German Leader- Adolf Hitler



Brief Summary of Information

Battle of France

- Two sides in battle France and Germany
- Also known as the Fall of France
- Organized into 2 operations,
 Case Yellow & Case Red
- France's Leader- Marshal
 Philippe Petain
- German Leader- Adolf Hitler





What was Operation Sea Lion?

- Hitler's original plan to invade Britain
- Did not end up following through due to Britain's RAF having a 3:1 ration against Germany's Luftwaffe
- Britain eventually won this battle after Germany having an early lead which led to the end of Operation Sea Lion



What was Operation Dynamo?

- Also known as the Dunkirk Evacuation
- This was a evacuation plan to help rescue British, French, and Belgian forces that had been captured by the German Blitzkreig

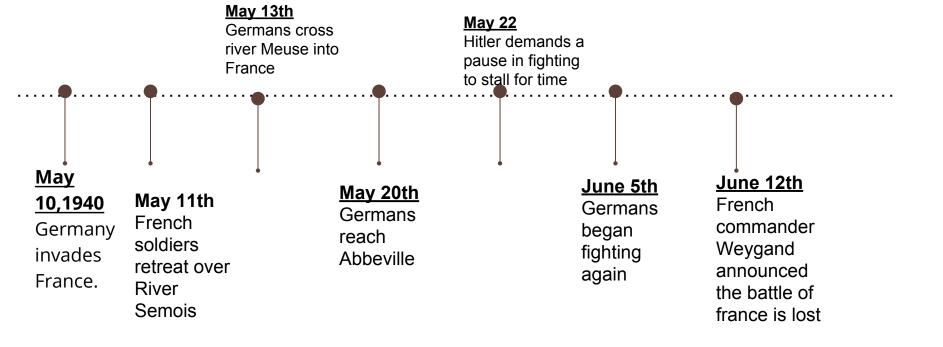


Battle of Britain

July 1940-May 1941 Began by Germany and the Luftwaffe bombing Great Britain in order to destroy their RAF (Royal Air Force) and planned to invade as soon as the RAF was defeated.

Battle of France

Germany invaded France, sending the French and the British in the sea. Case Yellow: pushing the French out of the German territory. Case Red: to show German Superiority. The Germans go through the Ardennes Forest. Operation Dynamo: France, Britain, and Belgium trying to save captives held in Northern Belgium (



Battle of France Timeline



June 16th

Premier Reynaud resigned and Petain forms new government June 16th Petain signed a treaty dividing France into 2 zones

Battle of France Timeline ctd.

Battle of Britain Timeline facts-

- Luftwaffe is the German air force
- RAF is the British royal air force
- The Battle of Britain was the first all-air battle in History
- plan relied on control of English channel, needed air control to prevent RAF bombing German ships

 The Battle of Britain got its name from a Winston Churchill speech on June 18th when he said "The battle of France is over. I expect the Battle of Britain is about to begin" July 1st-August 12th: German forces focus on gaining control over North Sea shipping lanes (30 merchant ships destroyed)

July **16th**:Hitler delivers Operation Sealioninvasion of British mainland

August 13th: "Eagle Day" First attack on Britain resulting in the destruction of 40 Luftwaffe planes

August 13th: Four days of bombing on RAF airfields August 17th: RAF moves bombers to replace fighter pilots

Battle of Britain Timeline -1940

August **19-24**: German bombing of Britain limited by bad weather conditions

August 24-31: Luftwaffe bombing= loss of 200 **RAF** fighters and 330 Luftwaffe aircrafts

September 3rd: Hitler delays Operation Sea Lion (until Sept 21st) due to Luftwaffe losses

September 7th: Hitler ordered bombing over London and RAF airfields

September 15th: "Battle of Britain Day" Two massive bombings on Britain

Battle of Britain Timeline -1940

September 16th: Luftwaffe turns focus to bombing British cities at night

September 17th: Hitler once again postpones Operation Sealion (operation was never officially canceled) October 31st: the Battle of Britain ended due to Germany's inability to gain superiority over the Royal Air Force.

Battle of Britain Timeline -1940

Fun and Important Facts !

Hitler Dancing a Jig

Ardennes Forest For German attack, They went through the Ardennes forest as one of two ways to attack france

After being shocked from France's surrender, Hitler (literally) walks one step backwards and this movement is named his Jig.

Hitler stopped in order to prepare for war because the generals needed time to start another invasion

Why did Hitler stop?

-Ardennes Forest - Germans went in two directions: one was through southern france through the Ardenness Forest-<u>http://www.sparknotes.com/history/european/ww2/section2.rhtml</u>

_Connection back to WW1 and race to the sea

- Why did Hitler stop- to get ready for the war. The generals needed time to start another invasion. http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/fall_france_01.shtml
- Comedic relief- hitler dancing a jig- Hitler was shocked after accepting France's surrender, so he walks 1 step backwards (literally) and movie director John Grierson, remade this into a jig <u>http://hoaxes.org/archive/permalink/hitlers silly dance</u> video
- Other names for Operation Dynamo Dunkirk evacuation-http://www.historyofwar.org/articles/operation_dynamo.html
- How did Britain sees it (ODY)
- Vivhy Government

Battle of Britain

Radar and its impact signifigance - Radar detected incoming enemies <u>http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/topics/radar</u> why is this a turning point in the war - the Germans lost the battle, and did not gain air superiority.

http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/battle-of-britain

Important People In Battles







Marshal Philippe Petain

Leader of the French during Battle of France and French Ambassador Leader for Germany during Battle of Britain and Battle of France Leader of Britain during the battle of Britain

Importance of Battle of Britain

Connection to World War I

Importance of Battle of France

the Battle of France was an example of the German Blitzkrieg tactics, in which armored divisions were massively used to spearhead offensives and open holes in the French defensive lines (Battle of France)

Connection to World War I

British also joined the Battle of France

British were trained by cautious generals

These generals survived World War I

Ending Review Questions

Q 1: Why did Hitler do a jig dance?

Q 2:What does RAF stand for? Battle of Britain or France?

Q3: What is the name of Germany's air force?

Q4: Who won the Battle of Britain?

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