Source A:
The world's first programmable computer, Colossus, was used at Bletchley Park to help break the Enigma codes.

Source B:
Bletchley Park started with 150 staff in 1939. It grew rapidly and had 10,000 staff by 1944.

Source C:
Polish codebreakers were working on breaking the German enigma codes as early as 1933, six years before the start of the war. Their work was rescued from Poland at the start of the war by the British in an operation led by Vera Atkins and Colin Gubbins.

Source D:
The number of rotors used in some Enigma machines increased to 4 in 1942. This made the code even harder to break and it took until April 1943 for code breakers at Bletchley Park to break the codes consistently again.

Source E:
An engineer called Tommy Flowers built Colossus. He used some of Alan Turing's ideas to help.

Source F:
75% of the staff of Bletchley Park were women.

Source G:
The official history of British Intelligence said that the "Ultra" intelligence produced at Bletchley Park shortened the war by 2 to 4 years, and without it the Allies might not have won.

Source H:
In one section which employed women, including university graduates, the male section head thought that "women wouldn't like to do any intellectual work".

Source J:
Famous codebreakers who worked at Bletchley Park included Alan Turing, Gordon Welchman, Bill Tutte, Alfred Knox and Nigel de Grey.

Source K:
Colossus was the name given to the first programmable computer. It was built at Bletchley Park to help break the German codes.

Source L:
Joan Clarke was the only woman to work in the main group of codebreakers. All the others were men, but she gained the respect of some of the greatest minds of the 20th Century, despite the sexism of the time.

Source M:
In the 1930s, women made up only a quarter of students at university in Britain.

Source N:
Colossus was built in 1943.

Source O:
Women in Bletchley Park soon proved themselves to be up to the task, as they performed good work in any job they did.

Source P:
General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme commander of all Allied troops in Europe, thought that the breaking of the Enigma codes was "decisive" in helping the Allies win the war..

Source Q:
A work room at Bletchley Park

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