Year 6 The Second World War Knowledge Organiser

Hitler coming to power



11th November 1918

Germany signs the armistice, which ends World War 1



June 1919

Germany signs the Treaty of Versailles.



29th July 1921

Hitler becomes the leader of the National Socialist (Nazi) Party.



1923

Hyperinflation makes German money worthless.



8th November 1923

Hitler and the Nazis attempt to overthrow the government in the Beer Hall Putsch.



1924

Hitler is imprisoned because of the Putsch; whilst in prison, he writes Mein Kampf.

1918

1925

Key vocabulary

republic

citizen state

overthrow

occupation

anti-Semitism

debt

dictator

fascism

nationalism

authoritarian

territory

annexed

pact

intersection

radar

invasion

mobilisation

squadron

Jew

politics

aggression

Soviet

Nazi

Leaders involved



General Ludendorff



Otto von Lossow



Hans Ritter von Selsser

Hyperinflation

A shortage of goods.

There are fewer, so they are more expensive to buy.

Germans needed more money to pay for things but were not making money due to fewer jobs.

Germany **printed** more money, but the price of goods continued to rise. So, the value of the money began to fall.

Hyperinflation



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Europe in 1937

In the late 1930s, dictators and authoritarian monarchies ruled much of Europe.

This made democracies like **Britain** and **France** extremely nervous - they hoped that the League of Nations and the atrocities of **World War I** would steer Europe away from war, but this could not be guaranteed with the unfolding political powers across the continent.

Britain's air defence network

Germany had no idea how advanced the British communications were as they prepared air attacks across the Channel. The ingenuity of **Sir Hugh Dowding** ensured that Britain had the world's first wide-area ground-controlled interception network, which controlled the **air space of the United Kingdom**. It used a widespread, dedicated telephone network to collect information rapidly from radar stations and observation personnel across the entire nation. This meant that anti-aircraft guns and interceptor aircraft could be quickly assembled to fight against enemy targets.

How did the Second World War continue?

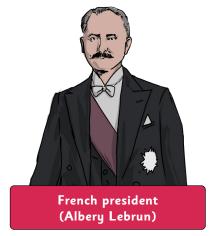
The bombing of British cities continued for some time. Still, due to the huge defeat at the **Battle of Britain**, the **German Luftwaffe** would never have the same military power it had before, so it was minimal in comparison.

On **June 6th, 1944**, American, Canadian and British troops landed on the beaches of **Normandy** and stormed the German defences. Within months, Paris was liberated, and the allies continued their march towards Berlin.

With the **Soviets** marching from the east and the Allies marching from the west, it was not long until the battle reached Berlin.

Finally, on May 8th, 1945, news reached the world that Berlin had fallen and the Nazi Government had signed a peace treaty. Hitler was dead. The war was over.







544 pilots killed

in Ge

y

1700 aircraft destroyed **2662** pilots killed

Statistics showing the aircraft and personnel loss during the Battle of Britain.



Artist's impression showing German-occupied lands in May 1941.