

WORLD

WAR 2

Karl
Bourke

ADOLF
HITLER

Early Life: Adolf Hitler was born on April 20th 1889, in Braunau Am Inn, a small Austrian town near the Austro-German frontier. After his father, Alois, retired as a state customs official, young Adolf spent most of his childhood in Linz, the capital of Upper Austria.

Military Career: In 1913, Hitler moved to Munich, in the German State of Bavaria. When World War I broke out the following summer, he successfully petitioned the Bavarian king to be allowed to volunteer in a reserve infantry regiment.

Nazi Party: After Hitler returned to Munich in late 1918, he joined the Small German Workers Party, which aimed to unite the interests of the working class with a strong German nationalism. His skilled oratory and charismatic energy helped propel him in the party's ranks, and in 1920 he left the army and took charge of its propaganda efforts.

Beer Hall Putsch: On the evening of November 8th 1923 members of the SA and others forced their way into a large beer hall where another right wing leader was addressing the crowd. Hitler started a gun fight.

HOW IT BEGAN

main cause: The major causes of World War 2 were numerous. They include the impact of the Treaty of Versailles following World War 1. Also, the worldwide economic depression, failure of appeasement, the rise of the German military, the rise of the Japanese Military and the failure of the League of Nations.

who caused it: On September 1st 1939, Hitler invaded Poland from the west, two days later, France and Britain declared war on Germany, beginning World War 2. On September 17th 1939, Russian troops invaded Poland from the east.

date of beginning:

September 1st 1939



JEWIS

One of the most horrific terms in history was used by Nazi Germany to designate human beings whose lives were unimportant, or those who should be killed outright. Lebensunwertes Leben, or "life unworthy of life" was a horrific statement used commonly towards Jews. The phrase was applied to the mentally impaired and later to the "racially inferior" ~~the state~~ ~~the state~~, as well as to "enemies of the state" both internal and external. From very early in the war, part of Nazi policy was to murder civilians en masse, especially targeting Jews. later in the war, this grew to Hitler's "final solution". The complete extermination of the Jews. It began with German death squads in the east. Then it escalated to massive, overcrowded concentration (death) camps.

BLITZKRIEG) Blitzkrieg was a method of warfare

used by the Germans in which an army used concentrated force of armoured or motorised soldiers. Close air support was overhead. Usually, this was an undercover surprise attack. Especially for the German Blitzkrieg of World War 2, aircraft and tanks were updated and made a fraction more stealthy. The German army used blitzkrieg to quickly overrun Europe with less losses of soldiers and artillery. Blitzkrieg was extremely successful. But against well organised defences such as Russia and Britain, it failed.

ANNE FRANK Anne Frank was a teenage Jewish girl who kept a diary while in hiding with her family from the Nazis. For two years, she recorded what it was like for Jews in hiding. The place they hid was a Secret Annex in Amsterdam. They were betrayed one day and they were all separated and sent to different concentration camps. She died in Bergen Belsen Concentration camp in 1945. Five days later, the camp was liberated. Her father survived the horrific ordeal. He returned to the Secret Annex. He found her diary and published it with the help of Mirjam Pressler.

THE EASTERN FRONT

The Western Front was a military theatre of World War I. It was made up of Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, Britain, France, Italy and Germany. Fighting

THE WESTERN FRONT

in Southern Europe was more considered to be separate from the Western Front. Although it still wasn't called the Southern Front.

When USA came into the war it gave the allies new hope. The USA did most of their battling in the Western Front. But some of their most savage were fought in the Eastern Front. The Germans wanted to control Eastern Europe up to Russia. Bad weather foiled them.

AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT

In the vote to go to war, there was only one dissenting vote. When USA went to war against Japan. Germany and Italy declared war on USA. USA teamed up with the allies. USA were busing the war in December 1941. Theodore Roosevelt rose to the challenge and made everyone chip in. It worked and it gave the allies a boost.

Pearl Harbour: On December 7th 1941, Japanese forces bombed Pearl Harbour in Hawaii for two hours. USA lost a lot of soldiers and ships. Soon after, USA launched Atomic bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima. The bombs would instantly kill 90 percent of the city. Then, a further 5 percent would die from radiation exposure. The final five percent would suffer horrific injuries for the rest of their lives.

THE EMERGENCY

The Emergency was the name to refer to Ireland's State during World War 2.

While World War 2 raged on, Ireland remained neutral. Britain tried to get Irishmen to join the army but Ireland didn't fight for Britain in this war. Britain even threatened to take away Republic Of Ireland's independence. State of emergency was announced in Ireland on 2nd September 1939. This gave new powers to Dail Eireann. The new powers were taken away on 2nd September 1946. But the State of emergency was not lifted ~~until~~ until the 1st September 1976. The State of emergency astonishingly lasted one day off 37 years!

THE GERMAN SURRENDER

On the 7th May 1945 Germany Surrendered World War 2. Just before Germany Surrendered, Adolf Hitler and his wife committed

Suicide. Probably because they feared punishment for Hitler's horrific crimes. After Germany's Surrender, the Allies freed all prisoners of war. Then, the concentration camps were liberated. Soon after, Germany left Finland. Then, Benito Mussolini, the Italian dictator was executed. Then, the German - Italian forces withdrew from Italy. Soon after, the Germans surrounding Berlin withdrew. Then, the countries that had fallen victim to the Blitzkrieg were freed from Germany. Many more events happened

THE JAPANESE SURRENDER

Japan announced they would surrender on August 15th 1945. They officially surrendered on September 2nd 1945. Japan were the last country to surrender in World War 2. Japan would have been attacked by British or Russian forces if they hadn't surrendered. They knew this so with the possibility of the allies attacking them plus the possibility of a third atomic bomb attack from the USA, they surrendered. It was 1956 before Russia and Japan were able to make peace between the military giants. Another big factor for Japan's surrender was that USA had destroyed Japan's war economy. With the bombs.

THE AFTERMATH

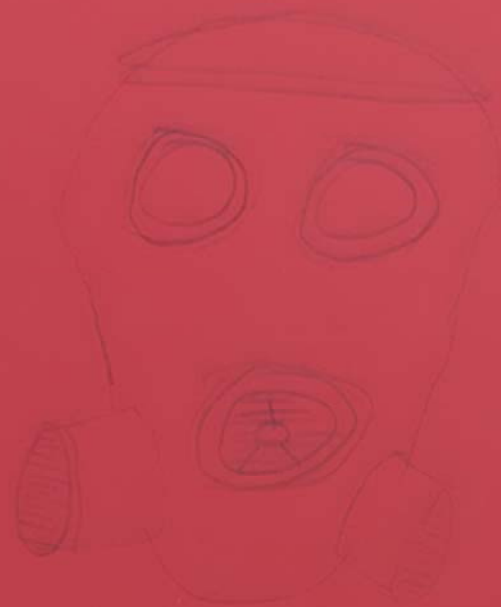
When World War 2 finished, the European empires got weaker, and Russia and USA got very powerful.

Russia and USA began to build a rivalry. To prove who was more powerful, they started the Cold War. Fighting military style became unpopular and political wars were the way forward. As the Cold War progressed, nuclear weapons got more powerful. Each country taking turns to threaten to launch one to the other's country. It never happened and it escalated off this planet. To space.

Fighter Plane



Gas Mask



Atomic Bomb



Tank

