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World War II (World War II) was a long and bloody war that lasted about six years. Officially starting on September 1, 1939, when Germany invaded Poland, World War II lasted until both the Germans and the Japanese surrendered to the Allies in 1945. Here is a timeline of major events during the war. September 1 may be the official start of World War II, but it did not begin in a vacuum. Europe and Asia were tense years before 1939 over the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich in Germany, the Spanish Civil War, the Japanese invasion of China, the German annexation of Austria and the imprisonment of thousands of Jews in concentration camps. After the German occupation of the Czechoslovakia area to which it had not previously agreed to the Munich Pact and its invasion of Poland, the rest of Europe realized that it could no longer try to house Germany. The United States tried to remain neutral, and the Soviet Union attacked Finland. August 23: Germany and the Soviet Union sign the Nazi-Soviet Non-Attack Pact.1. September 3: Germany invades Poland, starting with World War II.3 London after an air strike during the London Blitz, July 15, 2015. Central Press/Getty Images In the first full year of the war, Germany attacked its European neighbours: Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg and Romania, and the bombing of Britain took months. The Royal Air Force carried out nightly attacks in Germany in response. Germany, Italy and Japan signed a joint military and economic agreement, and Italy attacked Egypt, which was controlled by the British, Albania and Greece. The United States switched to a nebelligerency stance rather than neutrality so it could find ways to help allies, and at the end of the year, the Loan Lease Act was proposed (exchange of aid for materials then for a 99-year lease of assets to be used for foreign military bases). Popular opinion still didn't want Americans in another war there. The Soviet Union, meanwhile, occupied part of Romania and installed communists in the Baltic states, later attaching them. May: Auschwitz was founded. May 10: Germany attacks France, Belgium and the Netherlands.26. May 14: Evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk, France begins.10. Italy declares war on France and Great Britain.22. Until June 30: France surrenders to Germany.10. • 15 July: The Battle of Britain begins. September 16: The United States kicks off its first peacetime draft. German soldiers with Russian prisoners, Russia, 1941. Print Collector/Getty Images Year 1941 Italy may have been defeated in Greece, but that did not mean Germany would not take the country. Then it was on Yugoslavia and Russia. Germany broke the pact with the Soviet Union and attacked there, but winter and Soviet killed many German troops. The Soviets have joined the Allies. Within a week of the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan attacked Burma, Hong Kong (then under British control) and the Philippines, and the United States officially clashed. March 11: U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs a loan lease bill. May 24: The British ship Hood is sunk by a German Bismarck.27. May: Bismarck is submerged. June 22: Germany attacks the Soviet Union (Operation Barbarossa). August 9: Atlantic Conference begins. September 8: Siege of Leningrad begins. December 7: The Japanese launch a covert attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.11. then the United States declares war on Germany and Italy. The Yorktown aircraft carrier was hit by a Japanese bomber during the Battle of Midway. Bettman/Getty Images U.S. troops first arrived in Britain in January 1942. Also that year, Japan captured Singapore, which was Britain's last location in the Pacific, as well as islands such as Borneo and Sumatra. By the middle of the year, the Allies were starting to gain traction, and the Battle of Midway was a turning point there. Germany captured Libya, but the Allies began to make gains in Africa, and Soviet counterattacks advanced in Stalingrad as well. A German soldier in Stalingrad in 1943. Historical/Getty Images Stalingrad turned into Germany's first major defeat in 1943, and the stalemate in North Africa ended with the surrender of axis powers to the Allies in Tunisia. The tide has finally turned, albeit not fast enough for humans in the 27 merchant ships that Germany sank in the Atlantic in four days in March. But bletchley codebreakers and long-range aircraft inflicted a serious toll on U-ships, pretty much ending the battle in the Atlantic. In the autumn of the year, Italy fell to allied forces, prompting Germany to strike there. The Germans successfully rescued Mussolini, and the battles in Italy between forces in the north and south drug farther away. In the Pacific, Allied forces gained territory in New Guinea - to try to protect Australia from a Japanese invasion - as did Guadalcanal. The Soviets continued their expulsions of the Germans from their territory, and the Battle of Kursk was crucial. At the end of the year, Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin met in Iran to discuss the invasion of France. January 14: The Casablanca Conference begins. February 2: Germans surrender in Stalingrad, Soviet Union.19. July 5: Battle of Kursk begins. July 25: Mussolini resigns. September 3: Italy surrenders. November 28: Conference begins in Tehran. U.S. troops played a major role in the 1944 french comeback battles, including landings on normandy beaches that surprised germans. Italy was finally liberated, and the Soviet counterattack pushed the German soldiers back. Poland. Germany lost 100,000 troops (captured) during the Battle of Minsk. In the Pacific, Japan gained more territory in China, but its success was curtailed by communist troops there. The Allies retaliated by capturing Saipan and invading the Philippines. or auschwitz survivors leaving the camp at the end of World War II in Poland, February 1945. Galerie Bildenwelt/Getty Images The liberation of concentration camps, like Auschwitz, has made it clearer to allies the scale of the Holocaust. Bombs still fell on London and Germany in 1945, but before April was over, the two Axis leaders would be dead and Germany's surrender would soon follow. Franklin D. Roosevelt also died in April, but of natural causes. The war in the Pacific continued, but the Allies advanced significantly there through battles in Iwo Jima, the Philippines and Okinawa, and Japan began to withdraw from China. By mid-August, it was all over. Japan surrendered shortly after the second atomic bomb was released on the island and on 2 October 1945, the 1992-1995 attacks were dropped. The death toll is estimated at 62 million and 78 million, including 24 million from the Soviet Union, and 6 million Jews, 60 percent of the total Jewish population in Europe. February 4: The Jalti Conference begins. February 13: The Allies begin bombing Dresden.February 19: The Battle of Iwo Jima begins. April 1: Battle of Okinawa.12: Franklin D. Roosevelt dies. April 16: Battle of Berlin begins. April 28: Mussolini is hanged by Italian partisans. April 30: Adolf Hitler commits suicide. May 7: Germany signs an unconditional surrender. July 17: Potsdam conference begins. August 6: The United States drops the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan.9. Japanese forces attacking Pearl Harbor in Hawaii the U.S. declared war on Japan over the attack on Pearl Harbor It was a great naval battle between Japan and allied forces of the United States and Australia. The first time the ships didn't focus their fire on each other directly. A combination of air and sea engagement between Allied and Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands. The great Battle of World War II in which Nazi Germany and its allies waged the Soviet Union's Allied invasion of France on North Africa A turning point of World War II in the Pacific American invasion of Normandy Hitler's last attempt to divide the Allies in two. The battle in which the United States fought and captured the island of Iwo Jima from the Japanese Empire. He was known for being the bloodiest battle of World War II and handing over the spoils of war.? On June 22, 1940, France signed a truce with Germany the French, Marshall Petain, signed a truce with Germany that devastated France from the war and entered the German occupation.? On 10 July – 31 October 1940, the Battle of Britain Battle of Britain consisted of four phases: 1. During July, Hitler sent his Luftwaffe bombers to attack British ports. His aim was also to assess the speed and quality of the RAF's response.? 2. During August, attacks on maritime traffic continued, but bombings concentrated on RAF airports. 3. Blitz – Since September 7th the city of London has been heavily bombed. Hitler hoped to destroy the morale of the British people. 4. Night bombing – With the failure of the daily bombings, Hitler began a series of night bombings on London and other important industrial cities. The RAF defended the skies and until 31 September 1940 the Tripartite Pact This mutual alliance pact was signed by Germany, Italy and Japan. December 1940 British rout Italians in N. Africa Italian forces in North Africa were routed by the British led by General Wavell. In early 1941 Italy and Germany invaded Yugoslavia Germany and Italian troops invaded Yugoslavia, Greece and the island of Crete. German field Marshall Erwin Rommel led the forces of the wass back to North Africa. On June 22, 1941 Hitler invaded Russia – Operation Barbarossa Hitler sent 3 million soldiers and 3,500 tanks to Russia. The Russians were surprised to sign an agreement with Germany in 1939. Stalin immediately signed a mutual assistance agreement with Britain and launched a battle on the Eastern Front that will claim 20 million casualties. The US, which supplied arms to Britain under lend-lease agreements, offered similar assistance to the USSR. 7 Dec

1941 Pearl Harbor Japanese, who were already waging war on In 2014, he attacked the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii as preliminary for capturing British, French and Dutch colonies in Southeast Asia. On December 8, 1941, Britain and the United States declared war on Japan, Britain and the United States declared war on Japan. February 1942 The Japanese taking Singapore the Japanese captured Singapore from the British, taking about 60,000 prisoners. June 1942 The Battle of Midway U.S. defeated the Japanese Navy at the Battle of Midway. After this victory, the U.S. Navy was able to push the Japanese back. On August 1942, the Allies in N. Africa General Alexander received a handwritten directive from Churchill ordering that his main directive was the destruction of the German-Italian army commanded by field-marshal Rommell along with all his supplies and facilities in Egypt and Libya. As soon as enough material was built, Alexander handed the campaign over to General Montgomery. On October 23, 1942, the Battle of El Alamein Montgomery attacked the German-Italian army in North Africa with a heavy bombardment followed by an armored attack. He then proceeded to hunt down the diverted enemy some 1,500 miles across the desert. November 1942 The Battle of Stalingrad the Russians achieved their first victory against Germany at the Battle of Stalingrad. November 1942 Allies push into N. Africa British and American forces under the command of General Dwight Eisenhower landed in NW Africa and took control of French Morocco and Algeria. They were gradually closing in on the Germans. On May 12, 1943, the axis of the N Africa surrender, British and American forces were able to defeat Axis forces in North Africa July 1943. August 1943 Allies take Sicily Allied troops have captured the island of Sicily. On 3 September 1943 Italy's surrender of Mussolini was ousted and the new government of Italy handed over to the British and the United States. Then they agreed to join the Allies. The Germans took control of the Italian army, freed Mussolini from prison and made him head of the puppet government in northern Italy. This has blocked any further Allied advance through Italy. The Allies of November 1943 meet in Tehran Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill met to coordinate plans to simultaneously squeeze Germany. They also talked about postwar settlements. Churchill distrusts Stalin; Roosevelt wanted to show that the West would not stand against Russia, he went along with Stalin's wishes for another front in France and no turn further east. Churchill was ruled by excessive rule and thus decided the fate of post-war Eastern Europe. In January 1944 Leningrad was aghast the Siege of Leningrad was abolished by the Soviet army. June 1944 Rome liberated Although Italy surrendered in September, only now have the Allies managed to liberate Rome from On June 6, 1944 D-Day the Allies launched an attack on German forces in Normandy, western France. France. carried invading armies under General Eisenhower's high command on normandy beaches. Germans who received false information about the landing near Calais rushed soldiers to the area but failed to prevent the Allies from forming a solid bridgewater. For the Allies, it was necessary first to take the port. July 1944 The Japanese expelled from Burma British forces under General Slim, with the help of guerrilla chindits led by Orda Wingate, expelled the Japanese from Burma. 25 August 1944 Paris liberated French capital Paris was liberated from the Germans. On 8 September 1944 V2 Flying Bombs The first V2 flying bombs killed three people in London. On December 14, 1944, the Battle of the Bulga of Germany launched its final defense through the Ardennes region of Belgium. However, they were beaten by the Allies. March 1945 The Allies crossed the Rhine the Allies crossed the Rhine as Soviet forces approached Berlin from the east. April 1945 The death of Roosevelt President Roosevelt died. He was succeeded by President Truman. In April 1945 the Russians reached Berlin the Russians reached Berlin shortly before U.S. forces. On April 28, 1945, Mussolini captured and executed the Italian partisans who captured Mussolini and executed him. On April 30, 1945, Hitler committed suicide as a German leader, Adolf Hitler committed suicide in his bomb-proof shelter along with his mistress Eva Braun, whom he, at the last minute, made his wife. On May 2, 1945, German forces surrendered German forces in Italy surrendered to the Allies. On May 4, 1945, German forces surrendered German forces in northwest Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark surrendered to Montgomery on Luneburg Heath. Admiral Donitz, whom Hitler had nominated as his successor, tried to reach an agreement to surrender to the Western allies but to continue fighting the Russians. His request was denied. On May 7, 1945, Donitz offered an unconditional surrender Hitler's successor, Admiral Donitz, offered an unconditional surrender to the Allies. May 8, 1945 V.E. Day Victory in Europe is celebrated. On July 5, 1945 Churchill loses the election Winston Churchill lost the election to Clement Atlee's Labour Party. The Labour Party has pledged sweeping social reforms, including nationalising the coal and rail industries and establishing a welfare state. The Labour Party won 393 seats to the Conservatives in 213. It is widely accepted that for Labour's landslide victory came men and women of the armed forces who did not want to resume civilian life on the terms they had before entering the service.? 6 August 1945 Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima Japanese generals refused to surrender. The United States dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima. On 8 August 1945 Russia declared war on Japan Russia declared war on Japan and attacked Japanese-ruled Manchuria. 9 August 1945 Atomic bomb dropped Nagasaki U.S. threw atomic atomic the city of Nagasaki because the Japanese did not surrender after Hiroshima. 14 August 1945 Japanese surrender the Japanese surrendered unconditionally to the allies who ended World War II. On 2 September 1945 MacArthur accepted the Japanese surrender the American General, Douglas MacArthur, accepted japan's surrender, formally ending World War II. If you are interested in more information such as this World War II timeline, we recommend our comprehensive D-Day resource and the Allied invasion of Normandy. Normandy.

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