






Knowledge Organiser: Year 9: WW2 origins and events.

	Key information	Key information	Key events
<p>Year 9: WW2 origins and events.</p>	<p>The Treaty of Versailles (T.O.V) - End of WW1 allies impose a harsh peace treaty on Germany. -Germany must pay for war damages (reparations) -Take the blame for causing the war. -Give up parts of their country to other nations -Army limited to only 100,000 men. -NO AIRFORCE! -Navy could only have six battleships and no submarines. -League of Nations set up to keep the peace (first try at creating the U.N)</p> <p>Germany in the 1920s -Germany very unstable, economy in ruins, millions unemployed. -No more king (Kaiser) instead democracy. However, new government is very weak and can't control the country. Lots of fighting between armed groups, governments keep collapsing. Democracy isn't working.</p> <p>Germany in the 1930s (countdown to war) -A small party led by Adolf Hitler starts to become popular. -They blame foreigners, communists, Jews and other groups for Germany's problems & promise to fix things.</p> <p>Germany in the 1930s (countdown to war) -Nazi party now in charge of Germany. -Want to tear up the T.O.V so: -rearm and rebuild the military. -Plan to build a new German empire, but need space to do this (lebensraum) from other countries. -Wanted to unify all German people into one country.</p> <p>Rhineland crisis March 1936 -German soldiers not supposed to enter border area between France and Germany. -Hitler sends in the army. France and Britain unhappy, but don't want war. Also Germans still keeping to their side of the border.</p> <p>Unification with Austria March 1938 -Hitler bullies Austria into joining with Germany (Anschluss). -T.O.V bans this, but League of Nations can't do much to stop it.</p> <p>Sudetenland Crisis September 1938. -Hitler want to take over the border around Czechoslovakia because 3 million Germans live there. -France wants war, but Britain not ready.</p> 	<p>-Instead, British PM (Chamberlin) gives Hitler what he wants in the hope that Hitler will stop. This was called (appeasement).</p> <p>Invasion of Czechoslovakia -Hitler now thinks League of Nations + Britain and France are weak and won't stop him. -Invades rest of Czechoslovakia. Allies now realise that only a war will stop Hitler from conquering other countries.</p> <p>Nazi-Soviet pact August 1939 -Both USSR (Russia) and Nazi Germany hate each other but, also don't like western powers (Britain, France etc) -Make deal not to fight each other. Also, make secret deal to invade and split up Poland.</p> <p>Invasion of Poland September 1939 1st Sept, Germany invades Poland. 3rd Sept Britain and France declare war on Germany. WW2 had now begun.</p> <p>Cause of the war -Lots different factors could be blamed for starting the war.</p> <p>failure of the League of Nations Its organisation made the League weak. Its lack of army meant it couldn't force nations to do anything. Membership - countries could leave, the USA never joined and USSR and Germany were not allowed to join at first. Countries like Japan and Italy kept attacking other countries, League could do little to stop them.</p>  <p>Hitler was to Blame - Hitler promised to overturn T.O.V and take Lebensraum (living space). This was the basis of his foreign policy and meant he would have to invade countries. This could start a war.</p> <p>Appeasement Appeasement aimed to stop another war and is linked with British PM Chamberlain. Many believe he made a mistake by trusting Hitler. He thought that by giving Hitler what he wanted it would stop a World War. Instead, it just made Hitler demand more.</p> <p>Nazi-Soviet pact -Agreement meant Germany wouldn't have to fight Russia. -This made them feel brave enough to take on Britain and France. -Allowed the invasion of Poland to happen. Direct cause of war! -Big mistake for USSR as Germany would later betray them and attack anyway.</p>	<p>1919- Treaty of Versailles 1924-Hitler writes 'Mein Kampf' 1933- Hitler takes control of Germany. 1936 (March)-German troops enter the Rhineland 1936 (Nov) - Germany becomes allies with Italy + Japan. 1938 (Mar) – German Anschluss with Austria. 1938 (Sept) - German army occupies Sudetenland. 1939 (Mar) – German army invades Czechoslovakia. 1939 (Aug) – Nazi-Soviet Pact agreed. 1939 (Sept 1st) – Poland invaded. 1939 (Sept 3rd) – Britain + France declare war. WW2 begins. 1940 (May) - Evacuation from Dunkirk 1940 (June) - France surrenders. 1940 (Aug) – Battle of Britain 1941 (June) - Germany attacks USSR. 1941 (Dec)- German army stopped outside Moscow 1941 (Dec) - Japan attacks Pearl Harbour. 1942 (June) – Battle of Midway 1942 (Aug) – Battle of Stalingrad 1942 (Oct)-Battle of El Alamein 1943 (July) – Battle of Kursk 1943 (July) – Allies invade Sicily 1944 (June 6th) – D-day 1945 (June 7th) - Germany surrenders, war in Europe ends 8th May. 1945- Japan announces surrender on 15th Aug after being hit by two nuclear bombs.</p>

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<p>Major Events Early War- 1939 September 1st -Poland is first to fight, attacked by the Germans and then the Soviet Union (USSR) they are quickly defeated.</p> <p>1940 -Germany uses 'blitzkrieg' tactics to beat France. -The British army and some French are trapped in the port of Dunkirk. A fleet of 'little ships' rescues them and brings them back to Britain -Battle of Britain. German air force tires to destroy RAF so an invasion can happen. First major defeat for the Germans. - The Blitz. Germans bomb British cities to make the UK surrender. - Children evacuated to countryside. Rationing introduced to make sure food doesn't run out.</p> <p>1941 -June, Germany betrays USSR and launches an invasion (Operation Barbarossa). USSR is not ready for war and suffers terrible losses. -December, USSR is saved from disaster after a harsh winter stops the German army. They reach the very edge of Moscow before a massive counter-attack throws them back.</p> <p>Major Events Mid War- 1942 -October/November Battle of El Alamein. British army defeats Germans and their Italian allies in North Africa. -With the attack on Moscow a failure, Germans now attack into Southern Russia. Try to capture city of Stalingrad. -Battle for Stalingrad is the bloodiest battle in human history. The German 6th army is destroyed, terrible loss for the Germans.</p>  <p>1943 -July, Germans try one more time to defeat the Russian army. Battle of Kursk one of the largest tank battles in history. Germans defeated again.</p>	<p>Major Events Late War- 1944 -June 6th (D-Day) A massive allied army including Americans, British and others lands in Northern France (Operation Overlord) -They begin to liberate France and by August enter Paris. -December, Battle of the Bulge. Germans try to stop allies, but fail. Allied armies now able to invade Germany from the West. -Soviet army (USSR) now heading towards Germany. Nazis in full retreat.</p> <p>1945 -After failing to stop the Soviet army at Seelow Heights outside Berlin, the Germans make their last stand inside the city. -Hitler and other top Nazis commit suicide in secret bunker under Berlin. -7th of May, the Germans surrender, the war in Europe is now over (8th May).</p> <p>Major Events In Asia 1939 -Japan at war with China. Wants to build empire in the Pacific by taking over colonies owned by European powers like Britain and France.</p> <p>1941 -December, British lose Hong-Kong to Japanese -December, Japan attacks US naval base at Pearl Harbour. Americans now part of WW2.</p> <p>1942 -June, US navy defeat Japanese navy at Battle of Mid-way. -Americans now push the Japanese back towards Japan.</p> <p>1945 -After bloody battle on the island of Okinawa Allies decide that an invasion of Japan would cost too many lives. Instead, they drop two experimental atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Faced with such a powerful weapon, the Japanese surrender. -15th Aug Japan surrenders, WW2 is now over.</p> 	<p>Key people</p> <p>Adolf Hitler- Leader of the Nazi party and leader of Germany.</p> <p>Mussolini- Leader of Italy, good friends with Hitler.</p> <p>Emperor Hirohito- Emperor of Japan, made Japan agree to surrender at end of war.</p> <p>Hideki Tojo- Leader and prime minister of Japan.</p>  <p>Winston Churchill -Leader of Britain after Chamberlin resigned.</p> <p>Neville Chamberlin -Leader of Britain at start of war. Responsible for policy of appeasement.</p> <p>Franklin Roosevelt President of the USA.</p> <p>Joseph Stalin Leader of the USSR</p>
<p>Key Words</p> <p>Appeasement- Giving someone what they want to make them stop doing something.</p> <p>Nazi-Soviet Pact- Agreement between USSR + Nazis not to fight.</p> <p>Blitzkrieg- German tactic of using tanks + planes together to attack very quickly.</p> <p>Atomic bomb – Nuclear weapon capable of destroying whole cities.</p> <p>USSR- collection of countries led by Russia, also called Soviet Union.</p> <p>Treaty of Versailles – Peace treaty that ended WW1.</p>	<p>Key Words</p> <p>Italy – Germanys ally, led by Mussolini.</p> <p>Japan- Also Germanys ally, led by Hideki Tojo</p> <p>Anschluss-Nazi plan to unify Austria + Germany into one country.</p> <p>Lebensraum- 'Living Space' room for German people to build empire.</p> <p>Nazi Party- Political party led by Adolf Hitler.</p> <p>League of Nations- First try at creating a U.N, was supposed to keep the peace and stop wars.</p> <p>Mein Kampf- Hitler's book, means my struggle. Outlines his plans.</p>	<p>Skills</p> <p>-Chronology</p> <p>-Inference</p> <p>-Providence</p> <p>-Historiography</p>