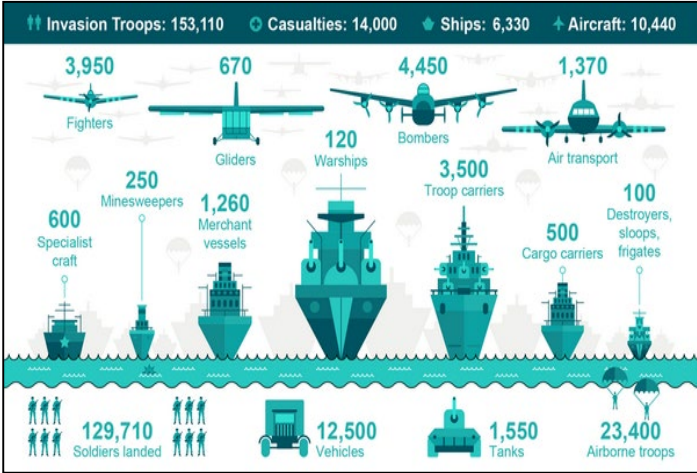


Knowledge Organiser: Which was the most significant WWII event that helped the Allies win the war?

<p>This topic investigates many key moments of the Second World War. You will learn about how the war affected different parts of the world and consequently changed the way war would be fought forever. You will ultimately reach a decision about which event you think was the most important in helping the allies win the war. Our second order concept is SIGNIFICANCE.</p>		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words.	
		<p>1 – 3 September 1939</p>	<p>Hitler invades Poland, Britain declares war on Germany</p>	<p>Treaty</p>	<p>A binding formal agreement between two or more countries. Usually takes place after a war.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Summarise your learning</p>		<p>27 May 1940 – 4 Jun 1940</p>	<p>British evacuation of Dunkirk</p>	<p>Appeasement</p>	<p>Giving in to someone’s demands as far as is reasonably possible to avoid conflict.</p>
<p>Topic 1: Events that led to the Second World War</p>	<p>The Treaty of Versailles and its economic, military and blame terms severely weakened Germany after WW1 and was a key factor in the rise to power of Adolf Hitler. Britain’s appeasement of Hitler during the 1930s to some was the right thing to do to avoid another war, to others a sign of weakness.</p>	<p>10 Jul 1940 – 31 Oct 1940</p>	<p>The Battle of Britain</p>	<p>Evacuation</p>	<p>The process of moving or taking a person or group of people away from a dangerous place to a safer place.</p>
	<p>Topic 2: The wars impact on Britain</p>	<p>The British evacuation from Dunkirk in 1940 allowed the German army to completely occupy France and most of Europe. The heroic actions of pilots RAF during the Battle of Britain prevented a Nazi invasion. German bombing of industrial cities caused death and destruction on a huge scale.</p>	<p>12–15 December 1940</p>	<p>Sheffield bombed during the Blitz</p>	<p>Radar</p> <p>A device which allows the army to detect incoming enemy aircraft and send warnings.</p>
			<p>22 Jun 1941 – 5 Dec 1941</p>	<p>Hitler launches Operation Barbarossa</p>	
<p>Topic 3: The wars impact on Europe and Asia</p>	<p>Hitler’s dramatic betrayal and invasion of the Soviet Union marked a turning point for Germany as his forces failed to capture key locations and his army suffered many casualties. The Japanese surprise attack on the Naval base at Pearl Harbour brought the USA into the war, hugely boosting the number of allied soldiers fighting the Nazis.</p>	<p>7 December 1941</p>	<p>Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour</p>	<p>Invasion</p> <p>A military action involving the armed forces of one country taking over another country, usually with the aim to take complete control.</p>	
		<p>6 Aug 1945 – 9 Aug 1945</p>	<p>The USA drops the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">The D-Day Landings in numbers</p> 
<p>Topic 4: D-Day and the birth of atomic warfare</p>	<p>A combined allied attack on the Normandy beaches ended Nazi occupation of France and pushed them back towards Germany. The USA’s ‘Manhattan Project’ marked the beginning of the atomic age as the world’s first nuclear weapons were created. Their destructive power was seen in the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This ultimately ended the war against Japan but an enormous civilian cost.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The D-Day Landings in numbers</p>		<p>Pearl Harbour</p>	
		<p>Turning Point</p>	<p>The point at which a very significant change occurs; a decisive moment.</p>		
		<p>Atomic Bomb</p>	<p>A bomb whose great power is due to the sudden release of the energy in the nuclei of atoms.</p>		
				<p>Significance</p>	<p>Determining how impactful or life-affecting a historical event has been.</p>

