

## Card sort

1.	2.	3.
Soviet citizens who were trapped behind the advancing German line formed effective resistance. These partisans ambushed and murdered Germans and acted as spies. They blew up bridges and railway lines in occupied territory to disrupt German supplies.	Factories were converted from producing things like bicycles and typewriters to making flame throwers, guns and ammunition. The Communist Party organised the evacuation of whole factories from the occupied areas by the end of 1941. Ten million people went with them. Within a year, there was no shortage of planes, tanks, guns and ammunition.	The Russian empire was simply vast. Stalin moved all of the weapons factories to the east of the country, out of the range of German bombers. The Germans also had to use up huge amounts of fuel try and protect long supply chains as they advanced across the huge empty landscapes of Russia.
4.	5.	6.
The Russians had significantly more tanks than the Germans. They had around 25,000 tanks, whereas the Germans had only 5,200 in total and only 3,350 committed to the invasion of Russia.	A Soviet spy, Richard Sorge, told Stalin that the Japanese would not attack Russia in the Far East. This meant Stalin could move half his army to defend Moscow.	It poured with rain in October 1941, turning roads to mud. Temperatures then dropped to -35 degrees. Nazi soldiers were only equipped for a short summer campaign and didn't have winter uniforms.
7.	8.	9.
America, under its 'lend lease' program, sent massive quantities of aid to the Soviet Union including jeeps, lorries, army boots, telephones, tinned food and medicines.	Hitler thought the Russians were subhuman ( <i>unttermenschen</i> ). He believed they were no match for his army.	Stalin and his leaders were not afraid of accepting heavy losses among their troops. They quickly replaced poor generals.
10.	11.	12.
Stalin deployed a scorched earth policy of destroying everything in the paths of the Germans. This meant the Germans could not use the food, fuel and shelter in the land they had just captured.	Russians were used to living and working in the harsh Russian winter. They could successfully fight in conditions that the Germans could hardly bare.	The USSR, unlike Nazi Germany, was happy to use women to help with the war effort. Many women joined the army and became snipers, tank drivers or pilots. Women also worked in factories making munitions.

### Teaching notes

#### Picture pack

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A picture pack accompanies this resource, containing eight images which summarise various reasons why the Soviet Union was able to defeat Germany. These can be used in a variety of ways:

- ❖ As a starter: distribute the images among small groups of students (exclude source 8 from this). They should discuss what they think the image suggests about why the USSR defeated Germany.
- ❖ As a way of differentiating: substitute some of the cards with the images, or give the images out as well as the cards. For example, source 2 in place of/as well as cards 6 and 11; source 4 in place of/as well as card 12.
- ❖ As a matching exercise: students match the images to the cards.
- ❖ As a plenary: students can review the images to recall the key reasons for Germany's defeat.

#### Card sort

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1. Student should read the cards describing some reasons for Hitler's defeat. They should write a heading to summarise each card
2. Then they cut out the cards and arrange them in order of importance. They should be able to justify their ranking.