

## Summary:

# History Year 9 Spring Term 2 'Knowledge Organiser': World War Two.



1939 to 1945 saw the Second World War which was the deadliest of all military conflicts due to the military and civilian loss of life.

## Key terms.

Appeasement	Policy used by Neville Chamberlain between 1937 and 1939. Britain and France accepted demands made by Germany in order to keep peace. During this time both countries were rearming.
Communism	Political system seen as the enemy of Hitler and fascism but also feared by the western democracies.

## Timeline:

1919	Signing of the Treaty of Versailles. Creation of the League of Nations.
1935	Mussolini invaded Abyssinia – League of Nations were powerless. Hitler begins rearmament
1936	Hitler invades the Rhineland and reclaims control.
1938	March – Anschluss. September – Sudetenland is returned to Germany following the 'Munich Agreement'
1939	August – Nazi-Soviet Pact. September – Germany invades Poland
1940	January – rationing begins May – June – Dunkirk evacuation June – French/German armistice August – Battle of Britain
1941	June – Operation Barbarossa. Germany invades USSR December – Pearl Harbour
1942	June – Battle of Midway November – Operation Torch, invasion of North Africa.
1943	September – Italy surrenders
1944	June/July – Normandy invasion December – Battle of Bulge
1945	April – Roosevelt dies and replaced by Truman March/May – Allied forces invade Germany. May – Germany surrenders. August – 2 Atomic bombs are dropped on Japan. September - Japan surrenders.

## Key Words.

Anschluss	The union of Germany and Austria was forbidden in the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
Armistice	Formal agreement for two sides to stop fighting.
Conscription	Compulsory military service for men.
Evacuation	Removing people from potentially dangerous areas for their own safety.
Lebensraum	German for 'living space'.
League of Nations	Member States aimed to keep world peace. It lacked the support of the US, an army and real power to be effective.
Munich Agreement	Chamberlain promised it was 'peace in our time'. Agreement that Hitler could take the Sudetenland if he stopped and took no more.
Nazi-Soviet Pact	Agreement to not fight each other.
Plebiscite	A National vote
Propaganda	Information which is specifically used to promote a set of ideas and to influence the way people think.
Rationing	Restricting the amount of something eg food.
Rearmament	Building up supplies of military equipment and weapons in preparation for war.
Rhineland	Territory west of Germany on the French border. It was demilitarised until 1935.
Sudetenland	Area in the north west of Czechoslovakia handed over in the Treaty of Versailles. 255 of the population were German.
Treaty of Versailles	Agreement signed in 1919 to end the First World War. Opposed to by Hitler.

## Key people.

Chamberlain	Prime Minister of Britain 1937 – 1940. Followed the policy of appeasement.
Churchill	Prime Minister in the National government during World War II
Hitler	Dictator of Nazi Germany 1933 – 1945.
Mussolini	Dictator of Fascist Italy 1922 - 1943. Ally of Germany during the Second World War.
Roosevelt	President of the USA. Ally during the Second World War
Stalin	Leader of the USSR. Ally during the Second World War

**Concept: Cause and Effect**