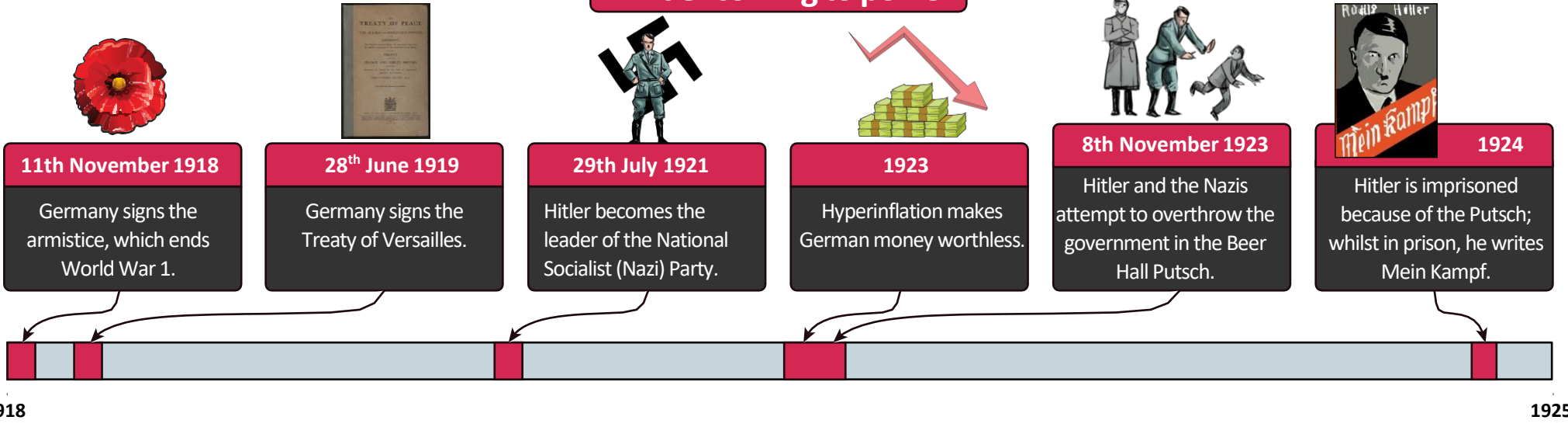


# War of the Worlds

## Hitler coming to power

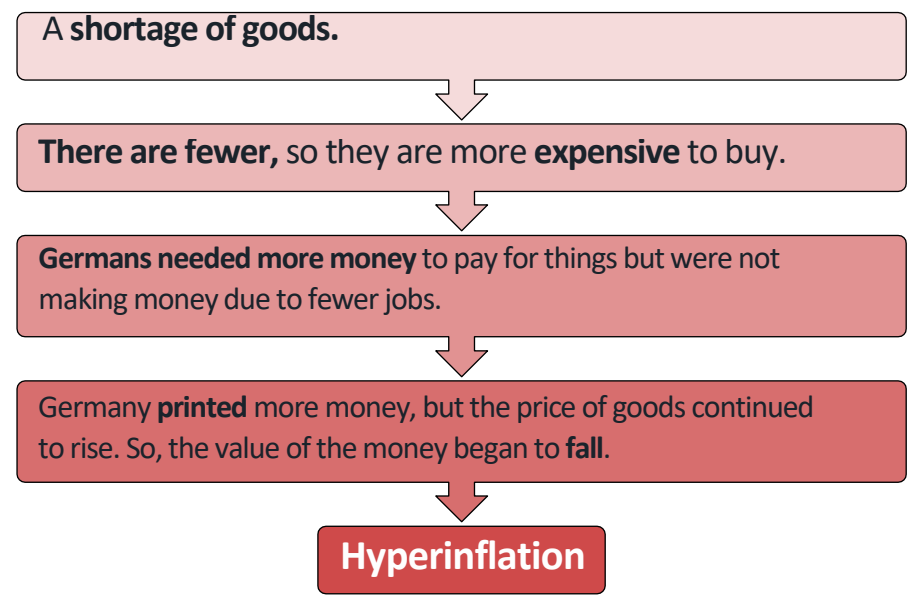


## Leaders involved

Three portraits of military leaders are shown. The top left is General Ludendorff in a green uniform with a spiked helmet. The top right is Otto von Lossow in a dark uniform. The bottom center is Hans Ritter von Selsser in a dark uniform.

- General Ludendorff**
- Otto von Lossow**
- Hans Ritter von Selsser**

## Hyperinflation



## Key vocabulary

republic

citizen

state

overthrow

occupation

anti-Semitism

debt

dictator

fascism

nationalism

authoritarian

territory

annexed

pact

intersection

radar

invasion

mobilisation

squadron

Jew

politics

aggression

Soviet

Nazi

## Europe in 1937

In the late **1930s**, dictators and authoritarian monarchies ruled much of Europe. This made democracies like **Britain** and **France** extremely nervous - they hoped that the League of Nations and the atrocities of **World War I** would steer Europe away from war, but this could not be guaranteed with the unfolding political powers across the

## Britain's air defence network

Germany had no idea how advanced the British communications were as they prepared air attacks across the Channel. The ingenuity of **Sir Hugh Dowding** ensured that Britain had the world's first wide-area ground-controlled interception network, which controlled the **air space of the United Kingdom**. It used a widespread, dedicated telephone network to collect information rapidly from radar stations and observation personnel across the entire nation. This meant that anti-aircraft guns and interceptor aircraft could be quickly assembled to fight against enemy targets.

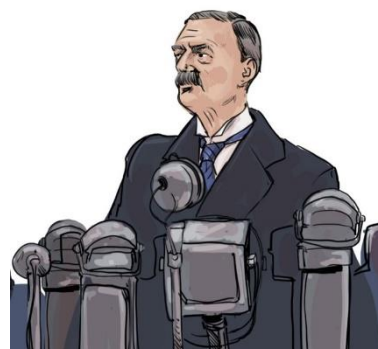
## How did the Second World War continue?

The bombing of British cities continued for some time. Still, due to the huge defeat at the **Battle of Britain**, the **German Luftwaffe** would never have the same military power it had before, so it was minimal in comparison.

On **June 6th, 1944**, American, Canadian and British troops landed on the beaches of **Normandy** and stormed the German defences. Within months, Paris was liberated, and the allies continued their march towards Berlin.

With the **Soviets** marching from the east and the Allies marching from the west, it was not long until the battle reached Berlin.

Finally, on **May 8th, 1945**, news reached the world that Berlin had fallen and the **Nazi Government** had signed a **peace treaty**. **Hitler was dead. The war was over.**



British prime minister  
(Chamberlain)



French president  
(Albery Lebrun)



Britain

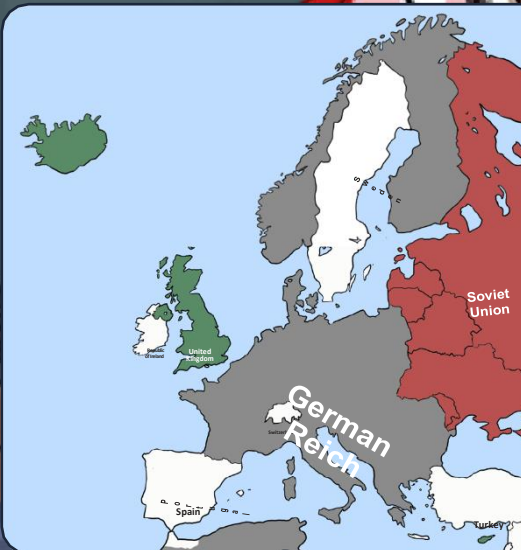
1250 aircraft destroyed  
544 pilots killed



Germany

1700 aircraft destroyed  
2662 pilots killed

Statistics showing the aircraft and personnel loss during the Battle of Britain.



Artist's  
impression  
showing  
German-  
occupied lands  
in May 1941.