

3 different stages of the second world war

charakteristics	Static warfare	Lightning war	War of extermination Stage 1	War of extermination Stage 2
Definition	Is a war, which is the opposite of a mobile warfare.	Characterize in speed movements and quick power attacks	Is a war, with the goal to eliminate all people of a state.	Is a war, with the goal to eliminate all people of a state.
war method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Defensive ➤ The front is saved ➤ The system of field mountings ➤ Soldiers are in trenches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Series of short campaigns ➤ Fast decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Radical ➤ Many people died 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Radical ➤ Many people died ➤ Repress Germany from Great Britain, Sowjetunion and United States
military resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ modern weapons -> aircraft, tanks, guns, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ modern weapons -> aircraft, tanks, guns, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ modern weapons -> aircraft, tanks, guns, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ modern weapons -> aircraft, tanks, guns, etc.
In which time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1941 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The whole second world war 1939-41 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From 1941 to 1944 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1944/45
Where it is?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Europe (Poland, Denmark, France, Netherlands,...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ russia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ russia, poland, germany
Problems for the soldiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ lots of diseases and plagues in the trenches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ few meals cause of difficult transport ➤ transportation of weapons is very difficult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ many soldiers and mates die ➤ shortage meals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hitler don't surrender -> to much people die! ➤ Citys was biased captured
Preconditions and consequences for this war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enough soldiers and enough military resources ➤ Two front line come to a stop ➤ landscape were destroyed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enough soldiers and enough military resources ➤ Mobile and organisation force control over biased from countries ➤ Fast biased from countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enough soldiers and enough military resources ➤ Apartheid ➤ Many people were banned and barred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hitler don't surrender and the result is Hitler surrender ➤ The war ends



- First September 1939 starts the second world war with the attack from Germany to Poland
- ⇒ war with Great Britain and France
- 17th September 1939 invasion from Sowjet-Union to Poland
- conquered territory divided up between Germany and Sowjet-Union
- 10th May begin west front
- ↓
- occupation of France and Luxemburg
- ↓
- occupation of Paris
- ↓
- surrender from France
- Phoney War: from September 1939 to April 1940, the soldiers fight only with propaganda
- 1941: Germany support Italian against Great Britain in north africa and Balkan
- 22th Juni 1942 the germans invasion the Sowjet-Union
- Operation Barbarossa: 1941 was the invasion of the Sowjetunion from Germany with million soldiers and over 12.500 military ressources, but it fails
- 1941 many jews were killed and persecuted by the Nazis in the EU (Holocaust)
- 1941 attack Japans pearl Harbour ⇒ War between Germany and USA

- Germany fights against allies (USA, Great Britain and Sowjet-Union)
- german dominian
- ⇒ gets weakness
- 1943 surrender of "Wehrmacht" in Stalingrad, because of high losses
- 18th February speech from Joseph Goebbels: "totalen Krieg"
- last personal and material
- ⇒ they want to mobilize the last resources
- german population doubted the sense and success of the war
- ⇒ "Staufenberg-Attentat" 20th July (failed), Counter movements

- January 1943 the first airstrike against Germany
- In the night of 13/14 February airstrikes bombing of Dresden
- September 1944 total liberation of France from allies
- 1944/45 essentials *partswon partikel-biased* by allies
- summer 1944 already red army in Poland
- April 1945 the eastfront goes along outskirts of Berlin
- east front: line of battle between Germany and Sowjet-Union in Russia
- May 1945 Berlin *biased freed*
- 9th May 1945 Germany sign the surrender
- 6th/9th August 1945 *nuclear atomic* bombs was dropped at Japan

Sources:

National Socialism, Cornelsen, 2011, Frederike Terpitz

Spotlight on History Volume 2, Cornelsen, 2015, Edgar Otten