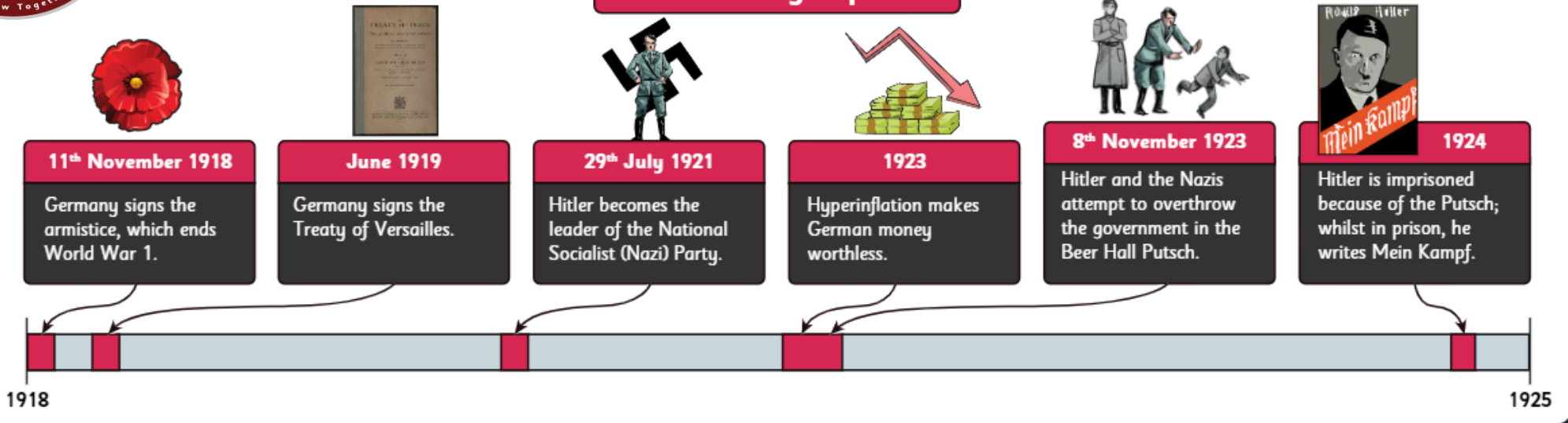




# The Second World War

## Knowledge Organiser

### Hitler coming to power



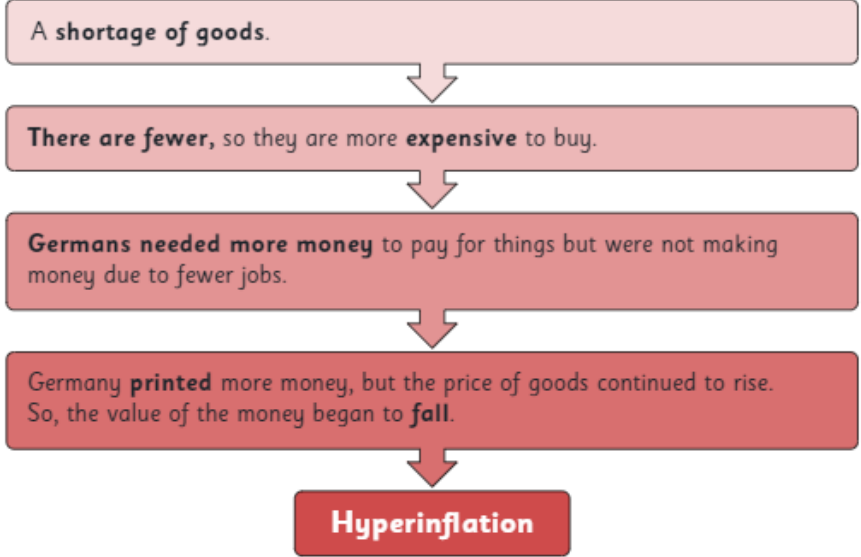
### Key vocabulary

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| republic      | annexed      |
| citizen       | pact         |
| state         | intersection |
| overthrow     | radar        |
| occupation    | invasion     |
| anti-Semitism | mobilisation |
| debt          | squadron     |
| dictator      | Jew          |
| fascism       | politics     |
| nationalism   | aggression   |
| authoritarian | Soviet       |
| territory     | Nazi         |

### Leaders involved

Three military leaders are shown with their names in red boxes below their illustrations: General Ludendorff (top left), Otto von Lossow (top right), and Hans Ritter von Selsser (bottom center).

### Hyperinflation



## 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.**



British prime minister  
(Chamberlain)



French president  
(Albery Lebrun)



Britain

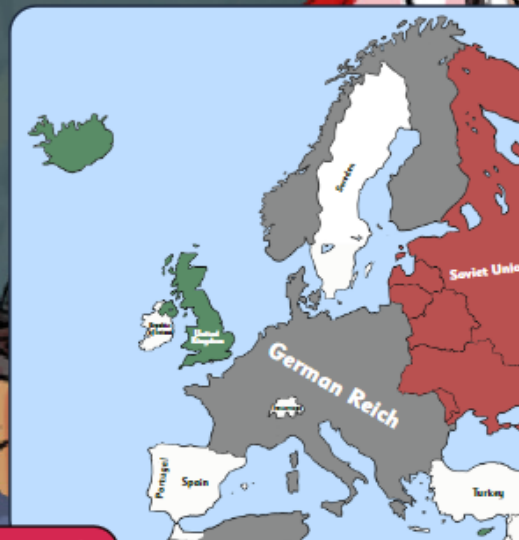
1250 aircraft destroyed  
544 pilots killed



Germany

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.

