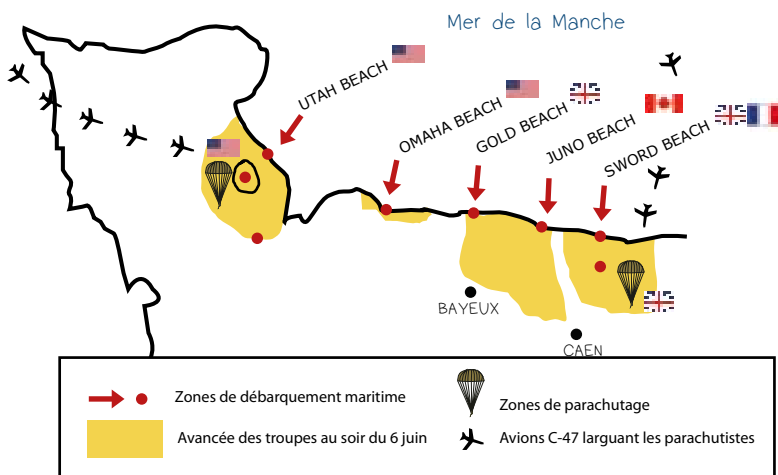


# Correction notebook 12 to 15 years old

1.



2. A few hours after the airborne troops' arrival, gliders landed, bringing equipment (jeeps, artillery), food supplies, medical kits, but also reinforcement (soldiers).

3. During the gliders' landing, many were destroyed. The small meadows surrounded by hedgerows weren't suitable for their landing. Moreover, the Germans had planted obstacles (such as Rommel's asparagus), making any landing very difficult.

4. Coca-Cola was brought over to Europe by American soldiers during World War II.

5. First aid supplies are used to heal the wounded soldiers on the field.

6. The soldiers wore two identification tags. When a soldier dies, one of them is left on his body to enable his identification. The other is kept for official procedures.

7. The divisions who landed in the Cotentin (in Sainte-Mère-Eglise and nearby) are the 82nd and 101st American airborne divisions.

8. Some soldiers wore facial camouflage in order to be stealthier in the dark. They will indeed be parachuted by night in Normandy.

9. Eisenhower is the third character. From left to right: General Patton, General Bradley, General Eisenhower, General Montgomery.

10. These soldiers are apart of the 101st airborne division.

11.



12. Example of sentence: Germans expected that the Landing would take place in Calais due to its proximity with England. Normandy is finally chosen to land because of its large beaches, allowing a massive arrival. The Atlantic Wall was also less substantial in Normandy.

13. Operation Titanic : an operation aiming at misleading the Germans about the real landing zone of the airborne troops. Hessian dummies («Rupert») were dropped in specific places, in order to trick the Germans.

14. Sainte-Mère-Eglise is located between the coast and the main roads and railway lines crossing the peninsula from north to south. The missions were thus to deny the Germans access to the coast, and to take control of the main roads and bridges spanning the various rivers.

15. Many soldiers from the airborne troops landed in the wrong location and got lost. The battle seemed off to a very bad start for the Americans, because if they couldn't find their detachment, they couldn't carry out their missions.

16. The swamp flooding was a lethal risk for the parachutists. From the sky, they couldn't necessarily tell the depth of the waters. They landed there and, held down by their heavy equipment (80 to 130lbs) and their parachutes, many of them drowned.

17. We can assume that the soldiers were very scared, for various reasons: the noise in the plane, jumping out in pitch black night (as you've experienced), then being dropped in an unknown environment, sometimes in the swamps, or under German fire, or far from their comrades.

18. The man stuck to his parachute was named John Steele.

19. They have to quickly take over Cherbourg's harbour in order to receive supply ships (equipment, soldiers). As the only two deep water ports in Normandy, Germans were well aware of the strategic importance of Cherbourg and Le Havre, and did their utmost to delay their recapture. While waiting for Cherbourg's liberation, artificial, makeshift ports were built from the scratch. The Arromanches port was the most famous of them, built in 1944.

20. The Battle of the Hedgerows: Cotentin is a bocage, meaning it's a patchwork of fields and meadows surrounded by hedgerows. American troops' progress was very tedious, any hedgerows being able to conceal enemy soldiers. This battle has resulted in many casualties on both sides.

21. This dress was made from parachute canopy. This allows to see that during WWII, everything was in short supply for civilians: food, material, fabric, clothes. Rationing was constant (people were issued coupons).

22. In France, civilians are also both affected by and involved in war. Many cities are bombed and partly or totally destroyed. 20 000 civilians are killed in Lower-Normandy. They are not put aside from war, they're rather in the middle of it: it's total war.

23. We have to remember what happened in 1944. Thousands of soldiers, often young, fought and sometimes died to allow Europe to get its freedom back. Remembering is a way of paying homage, to thank them, and make sure this won't ever happen again.

24. 1 : England 2 : Hedgerows 3 : Landing 4 : Neptune  
5 : Airborne 6 : Total war 7 : John Steele

Many soldiers died to win us back our FREEDOM.