

Week 1 : Causes of World War Two	Week 2: The Early Stages of the War	Week 3: The Main Events 1941—1945
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There had been a great deal of tension in Europe since the end of World War One. • France wanted to make sure that Germany was too weak to fight another war. • At the end of World War One Germany had to sign The Treaty of Versailles it was very harsh. • Germany lost land, had to pay reparations and take the blame for the war. • Germany also had to reduce their army from 2.2 million men to 100,000 men. • Hitler came to power in 1933 in Germany. He promised to reverse The Treaty of Versailles. • He expanded Germany, joining with Austria in 1938. He also built up the German army again. • Britain and France tried to keep the peace, they allowed Hitler to expand into Czechoslovakia, they called this appeasement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st September 1939 - Germany invaded Poland • 3rd September 1939 - Britain and France declared war on Germany. • September 1939 – April 1940 - “The Phoney War” began and rationing was introduced. • May – June 1940 -Germany used a tactic called Blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe. • 26th May – 4th June 1940- British and French soldiers were evacuated from Dunkirk and France surrendered to Germany. • July 1940 -The Battle of Britain began as Germany launched air attacks on Great Britain. • October 1940 -The RAF beat the Luftwaffe in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7th December 1941-The Japanese attacked the US naval station in Pearl Harbour. The next Day the USA entered the war fighting with the Allies. • August 1942-February 1943 -The Germans lost the Battle of Stalingrad in Russia. The Germans struggle to fight in the harsh Russian winter. • 6th June 1944 -D-Day and the Normandy invasion, Allied forces invaded Northern France. • June 1944 – April 1945- Germany was pushed back by the USSR in the east and Britain and USA in the west. • 30th April 1945- Adolf Hitler committed suicide. • 7th May 1945 - Germany surrendered and victory in Europe was declared the next day.
Week 4: The End of the War in Asia	Week 5: Key individuals	Week 6 : Key Words
<p>August 1945—The USA dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing approximately 226,000 people.</p> <p>2nd September 1945 -Japan surrendered and stopped the war with the Allies.</p> <p>Key Words:</p> <p>Blitz-series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Nottingham and Bristol</p> <p>Enigma- a machine used by the Nazis to send coded messages</p> <p>Heroine– A woman noted for courageous acts or nobility of character</p>	<p>Adolf Hitler - Leader of the Nazi Party and leader of Germany between 1933 and 1945. He was often also called the <i>Fuhrer</i> meaning leader.</p> <p>Winston Churchill - UK Prime Minister during the Second World War (1940—1945) and again 1951—1953.</p> <p>Neville Chamberlain - UK Prime Minister at the start of the war (1937—1940). He is infamous for the failed attempts to stop Hitler using appeasement.</p> <p>Franklin D Roosevelt- US President 1932—1945. He took the USA to war following the Pearl Harbour attack.</p> <p>Harry S Truman - US President 1945—1953. He was responsible for dropping the atomic bomb.</p>	<p>Allies - countries which fought on the British side (including Britain, France, USSR 1941– 1945 USA)</p> <p>Axis - countries which fought on the German side (including Italy, Germany Japan).</p> <p>Air Raid Shelter - a building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes.</p> <p>Appeasement - giving someone something that they want to avoid conflict.</p> <p>Evacuation - the moving of children and other vulnerable groups out of cities to the countryside during the war.</p>