

Y9 KO5: How useful are source A and B for an enquiry into why the Atomic Bomb was used against Japan in 1945 and explain why war was likely by 1939?

Key terms	Definitions
Blitzkrieg	A military campaign that combines soldiers, tanks and aircraft to shock the enemy and bring about a swift military victory.
British Expeditionary Force (BEF)	The name of the British Army used to fight in France in early WW2 to stop the German advances.
Dunkirk	The town in which Britain was forced to retreat after being pushed back by Blitzkrieg tactics.
D-Day	June 6 th 1944 – The day allied troops landed on mainland Europe and started to push the Nazis out of France and back to Germany.
Operation Sea Lion	The German name for the planned invasion in 1940 of Britain that needed dominance of the air to be successful and led to the battle of Britain
Operation Barbarossa	The German name for the planned invasion of Russia in 1941 that saw initial success but resulted in failure when the Germans could not cope with the Russian winter.
Blitz	An intensive period of German bombing in London between Sept 1940-May 1941.
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force, similar to the British RAF.
Hurricane and Spitfire	The main two types of British plane used during WW2.
Atomic Bomb	A new weapon that used nuclear energy that caused destruction on a scale never seen before.
Battle of the Atlantic	From 1939-45 German submarines (U-boats) attacked supply ships heading to allied countries.

Key Questions:

- Why were the Nazis so successful to begin with?
- How and why did the British manage to show the Dunkirk retreat as a success?
- Why was the Battle of Britain so important for the allies?
- How did the British public deal with the blitz?
- Why was Operation Barbarossa a failure and what was the impact of this?
- How did the allies manage the successful landing of troops on D-Day?
- Why did the USA choose to use the atomic bomb to end the war with Japan?

Things to know for you assessment:

- Causes-** Britain's policy of appeasement, Hitler's expansionist policies, the rise of dictators in the interwar period, the Treaty of Versailles, the failure of the League of Nations, American isolationism and the Nazi-Soviet pact.
- Early Nazi Success** – Due to the rearmament through the 1930s and the new tactic of Blitzkrieg the Germans saw a lot of initial success which saw them take over most of western and central Europe by 1941.
- Battle of Britain** – The battle for air superiority that was won by the RAF which ultimately led to Hitler abandoning his plan to invade Britain.
- Failed invasion of Russia** – After failing to invade Britain Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Pact to invade Russia. Despite the initial success it cost the Nazis dearly as they now had to fight on two fronts.
- Success Operation Overlord** – D-Day officially opened up a second front and saw the combined effort of Britain, USA and the USSR closing in on Germany.
- Use of nuclear weapons** - WW2 saw the introduction of the atomic bomb that would lead to a break down in the alliances and help set the foundations for the start of the Cold War.

