

YEAR 9 TB 8, World War II and aftermath; knowledge organiser

T.O.V

The treaty was seen as severe. It damaged Germany economically, made her weak and hurt German pride. Hitler used his anger as fuel for his Foreign Policies.

Anschluss.

Austria and Germany had been forbidden from joining together in the TOV. Hitler ignored this and joined the two together becoming a propaganda success in Germany which heightened popularity for him.

The Great Depression.

The Wall Street Crash marked the start of a Global Depression. This helped dictators come to power and other countries were too weak to stop them.

Hitler becomes Chancellor.

30th January 1933, Hitler becomes Chancellor. His foreign policies would eventually push Europe to War.

Causes

Appeasement.

As the League of Nations crumbled, politicians turned to a new way to keep the peace - appeasement. This was the policy of giving Hitler what he wanted to stop him from going to war. It was based on the idea that what Hitler wanted was reasonable and, when his reasonable demands had been satisfied, he would stop.

The League of Nations.

The League was created on the idea of collective security. In 1933, the league failed to act on Mussolini's attack of Abyssinia. Therefore, it was not taken seriously.

The Munich Agreement.

As Hitler grew stronger he wanted more. Europe feared war of the Sudetenland. After talks in Munich, Germany. The Sudetenland was given to Hitler as he promised this was his last territorial demand.

The Rhineland reoccupied.

The Rhineland was German land on the border of France. On the TOV Germany was forbidden from placing troops there. Hitler took a gamble though and marched his troops into this land.



Glossary

Adolf Hitler The German dictator during World War 2

Allies The countries that fought against the Axis. The main Allied powers were Britain and the Commonwealth countries, the US, the Soviet Union, France, China, and Poland

Atomic Bomb An atomic bomb is an extremely destructive type of bomb

Axis Powers The three major Axis powers—Germany, Japan, and Italy

Benito Mussolini leader of Italy

Holocaust The genocide of European Jews and others by the Nazis

Nazi A German member of Adolf Hitler's political party

Neutral Countries not involved in the war

Hitler believed the Jews were an inferior race. Discriminated against and persecuted. When the war broke out the 'problem' became much greater as millions of Jews came under Nazi control as they took over most of Europe.

The Final Solution - The Final Solution was the Nazi's plan to systematically murder the Jews and other 'undesirables' in Europe.

The Nazi's had several plans to deal with the 'Jewish problem':

However it was decided in 1942 that death camps should be used to speed up the 'solution'.

Deaths at Camps

Auschwitz II	1,200,000
Belzec	600,000
Chełmno	320,000
Jasenovac	58-97,000
Majdanek	360,000
Sobibór	250,000
Treblinka	870,000

Hitler thought the superior race were those with fair skin, blue eyes, and blonde hair (Aryan race).



Causes of the Cold War

Allies during WW II become distrustful after war

Different political and economic systems

Different national security goals

Large Russian casualties of WW II

FDR promises at Yalta vs. Truman at Potsdam (Truman more critical communism & distrustful Stalin)

Atom bomb begins arms race

3 rd September	Britain and France declared war on Germany	1939
May	Hitler invaded Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium	1940
26 th May	British forces pushed back to the beach at Dunkirk	1940
22 nd June	France Surrendered	1940
10 th July – 31 st Oct	Battle of Britain	1940
22 nd September	Tripartite Pact allied Germany, Italy and Japan	1940
December	Italians defeated in North Africa	1940
22 nd June	Hitler invaded Russia – Operation Barbarossa	1941
7 th December	Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor	1941
8 th December	Britain and US declared war on Japan	1941
4 th – 6 th June	Battle of Midway	1942
23 rd October	Battle of El Alamein	1942
21 st August	Battle of Stalingrad began	1942
12 th May	Axis forces surrendered North Africa	1943
July	Allies invaded Sicily	1943
3 rd September	Italy surrendered	1943
November	Allies held Tehran Conference	1943
6 th June	Operation Overlord – D-Day	1944
25 th August	Paris liberated	1944
December	Battle of the Bulge	1944
28 th April	Mussolini captured and executed	1945
30 th April	Hitler committed suicide	1945
4 th May	Germany surrendered	1945
6 th + 9 th August	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki	1945
14 th August	Japan surrendered	1945