

## Introduction

The modern world is still living with the consequences of **World War 2**, the most titanic conflict in history. Just over 67 years ago on September 1st 1939, Germany invaded Poland without warning. By the evening of September 3rd, Britain and France were at war with Germany and within a week, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa had also joined the war. The world had been plunged into its second world war in 25 years. Six long and bloody years of total war, fought over many thousand of square kilometres followed. From the Hedgerows of Normandy to the streets of Stalingrad, the icy mountains of Norway to the sweltering deserts of Libya, the insect infested jungles of Burma to the coral reefed islands of the pacific. On land, sea and in the air, Poles fought Germans, Italians fought Americans and Japanese fought Australians in a conflict which was finally settled with the use of nuclear weapons. World War 2 involved every major world power in a war for global domination and at its end, more than 60 million people had lost their lives and most of Europe and large parts of Asia lay in ruins.

I hope you will enjoy viewing [worldwar-2.net](http://worldwar-2.net) and find its information both helpful and interesting. The website includes an exhaustive day by day timeline, covering every event that occurred during World War 2, by military theatre and in chronological order from 1939 through to 1945, which gives a fascinating insight into the most devastating war in our history.



## Produle to War



### Welcome to Produle to War!

#### Introduction

The terms of the Treaty of Versailles imposed upon Germany at the end World War I sowed the seeds of World War 2 by stripping Germany of territory and requiring her to pay huge reparations to the victorious powers. The demands in Germany for vengeance were given added stimulus when Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party came to power in January 1933. By early 1939 Germany had thrown off the shackles of the Versailles treaty, remilitarised the Rhineland introduced conscription, annexed Austria and occupied Czechoslovakia. The seeds of war were almost ripe!

1933

30/01/1933 Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany by President Paul von Hindenburg.

03/02/1933 German Chancellor Adolf Hitler tells his top generals of his determination to conquer land, to the east.

27/02/1933 German Reichstag burns down. Four Communists are tried and executed for setting the fire.

- 12/03/1933 First Concentration Camp opened at Oranienburg outside Berlin.
- 13/03/1933 Joseph Goebbels is made Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.
- 23/03/1933 Enabling Act passed by the Reichstag allowing Hitler to assume dictatorial power.
- 01/04/1933 Nazis Boycott of Jewish owned shops.
- 10/05/1933 Nazis burn books in Germany.
- 14/07/1933 Nazi party declared official party of Germany; all other parties banned.
- 14/10/1933 Germany withdraws from the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.
- 21/10/1933 German Chancellor Adolf Hitler withdraws Germany from the League of Nations.

1934

- 26/01/1934 Germany and Poland sign a ten-year non-aggression pact.
- 01/03/1934 Henry Pu-yi was crowned emperor of Manchukuo by the Japanese.
- 05/05/1934 The 1932 non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and Poland is extended to the end of 1945.
- 30/06/1934 Hitler orders the elimination of much of the political and military opposition within Germany, including SA Chief Ernst Rohm in what is known as the "Night of the Long Knives". More than a 1,000 people are assassinated and others are removed from positions of influence within the SA and Army.
- 25/07/1934 Nazis murder Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss.
- 02/08/1934 With the death of President Paul von Hindenburg, Chancellor Adolf Hitler assumes the office of Reich President as well. The Wehrmacht oath of allegiance is changed to be directly to Adolf Hitler.
- 19/08/1934 Hitler combines the offices of president and chancellor and assumes the title of Führer.
- 19/09/1934 The Soviet Union joins the League of Nations.
- 09/10/1934 The Foreign Minister of France, Barthou and King Alexander of Yugoslavia are killed by Croatian terrorists in Marseille, France.

1935

- 13/01/1935 In a plebiscite, the Saar region decides to unite with Germany.
- 16/03/1935 Adolf Hitler denounces the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty. He announces that Germany will introduce compulsory military service, thereby creating an army of 36 divisions. Germany also announces the existence of the Luftwaffe, which directly infringes upon the Treaty of Versailles, which forbids Germany to have an airforce.

- 02/05/1935 France and the Soviet Union conclude negotiations for a five-year Treaty of Mutual Assistance, although the treaty is never ratified by France.
- 16/05/1935 Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union sign a five-year Treaty of Mutual Assistance.
- 25/05/1935 Adolf Hitler agrees to not intervene in Austria or add Austria to the German Reich.
- 18/06/1935 The Anglo-German Naval Agreement is signed, limiting the German surface fleet to 35 percent of British tonnage, and submarine fleet to 45 percent. The agreement signals Britain's unwillingness to defend the Versailles settlement.
- 15/09/1935 Nuremberg race laws promulgated, which relegates Jews to a separate second-class status in Germany, prohibits intermarriage and sexual relations with Germans.
- 03/10/1935 The Italians, wanting to be a great power in and around the Mediterranean, invade Abyssinia (Ethiopia). In direct response the League of Nations decides to impose economic sanctions against Italy.

1936

- 10/02/1936 The Gestapo is placed above German Law.
- 12/02/1936 Adolf Hitler decides the time is right for Germany to re-occupy the Rhineland.
- 27/02/1936 The French chamber ratifies the Franco-Soviet pact.
- 02/03/1936 Hitler issues final orders for troops to re-occupy their former garrison posts in Rhineland towns. If French forces take action, the troops are instructed to withdraw.
- 07/03/1936 Hitler denounces the Rhineland provisions of Treaty of Versailles and Locarno Treaty. German troops march in to re-occupy the Rhineland. German representatives inform foreign ministers and ambassadors of the German re-occupation of the Rhineland, and outline a peace plan including 25-year non-aggression pacts for all countries bordering on Germany.
- 09/05/1936 Italian campaign in Ethiopia ends and King Haile Selassie I flees the country.
- 17/07/1936 Spanish Civil War breaks out; Hitler and Mussolini send aid to Franco.
- 01/08/1936 The Olympic games begin in Berlin.
- 01/10/1936 Franco becomes dictator of Spain and is declared Head of State.
- 25/10/1936 Rome-Berlin "Axis" alliance formed.
- 23/11/1936 Germany signs an Anti-Comintern Pact with Japan, which commits them to cooperate in defense against international Communism.

1937

- 19/01/1937 Japan withdraws from Washington Conference Treaty limiting the size of its navy.  
The Polish Military Attaché in Paris, France, agrees to cooperate
- 01/05/1937 with Belgian General Staff in exchanging information concerning the German Army.
- 28/05/1937 Neville Chamberlain becomes Prime Minister of England.
- 11/06/1937 Josef Stalin begins purge of Red Army officer corps.
- 29/06/1937 Canada's Prime Minister William King meets with German chancellor Adolf Hitler in Berlin.
- 07/07/1937 A conflict on the Marco-Polo bridge in Peking leads to full-scale war between China and Japan
- 13/10/1937 The German Government pledges to respect the neutrality and territorial integrity of Belgium.  
During the Hossbach Conference, Adolf Hitler announces to
- 05/11/1937 five of his chief subordinates his plans for an expansion of Germany over the next five years, in particular, into Austria and Czechoslovakia.
- 06/11/1937 Italy signs the Anti-Comintern Pact, joining Germany and Japan.
- 21/12/1937 The German General Staff's strategy plan, Plan Green, is completed, anticipating an aggressive war with Czechoslovakia.

1938

- 04/02/1938 Hitler announces a reorganization of the army, abolishing the post of war minister, appointing General Wilhelm Keitel as chief of the armed forces high command (OKW).  
Austrian Chancellor Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg meets with
- 11/02/1938 Adolf Hitler in Berchtesgaden, Bavaria. Adolf Hitler demands that Austria become a protectorate of Germany, governed by him. Schuschnigg signs in agreement.
- 20/02/1938 Adolf Hitler makes a speech in which he demands self-determination for Germans of Austria and Czechoslovakia.  
Austrian Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg calls for a public
- 09/03/1938 vote for the 13th March, to decide if the country should remain independent, or join Germany.
- 10/03/1938 Hitler orders a plan for the military occupation of Austria.  
Hitler issues Directive No. 1 for the occupation of Austria and
- 11/03/1938 Directive No. 2 for the bloodless invasion of Austria. Austrian Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg resigns.
- 12/03/1938 Germany announces "Anschluss" (Union) with Austria, as German forces cross the border.
- 24/03/1938 Russian Army Commander B.M. Shaposhnikov produces a war plan, proposing a Red Army offensive or counter-offensive

- either north or south of the Pripet marshes, with a strong defence in the other sector.
- 26/04/1938 An order is issued that forces all Jews to declare fortunes above 5.000 Reichsmarks.
- 20/05/1938 Czechoslovakia begins to mobilise its armed forces.
- 27/05/1938 Swedish Foreign Minister Sandler announces that Sweden reserves the right to remain neutral.
- 30/05/1938 Adolf Hitler issues a directive for Fall Grün (Case Green), for the occupation of Czechoslovakia.
- 12/09/1938 Hitler says the Sudeten problem is an internal matter for the German minority in Bohemia and the Czecho-Slovak government.
- 15/09/1938 After a meeting with Adolf Hitler at Berghtesgarden in Germany, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain states that Adolf Hitler appears to be "a man who could be relied upon when he had given his word".
- 21/09/1938 Winston Churchill warns of the futility of appeasing Adolf Hitler: "The belief that security can be obtained by throwing a small state to the wolves is a fatal delusion."
- 26/09/1938 Adolf Hitler, quoted on his desire to annex part of Czechoslovakia says: "It is the last territorial claim which I have to make in Europe, but it is the claim from which I will not recede."
- 29/09/1938 A two-day conference begins in Germany, held by Adolf Hitler, Italy's Benito Mussolini, Britain's Neville Chamberlain, and France's Edouard Daladier, to discuss German demands on Czechoslovakian territory.
- 30/09/1938 Shortly after 0100 hours the Munich Agreement, allowing Germany to annex the Sudetenland portion of Czechoslovakia, is signed, by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, French Premier Édouard Daladier, Italian leader Benito Mussolini, and Adolf Hitler. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain says "This is the second time that there has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace with honour. I believe it is peace for our time."
- 01/10/1938 German forces occupy the Sudetenland. The Czech Government resigns.
- 09/11/1938 Nazi authorities orchestrate a nationwide pogrom against the Jews in Germany and Austria. This follows the murder of German diplomat Ernst vom Rath, by Herschel Grynszpan a French Jew in the German Embassy in Paris. Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues are looted and burned. 91 Jews are killed, and 20,000 are taken to concentration camps. This becomes known as Kristallnacht (Night of broken glass).
- 10/11/1938 Adolf Hitler set the press the task of preparing the german

people for war.

28/11/1938 Laws are announced in Germany that prevent Jews from obtaining driving licences or visiting theatres, concerts and cinemas.

1939

24/01/1939 SS leader Reinhard Heydrich is ordered by Göring to speed up emigration of Jews.

27/01/1939 Neville Chamberlain is criticized by many members of the British Parliament for his recognition of the Franco government in Spain.

30/01/1939 In his speech before the Reichstag on the sixth anniversary of his coming to power, Hitler proclaims... 'In the course of my life I have very often been a prophet, and have usually been ridiculed for it. During the time of my struggle for power, it was in the first instance only the Jewish race that received my prophecies with laughter when I said that I would one day take over the leadership of the state and with it that of the whole nation and that I would then among other things settle the Jewish problem. Their laughter was uproarious, but I think that for some time now they have been laughing on the other side of their face. Today I will once more be a prophet: if the international Jewish financiers in and outside Europe should succeed in plunging the nations once more into a world war, then the result will not be the Bolshevizing of the earth and thus the victory of Jewry, but the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe!'

05/02/1939 The Republican Government crosses the Pyrenees into France, followed by a flood of refugees.

14/02/1939 The German battleship Bismarck is first launched.

21/02/1939 Nazis force Jews to hand over all gold and silver items.

27/02/1939 The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain recognises Franco's Fascist Government in Spain.

10/03/1939 Stalin postulates a "kinship" between Nazism and Communism in his radio speech.

14/03/1939 Czech president Emil Hacha accepts Adolf Hitler making Bohemia-Moravia a German protectorate. That same day Slovakia and Ruthenia declare their independence from the Czech government in Prague.

15/03/1939 Adolf Hitler declares "Czechoslovakia has ceased to exist" as German troops occupy the rest of Czechoslovakia, annexing Bohemia and Moravia, making Slovakia a protectorate and giving Ruthenia to Hungary. This was all in violation of Munich Agreement of the previous year, but only produced weak British and French protests.

- 17/03/1939 Edouard Daladier announces that France intends to increase defence spending.  
The Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinov, suggests to British Ambassador Sir William Seeds that delegates from the UK, Soviet Union, France, Poland, and Romania
- 18/03/1939 should meet to discuss collective action in the event of war with Germany. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain tells the Cabinet that continuing negotiations with Adolf Hitler is impossible.  
British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax replies to Soviet
- 19/03/1939 Commissar Maxim Litvinov, saying they were examining an alternative scheme to a five-country pact.
- 21/03/1939 Hitler reiterates his demands against Poland for the return of Danzig and the "Polish Corridor" to the Reich.
- 22/03/1939 Poland again refuses German demands for the return of Danzig and the "Polish Corridor."  
German troops occupy the city of Memel, which is situated on
- 23/03/1939 the border of East Prussia and Lithuania. Poland warns Germany that any similar attempt to seize Danzig would mean war.  
Poland partially mobilizes its armed forces.  
At a Foreign Policy Committee meeting of the British Cabinet,
- 27/03/1939 the Ministers decide to side with Poland, rather than try for a multi-nation agreement involving the Soviet Union.  
Madrid finally falls to Franco's forces as the Spanish Civil War
- 28/03/1939 nears its end. Poland again rejects German demands that Danzig be ceded to Germany.  
France and Britain declare that they will stand by Poland. British
- 31/03/1939 Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announces in an address to the House of Commons British support of Polish independence.  
All resistance by Republican forces in Spain ends.
- 01/04/1939 Franco declares the end of the Civil War in Spain.  
Adolf Hitler issues a directive to the Army High Command to
- 03/04/1939 prepare for an attack on Poland, code named Fall Weiss (Case White), to be ready to implement by 1st September.
- 06/04/1939 Britain and Poland sign a mutual-assistance pact.  
Mussolini, jealous of Hitler's successes, sends his troops into
- 07/04/1939 Albania which had been under Italian influence since the civil war of 1925, in which Italy had intervened.
- 13/04/1939 Britain and France pledge to support Romania and Greece should they be attacked.  
President Roosevelt seeks assurances from Germany and Italy
- 15/04/1939 that they would not attack another European country. However, such assurances were not forthcoming. Hitler and Mussolini knew that Roosevelt's hands were tied by the 1935-1937 Neutrality Acts, which forbade the USA from giving help to

- either side in the event of war.
- 18/04/1939 The USSR proposes a ten-year alliance with Britain and France.
- 19/04/1939 Slovakia passes its own anti-Jewish version of the Nuremberg Laws.  
Adolf Hitler addresses the Reichstag in the Kroll Opera House in Berlin. He denounces the 1934 ten-year non-aggression pact with Poland and the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of June 1935. Hitler calls the Anglo-Polish Agreement an alliance directed exclusively against Germany and demands the return of Danzig to Germany.
- 28/04/1939
- 30/04/1939 Jews lose rights as tenants and are relocated into Jewish houses.  
Two warships escort Britain's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on a visit to Canada. Each ship carries about 15 million Pounds Sterling in gold for safekeeping in Canada.
- 06/05/1939
- 12/05/1939 Turkey and Great Britain conclude a security pact.
- 16/05/1939 In Halifax harbor, Nova Scotia, Canada, gold from two British warships is transferred to trains for delivery to Ottawa.
- 17/05/1939 Sweden, Norway and Finland reject Germany's offer of non-aggression pacts, although Denmark accepts.  
At the Reich Chancellory in Berlin, Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop sign a ten-year political and military alliance, dubbed the Pact of Steel, which guaranteed support from the other in the event of war.
- 22/05/1939
- 03/06/1939 Winston Churchill writes in *Collier's* magazine: "Unless some change of heart or change of regime takes place in Germany she will deem it in her interest to make war, and this is more likely to happen in the present year than later on.
- 04/07/1939 German Jews denied the right to hold government jobs.
- 09/07/1939 Winston Churchill urges the British government to form a military alliance with the Soviet Union.
- 21/07/1939 Adolf Eichmann is appointed director of the Prague Office of Jewish Emigration.
- 25/07/1939 Poland gives Britain and France a German Enigma machine each, whose codes they have broken.  
Albert Forster, Gauleiter for Danzig and Nazi leader, addresses a crowd of 100,000 in Danzig: "The hour of liberation is at hand... our Motherland and our Führer, Adolf Hitler, are determined to support us." A trial blackout is ordered for London, England, in preparation for war.
- 10/08/1939
- 14/08/1939 Poland rejects the USSR's demand for permission for the Red Army to enter Poland.
- 15/08/1939 Indian troops arrive in Egypt to reinforce British forces around the Suez Canal.



- 16/08/1939 Captain Bertrand of the French Signals Intelligence gives to a British Secret Service Liaison officer a Polish-built copy of the German Enigma coding machine.
- 19/08/1939 Germany and Russia sign a trade treaty. 14 German U-boats are sent to patrol the North Atlantic Ocean.
- 20/08/1939 Soviet forces under Georgi Zhukov attack the Japanese at Nomanhan in the Mongolian People's Republic on the border with Manchukuo.
- 21/08/1939 The German pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee slips through the North Sea, unobserved by the British. Adolf Hitler reads a telegram from Josef Stalin, acknowledging agreement on a non-aggression pact. Hitler responds by banging his fist on the supper table, exclaiming "I have them! I have them!". Shortly afterwards Berlin radio announces that Germany and Russia have concluded a treaty of non-aggression.
- 22/08/1939 Hitler authorizes the killing "without pity or mercy, all men, women and children of Polish descent or language."
- 23/08/1939 Germany and the USSR sign a non-aggression pact in Moscow. A severe blow to the hopes of Britain and France Poland's death-knell, since one of the clauses agreed a split of the country between Germany and the USSR. It also gave Russia a free hand in the Baltic states and Bessarabia. Hitler now gives orders for the invasion of Poland to begin on the 26th August 1939.
- 25/08/1939 Another German pocket-battleship, this time the Deutschland sails through the North Sea, without the British noticing. The Polish-British Common Defense Pact against Germany is signed. Mussolini complains to Hitler that he is not yet ready for war. The German battleship Schleswig-Holstein arrives at Danzig harbour. Hitler cancels his orders for an attack on Poland and issues Order X, for a partial mobilization in preparation for war.
- 26/08/1939 Hitler cancels the order for the invasion of Poland on this day. He sets a new date of the 1st September. The Canadian Government issue orders for the callup of the militia to protect coastal defences and vulnerable industrial points. The Irish Regiment of Canada is called to active duty. Hitler guarantees the neutrality of Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and Switzerland.
- 27/08/1939 Britain and France try to persuade Poland to negotiate with Germany, but she refuses. In preparation for war, Poland disperses military aircraft to small camouflaged airfields around Warsaw.
- 29/08/1939 The British Admiralty assumes control of all British-registered merchant ships.
- 31/08/1939 In Britain the Royal navy is put on full alert. Army and navy

mobilization is commenced, censorship of all communications to and from the British Isles is imposed, the Stock Exchange is closed, and civil airplanes are banned from flying over half of Britain. In Moscow, the Soviet Parliament unanimously ratifies the Russo-German non-aggression pact, and Marshal Klemenly Voroshiloff, Commisar of War, announces the proposed Military Training Law. Conscription age is lowered from 19 to 17. The Slovak Government calls on Poland to return the Javorina district territory to Slovakia. Hitler receives the Polish Ambassador to Berlin, mainly to appease Mussolini, who is trying to establish a peace formula. The talks lasted no longer than a few minutes as Hitler had already made up his mind to invade Poland. Directive Number 1 declares that at 4:45am on the 1st September 1939, the German Armed Forces will invade Poland. German radio makes public a proposed 16-point peace plan the government had proposed for Poland, claiming Poland refused to accept the terms. The proposal deals with annexing Danzig, maintaining a corridor from Germany to East Prussia, and the treatment of minorities in Germany and Poland. That evening the German radio station at Gliewitz on the German-Polish border is "attacked by Polish troops". However, all is not what it seems as these soldiers were actually concentration camp inmates, dressed in Polish uniforms and organised by the SS to give Hitler a pretext for invading Poland that he could show the world.

## War in Europe



**Welcome to the War in Europe Timeline!**

### Introduction

This timeline covers all the political and military events that occurred across the whole of Europe between the years 1939 and 1945.

"Dunkirk has fallen... with it has ended the greatest battle of world history. Soldiers! My confidence in you knew no bounds. You have not disappointed me."



**Adolf Hitler**

Order of the Day - 5th June 1940

American  
Commander



General  
**Dwight  
Eisenhower**

German  
Commander



Field  
Marshal  
**Walther  
von  
Brauchitsch**

**German Hummel**



The 15cm Self Propelled Howitzer was issued to all Panzer divisions and allowed the artillery to keep up with the pace of advance.

**War in Britain**



**Welcome to the War in Britain Timeline!**

**Introduction**

This timeline covers all the political and military events that occurred within Britain between the years 1939 and 1945.



## German Fieseler 103 - V1

British  
Commander



Field  
Marshal  
**William  
Ironside**

German  
Commander



Deputy  
Fuhrer  
**Rudolf  
Hess**



Known Vergeltungswaffe Eins (Reprisal Weapon 1), or more simply as the V1, the Fi 103 flying bomb could be launched from a 50m (152ft) inclined ramp or air-dropped from a carrier aircraft (usually an He 111). The weapons were launched against Britain (between 13th June 1944 and 29th March 1945). Although more than 30,000 were manufactured by Henschel, Mittelwerke and Volkswagen factories, only about 2,000 hit London.

## Western Europe



### Welcome to the Western Europe Timeline!

#### Introduction

This timeline covers all the political and military events that occurred within Western Europe between the years 1939 and 1945. The countries encompassed within the timeline are France, Low Countries, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland. Germany and Austria are also covered, but only in respect to the part they played in the Western European theatre of war.



American  
Commander



German  
Commander



General  
**George  
Patton**

Field  
Marshal  
**Gerd von  
Rundstedt**

### American M24 Chaffee



The M24 Chaffee light tank reached Europe in the winter of 1944 replacing the M5 Stuart. The gun was almost as powerful as a Sherman's, it was also had well-shaped armour and great mobility, making the M24 probably the best light tank of World War 2.

## Eastern Europe



### Welcome to the Eastern Europe Timeline!

#### Introduction

This timeline covers all the political and military events that occurred within Eastern Europe between the years 1939 and 1945. The countries encompassed within the timeline are Poland, Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. Germany and Austria are also covered, but only in respect to the part they played in the Eastern European theatre of war.



Russian  
Commander



German  
commander



Marshal **Georgy Zhukov**  
Field Marshal **Erich von Manstein**

### German Tiger I



The Pzkw VI Tiger was a powerful tank, with thick armour and an 8.8cm main gun. It was all but invulnerable to standard allied anti-tank guns making it an excellent defensive tank, but fortunately for the allies it was a complex tank to manufacture and took time to build, thereby limiting the numbers that were available to commanders on the ground.

## Scandinavia



### Welcome to the Scandinavia Timeline!

#### Introduction

This timeline covers all the political and military events that occurred within Scandinavia between the years 1939 and 1945. The countries encompassed within the timeline are Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Iceland.



Russian Commander  
Finnish Commander



Marshal **Semen**



Marshal **Carl**

## Timoshenko Mannerheim

### Finnish Bristol Bulldog Mk.IVa



Finland had 17 Bristol Bulldog Mk.IVa which were powered by Mercury radial engines, and in spite of their obsolescence, scored a number of victories in the Winter War.

## European Air War



### Welcome to the European Air War Timeline!

#### Introduction

This timeline covers all air combat between the Western Allies and Axis air forces throughout Europe between the years 1939 and 1945.

## The Holocaust



### Welcome to The Holocaust Timeline!

#### Introduction

This timeline covers the tragedy of millions of Jew's, Gypsies, mentally handicapped and political undesirables who suffered or met their end in the Concentration Camp's of Nazi Germany between the years 1939 and 1945.





Jewish  
Commander

German  
Commander



'JFO'  
Commander  
**Mordecai  
Anielewicz**

SS  
Brigadier  
General  
**Jurgen  
Stroop**

### Jewish Armband



## War at Sea



### Welcome to the War at Sea Timeline!

#### Introduction

This timeline covers the naval war between the Western Allies and Axis navies between the years 1939 and 1945.





British  
Commander



Admiral  
**Bertram  
Ramsay**

German  
Commander



Grand  
Admiral  
**Erich  
Raeder**

### **British King George V Battleship**



Contemporary with the Bismarck, the King George the V class of battleship was unlike the German vessel in that it was built in accordance with the London Treaty displacement limit of 35,000 tons.

## Battle of the Atlantic



### **Welcome to the Battle of the Atlantic Timeline!**

#### **Introduction**

This timeline covers the naval war between the Allied and Axis navies between the years 1939 and 1945. This area includes the North and South Atlantic Oceans, plus the Arctic Ocean and North Sea. The Baltic and Caribbean Sea's are also included.



British  
Commander



Vice  
Admiral  
**John  
Tovey**

German  
Commander



Grand  
Admiral  
**Karl  
Dönitz**

### German Type-II U-Boat



The Type II's were the first submarines to be produced by Germany after the Versailles treaty was broken. They were short range and displaced just over 300 tons, carried a crew of 25 and were armed with six 533mm torpedoes fired through three forward tubes.

## Mediterranean



**Welcome to the Mediterranean Timeline!**

### Introduction

This timeline covers the naval war between the Allied and Axis navy's in the Mediterranean Sea between the years 1940 and 1944.



**British  
Commander**

**Italian  
Commander**



Admiral  
**Andrew  
Cunningham**



Admiral  
**Inigo  
Campioni**

### **British Fairy Swordfish**



The Fairey Swordfish, went into service with the Fleet Air Arm in 1936 and operated from fleet carriers and escort carriers. The planes finest moment came during the night attack against the Italian Fleet at Taranto in November 1940, when they badly damaged 3 battleships, 2 cruisers and 2 destroyers.

## **War in the Desert**



### **Welcome to the War in the Desert Timeline!**

#### **Introduction**

This timeline covers all the political and military events that occurred within Africa and the Middle East between the years 1940 and 1943.





Field Marshal **Bernard Montgomery** British Commander  
 Field Marshal **Erwin Rommel** German Commander  
 German SdKfz 222



The SdKfz 222 that served with the Afrika Korps reconnaissance units and was armed with a 2cm cannon and a coaxial machine-gun. Carrying a 3 man crew, it had performed well enough, but was handicapped in the desert by its relatively short cross-country range of 100 miles.

## Asia and the Pacific



**Welcome to the Asia and the Pacific Timeline!**

### Introduction

This timeline covers all the political and military events that occurred within the Asia and the Pacific region between the years 1939 and 1945.



American  
Commander



Admiral  
**Chester  
Nimitz**

Japanese  
Commander



Admiral  
**Isoroku  
Yamamoto**

### Japanese A6M Zero



The Mitsubishi A6M Zero was a superlative fighter, being both fast and manoeuvrable. The Zero was to dominated the early air battles during the Pacific war.

## Asia Mainland



**Welcome to the Asian Mainland Timeline!**

### Introduction

This timeline covers all the political and military events that occurred on the Asia mainland between the years 1940 and 1945. The countries encompassed within the timeline are India, Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Indochina, China, Manchuria, Korea and the USSR.



British  
Commander



Lt General  
**Arthur  
Percival**

Japanese  
Commander



General  
**Tomoyuki  
Yamashita**

### Japanese Type 95



The Type 95 light tank carried a four man crew and was armed with a 37mm main gun and a pair of machine guns.

## Pacific Islands



**Welcome to the Pacific Islands Timeline!**

### Introduction

This timeline covers all the political and military events that occurred across the Islands of the Pacific between the years 1939 and 1945. The land areas encompassed within the timeline are Japan and her empire, plus British, Dutch and US possessions in the region, as well as the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand.



American  
Commander



General  
**Jonathan  
Wainwright**

Japanese  
Commander



Lt General  
**Masaharu  
Homma**

### American LVT1



Originally a civil design for use in the Florida swamps, the LVT1 was the precursor of a large number of vehicles for the Marine Corps. The assault version had a M3 tank turret to provide fire support in the initial stage of a landing.

## Pacific Naval War



**Welcome to the Pacific Naval War Timeline!**

### Introduction

This timeline covers all the Naval engagements that occurred in the Pacific, Philippine Sea and Indian Ocean between the years 1941 and 1945.



American Japanese  
Commander Communication



Vice  
Admiral  
**Frank  
Fletcher**



Vice Admiral  
**Chuichi  
Nagumo**

### American USN Wasp



The aircraft-carrier Wasp was built in 1936 to use up the remaining 15,000 tons left after the Washington Treaty. She operated briefly in the Mediterranean in 1942 before returning to the Pacific where she was later torpedoed and sunk by the Japanese Submarine I-19.

## The Americas



**Welcome to the The Americas Timeline!**

### Introduction

This timeline covers all the political and military events that occurred within both North and South America between the years 1939 and 1945.





American  
Comander



General  
**George  
Marshall**

German  
Comander



Admiral  
**Wilhelm  
Canaris**

### **American Mk.I 'Little-Boy' A-Bomb**



Little Boy as a gun-type device in which two masses of Uranium 235 were brought together to create the explosive critical mass. Fusing was by means of modified AN/APS-13 tail-warning radar sets, the device being detonated approximately 1,900ft above the target.