ST IVO ACADEMY Astrea Academy Trust INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Summary

Chamberlain tried to avoid the outbreak of war by following his policy of appeasement, giving in to Hitler's demands in the hope of avoiding conflict. However, Britain declared war on Germany after Hitler invaded Poland, thus sparking the Second World War. Two major alliances formed during the war: the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan) and the Allies (Britain, USA, Soviet Union). Germany conquered much of Europe throughout the course of the war. The war in Asia ended America's isolationist policy, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour brought America into the war. Major events took place throughout the war, including Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain, the Blitz, Operation Barbarossa, Pearl Harbour, and the D-Day landings. The war also affected British civilians who formed the Home Front.

Key	Figures	

Neville Chamberlain	British Prime Minister at the start of the war (until 1940). Known for his policy of 'appeasement' towards Hitler.
Adolf Hitler	The fuhrer of Germany and leader of the Nazi party, known for his tyrannical dictatorship.
Winston Churchill	British Prime Minister from 1940 throughout the course of the war.
Franklin D. Roosevelt	President of the United States who decided to enter the war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour.
Benito	Italian Prime Minister, known for his fascist ideas and tyran-

	Key Vocabulary	
•	Dictator	A leader with total power over their country. Their style of
J		government is known as a 'dictatorship'. Usually have taken
Ħ		control of a country by force.
	Fascism	A type of government that puts the nation and one race above
		individual people. It is a belief system usually associated with
		dictators like Hitler and Mussolini.
D	Appeasement	A policy used by Chamberlain involving giving into Hitler's de-
7		mands in an attempt to avoid war.
	Blitz	Bombing campaign on British cities by the Nazis.
6	Home Front	Activities of British civilians who contributed to the war effort.
	Rationing	Limits put in place to ensure everyone had fair access to
Stoc		enough food and resources throughout the war.
	Alliance	Countries that agreed to fight together and protect one anoth-
		er in the event of war.
	Blitzkrieg	'Lightening war' in German. Hitler's method of attaching quick-
		ly before opponents had time to fight back.
	Luftwaffe	The German air force.
ŀ	RAF	The British air force.
7	Holocaust	The mass murder of 6 million Jews carried out by Hitler and
Z		the Nazi party.
	Isolationism	America's policy of isolating themselves from affairs and con-
" "		flicts within Europe.

Challenge— Look at the timeline below: which event do you think was the biggest turning point in the war?

Other Resources

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9s9q6f/revision/1



7th Sep-10th May 1940 22nd June 1st September tember Churchill replaces 1940 France 1939 Hitler 1940 Blitz Chamberlain as the surrenders to 8th December 1941 USA 10th October 1943 Italy swaps 7th May 1945 Ger-6th August 1945 USA invades Poland starts **British Prime Minister** Germany declares war on Japan sides, declares war on Germany many surrenders drops atomic bomb **TIMELINE** 10th July 3rd September 1939 Britain and 27th May 1940 1940 Battle of 7th December 1941 Japanese April-May 1943 Warsaw 6th June 8th May 1945 VE Day 2nd September 1945 Japan France declare war on Germany Dunkirk **Britain starts** attack on Pearl Harbour **Ghetto Uprising** 1944 D-Day (end of war in Europe) surrenders, ending WW2