

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

“Blitzkrieg on London” The Daily London Telegraph 9 September 1940 front page.

From this news paper article, I learned about how bad water supply was for firemen. Also, I found it moving when it quoted a women who had seen the Tower of London during the battle. She said. “it stood there squat, solid, and contemptuous, with the whole sky rosy behind it.”She continued “It symbolized the whole of our history. It will take a good deal more than Hitler to shake us.”

Fountain, Nigel. Voices From the Twentieth Century. Singapore: Tien Wah Press: 2002.

I always wondered why the Nazis didn't just send an amphibious invasion like D-day. I was listening to one of the accounts from this tape and he was talking about how ships were sitting ducks to planes overhead. The Nazis had to completely destroy the R.A.F before Operation Sea Lion could be executed. I also found it interesting when he said that one reason they had such a high moral and determination was because of the many nationalities that made up the pilots of the R.A.F.

Lewis~Leaning, Jacqueline. Email Interview. 8 Jan 2007.

This is the interview with my grandmother. She confirms how bad the evacuations were but brings up the new thing about rations. Rations on food, clothes, and gasoline were terribly severe.

Norman Worsfold. Phone Interview. 21 March 2007. I've heard of the vengeance rockets before but I always thought that the Germans only had a few and that they were still in experimental stage. Norman said that they had thousands and that they went so fast that by the time British detected them it was too late.

Radio Broadcast, “Report on the war”. By Winston Churchill, April 27, 1941.

This transcript talks about Churchill visiting all the worst off cities, explaining the moral was even higher. It also went through the good choices and bad choices, worst losses and greatest victories.

Radio Broadcast, “Five Years of War”. By Winston Churchill, May 13,1945.

This transcript was more about the resolution if the war. Named some victories like the air victory where they were outnumbered 8 to 1 and others. Includes thank yous to people who had high ranks that helped through the battles and explains how much America helped out at the end. The last part says that though they ended the battle they needed to finish up the war by continuing to fight with Japan until its surrender.

Secondary Sources:

Ashworth, Leon Winston Churchill. Slough: Cherry Tree, 2002.

It is cool how even though Churchill was the Prime Minister and had the ability to go into hiding he was out in the streets helping people. This book mentions him going out in overalls and a tin hat helping out the the less fortunate people.

“Battle of Britain Historical Society”2006. www.battleofbritain.net 29 March 2007.

< <http://battleofbritain.net/bobhsoc/index.html> >

This article commemorates the pilots who risked their lives in the battle of Britain. 2,936 pilots took part in the battle and 544 of them lost their lives. The website was founded by Bill Bond and the purpose to educate students on the Battle of Britain and also to ensure that the battle of Britain be properly commemorated in future years.

“Battle of Britain.” 16 Feb 2005. www.raf.mod.uk. 5 Dec 2006.

< <http://www.raf.mod.uk/Bob1940.html> >

After reading these articles I learned more about the stages of the battle including the dates in which they happened and some of the significance to them that hadn't been included in my other book. This site was created by DeltaWeb, a group of companies and people who have worked with many air shows but also numerous projects with the RAF museum. Some even helped set up the museum archive.

Battle of Britain. Dir. Harry Saltzman. MGM, 1969.

Great movie about the air battles in Battle of Britain. Really shows how outnumbered Britain was compared to Germany and how close Britain came to losing the battle.

Dear, I.C.B ED. World War II. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.

I really used the shipping facts out of this book. During the channel war about 30,000 tons of shipping were lost. Yet a million tons of cargo were transported a week.

“Finest Hour”Phil Craig Brook Lapping productions, 2000.

In my paper I used some of the famous buildings that it listed that were bombed. Billiard Hall, St.Paul's, The Cathedral of Coventry and Churchill's own residence at 10 Downing St. was bombed.

Fitzgerald, Brian. Under Fire in World War II. Chicago, IL: Raintree, 2006.

The odds were pretty bad off for Britain. In this book the exact number is 700 British fighters versus 2,600 German.

Fountain, Nigel. The Battle of Britain and the Blitz. Singapore: Tien Wah press, 1969.

If found some more interesting information about the vengeance rockets in this book. The V2 rockets could travel 5000 kph! Overall during the battle of Britain some 7,000 V1s crossed the English coast. The first V2 rocket ever launched landed in Chiswick, London killing three people and injuring ten; its 192 mile journey took only 5 minutes!

Gaskin, Margaret. Blitz: The story of December 29, 1940 Orlando, FL: Harcourt, 2005.

Very big book with a lot of description so it was hard to find what I needed but when I did it had a lot of information. This book reminded me that it wasn't only the bombs

that destroyed cities but the fires started by the bombs. I also learned why it was hard to put out the fires. If fireman even got there on time they couldn't get the water pumps to the hydrants working because the phone line was so busy.

Hoobler, Dorothy/Hoobler, Thomas. An Album of World War II. New York: Franklin Watts, 1977.
This book briefly describes each stage. Though it was mostly on other events in WWII, I learned two main things from it. 1. Why they stopped the strategic bombings on aircraft factories and switched to the bombings on London. All the other books I've read just said they changed tactics but this one explains that right as the German attacks began to work Great Britain attacked Berlin which made Hitler so mad he sort of lost his temper and tried punishing Britain by bombing London. 2. I also learned that all this wasn't even meant to be the major part of the War. It was only meant to weaken Britain for a full scale invasion (Operation Sea Lion) which never came to be.

“Let Us Now Praise Famous Men.” 15 Jan 2007. www.winstonchurchill.org
< <http://www.winstonchurchill.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=633> >
My end quote was really important to my essay but I never could find the whole quote I finally found it on this site. Winston Churchill also said, “let us there for brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves that, if the British Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say, this was their finest hour.”

Mark, Julia. World War II: Turning Points of the Battle of Britain. New York: Franklin Watts, 1977.
This was another book on mostly on other events in WWII. It talked a lot about the stages of the battle giving a brief description, German name, translation, and date of each. It Also talked about how non strategic the Blitz was.

Marx, Trish. Echoes of World War Two. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1986.
This book was more about the lives of people during the Blitz. Though it talks about numerous people who were affected it specifically mentions the Gladys, a family who lived during this time. Although I had heard from my dad about the black curtains, I hadn't realized how many other night time restrictions had been enacted. It really shocked me after reading this book and learning about the no smoking at night, no headlights, gas masks. Just the number of people evacuated was a big deal.

Mosely, Leonard. The Battle of Britain WWII. Netherlands: Time Life Books Inc., 1977.
Large book all on the Battle of Britain. I read almost all 200 pages of great information. Helped me understand what started the War, why it had a slow start, and reasoning throughout the war. Unfortunately I had to focus on the triumph and tragedy parts so I really only used sections on when the S.W Silver rubber goods factory was hit and I learned a whole lot about how bad the conditions were in shelters and also how bad it was when a shelter was hit.

Panchyk, Richard. WWII for Kids. Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 2002.
Another big book that I had to filter through to find triumph and tragedy. I used a lot of statistics from this book. Wow! 3,000,000 people evacuated even worse 1,600,000 children were evacuated. Even children carried gas masks so 44,000,000 had to be built. The facts from this book were very helpful!

Reeder, Colonel. The Story of the First World War. New York: Meredith Press, 1969.

Royde-Smith, John Graham, ed. "World Wars: Battle of Britain." Encyclopedia Britannica, 1991.

This article contained several statistics on aircraft. I didn't use this in my paragraph but it help me understand just how many planes were in the skies during the battle.

Snyder, Lois L. World War II. New York: Franklin Watts, 1981.

The book was on World War 2 and there was a short section on the Battle of Britain. I found out that 1,500 separate fires were started during the bombing of London. Also, I found the famous quote by Winston Churchill "never in the field of human conflict was so much owed, by so many, to so few."

Stein, Conrad. World War II in Europe. America Goes to War. Hillside, New Jersey: Enslow Publishers, 1994. As most of the books started out this one started out talking about the blitz and how devastating the bombings were. After the first couple paragraphs though it reminds you that there were battles fought at sea as well and switches to talk about naval views of the battle. Talks about how many British ships were lost, the need for oil and other resources from ships, and I read the neat quote from Winston Churchill about the U boat peril.

Stolley, Richard. World War 2. Boston: Bulfinch Press Book, 2001.

This was a big book on World War 2. It was interesting to learn about the v bombs and other things and it had a lot of great pictures but it only had a couple strips of text that I felt like I really used in my paper. Talked about shelters and gave the total estimate of how many people moved into the shelters.(177,000).

"The Battle of Britain" 21 March 2007 < http://en.allexperts.com/e/b/ba/battle_of_britain.htm >

The article has a lot of great information I mostly used the after math part with the death toll etc. I don't really think it was a very high quality source but I really used the facts it contained.

"The London Blitz, 1940." 2001 Eyewitness to History. 17 Dec 2006.

< <http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com> >

This article tells about the blitz and bomb shelters and mentions a time were a school that had been used as a bomb shelter was blown up and 450 people were killed. Also, I took part of a description from the journalist Ernie Pyle about the fire and chaos one night during the Blitz. The website was created by Ibis Communications devoted to the development of educational training and programing. They founded this website to tell about history from people who were actually there.

Woolf, Alen. The Battle of Britain. Austin, Texas: Raintree, 2004.

After reading this book I realized how bad the true invasion of Britain would have been and how close it came to becoming reality. I got my statistics from this book and also figured out why it was named "Operation Sea lion". Britain's sign was the lion. Like the book said the name didn't really hide the meaning of the operation very well. At least it makes sense!

Wright, Michael. The Readers Digest World War II. New York: Readers Digest, 1989.

Throughout Hitler's conquest of Europe he almost always used his tactic blitzkrieg. They couldn't use Blitzkrieg on London because of the English Channel. Any invasion would end in a disaster for the Nazis because of the British Navy and Air forces. The only way to invade would be to first completely disable the entire R.A.F. That is the reason most of the battle was fought in the air and also why operation Sea Lion was canceled. Also, in the book it had a quote from Shakespeare: "as a moat defensive... against the envy of less happier lands". If Germany wanted to invade Britain they would first have to gain air supremacy over this moat.