

1. How did the Nazi's gain control over Europe by 1940?

1	Why did Hitler take over other countries?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Before WW2 broke out Hitler tried to get land back that Germany lost after WWI He also wanted to gain more power and 'living space' for the German speaking people
2	How did Hitler gain control over Europe?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Germany was prepared for war as it had been training its military since 1935 Britain and France had not been training as they were trying to avoid war Germany used Blitzkrieg methods to quickly take control over Poland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and France
3	What happened at Dunkirk?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> When the Germans took control of Calais (in France) in 1940, around 400,000 allied troops were stranded Britain launched Operation Dynamo to rescue over 330,000 troops. It was a heroic event but still a loss for the allies – British soldiers and equipment were lost The French surrendered to the Germans in June 1940

3. How did the attack on Pearl Harbour affect the war?

1	Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbour?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Japan wanted to expand its territory in the Pacific. As this threatened the US territories, the US put an oil embargo on Japan Japan saw this as a threat and attacked Pearl Harbour to strike first before the US were ready
2	What was the impact of Pearl Harbour?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The US joined WW2 by declaring war on Japan This meant that the US also declared war on the other Axis powers This helped the Allied forces as they now had the army, supplies and funding of another powerful country
3	How did the US entry to WW2 affect the war?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After the US entered WW2, Japan's advance into Asia and the Pacific was stopped. Japan began to lose significant battles A weakened Japan was defeated after the US dropped two nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 This eliminated one of Germany's allies and left them weakened

2. How did the Battle of Britain affect the war?

1	How was Britain under threat?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After France surrendered Hitler planned an invasion of Britain He aimed to invade using his air force – the Luftwaffe
2	Why did the British win the battle for Britain?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The British planes, such as the Spitfire and Hurricane, were better than the German planes The British used a combination of radar, anti-aircraft guns, fighter pilots and careful planning to defend against the German bombers The British were supported with pilots from around the world especially Poland
3	What was the impact of the British victory?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There was a lot of damage done to many cities, homes and facilities in Britain Prime Minister Churchill presented the event as a big victory It was a morale boost for the British as they had survived a German invasion and stopped Hitler from turning his attention to the East

4. How did the Battle of Stalingrad and D Day affect the war?

1	What was the Battle of Stalingrad?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Germany invaded the USSR in June 1941. At first they had success in defeating the Russians, however as Winter arrived, their victory slowed Stalingrad was a city that the Russians were keen to defend because it was a symbolically important city The battle lasted from August 1942 to February 1943 and ended with Russian victory
2	What was important about the Battle?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Battle of Stalingrad was a big morale boost for the Russians and a morale loss for the Germans It allowed the Russians to start attacking the Germans and forcing them to retreat back to Germany. This allowed the Russian forces to meet up with the other Allied forces in Germany in 1945
3	What were the D Day landings?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The D Day landings were the plan to free the countries of Western Europe from German control The armies of Britain, America and Canada joined together in the largest military operation on sea, air and land ever attempted. They were carefully planned and made use of decoy plans to distract the Nazis
4	What was important about the D Day landings?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After the landings, the allies had a way to send troops to fight back against the Germans. As Germany were fighting against the Russian troops advancing on the Eastern Front, it meant the Nazis had to split their armies to fight on both sides at once. This severely weakened the Nazi forces

Key Word	Definitions
Allied forces	The alliance of Britain, France, China, the USSR and the USA during WW2
Axis powers	The alliance of Germany, Japan and Italy during WW2
Blitzkrieg	'Lightning war' – the word used to describe the German tactic of using intense concentrated attacks from land and air.
Blitz	Short for Blitzkrieg, the term 'the Blitz' refers to German bombing of civilian targets in Britain
Embargo	A refusal to trade in a particular item, often done for political reasons
Front	An area where armed forces engage in fighting
Luftwaffe	The German air force
Morale	The confidence of a group of people.
RADAR	A system to detect approaching aircrafts.
Turning Point	A time in which when a decisive change occurs