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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   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 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**         |  |  | | --- | --- | | 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 | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 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 Allies  3rd September 1939. Britain declares war  May 1940. Dunkirk  Summer of 1940. Battle of Britain  1941. Invasion of the USSR (Operation Barbarossa)  A War of Two Halves: The second half is a disaster for Germany  30th April 1945. Hitler commits suicide  6th June 1944. D-Day  1943. Total War declared in Germany  1942-43. Siege of Stalingrad |