Headings	Notes					
	Hitler planned to defy the Treaty of Versailles and reclaim Germany's power and territory. His					
HITLER'S FOREIGN POLICY	policy of Lebensraum , meaning ' <i>living space</i> ' for ethnic Germans, was to expand the country					
HITLER'S MAIN AIMS						
HITLER 3 MAIN AIMS	into a 'greater Germany', to be known as the Third Reich .					
REBUILDING THE	a In 1022. Hitler with draw Cormony from the League of Nations					
GERMAN ARMY AND	• In 1933, Hitler withdrew Germany from the League of Nations.					
NAVY	• In 1935, the Anglo-German Naval Agreement was signed, granting Germany the right to					
	expand its navy beyond the limits set by the Treaty of Versailles.					
	• 1935 also saw Germany reintroduce conscription , increase the size of the navy and created an					
	airforce (the Luftwaffe) – all breaches of the treaty. Yet, there were no steps taken by Britain or					
	France to halt Germany's remilitarisation.					
RE-OCCUPYING THE	 Under the treaty, German troops had been forbidden to occupy the Rhineland: in March 1936, 					
RHINELAND	Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland with orders to retreat if France sent its army to meet them.					
	France did not act.					
THE ANSCHLUSS	The Nazi Party had strong, popular support in German-speaking Austria.					
	• In February 1938, Hitler threatened the Austrian Chancellor with war unless he let Austrian					
	Nazis into his government. He was uncooperative and was replaced by a Nazi chancellor, who					
	immediately invited Germany to occupy Austria.					
	This became known as the Anschluss ; the joining together of Germany and Austria in the					
	Third Reich.					
THE SUDETENLAND	The Sudetenland was the name for the majority-German-speaking regions of Czechoslovakia.					
	Hitler's next goal was to absorb the Sudetenland into the Third Reich.					
	Nazi propaganda encouraged the Sudeten Germans to campaign for 'independence'.					
MAKING ALLIES	Hitler and Mussolini signed the Rome-Berlin Axis in 1936, stating their support for each other.					
Keywords	Summary					
Treaty of Versailles	In defiance of the Treaty of Versailles, Hitler wanted to create Lebensraum for the Third Reich.					
Lebensraum	In order to complete his aims, Hitler first withdrew Germany from the League of Nations.					
The Luftwaffe						

League of Nations
Conscription
Anschluss
Third Reich

The Sudetenland Rome-Berlin Axis

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Headings	Notes				
APPEASEMENT	Britain and France did not react to Hitler's foreign poly for several reasons:				
	 France did not want to risk a war with Germany over the Rhineland. 				
	• France believed the Maginot Line (French fortifications along its border with Germany) would				
	be enough to prevent a German attack.				
	 Many British people felt that the Treaty of Versailles had been too harsh on the Germans. 				
	 Britain dreaded another war and voted for a pacifist (pro-peace) approach. 				
	• France, Britain and others were concerned about the threat of communism and knew the Third				
	Reich to be strongly anti-communist.				
	This approach of agreeing to Hitler's demands in the hope of avoiding war was known as				
	appeasement, of which Hitler took advantage.				
THE MUNICH CONFERENCE AND THE NAZI-SOVIET PACT	In September 1938, the Munich Conference took place. Neville Chamberlain (Britain), Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and Édouard Daladier (France) met to discuss the issue of the Sudetenland – there was no representation for Czechoslovakia.				
THE MUNICH CONFERENCE	The four agreed to force Czechoslovakia to surrender the Sudetenland to Germany.				
	 In March 1938, Hitler broke the Munich Agreement and took over the rest of Czechoslovakia - 				
	France and Britain, again, doing nothing.				
	Trailee and Britain, again, doing nothing.				
THE NAZI-SOVIET NON-	• In August 1936, Hitler and Stalin signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact. They agreed				
AGGRESSION PACT	not to attack each other or help each other's enemies for 10 years.				
	• In a secret clause, they also agreed to partition Poland between them while Romania and				
	the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) would belong to the Soviet Union's sphere of influence.				
	Hitler wanted to gain the strategically important port of Danzig (modern Gdansk) in Poland so be could realism the Bolish Corridor and former Cormon territory.				
	he could reclaim the Polish Corridor and former German territory.				
Keywords	Summary				
Maginot Line					
Appeasement					
Munich Conference					
Czechoslovakia					

Neville Chamberlain Édouard Daladier

Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact OSX Doorley

Headings		Notes				
EUROPE FALL WAR: THE FAL POLAND AND I	L OF	 On the 1st September 1939, Germany invaded Poland; two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany. War had returned to Europe. 				
THE IN	IVASION OF POLAND	 The German army used a new tactic to invade Poland: Blitzkrieg (lightning war). This involved the initial heavy bombing of an area by the Luftwaffe (air force), followed closely by panzer tanks before the arrival of the infantry. The Soviet Union then invaded from the east. Within five weeks, Poland had been defeated by the two invading forces. Hitler and Stalin would then divide Poland between them. 				
THE IN	IVASION OF FRANCE	 After World War I, the French had built the Maginot Line, a series of fortifications along the French-German border in hopes to stop Germany invading French territory. On the 10th May 1940, after a period known as the Phoney War (no fighting took place), Germany finally launched Blitzkrieg attacks on Belgium, the Netherlands and France. The German forces avoided the Maginot Line by going through the Ardennes Forest (forestry that spreads into Germany, France, Luxembourg and Belgium). The British Expeditionary Force (BEF) soldiers were forced to the costal town of Dunkirk. By the 14th June, Germany occupied the northern half of France as German forces entered Paris. In the unoccupied free zone, a puppet government (controlled by the Nazis) was set up in the town of Vichy and led by Phillippe Pétain. 				
THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN AND THE BLITZ THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN		 Hitler planned a full invasion of Britain, code-named Operation Sea Lion. He used submarines (U-boats) to attack shipping routes to Britain. The Battle of Britain was a campaign of aerial attacks on Britain by the Luftwaffe. On the 13th August 1940, German bombers began a month-long attack on RAF bases, 				
		 including airfields and radar stations. RAF pilots in Hurricanes and Spitfires were in constant dogfights (close combat between military aircraft) with the German ME 109s and ME 110s. By mid-September 1940, the British had won the Battle of Britain, thanks to their advanced radar. 				
Keywords		Summary				
Blitzkrieg H Luftwaffe S Phoney War D Dunkirk M	Hurricanes Spitfires Dogfights ME 109s ME 110s					
,						

Operation Sea Lion

U-boats RAF bases OS Memory Services

Headings	Notes
THE BLITZ	 The Luftwaffe began bombing British cities at night-time, an event known as the Blitz. Explosive and incendiary (designed to start fires) bombs were dropped on London and other cities, targeting ports, power stations and factories. These air raids lasted eight months, until May 1941, in which 43,000 civilians were killed.
LIFE IN WARTIME BRITAIN	 Thousands of homes were destroyed while people were forced to take shelter whenever they heard the air raid sirens. Up to 130,000 slept in the London Underground stations. Children from the cities were sent to stay with families in the countryside (evacuation). Approximately 7 million women entered the workforce during World War II, filing roles that had been left vacant when men went to war. Foods such as sugar, butter, bacon, tea, milk, eggs and cheese were rationed with every citizen requiring a ration book. A campaign called Dig for Victory encouraged people to grow their own food on any land they had available.
THE INVASION OF THE SOVIET UNION OPERATION BARBAROSSA	 Hitler wanted to expand Germany's Lebensraum further. He looked to the east, including the Soviet Union. On the 22nd June 1941, Operation Barbarossa began. Germany invaded the Soviet Union in a three-pronged attack on Moscow, Leningrad (modern Saint Petersburg) and Kiev. Stalin called on his people to fight in "The Great Patriotic War". The Red Army used a scorched earth tactic as it retreated, destroying anything useful to the enemy. By the end of September 1942, Kiev had fallen, Leningrad was under siege and the German army was approaching Moscow. Winter set in and the Germans were unprepared for the extreme temperatures – as low as -40°C. Fuel froze, engines failed and many German soldiers froze to death. The Red Army launched a counter-attack that stopped the Germany army short of Moscow.
Keywords	Summary
The Blitz	
London Underground	
Evacuation	
Dig for Victory	

Operation Barbarossa
The Great Patriotic War

Scorched earth

OS Memory Services

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Headings	Motes 1010 2 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1
THE TURNING OF THE WAR	• In late summer 1942, German forces were advancing towards the city of Stalingrad (modern
	day Volgograd), led by General Paulus. The Red Army was ordered to defend Stalingrad at all
THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD	costs.
OTALINONAD	• During the winter of 1942-1943, the Red Army cut the German forces off from their supplies. As
	German soldiers began to starve, Hitler denied General Paulus' request to retreat, insisting they
	continued to fight for Stalingrad; proving to be a decisive turn in the tides of the war.
	In February 1943, the Germany Sixth Army finally surrendered to the Red Army.
	• It is estimated that more than 800,000 Axis soldiers (German, Italian, Romanian or Hungarian)
	and 1.1 million Russians were either killed, wounded, missing or captured at Stalingrad.
THE WAR BEYOND	The US had aided the Allies but stayed officially neutral until 1941.
EUROPE	• In 1936, Japan had become an ally of Germany in the hope of gaining territory and resources in
THE UNITED STATES	eastern Asia and the Pacific Ocean.
ENTERS THE WAR	• On the 7 th December 1941 , Japan attempted to destroy the entire American Pacific fleet at
	Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. Japan's Axis partners, Germany and Italy, declared war on the US.
	• President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the US forces to fight Japan while also sending troops
	and weapons to help fight the Axis powers in Europe and North Africa.
WAR IN THE	Between October and November 1942, British forces defeated the German Afrika Korps at El
MEDITERRANEAN	Alamein in Egypt.
	• In November 1942, the US and Britain joined to launch Operation Torch: the invasion of Vichy
	France-controlled North Africa.
	• In May 1943, the Axis powers surrendered in Tunisia, leading to Britain and the US planning
	Operation Avalanche; the invasion of Italy.
	• The Allies liberated Sicily in June-August 1943 and removed Mussolini from power.
	By September, Italy had officially surrendered but Rome was not taken until June 1944.
Keywords	Summary
Stalingrad	
General Paulus	
Pearl Harbour	
Japan	

US

El Alamein

Operation Torch

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Operation Avalanche

OSX Doorley

Headings	Notes				
	The US had shipped food and military supplies to Britain since the outbreak of the war.				
THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC	• In a six-month period in 1940, German U-boats sank over 3 million tonnes of Allied shipping,				
	with great loss of life.				
	 From 1941, the US navy shared the guarding of Atlantic shipping, helped by new radar and sonar technology. 				
	Codebreaking evolved rapidly. The breaking of the Germany navy's Enigma code by Alan Turing and his team was crucial.				
THE D-DAY LANDINGS	 Under Operation Overlord, British, Canadian and US troops would land in Normandy, France. 				
D-DAY	Five beaches were given code names: Utah, Omaha, Juno, Gold and Sword.				
	On the 6 th June 1944 (D-Day or Deliverance Day), General Eisenhower led the largest sea-				
	borne invasion in history (over 7,000 ships and landing craft). Most German troops were				
	stationed in Calais, where they had expected the landing.				
	• The Allies landed around 156,000 troops on the beaches while 10,000 aircraft protected them.				
	• By August, the Allies had stopped the Germans at Falaise and Paris was liberated on the 25th				
	August.				
AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY	• The Allies bombed Germany day and night, targeting large cities such as Hamburg and Berlin as well as the industrial centre in the Ruhr Valley .				
	 Dresden experienced some of the heaviest bombing. On the 13th-15th February 1945, about 				
	25,000 people were killed – mostly civilians.				
THE FINAL OFFENSIVES	Under Operation Bagration, the Red Army launched a massive offensive and drove German				
	forces out of the Soviet Union and back across Eastern Europe.				
	• In December 1944, Germany launched its final offensive, the Battle of the Bulge, which was ar				
	• intended repeat of the 1940 attack through the Ardennes. They were defeated by January 1945				
	To the east, the Red Army had crossed the River Oder into Germany and headed for Berlin.				
Keywords	Summary				
U-boats Dresden					
Radar and Sonar					
Codebreaking Operation					
Enigma code Bagration					
Alan Turing					
Operation Overlord					
D-Day The Battle of					

the Bulge

Normandy Eisenhower OS Memory Services

World War [[

				V V V		• •	<u> </u>			
Headings		Notes	Motes							
THE WAR'S END AND IT	ND AND ITS	• In March 1945, Allied forces crossed the River Rhine in western Germany.								
		 Mid-April saw Soviet forces begin to attack Berlin. On the 30th April 1945, Hitler died by suicide 								by suicide
THE END	O OF WORLD	in his bunker alongside his wife, Eva Braun.								
	WAR II	Victory	in Europe	Day (VE D	ay) is celet	orated on th	ne 8 th May.			
		• Japan s	surrendere	ed on the 1	5 th August	1945 , after	the US dro	pped atom	ic bombs o	n two of its
		cities. T	his came a	fter the dea	th of Presid	lent Roose	velt who wa	s replaced	by Harry T	ruman who
		decided to attack Japan to force their surrender.								
		• The fir	st A-bom b	was dropp	ed on the c	ity of Hiros	hima on th	e 6 th Augus	t 1945, kill	ing
		80,000). The seco	ond A-bom l	b was dropp	ed on the	city of Naga	asaki three	days later,	killing
		40,000	. Thousan	ds more wo	ould later die	e from radia	ation poisor).		
		Country	Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	US	USSR
THE IMPACT	T OF WORLD	Civilians	67,200	390,000	3,000,000	153,000	700,000	5,620,000	12,100	15,200,000
	WAR II	Soldiers	383,700	210,000	5,300,000	319,200	2,200,000	240,000	407,300	11,400,000
		Over 60 million people died in World War II and 40 million were displaced inside their own								
		country or became refugees elsewhere.								
		Many cities were destroyed. Whole industries, farmland, roads, railways and communications								
		also had to be rebuilt.								
		Eastern European countries came under Soviet control and became communist.								
		Trials of Nazi war criminals took place such as the Nuremberg Trials.								
		• The US and the Soviet Union had become the two most powerful countries in the world while								
		Britain and France were weakened; their colonies began to demand independence.								
		• The United Nations (UN) was established in 1945 to prevent another war, learning from the								
		mistakes of the League of Nations.								
		The European Economic Community (EEC) was founded in 1957 to encourage economic								
		cooperation between European states which would later evolve into the European Union.								
Keywords		Summary								
	United									
Hitler	Nations									

European

Economic

European

Community

Eva Braun

VE Day

VJ Day

Hiroshima Nagasaki

Atomic Bomb Union

Nuremberg Trials

OSX Doorley

Keywords	Definition			
Appeasement	Policy of Britain and France in the 1930s that believed that if they gave into Hitler's small demands then they would prevent another world war.			
Atomic Bomb	• A nuclear weapon that the USE used against Japan at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.			
Battle of Stalingrad	 A major land battle between the armies of Germany and the USSR in 1942 and 1943. The Soviet victory pushed German forces into a defensive retreat. 			
Black market	Buying and selling of goods illegally, especially when they are rationed.			
Blitzkrieg	A 'lightning war'; a fast and intense method of attack designed to take the enemy by surprise in warfare.			
Censorship	The banning os speech, writing or other forms of communication that supposedly spread harmful ideas. The banning os speech, writing or other forms of communication that supposedly spread harmful ideas.			
D-Day	 The day on which the Allied invasion of Normandy (codenamed Operation Neptune) began; 6th June 1944. 			
Evacuation	Children from the cities were sent to stay with families in the countryside.			
Foreign policy	A policy of a country in its dealings with other countries.			
Nazi-Soviet Pact	• A ten-year non-aggression agreement between Nazi Germany and the USSR, signed in 1939.			
Neutrality	A policy of not taking sides in an international war.			
Nuclear War	A war fought with atomic and hydrogen (nuclear) bombs.			
Operation Barbarossa	Codename for the German invasion of the USSR in 1942.			
Operation Dynamo	The Allied evacuation of about 350,000 soldiers from the beaches at Dunkirk.			
Operation Overlord	• The landing of over 150,000 US, British and Canadian troops in Normandy, France.			
Panzer	German tank during World War II.			
Phoney War	 Name given to time early in World War II where there were no military operations or fighting on the borders between Germany and France. 			
Rationing	 Use of coupons and ration books to control the amount of food, clothes, footware and petrol given to each person. 			
Rearmament	Building up a new stock of military weapons; increasing numbers in the armed forces.			
Remilitarisation	Moving army back into a country or section of country which had been disarmed.			
Scorched Earth	 Policy of destroying anything that might be useful to the enemy, including crops, roads and bridges. 			
Superpowers	USA and USSR after World War II, which were the two most powerful countries in the world.			
The Battle of Britain	 A major air battle between the British Royal Air Force and the German Luftwaffe over the English Channel. It was Hitler's first defeat. 			
The Blitz	The bombing of British cities at night-time by the Luftwaffe.			
The Maginot Line	A line of concrete forts and weapons built by France to defend its eastern border.			
United Nations	 An international body set up in 1945, the UN aims to develop and maintain friendly relations between countries. 			
V-E Day	Victory in Europe Day, 8th May 1945.			

• Victory over Japan Day, 15th August 1945.

V-J Day

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Headings		Notes					
NEUTRALITY EMERGENCY ACT	AND THE POWERS	 Ireland (called Éire at the time) declared itself neutral: it would not fight in the war or support either side. Its reasons were: 					
	NEUTRALITY	● Ireland was ill prepared to fight in a war.					
IN W	ORLD WAR II	 The economy was weak and war would damage it further. 					
		It needed to demonstrate its independence from Britain.					
		• However, the government favoured the Allies (Britain, France, and the United States). Allied					
		planes were permitted to fly over Donegal; fire brigades went to Belfast to help after bombings;					
		British and US airmen captured on Irish soil 'escaped' while Germans were imprisoned.					
		Around 50,000 Irishmen joined the British army.					
	EMERGENCY	In 1939, the Irish government passed a law called the Emergency Powers Act.					
F	POWERS ACT	• This law allowed the government to censor newspapers, news, plays, poetry and books to					
		preserve Irish neutrality. People's private post could even be opened and examined.					
LIFE IN ÉIRE DURING THE EMERGENCY		 Ireland relied on imports of food, fuel and other goods. The attack on British ships by German submarines affected both imports and exports from Éire. 					
SHORTAGES AND RATIONING		Seán Lemass was Minister for Supplies during the war, setting up the Irish Shipping Company to transport goods to Ireland in 15 cargo ships.					
		Lemass also introduced the Compulsory Tillage Scheme: all farmers had to till a certain					
		amount of land and sow a certain acreage of wheat.					
		Shortages soon arose and rationing was introduced. This limited the goods people could buy					
		(such as tea, flour, butter and sugar) to a fixed amount. As in Britain, people were given ration					
		books, which contained coupons to be exchanged for goods in shops.					
FUEL SHO	RTAGES AND	• Electricity and gas supplies were also limited and rationed. Government inspectors (glimmer					
THE GLIMMER MEN		men) checked that people were not overusing their gas supplies.					
		Petrol was also scarce and was mostly used by doctors and priests.					
Keywords		Summary					
Éire	Glimmer men	,					
Allies	Electricity						
Emergency Por							
Seán Lemass							
Irish Shipping Company							
OT							

Compulsory Tillage Scheme

Shortages Rationing Rations book OS Memories

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Headings		Notes			
FUEL SHORTAGES AND THE GLIMMER MEN		• Ireland had imported most of its coal from Britain and now had to use turf instead. Trains had to run on turf and were much slower.			
		• Irish industry was greatly affected by the fuel shortages. Factories had to lay off works so			
		emigration from Ireland increased.			
		Agriculture was also affected by a lack of fertilisers and animal feeds.			
LIFE IN NORT IRELAND DUI WAR II	THERN RING WORLD	As part of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland was at war. Conscription was not introduced but rationing was brought in.			
	DUSTRY AND	• From 1938, North Irish industry boomed. Unemployment dropped from 20% to only 5%.			
A	GRICULTURE	Harland and Wolff (a shipyard) and Short Brothers (an aircraft factory) played key roles in			
		the British war effort. Warships, merchant ships, aircraft, parachutes, ropes, tanks, uniforms and shells were produced in Northern Ireland.			
		Agriculture in Northern Ireland also benefited from the war, as exports of food and milk to Britain increased.			
		Compulsory tillage farming led to an increase in land being used to grow flax, oats and potatoes.			
	IRELAND AS	Planes and ships based in Northern Ireland patrolled the Atlantic and searched for German Libbats. They also belond to protect supplies being transported between the islands.			
7. 2 .10 2		 U-boats. They also helped to protect supplies being transported between the islands. From 1941, Northern Ireland was a base for American troops. Roads and ports were improved to cope with the added traffic. 			
ATTACKS	ON BELFAST	Due to its wartime industries, Belfast was a major target for the Third Reich.			
		• The government thought it was too far away for the Luftwaffe to reach.			
		• In April and May 1941, Belfast city was bombed four times (The Belfast Blitz). Factories were seriously damaged while approximately 1,100 people were killed and over 56,000 homes were			
		destroyed.			
Keywords		Summary			
Turf	Wartime				
Industry	Industries				
Emigration	The Belfast				
Agriculture Blitz					
Northern Irela	ind				
Unemployme	nt				
Harland and Wolff					

Short Brothers

Compulsory tillage farming

OS Mensories

Headings	Notes
POST-WAR DIVIDE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH	The south did not suffer heavy bombings with huge loss of life, as Northern Ireland had. The economy south of the border suffered during the war whereas the economy in Northern Ireland improved. Northern Ireland's contribution to the war effort meant its ties to Britain became stronger. Its place within the UK was guaranteed after the war. The south of Ireland had stayed neutral, damaging relations between the south and Britain/ Northern Ireland. It took years for the south's trade links to return to normal.
Keywords	Summary

Keywords	Definition
Belfast Blitz	German bombing of Belfast during World War II
Ditching	 During the Blitz, people from Belfast left the city at night and slept in ditches in the countryside to avoid the bombs.
Economic War	 A trade war between the Irish Free State and Britain from 1932 to 1938.
Éire	The Irish language name for Ireland.
Glimmermen	 Inspectors who visited homes to check that gas, which was in short supply, was not being used outside the designated times.
Harland and Wolff	Belfast shipyard that built ships for the British war effort.
Irish Republican Army (IRA)	Illegal armed movement in Ireland
Irish Shipping	 A state-owned company set up by Seán Lemass in 1941 to bring goods in and out of Ireland. It ceased operating in 1984.
The Emergency	 Time used to refer to Ireland's experience of World War II, during which the country remained neutral.