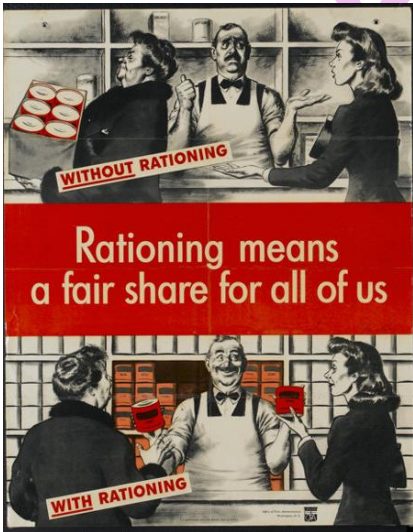


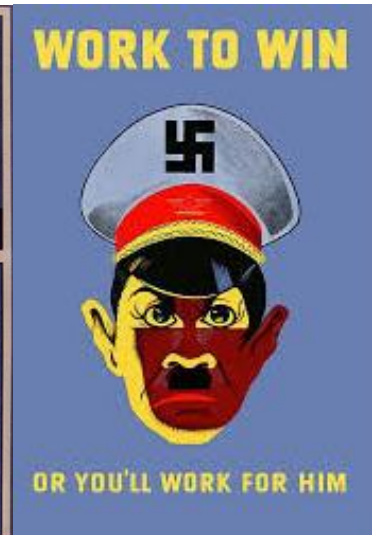
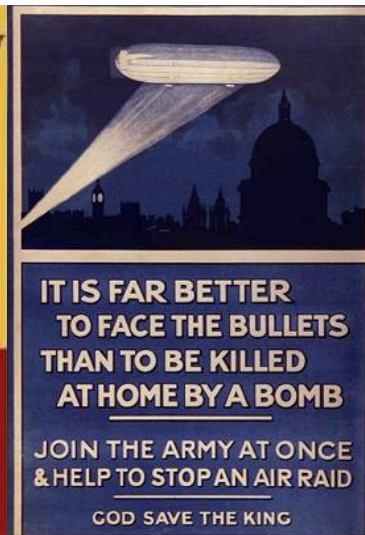
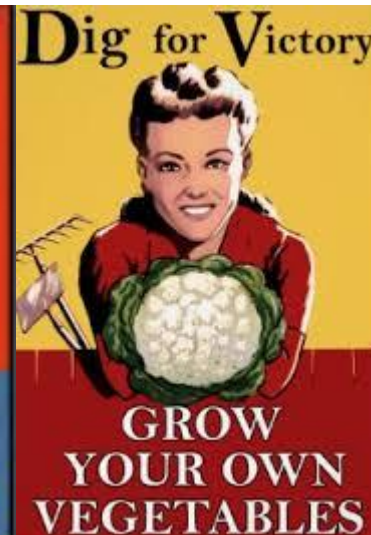
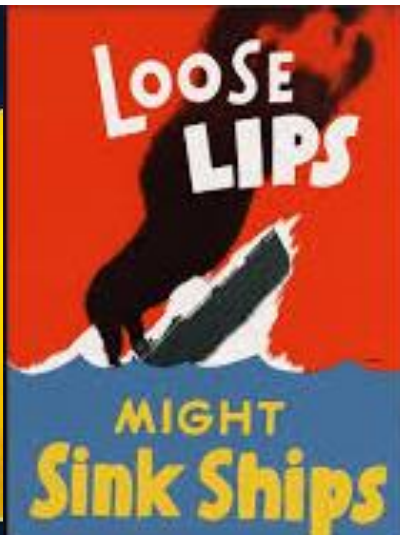
World War 2 Propaganda

By Joanna Dougan



What was propaganda in WW2?

Propaganda is a way to persuade people to do things or think things. In WW2 it had uses such as to persuade men to join the army, to tell people to keep quiet in public or to persuade people to grow their own food. In this time in history, propaganda was displayed in posters with slogans like 'Loose lips might sink ships' and 'Dig for victory'



Total War



YOUR COURAGE
YOUR CHEERFULNESS
YOUR RESOLUTION
WILL BRING
US VICTORY

- ❖ World War Two was described as a “Total War” because it was not just fought by the soldiers, but by every single person in Britain.
- ❖ To win the war against Germany, everyone had to play their part at home, on the “Home Front.”
- ❖ To make sure that everyone contributed to the war effort there was a mass of propaganda posters, encouraging everyone in Britain to “do their bit for the war effort” in many different ways.

Why was Propaganda needed in World War Two

- ❖ In World War Two the army of Nazi Germany had conquered most of Europe and before America joined the war on Britain's side at the end of 1941, Britain stood alone against Germany.
- ❖ This meant that no supplies of goods or resources were available from Europe and German U-boats bombed ships in the Atlantic that were trying to bring in supplies from America.
- ❖ The British people were in danger of starving to death and needed to change the way they lived to try and stay in the war and continue the fight against Germany. This meant propaganda was needed to make people eat less and use less resources, e.g. the campaign to "Make do and Mend."
- ❖ Propaganda was also needed to warn the people of the threats from Germany and what needed to be done to stay safe, e.g. to be aware of German spies, to make sure they kept to the blackout and to send their children to safety in the countryside.
- ❖ Propaganda was also needed to get women to take the men's jobs in farming and factories and for non-fighting roles in the armed forces.

To win the war, women were needed in the factories, to work as nurses and in the armed forces.



JOIN US

in a **VICTORY JOB**

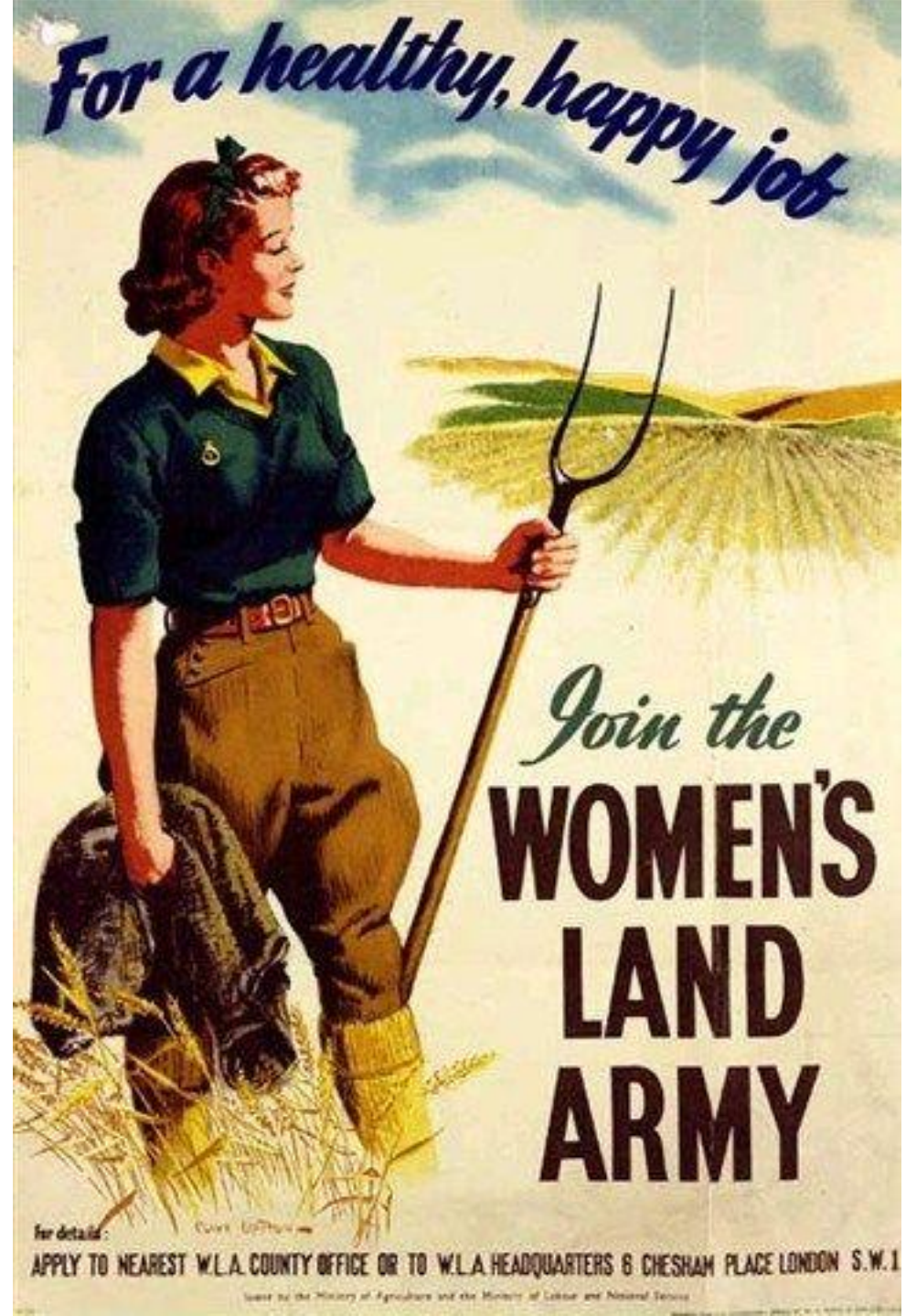
APPLY AT YOUR NEAREST NATIONAL SERVICE OFFICE

To win the war, women were needed in munitions factories to build weapons, bombs and to make bullets, aircrafts and tanks.

There was a massive armaments factory in Euxton, where Buckshaw Village is now.



To win the war, women were needed in large numbers to work in the fields, to grow as many crops as possible.



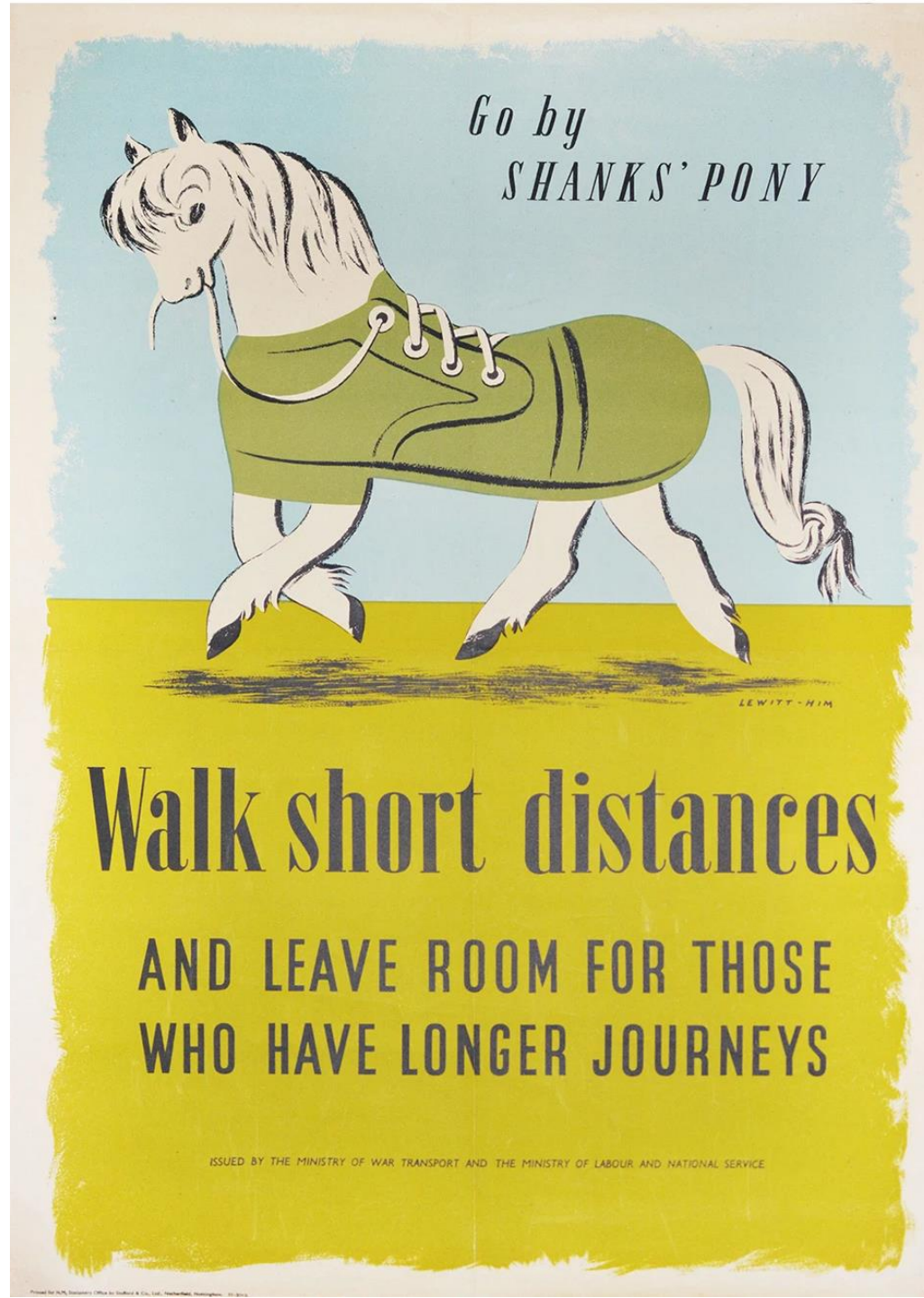
This poster is telling people not to waste clothes – mend them, don't throw them away.

MAKE-DO AND MEND



says Mrs. Sew-and-Sew

This poster is telling people not to use public transport for short journeys, so that people who have long journeys to make can find a seat.



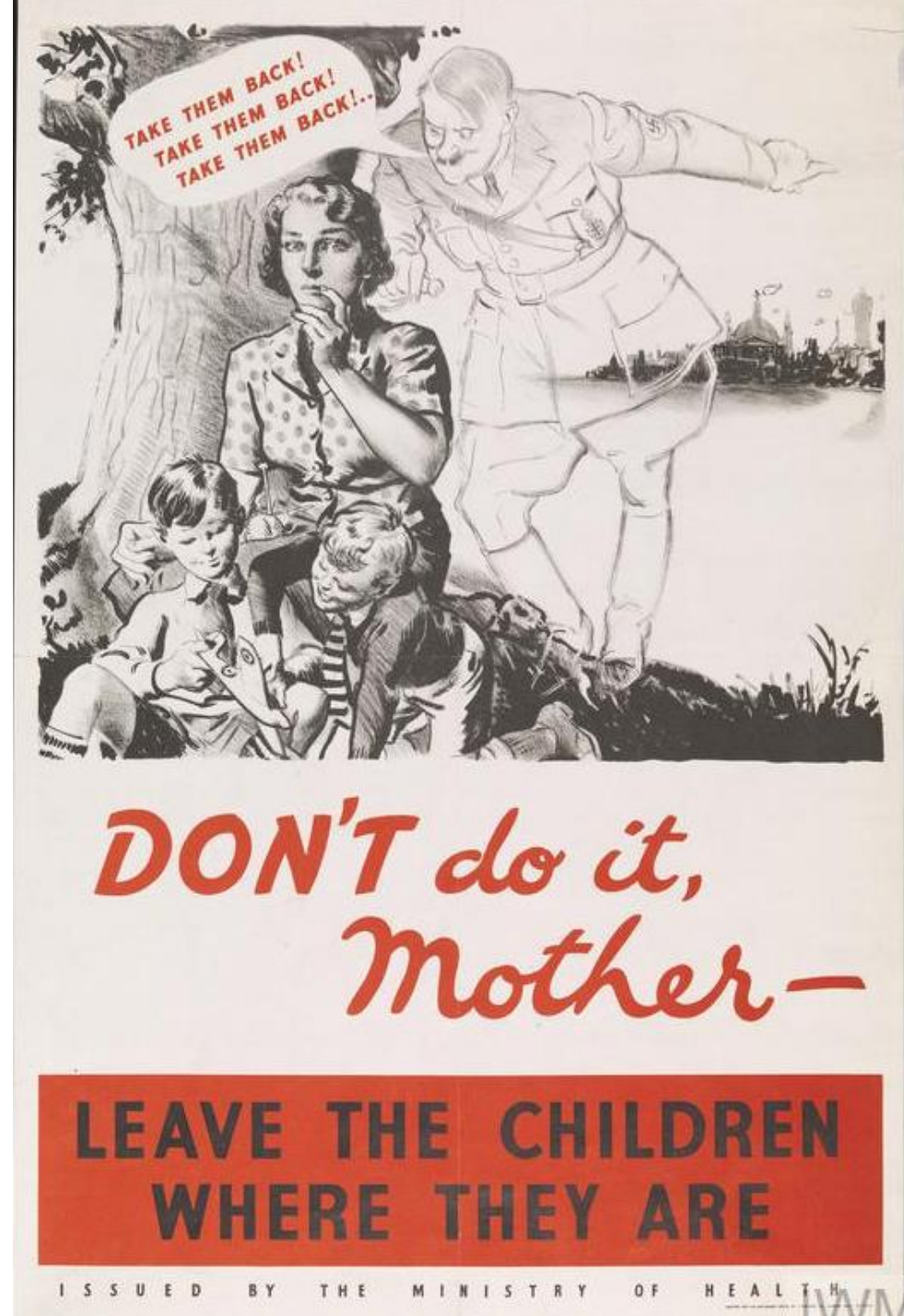
This poster is telling people not to throw food away, but to keep their leftovers to be used as pig food.



People were also encouraged to keep a pig of their own and even people with very small garden and yards would keep a pig.



This poster is telling mothers not to bring their children back from the countryside, but to leave them in safety.



This poster is telling people not to discuss anything that the enemy could use...



SOMEONE TALKED

Never mention ship sailing dates, cargoes or destinations

TO ANYONE

This poster is also telling people not to discuss anything that the enemy could use...



These posters are telling people to make sure that they keep to the blackout, so that enemy bombers don't know where to drop their bombs.



My family in the war

My Great-Grandad, Harry Dougan

My grandad's dad had a farm and during the war everything he grew had to be sold directly to the government. There were Land Girls who worked on the farm and also in the last years of the war, there were two German prisoners of war who worked on the farm. One of them was called 'Karl' and he was very kind to my grandad, who was a little boy during the war. After the war, Karl didn't go back to Germany, he stayed on the farm.

When my grandad had his first son, he called him Karl.

My family in the war

My Great-Grandma, Ann Berry

My grandma's mum, Ann Berry worked in one of the munitions factories at Euxton. This was the Royal Ordnance Factory. Ann made joysticks for the Spitfire airplanes.

Everyone had to keep very quiet about the ROF factory at Euxton because the Germans wanted to bomb all the armaments factories. They knew there was a big one in the north west of England but they never found it. To keep the work hidden, each building of the ROF was covered in grass, so that from the air, they looked like hills and not factories.

**This is a Joystick
for a Spitfire
plane.**



This is an example of a grass covered building, like the ones at the ROF at Euxton



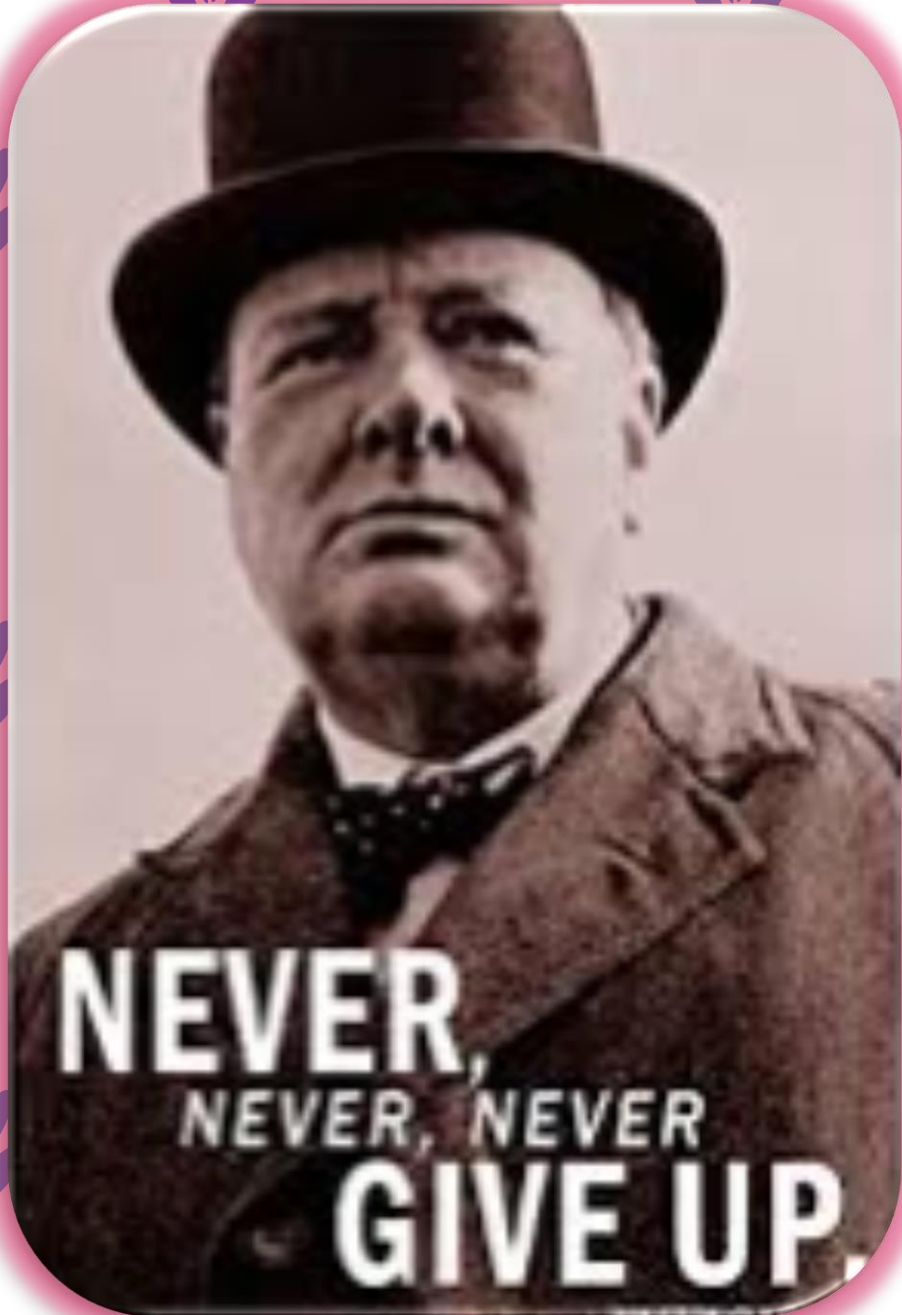
This is the entrance to the ROF at Euxton



The end of the ROF

When the ROF was closed in 2007 it was developed into Buckshaw Village. My grandad helped to knock down the buildings and prepare the land. This was a massive job because of all the chemicals that had been used to build the weapons. This meant new soil had to be brought in and the old soil removed.





The End!

Thanks for
watching/reading!