Knowledge Organiser: Year 9: WW2 origins and events.

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

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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.

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.

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.

Major Events Mid War- 1942

- October/November Battle of El Alimein. 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.

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.



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.
- -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).

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.

1941

- -December, British lose Hong-Kong to Japanese
- -December, Japan attacks US naval base at Pearl Harbour. Americans now part of WW2.

1942

- -June, US navy defeat Japanese navy at Battle of Mid-way.
- -Americans now push the Japanese back towards Japan.

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.

Key people

Adolf Hitler-

Leader of the Nazi party and leader of Germany.

Mussolini-

Leader of Italy, good friends with Hitler.

Emperor Hirohito-

Emperor of Japan, made Japan agree to surrender at end of war.

Hideki Tojo-

Leader and prime minister of Japan.

Winston

Churchill

 -Leader of Britain after Chamberlin resigned.



Neville Chamberlin

-Leader of Britain at start of war.
 Responsible for policy of appeasement.

Franklin Roosevelt President of the USA.

Joseph Stalin Leader of the USSR

Key Words Skills

Appeasement- Giving someone what they want to make them stop doing something.

Key Words

Nazi-Soviet Pact- Agreement between USSR + Nazis not to fight. Blitzkrieg- German tactic of using tanks + planes together to attack very quickly.

Atomic bomb – Nuclear weapon capable of destroying whole cities. USSR- collection of countries led by Russia, also called Soviet Union. Treaty of Versailles – Peace treaty that ended WW1. Italy - Germanys ally, led by Mussolini.

Japan- Also Germanys ally, led by Hideki Tojo

Anschluss-Nazi plan to unify Austria + Germany into one country.

Lebensraum- 'Living Space' room for German people to build empire.

Nazi Party- Political party led by Adolf Hitler.

League of Nations- First try at creating a U.N, was supposed to keep the peace and stop wars.

Mein Kampf- Hitler's book, means my struggle. Outlines his plans.

-Chronology

-Inference

-Providence

-Historiography