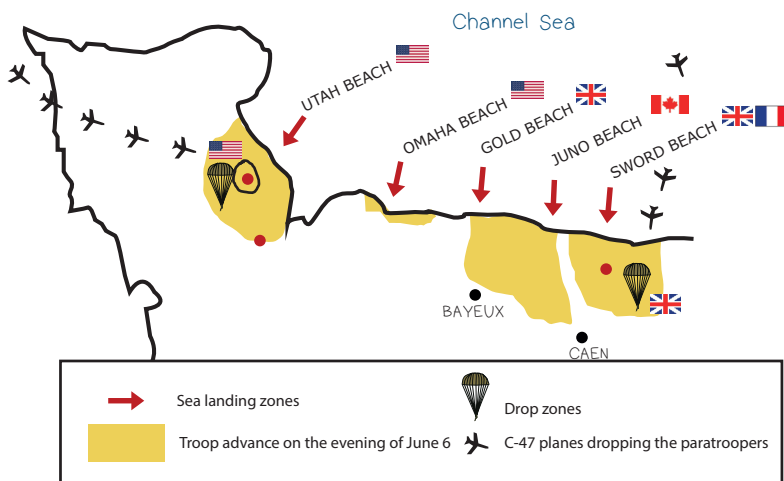


Correction 12-15 years old notebook

1.



2. This is the flag of Nazi Germany, featuring the swastika. It's one of the most infamous symbols in human history, synonymous with the atrocities committed in the name of Hitler's ideology.

- 1: Requisition of housing
- 2: Rationing of food and raw materials
- 3: Curfew
- 4: Forced labor

Added to this are traffic restrictions, media censorship and more.

4. Curfew was in force from 10pm to 6am. If there was any light from the windows, the Germans would come and paint them black.

5. The resistance network based in Sainte-Mère-Eglise, and born in Brittany, is the Centurie network, led in the village by Pierre Maury.

6. Ration coupons enabled holders to obtain limited quantities of food, to ensure that it was distributed evenly among the population.

7. The normal French flag was retained by the Vichy regime. To distinguish itself, the Free French movement added the Lorraine Cross, as opposed to the swastika.

8. If you follow the first 3 windows, you'll notice that in the space of two years, paratroopers' uniforms and equipment have improved. We go from a blouse with a small belt and a light helmet, to a uniform full of pockets, a belt with multiple pockets, and a heavy helmet. This shows how the vision of airborne operations has evolved.

9. The paratroopers' first two operations, Torch and Husky, didn't go very well, due to the weather, lack of precision in the jumps and attacks on the aircraft. The third, Avalanche, thanks to the Pathfinders, was much more successful.


10. Pathfinders jump 30min before the rest of their comrades to secure landing zones, place beacons of light, and establish radio contact with pilots in the sky. They are scouts whose role is to maximize jump accuracy.

11. The idea for D-Day was born at the Trident Conference in Washington in May 1943. It was organized as a 5-beach invasion of Normandy, with the aim of rapidly capturing the port of Cherbourg, the region, then the Breton ports, and finally advancing towards Germany.

12. On the one hand, disinformation must be used to mislead the enemy as to what is planned. It must therefore have the effect of making him take decisions that will lead to his downfall.

13.



<p>14. Example sentence: The Germans thought the D-Day landings would take place in Calais because of its proximity to <u>England</u> (evokes distance). In the end, Normandy was chosen as the landing site, because its wide beaches allowed a massive landing of <u>soldiers</u> and <u>equipment</u>. Also, the <u>Atlantic Wall</u> was less dense in Normandy.</p>	<p>15. Operation Titanic: this was an operation designed to mislead the Germans as to the true drop zone of the airborne troops. Dummy or Rupert dolls made of jute were dropped in certain places, to mislead the Germans as to the real drop zones.</p>
<p>16.</p> 	<p>17. Paratroopers are also heavily laden, as once on the ground, they are on their own until they can receive supplies. They must be self-sufficient in food, ammunition and medical supplies for 3 days. What's more, their two parachutes weigh a total of 25kg. The soldier with the blackened face is wearing camouflage, because since they were landing at night, it would be easier for them to hide. The one with the arm-band is a medic treating the wounded.</p>
<p>18. They are apart of the 101st Airborne. 19. December 43: leaving the factory. D-Day: 1st operation Then Operations Dragoon, Market-Garden, Bastogne Bridge and Varsity. 1945: Return to the USA to become a cargo plane. 1962: Bought out by an aircraft school in Nîmes to train non-pilot personnel. 1982: Aircraft acquired by the museum.</p>	<p>20. The yellow vest is a life jacket, to prevent soldiers from drowning in the many marshes and bodies of water in and around the landing zones. The condoms are intended to prevent soldiers from getting women pregnant and catching or giving STIs. The money is used to buy goods, services and souvenirs for their families. Soldiers were fed by the 3 ration boxes in their packs.</p>
<p>21. Sainte-Mère-Eglise: DZ O Amfreville: DZ T Picauville: DZ N The paratroopers had to capture the village to block German access to the coast (landing) and to take control of the main roads and bridges spanning the various rivers.</p>	<p>22. The paratroopers were unfamiliar with the terrain, unlike the Germans; the marshes were flooded and the hedgerows riddled with traps. Unforeseen events saw some paratroopers land elsewhere than planned. Battles are more difficult than expected, and sometimes won by the skin of their teeth, at the cost of very heavy losses.</p>
<p>23. The flooding of the marshes presented a great danger of drowning for the soldiers, who were loaded like mules, and prevented planes and gliders from landing in the fields in question.</p> <p>25. The belfry parachutist is John Steele, the roof parachutist Kenneth Russell.</p>	<p>24. We can assume that the soldiers were very frightened. The noise in the plane, the jump into the dark night (as you saw), then the drop into unknown surroundings, sometimes in swamps, or under German fire, or far from their comrades.</p>

26. It is necessary to quickly take the port of Cherbourg in order to be able to accommodate supply ships (equipment, soldiers). Cherbourg and Le Havre are Normandy's two deep-water ports, but the Germans know their strategic importance, and they will delay their capture. Until Cherbourg is liberated, artificial ports are being built from scratch. The port of Arromanches is one of the artificial ports which was built in 1944 (the best known).

27. The battle of the hedges: The Cotentin is a land of bocage, that is to say that there are many fields surrounded by hedges. The advance of American troops is very slow in this landscape, each hedge can hide the enemy. The battle of the hedges left many dead on each side.

28. It is important to remember what happened in 1944. Thousands of soldiers, often young, fought and sometimes died to allow Europe to regain freedom. Remembering is a way of paying tribute to them, of thanking them, and of ensuring that it never happens again.

29. This dress was made from parachute fabric. This allows us to see that during the Second World War, civilians lacked everything: food, equipment, fabrics, clothing. Rationing was put in place (ration tickets).

30. 1 : Pathfinders 2 : Dragoon 3 : Naples 4 : Overlord
5 : Bodyguard 6 : Torch 7 : Maxwell

31. It was the WACO aeronautics company from Ohio that was selected by the US Army, due to the quality of its 15-seat glider model.
WACO will need 16 subcontractors to help it manufacture the quantity of gliders needed. One of them is Ford, the American automobile brand known throughout the world. It is very rare to see a multinational like Ford subject to the orders of a small company like WACO.
A total of 13,909 gliders will be produced in 3 years.

32. The airfields from which the gliders departed are: Upottery, Merryfield, Ramsbury, Membury, Welford Park, Greenham Common, Aldermaston. They have 3 landing zones: LZ E, O and W.
A total of 512 gliders are mobilized, for 6 missions which will take place in 24 hours.

33. The role of these glider missions is to bring supplies of equipment (ammunition, food, medical supplies), vehicles (Jeeps, bulldozers, 57mm cannons) and reinforcements in men to the American paratroopers already engaged in combat.
The landings carried very high risks: the strong German anti-aircraft presence, the flooded marshes, the lack of visibility in the sky, and Rommel's asparagus. Finally, the most difficult part was landing in the fields and stopping the aircraft before crashing into one of the many hedges populating the area. Many glidermen died in accidents like this.

34. Sometimes gliders were used to bring wounded people back to England. However, this was unusual since they were complicated and time-consuming operations.

35. The glider weighs 1.7t empty, with a wingspan of 25.5m and a length of 14.8m.

36. The gliders were used in Burma and the Philippines.

37. The museum opened in 1964.

38.

