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|  **1)The Rise of the Nazi Party****Weimar:** The name of the government set up after WW1**Article 48:** Emergency powers for the president in a crisis**28TH June 1919** - The signing of the treaty of Versailles **1923 -** Hyperinflation (Money becomes worthless)**8th November 1923 -** Munich Putsch (Hitler tries to seize power=Failure=Prison)**1924** - The Dawes Plan (USA lends Germany money=good times return)**October 1929** -The Wall Street Crash=The Great Depression (There is NO Money)**July 1932** - Nazis are most popular Party in Germany**30th January 1933** - Hitler made Chancellor of Germany (2nd in command)**27th February** **1933 -** The Reichstag Fire (Communists blamed)**23rd March 1933** - The Enabling Act/Article 48 gives Hitler complete control

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| 1928 | Nazis have 12 seats in The Reichstag |
| 1930 | 107 (rises due to The Depression) |
| July 1932 | 230 (even more popular. Hitler promises them Work and Bread) |
| Nov 1932 | 196 (many feel they are too violent) |
| March 1933 | 288 (after the Communists are blamed for the Reichstag Fire) |

**2) 1929: Wall Street Crash causes Depression in Germany****3) Steps to World War II after Hitler takes control**

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| 1933 | Hitler takes power |
| 1935 | Hitler announces rearmament |
| 1936 | Invasion of the Rhineland |
| 1938 | Anschluss with Austria |
| Sep 1938 | Invasion of Sudetenland |
| Mar 1939 | Invasion of Czechoslovakia |
| Sep 1939 | Invasion of Poland |

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| 4) What was the key turning point of WWII? Key Terms |
| Home Front | Men were **conscripted** into the army. Food was **rationed**. **Air raid shelters** were built so that people could take shelter from bombs dropped in the **Blitz**. The **Battle of Britain** was fought in the skies between the **RAF** and **Luftwaffe**. Britain managed to avoid defeat which prevented a full-scale German invasion.  | Rationing – Limiting the food that people can eat.Conscription – forcing men to join the military. |
| Operation Barbarossa | Hitler attacked Russia to take land and resources. This was called **Operation Barbarossa**. It started in **1941**. Hitler expected a quick victory. Instead, the Germans lost. Many soldiers died in the Russian winter as they were not equipped properly. The Germans lost **800,000** men at the **Battle of Stalingrad**.  | Turning point – an event that changes the course of History.  |
| Pearl Harbour | In **1941**, the Japanese attacked **Pearl Harbour** in **Hawaii**. This was an American naval base. **2,400** people died including **68** civilians. **1,178** were wounded. **America** declared war on **Japan**. America had joined WWII.  | Ambush – surprise attack.Civilians – people not part of the military |
| Dropping of the A bomb | America dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities, **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**, in **August 1945**. Japan surrendered, ending WWII. People were killed instantly. Some died afterwards for diseases caused by the radiation. **140,000** people are estimated to have been killed by the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.  | A-bomb – a powerful bomb that uses nuclear power to explode. It releases harmful radiation. Inevitable – bound to happen. |

A War of Two Halves: The first half is a disaster for the Allies3rd September 1939. Britain declares warMay 1940. DunkirkSummer of 1940. Battle of Britain1941. Invasion of the USSR (Operation Barbarossa)A War of Two Halves: The second half is a disaster for Germany30th April 1945. Hitler commits suicide6th June 1944. D-Day1943. Total War declared in Germany1942-43. Siege of Stalingrad |