

RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

Read your group's assigned reading. In the section that goes along with your reading, record important information. Focus on these questions as you read:

1. How did the Resistance in your country operate? Did they work with other countries?
2. Were there multiple groups in the Resistance or was the Resistance mostly one large group? (If there were multiple groups, what were they called?)
3. What forms did the Resistance take in your country? Active or passive? Both?

FRANCE

1. Provided Allies with intelligence, attacked Germans when possible, assist escape of Allied airmen
 - Openly worked with Germans
2. Special Operations Executive
 - Communist Resistance
 - Regional Resistance
3. Active & Passive Measures
 - Gathered intelligence
 - Destroyed trains

DENMARK

1. Passed on intelligence to the SOE
 - Acts of sabotage
2. Bourgeois Partisans
 - Holger Danske
3. Mainly Passive Measures
 - Shared intelligence
 - Worked with Sweden

GERMANY

1. Wrote 6 anti-Nazi political resistance leaflets
2. The White Rose
3. Passive Measures
 - Painted slogans on homes in Munich

the NETHERLANDS

1. Provide the Allies with intelligence
2. Nine Resistance Groups
 - Hid People
 - Forged Papers
3. Passive or Active non-violent
 - American/British films replaced with German
 - Decreased Attendance

POLAND

1. Focused on military transport target
2. Armia Krajowa (AK)
3. Active
 - Destroyed trains
 - Blew up bridges
 - Set fire to transport lorries

BELGIUM

1. Sent intelligence to Britain via transmitters
2. Groupe G
 - Front de l'Indépendance
 - Legion Belge
3. Active & Passive
 - Took out high tension electric lines
 - Circulated newspapers

the SOVIET UNION

1. Attacked the German Army from behind
2. The Partisans
3. Active
 - Guerilla Activity
 - Rail War – destroyed rail network in western Soviet Union

YUGOSLAVIA

1. Attacked German Army
2. Partisan Army – Communist
Mihailovic's Cetniks – Royalist
3. Active
 - Hit & Run Tactics