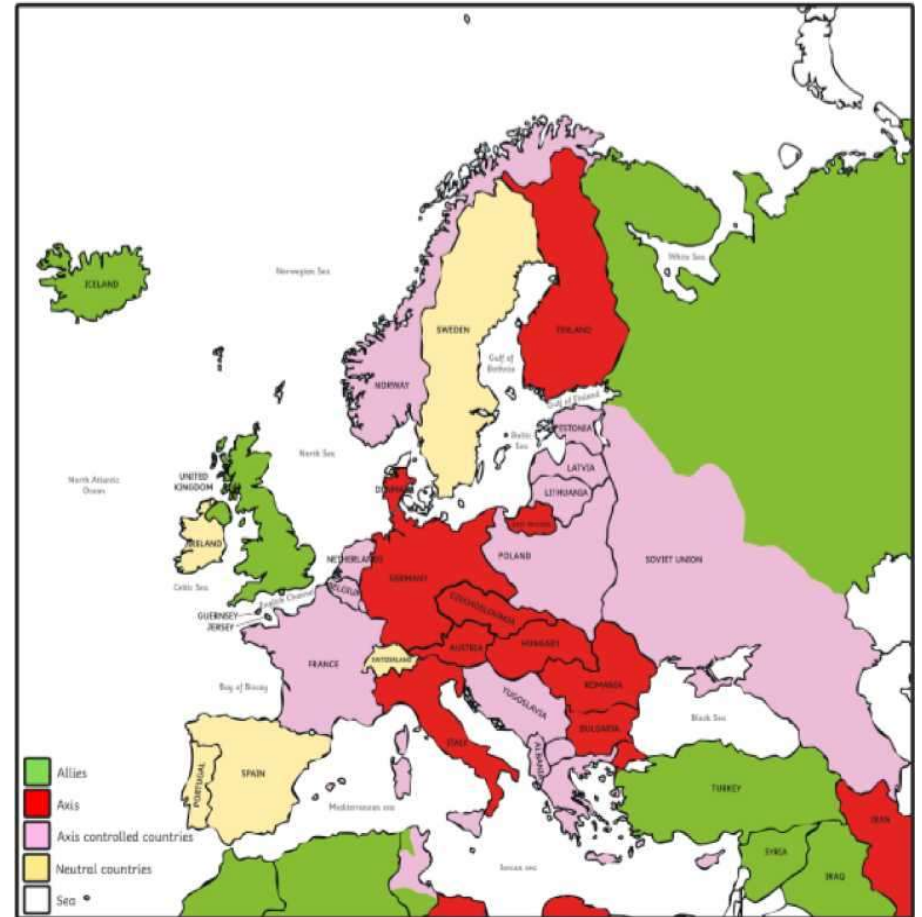


Skills	Self Assessment	Teacher Assessment
Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past.		
Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices.		
Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past.		
Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past.		
Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society		
Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural).		



**Who was Hitler and what were his key beliefs?**

**Life in Germany following WW1**

After World War One ended in 1918, Germany had to give up land and was banned from having armed forces. In 1933 the German people voted for a leader named Adolf Hitler, who led a political party in Germany called the National Socialists or **Nazis**. Hitler promised to make his country great again and quickly began to arm Germany again and to seize land from other countries



The Nazis believed that the people should obey a strong leader. They had no use for democracy, rule of law, human rights, or peace. The Nazis also taught that Germans were born to rule over what they called “inferior races” (lesser peoples). Hitler preached a special hatred against Jews.

**Appeasement**

During the 1930s, Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement – they gave Hitler what he wanted in order to keep the peace. But why?:

- The British public had made clear they wanted to avoid war.
- Britain and France had been following a policy of disarmament so felt weakened militarily.
- The Great Depression affected western nations, meaning France and Britain weren't economically strong enough to finance war.
- The League of Nations supposed to handle such issues (ultimately proved ineffective).

## In which time period did World War 2 take place?

### Key Dates

- 1933: Hitler comes to power
- 1938: Hitler and Chamberlain sign Munich agreement
- September 1 1939: Germany invades Poland.
- September 3 1939: France and Great Britain declare war on Germany
- May 1940: The evacuation of Dunkirk
- September 1940: The Blitz begins
- July 1940: Battle of Britain begins
- June 1941: Germany invades Russia
- December 1941: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor. The USA enters the war.
- June 1944: D-Day landings in Normandy
- May 7 1945: Germany surrenders. Victory in Europe for the Allies.
- August 1945: The USA drop atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- September 1945: Japan surrenders marking the end of the War.

### Battle of Britain

In the summer of 1940, Germany was winning the war and the British army had been driven out of France by the German Nazis.



Germany knew that to win the war they'd need to invade Britain and the best way of doing that was from the sky. The German air force (called the Luftwaffe) wanted to destroy Britain's aeroplanes, so that they could have a clear route in. So, the Germans began bombing British airfields and factories in the early summer of 1940.

Britain dramatically increased production of planes like Spitfires and Hurricanes, and improved their military tactics. The RAF were able to defend Britain from wave after wave of German air attacks.

## Can you describe what it was like to live in England during World War 2?

## What was the Blitz?

### The Blitz

The heavy and frequent bombing attacks on London and other cities was known as the 'Blitz'. Night after night, from September 1940 until May 1941, German bombers attacked British cities, ports and industrial areas. London was bombed every day and night, bar one, for 11 weeks. One third of London was destroyed.



## Who was Churchill and how did he help soldiers in Dunkirk?

### Dunkirk

During May and June 1940, the Germans invaded France to take control of the country. The British and French retreated to the French port of Dunkirk. Churchill then ordered any ship or boat available to head across the English Channel to pick up the soldiers and bring them back to the UK. This rescue mission is called the Dunkirk evacuation.

### Key leaders



**Neville Chamberlain**—British Prime Minister who declared war on Germany. Was criticised for his policy of appeasement towards Hitler.



**Winston Churchill**—British Prime Minister following the resignation of Chamberlain. Led Britain to victory in the Second World War. Famous for his inspiring speeches.



**Adolf Hitler**—Founder of the Nazi party, a fascist movement promoting German pride and anti-Semitism. Became Fuhrer (leader) of Germany and initiated World War Two.



**Joseph Stalin**—*Stalin's* name meant "man of steel". He was the supreme ruler of the Soviet Union during the War. He initially made a pact with Hitler to remain neutral, however joined the Allied forces after this was broken with the invasion of Russia by Germany.

Winston Churchill is most widely recognized as being the leader of Britain throughout the [Second World War](#). During this war, Winston Churchill leads the fight against Hitler and Nazi Germany. Churchill became Prime Minister in 1940 and replaced Neville Chamberlain.

Winston Churchill was a Conservative leader and famously broadcasted on the radio across Britain, which was alleged to give hope to the public during the war.

