

Key Resources

Arab-Israeli PLC:

	What	Who	Where	When	Why
McMahon Letters	Letters suggesting Arab homeland.	Lord McMahon to Sheriff of Mecca	Palestine.	1915.	To get Arab help defeating Ottomans.
Balfour Declaration	Suggestion of British help for a Jewish homeland.	Lord Balfour to Zionist Federation.	London.	1917.	Hoped Zionist support would help bring US into WWI.
Sykes-Picot Agreement	Secret agreement to carve up Middle East post WWI.	Britain (Sykes) France (Picot)	London.	1916.	Britain and France wanted to control area around Suez Canal post WWI.
British Mandate	British rule of Palestine.	British Gov. by the League of Nations.	Palestine.	1919 – 1947.	It was set out in Sykes Picot Agreement.
Jewish Migration into Palestine 1919-1939	Large number of Zionists moved to British Palestine.	Zionists from all over the World.	Most entered through Jaffa (Palestine).	1919-1939.	Jews were offered chance to buy Arab land and build Kibbutz. From 1933 due to Hitler's rise in Europe. Also Balfour Declaration.
Arab Riots 1921	Riots against Jewish migrations.	Arabs vs Zionist immigrants.	Jaffa and Tel-Aviv.	1921.	Arabs were worried about increasing no. of Jews entering Palestine.
Arab Riots 1929	Riots over the Holy city of Jerusalem.	Arabs vs Zionist migrants.	Jerusalem and Hebron.	1929.	Rumours spread of a Jewish takeover of the Holy city and due to increased immigration.

Peel Commission	British Plan to divide Palestine into a northern and southern state with Jerusalem remaining under British control.	Lord Peel of Britain.	London.	Launched 1936, Proposed 1937.	The British were seeking a solution to the growing troubles in their mandate. They proposed dividing the land into a northern Jewish and southern Arab state.
Arab Rebellion	General strike and rebellion by the Arabs across British Palestine.	Palestinian Arabs.	British Palestine.	1936-1939.	Continued Jewish immigration and the British failure to solve it led to protests across the mandate. When the Peel Commission was proposed and rejected the strike turned into a violent rebellion which forced the British to end the plan.
King David Hotel bombing	Terrorist attack using a lorry bomb.	Irgun.	British Military HQ, Jerusalem.	1946.	To put pressure on the British to terminate their mandate.
End of the British Mandate	British announced their withdrawal from the Middle East.	British Labour Gov (PM Atlee).	British announced at the UN, USA.	Announced in Nov 1947. Completed by May 1948.	British could not afford to maintain military presence after WWII, also over 400 British soldiers had been killed by Irgun terrorists so public pressure turning against staying in Palestine.
UN Partition Plan	Plan to divide Palestine by demographics (local population).	UN General Assembly.	UN.	1947 (following British announcement), put into effect in May 1948 after British withdrawal.	It was felt that the fairest solution was a two-state solution following the Holocaust and WWII.
First Arab-Israeli War	First war between the Arabs and Jews over Palestine.	Israelis (Jews) Arabs (Palestinians and neighbours).	All fighting within historic Palestine.	May 1948 – July 1949.	Following announcement of UN Plan both sides began to stockpile weapons. When the British withdrew the fought each other for the land they felt was theirs.

Arab Flight	700,000 Arabs left their homes in Palestine and fled.	Palestinian Arabs.	Palestine/ Israel.	1948-49.	Arabs claim they were forced out by Israel, Israelis claim they fled.
Law of Return	Arabs leaving and Jews returning to Palestine.	Israeli Gov (David Ben-Gurion = PM).	Israel.	1951.	Law pass by the Israelis claiming any Jews in the world could claim asylum in Israel. The Israelis said they would only allow Jews to return as the Arabs would attack again.
Suez Crisis	International crisis between GB, FR and EG over Suez Canal.	Eden = GB PM, Molet = FR PM, Nasser = EG PR.	Suez Canal and Aswan High Dam, Egypt.	1955-1956.	Nasser wanted to prove that Egypt was independent so he asked for arms. When the West said no he nationalised the Suez Canal to pay for construction of the Dam.
Suez War	War between Israel, Britain and France vs Egypt.	Same as crisis, also Ben-Gurion as IS PM.	Sinai Pen. Egypt. Port Said & Sharm.	1956.	GB, FR and IS plotted a war against Nasser between IS + EG which GB+FR would pretend to stop using the canal as a divider.
Six Day war	War between Israel and Arabs.	IS, EG (Nasser), SY & JD.	Golan Heights, West Bank and Sinai.	June 1967.	Arabs preparing for war with IS. Tensions increased following a RS tip off that IS was going to attack SY so IS attacked first and wiped out Arab air force on day 1.
Arafat become Leader of the PLO	Yasser Arafat is elected leader of the PLO.	Yasser Arafat.	Cairo.	1968.	After the Six Day War and the defeat of the Arabs, the PLO becomes more extremist. They turn to the head of the largest (Fatah) group who had been attacking Israel since the 1950s.
War of Yom Kippur	War between Israel and Arabs.	IS, EG (Sadat), SY & JD.	Golan Heights, West Bank and Sinai.	Oct 1973.	Arabs wanted to regain lost land from 1967. They planned a coordinated attack on the Jewish national holiday.

Founding of the PLO	Creation of a representative body for Palestinian refugees.	Arab League.	Cairo.	1964.	To have a body that represents the interests of all the Palestinians in the refugee camps across the Middle East.
Fatah Guerilla Raids	Undercover militant raids against Israel.	Palestinian refugees.	Jordanian, Lebanese, Egyptian and Syrian camps.	1959>.	Fatah believed the only way to get their land back to attack Israel however they could do not it openly as they knew they would lose.
Hijacking of British, Swiss and American Jets	Terrorist attacks by the PLO targeting western airliners.	Black September (branch of the PLO).	Aircraft flown to Jordanian airport.	1970.	The extremists in the PLO wanted to gain increased publicity so they hijacked three western airliners, flew them to Jordan and blew them up.
Athens Hijacking	Hijacking of an Israeli plane at Athens airport.	Black September Group of the PLO.	Athens airport.	1968.	To try and target Israel around the World to gain more international publicity.
Munich Olympic Massacre	Killing of 11 Israeli athletes by terrorists.	Black September Group of the PLO.	Munich Olympic Village.	1972.	After the Six Day War the PLO became more extremist under Arafat's leadership. Some groups wanted to gain public awareness across the world for their cause.
PLO expelled from Jordan	PLO are officially banded from the whole of Jordan.	King Hussain.	Jordan.	1970.	King of Jordan became concerned at how the PLO were beginning to rule themselves in the Jordanian camps. He also feared reprisal raids on his country by Israel or the West following the hijacking of British and Swiss planes in Jordan.
The Gun and the Olive Branch Speech at the UN	Speech in which Arafat offered an Olive Branch (peace) and a freedom fighters gun. He asked the world to work with him to end PLO violence.	Yasser Arafat.	UN General Assembly, New York.	1974.	PLO had set up offices in many countries around the world and was beginning to increase its international profile so Arafat was invited to speak at the UN.

First Israeli Invasion of Lebanon	Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon to destroy the PLO bases.	Israel, PLO, Lebanese	Lebanon.	1978.	Influx of PLO members from Jordan after 1970 led to a civil war between Christians and Muslims. In 1978 the PLO killed 37 Israelis in a bus bomb attack in Tel Aviv so Israel invaded the country to destroy the PLO bases.
Second Israeli Invasion of Lebanon	Israeli invasion of Lebanon to take over the country which was in Civil War.	Israel, PLO, Lebanese.	Lebanon.	1982.	PLO attempted assassination of Israeli ambassador in London. Lebanese Civil War continued to rage on allowing PLO to remain in southern Lebanon which became known as Fatahland.
Arafat's rejection of terrorism.	Speech in which Yasser Arafat renounced the use of terrorism.	Yasser Arafat and PLO.	Geneva, Switzerland.	1988.	He had held secret discussions with the US who promised to put pressure on Israel if Arafat rejected terrorism as the US did not negotiate with terrorists.
Sadat's visit to Israel.	Official visit to Israel by the Egyptian President.	Sadat and Begin.	Jerusalem.	1977.	To lay the foundations for peace talks, Sadat agreed to visit Israel to show he was willing to accept Israel's right to exist in return for the Sinai Desert back.
Camp David Agreements	Peace agreement.	Sadat (Eg) Begin (Is) Carter (US)	Agreed @ Camp David, USA Signed in Washington.	Agreed 1978 Signed 1979.	Sadat visited Israel in 1977 and was prepared to try and win back the Sinai through diplomacy. In return for accepting Israel's right to exist, the Sinai was returned to Egypt.
Sadat's assassination	Killing of Egyptian President	Anwar Sadat.	Egypt.	1981.	He was assassinated by an Egyptian nationalist who was unhappy that Egypt had signed a peace deal with Israel.
The Intifada	Uprising in the occupied territories.	Palestinians Arabs, Israeli Army.	Gaza Strip and West Bank.	Dec 1987.	Israeli army truck killed a group of Palestinian youths. The subsequent funeral broke out into a riot as the Palestinians tried to "shake off" the Israeli occupiers.

Iraqi invasion of Kuwait	Invasion of Kuwait by Arabian neighbour, Iraq.	Saddam Hussein.	Middle East.	1991.	Sadam Hussein tried to conquer the oil rich state of Kuwait. The Arab League were outraged and formed a coalition with support from the US + West. It was the first time the Arabs had fought side by side with the US and led to improved relations.
Madrid Conference	Peace conference to try a resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.	World leaders including PLO and Israeli.	Madrid, Spain.	1991.	After Arafat's rejection of terrorism the US were able to negotiate with PLO. Also following the violence shown on TV around the World following the Israeli response to the intifada, public opinion was turning against the Jews.
Oslo Peace Accords I	Peace conference to try a resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.	Arafat, Rabin and Clinton.	Agreed Oslo, Norway, Signed Washington, USA.	1993.	Following the failure of the Madrid conference due to extremists from both sides, it was agreed that the next meeting would be in a secret location away from the press. The final agreement would then be signed in the USA and both sides would shake hands.
Israeli-Jordan Peace Treaty	Peace treaty between Israel and Jordan recognising each other's right to exist and their borders.	King Hussein, Rabin and Clinton.	Washington, USA.	1994.	Following on from Oslo I, Jordan wished to normalise relations with Israel. The treaty called for an end to bloodshed and led to increased trade between the neighbouring states.
Oslo Peace Accords II	Following up agreement to build on arrangements put in place from Oslo I. (e.g. create a Palestinian National Authority in Gaza and West Bank).	Arafat, Rabin and Clinton.	Taba, Egypt.	1995.	The meeting was set up to try and implement the arrangement made in 1993. Most notably it was to create a Palestinian Authority that would allow self-rule in the occupied territories and a gradual Israeli withdrawal.

Germany 1918-1945 Completed PLC:

Event:	What happened?	Who was involved	Where did it happen?	When did it occur?	WHY did it happen?
Creation of Weimar Republic	Germany became a democracy.	Ebert headed the new Gov.	Weimar	Nov. 1918	Kaiser fled at the end of WWI so the SPD created a democratic republic.
Treaty of Versailles	Treaty that officially ended WWI.	Big Three: Clemenceau, Lloyd-George and Wilson.	Paris	June. 1919.	The Allies wanted to formally make peace with Germany by forcing them to take blame for the war. They were punished, economically, territorially and militarily.
The Spartacist Uprising	Left wing uprising in Germany.	Spartacist (KPD).	Berlin	Jan. 1919.	Followed on from the soldier and sailor mutinies across Germany at end of WWI. Left wing extremists wanted to set up a communist state like Russia.
Kapp Putsch	Right wing uprising in Germany.	Wolfgang Kapp and the Freikorps.	Berlin	1920	The Freikorps were unhappy that the Gov used them to put down the KPD and then wanted to disband them. They wanted to set up a military dictatorship.
Ruhr Crisis	French invasion of the industrial Ruhr.	French, Belgians and Germans.	Ruhr, Western Germany.	1923	Germany could not pay their reparations so France and Belgian invaded and took the payments themselves in the form of raw materials.
Hyperinflation	German money became worthless.	Weimar Gov, ended by Stresemann.	Germany.	1920-1924.	Reparations causing German Gov. to spend more than they brought in. They printed more money which made the money worthless. Ruhr crisis made the problem even worse.
Dawes Plan	Economic plan revising the reparations system.	Charles Dawes (US)	Affected Germany.	1924.	US wanted to get war loans back from GB and FR so they lent money to

		and Stresemann (Gm)			Germany, to pay the Allies who would repay the US.
Locarno Treaties	Peace treaty honouring the Western borders set out by Versailles.	GB, FR, GM and BL	Western Europe	1925	Britain guaranteed the borders to help France and Germany feel secure from future invasion.
German entry to League of Nations	Germany given full member status of at the League of Nations.	League of Nations and Stresemann (Foreign Minister).	League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.	1926	Stresemann's policy of fulfilment meant that the Allies were keen to get back on good terms with Germany.
Youngs Plan	A second plan to permanently reduce the reparations system after the Dawes Plan expired.	Owen Young and Stresemann	For Germany	1929	The Dawes Plan stated a five year period of reduced reparations to get Germany back on its feet. The Youngs Plan was meant to be the permanent solution which reduced and extended the payments.
Kellogg- Briand Pact	A 15 nation treaty promising never to use war again to resolve conflict.	15 countries incl. US, FR, GB, GM etc.	League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.	1928	It was to try and continue to build diplomatic relations in the post war world.
Wall Street Crash	Economic crash of the US stock market.	US stock brokers	Wall Street, NY USA	1929	The stock market crashed meaning that millions of shares became worthless overnight. It sent the US economy into freefall which negatively impacted Germany's economy.

Hitler joins the DAP	Hitler joined the small regional German Workers Party.	Anton Dextlor was leader, Hitler became member #7.	Munich, Bavaria.	1919	Hitler was sent to investigate them for an Army report and liked their anti-Semitic and anti-Weimar views.
Hitler becomes leader of DAP	Hitler becomes leader of the German Workers Party	Hitler replaced Anton Drexler	Munich, Bavaria.	1921	Hitler's had become Drexler's right hand man through his speeches which had significantly increased membership of the party. He soon threatened to resign if the party did not make him leader so Drexler stepped down.
Creation of the NSDAP	Hitler adds National Socialist to the party's name to make the NSDAP	Hitler	Munich, Bavaria.	1921	Hitler wanted to widen the appeal of the party to the political right (Nationalist) and left (socialist).
Launching of the Volkischer Beobachter	Hitler created an NSDAP newspaper to help spread their views.	Adolf Hitler	Munich, Bavaria.	1921	Hitler wanted to spread Nazi ideas by giving their views on current affairs and the state of Germany/the world at the time.
Creation of SA	Hitler created an army for the newly named NSDAP.	Ernst Rohm appointed leader.	Initially Bavaria but soon spread across GMY.	1921	Hitler wanted a show of strength for the party and a group to control/intimidate crowds at their public gatherings.
Creation of the Hitler Youth	Creation of a Youth Movement within the Nazi Party.	Kurt Gruber	Germany	1926	Hitler wanted to create a youth-wing of the party to try and create a future Nazi supporters. The group's aim was to indoctrinate the youth but it gave the

					appearance of a youth/scouts movement.
Munich Beer Hall Putsch	Failed Nazi attempt to seize power by force.	NSDAP and Eric Ludendorff.	Bürgerbräukeller, Munich, Bavaria.	1923	Hitler thought his support had grown to a point where he could seize power. He also had plotted with key people such as Kahl, Lossow and Ludendorff. He was also inspired by Mussolini's march on Rome the year before.
Hitler writes Mein Kampf	Hitler's autobiography which outlined his political ideas.	Adolf Hitler dictated to Rudolf Hess.	Landsberg Prison, Bavaria.	1925-1926	Hitler was sentenced to 5 years for treason and served 9 months. In that time he wrote his ideas and published the book after his release.
Re-Organisation of the NSDAP	Hitler restructures the party by making himself Fuhrer and puts all power in his own position.	Hitler	Nazi HQ, Munich	1926 (after release from prison)	The Nazi party had descended into chaos after the failed putsch. Some were calling for Hitler to be replaced whilst he was in prison so he restructured the party to ensure everyone was loyal to him as leader.
1928 Election	National elections for the Reichstag in which the Nazis secured 3% of the vote.	SPD were the largest party.	Weimar Germany	1928	The elections were held to elect a new government. Despite Hitler's reorganisation the NSDAP gained just 3% of the vote as the Weimar period was experiencing a mini revival under Stresemann.
Wall Street Crash	Financial crash of the global stock market.	US	Wall Street, NY	Oct 1929	Price of stocks dropped so significantly that the world economy crashed and caused widespread unemployment.
Launching of the "Hitler over	Hitler's campaign to use an aircraft to fly around	Hitler and Goebbels	Germany	1932	Hitler wanted to reach out to all parts of the country and prove that his party was not a regional force but a national one.

Germany" campaign.	Germany and give speeches.				He delivered powerful speeches outlining his party's views.
Presidential Election.	Election to be President of Germany.	Hindenburg vs Hitler	Germany	1932	Hindenburg's first term as president was over so he stood for re-election. Hitler used it as a propaganda opportunity following the Wall Street Crash and came second.
First Reichstag Election (1932)	National elections for the Reichstag.	NSDAP and other parties.	Germany	July 1932	Brunning's government collapsed which triggered a new election. The NSDAP won the election by securing 37% of the vote.
Second Reichstag Election (1932)	National elections for the Reichstag.	NSDAP and other parties.	Germany	Nov 1932	Von Papen's government collapsed which triggered a new election. The NSDAP won the election by securing 33% of the vote.
Brunning is sacked as Chancellor	End of Brunning's government.	Heinrich Brunning	Berlin	May 1932	Brunning's government failed to deal with the unemployment following the Wall Street Crash. Also law and order was collapsing as the Red Front and SA regularly fought on the street.
Von Papen is sacked as Chancellor	End of von Papen's government.	Franz von Papen.	Berlin	Nov 1932	Von Papen failed to get Hitler and the NSDAP to support his government and consequently it collapsed. Von Schliecher was appointed as Chancellor because he was an old army friend of Hindenburg's.

Von Schliecher is sacked as Chancellor	End of von Schliecher's government.	Kurt von Schliecher's	Berlin	Jan 1933	Von Schliecher failed to stop the violence on the streets and win support of the Reichstag. Von Papen plotted against him and convinced Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as chancellor with VP as Vice Chancellor.
Hitler becomes Chancellor	Hitler is appointed Chancellor of Germany.	Hitler & Hindenburg	Berlin	30 th Jan 1933	Hindenburg was led to believe that by appointing Hitler the Chancellor or a conservative dominated cabinet, with VP as Vice Chancellor, then the Nazi deputies could be used in the Reichstag to pass laws and restore order by being controlled by the conservatives.
Reichstag Fire	Burning down of the German parliament building.	Allegedly Marinus Van Der Lubbe	Berlin	Feb 1933	Hitler claimed it was part of a communist conspiracy theory to take over Germany. Either way, Hitler used it to pass the law for the protection of State and People which allowed him to legally persecute and ban political opponents in the run up to the March election.
Law for the Protection of State and People.	A law allowed Hitler to legally persecute and ban political opponents in the run up to the March election.	Pass by Hitler's coalition gov. and mostly targeted the KPD.	Germany	Feb 1933	Hitler claimed it was the only way to keep Germany safe from a potential communist (terrorist) takeover. In reality he used it to try and ensure he won a majority in the March election.
Enabling Act	Law enabling Hitler to bypass the Reichstag in law-making for 4 years.	Hitler, NSDAP and	Kroll Opera House, Berlin.	March 1933	After failing to win an outright majority, Hitler used the pretext of a state of emergency to get the Reichstag to vote

		support from the Z.			itself out of existence. He managed to convince the Centre party to secure enough votes by promising not interfere with the Catholic Church.
Creation of DAF	German Labour Front (Nazi Trade Union)	Dr. Robert Ley.	Berlin	May 1933	The Nazis abolished all trade unions and replaced them all with the DAF. This would help the Nazis control workers.
Creation of a one-party state.	Banning of all other political parties.	Hitler	Germany	July 1933	The SA ensured all other political parties disbanded through either direct force or intimidation. So by July Hitler announced the NSDAP was to be the only party of Germany for all Germans.
Creation of the KdF	Strength through Joy programme.	Dr. Robert Ley.	Berlin	May 1933	To win over support from workers the DAF also set up a rewards programme which would offer affordable holidays and leisure activities outside of work.
Abolition of the Lander	Banning of local government in Germany.	Hitler	Germany	April 1933	Hitler wanted to get rid of any possible opposition so all local government in Germany was abolished and replaced with a Nazi appointed Reichsstatthalter (Reich Governor).
Night of the Long Knives	A night in which 85 people were killed by the SS.	Planned by Hitler, Goebbels and Goering.	Berlin	June 1934	Hitler feared a potential takeover by the SA who were becoming large and unruly so on the night of the 30 th June 85 leading SA and political opponents were executed by the SS.
Hitler becomes Fuhrer	Hitler combines the roles of Chancellor and President.	Hitler	Berlin	Aug 1934	Following the death of Hindenburg, Hitler persuaded the army to swear an oath of allegiance to him after removing Rohm. With no opposition left Hitler combined

					the roles of Chancellor and President into the Fuhrer. It is approved by 90% of Germans in a referendum.
Concordat	Agreement of mutual respect.	Hitler and Pope Pius XII	Rome	July 1933	Hitler agreed to not interfere with the Catholic Church as long as the Church agreed to do the same with the Government.
Nuremberg Laws	Series of anti-Semitic laws.	Hitler and the NSDAP	Announced at Nuremberg, passed in Berlin.	Sept 1935	Once Hitler had established power he decided to strip German Jews of their citizenship. He also banned marriage between Jews and Aryans by legally categorising a Jew as someone with 3 or 4 Jewish grandparents.
Opening of the first concentration camp.	A camp to house political prisoners and opponents to the NSDAP.	Heinrich Himmler as head of the SS	Dachau, Bavaria	1933	Hitler wanted to set up a police state in which the SS and the Gestapo would work with the law courts to arrest political opponents and imprison them without trial.
The Peoples' Car Initiative	A scheme in which workers could buy weekly stamps until they had enough to buy a VW car.	Part of Robert Ley's KdF	Germany	1938	Hitler often spoke of all German workers owning their own house and car however cars were too expensive for the average worker. So the KdF set up a scheme in which workers could buy weekly stamps until they had enough to swap for a car. The scheme was cancelled during WWII.
Rearmament	Hitler announced the Germany was rearming, and that conscription was	Hitler, Goering put in charge of	Germany	March 1935	Hitler ordered the army to increase to 300,000 men as early as 1933 but to do so in secret. By 1935 he was confident

	being re-introduced despite the terms of the ToV.	the Four Year Plan.			enough to publically announce that Germany was rearming. He wanted to make Germany ready for war and also used rearmament to further reduce unemployment.
Creation of the Ministry for Propaganda and Popular Enlightenment	Hitler created a ministry for Propaganda which was put in charge of all media and censorship in Germany.	Joseph Goebbels	Berlin	1933	Hitler wanted to control what people thought. Propaganda was used to promote Nazi messages whilst censorship was used to cover up non-Nazi views. All publications and broadcasts had to be authorised by Goebbels.
Berlin Olympics	1936 Summer Olympic gains.	Nazi Germany	Berlin	1936	Hitler wanted to use the event as a showcase for Aryan strength. Germany won 33 gold medals and 88 medals in total. Anti-Semitism was also temporarily reduced to ensure Germany was viewed positively throughout the world.
Intro. of Mother's Cross	An award for women who had given birth to at least 4 children.	Hitler and the NSDAP	Throughout Germany	21 st May 1939 >	In an effort to encourage women to have lots of children a medal was awarded on the birthday of Hitler's mum. Bronze for 4/5 children, silver for 6/7 and gold for 8 or more.
Law for the encouragement of marriage	A gov. loan of 1,000 marks for newlyweds which reduced by 250 on the birth of every child.	Hitler and the NSDAP	Germany	1933	In order to encourage a higher birth rate the Nazis offered Aryan couples a loan worth about 9 months wages to encourage couples of have children as soon as they were married.

Kristallnacht	A night of state-organised violence against Jewish people and property.	Arranged by Goering and the SS.	All across Germany	Nov 1938	A Nazi diplomat was shot dead by a Jew in Paris. Hitler claimed the violence was the result of the anger of the German people and ordered the Jews to pay 1 billion marks for the damage. The reality was Goering and the SS organised the violence.
Start of the T4 Programme	A programme in which mentally and physically handicapped children were exterminated.	Ordered by Hitler, carried out by the SS.	All across Germany	1940	It is claimed the father of a mentally handicapped child wrote to the Fuhrer asking for the right to end his suffering. This was then used as a pretext to systematically exterminate handicapped children, and later adults, at special hospitals across Germany.
Jewish Ghettos built	Creation of slums within cities where all Jews were to live.	SS	Occupied territories in E. Europe.	1940>	After the Nazi invasion of the east over 3 million additional Jews came under Nazi jurisdiction. Areas of key cities such as Warsaw, Krakow and Riga were sectioned off and all of the local Jewish population were ordered to move there.
Final Solution begins	The Nazis make the decision to systematically exterminate the Jews of Europe.	Leading Nazis and the SS.	Wansee Conference, Berlin	Jan 1942	As the war progressed the Nazis sought to resolve a final solution to the Jewish question. It was decided that exterminating them was the most effective and cost-efficient solution so six camps were purposefully built in Poland.
Rationing introduced in Germany	Rationing of certain goods was introduced in Germany	NSDAP	Germany	Aug 1939	Although Hitler wanted to keep life on the Home Front normal, rationing was introduced as a result of the British naval

					blockade. It was extended after the US joined the war and supplies lowered.
Allied bombing raids of Germany	Day and night raids over Germany.	RAF and USAAF	Germany	1943 >	The British began bombing Germany in 1940 by night however after the US joined the war the raids became day and night. The aim was to destroy German morale and industry.
Execution of the White Rose Group	Execution of a resistance group in Munich.	Sophie and Hans Scholl.	Munich	1943	The White Rose were a student protest group against the war and the Nazi regime. They had links to the Edelweiss pirates. They were caught handing out leaflets and executed for treason.
Failed July 20 th Plot	Failed plot to overthrow the Nazis	von Stauffenberg and the Army.	Wolfs Lair, Poland and Berlin, Germany.	Jul 20 th 1944	The army planned to kill Hitler and frame the SS and other leading Nazis. They hoped to kill the Fuhrer, arrest the other key Nazis and take over the Government. They wanted to avoid an Allied invasion of Germany.
Hitler's Death	Hitler bits a cyanide capsule and shoots himself simultaneously.	Hitler and his wife Eva Braun.	Fuhrer-bunker, Berlin.	April 1945.	Hitler knew the war was lost when the Red Army were close enough to shell his bunker in Berlin. He married his wife, wrote his last will and political testament, said goodbye to his staff and then killed himself to avoid capture by the Russians.

Cold War 1945-1962 Completed PLC:

Event:	What happened?	Who?	When?	Where?	WHY did it happen?
Tehran Conference	First meeting of Big Three	Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt	1943	Tehran, Iran.	Discussions on how to defeat Hitler. Talks over the opening of a second front in France.
Yalta Conference	Second meeting of Big Three	Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt	Feb 1945	Yalta, Crimea (USSR)	Discussions on what to do with Germany/Europe after Hitler's defeat. Also discussions on Japan.
Potsdam Conference	Final meeting of the Big Three.	Stalin, Truman and Atlee	Jul 1945	Potsdam, Germany.	Discussions on how to implement the agreements from Yalta.
Iron Curtain Speech	Anti-Soviet speech warning of a divided Europe.	Churchill	March 1946.	Missouri, USA.	Churchill was no longer PM so he could say what he thought. He suggested the USSR was looking to replace Hitler as ruler of Europe rather than liberate it.
Long Telegram	A secret telegram about the aims of the USSR after WWII.	Kennan (US)	Feb 1946	Moscow - Washington	Truman was growing mistrustful of Stalin, particularly over Poland and Eastern Europe, so he asked his ambassador to compile a report on the aims of the Soviet government.
Novikov Telegram	A secret telegram about the aims of the USA after WWII.	Novikov (Soviet)	Sept 1946	Washington - Moscow	Stalin was becoming concerned that Truman had taken Churchill's advice and was preparing for war with USSR so he asked his ambassador to compile a secret report on America's aims.
Truman Doctrine	A belief that communism needed to be contained within the USSR.	Truman	March 1947	Congress, Washington.	British pulled out of supporting the anti-communists in the Greek Civil War. Truman warned that unless the US acted to contain communism it

					would spread to Greece, then Turkey and then throughout Europe.
Marshall Plan/Aid	A plan to contain communism by avoiding poverty.	George Marshall (US Secretary for State)	June 1947	Europe	The US believed that if they gave money to the European countries to rebuild their infrastructure and economy following WWII, then fewer people would be in poverty and turn to communism.
Bizonia/Trizonia	The nickname of the close cooperation of the US and GB/+ FR zones of Germany following their acceptance of Marshall Aid.	GB, FR and US	1947 >	West Germany + West Berlin	As the Soviet zone rejected Marshall Aid, the three Western zones started working together more closely to rebuild Germany. Soon they were operating as one zone (West Germany) rather than three zones.
Cominform	The Communist Information Bureau.	Stalin + Communist parties.	1947	Moscow HQ.	Stalin wanted to coordinate all the communist parties across the world so that they all followed his rule. It was also a way for him to check up on any potential leaders of communist states and keep them under control.
Berlin Blockade	Land blockade of Berlin.	Stalin	West Berlin, East Germany	June 1948	Stalin wanted to prove a divided Germany wouldn't work following the development of Trizonia and his zone becoming isolated.
Berlin Airlift	Air operation to supply Allied zones in Berlin.	USAF and RAF	West Germany to	July 1948	Stalin did not specify that the air corridors had been closed so the Allies tried to make Stalin look

			West Berlin		aggressive by flying in supplies to maintain living standards.
Formation of NATO	Creation of a capitalist, western military alliance.	15 states including US, UK, FR, IT, BG, HD, NW, LX, IC, DN.	HQ in Brussels, BG.	April 1949	Following Stalin's aggression in Berlin it became clear that the Grand alliance had broken down. The alliance was designed to deter Soviet expansion into Western Europe.
Korean War	Civil War between capitalists and communists.	North Korea (Kim Il Sung) + Communist China (Mao) South Korean + USA led UN.	Korea	June 1950 – Jul 1953	Korea split into occupying zones by Superpowers after Japanese defeat. Both set up similar states which wanted to rule the other. The North invaded the South so the US led UN came to their rescue.
Chinese Revolution	Communist takeover of China.	Mao (Communists) vs. Nationalists	PRC announced at Presidential Palace, Nanjing.	Formally ended 1 st Oct 1949	Civil war had ranged for years between nationalists and communists who formed a temporary alliance against Japanese occupation in WWII. At the end of the war Mao convinced the Chinese peasantry it was time to end imperialism and create a communist state like the USSR.
Stalin's Death	End of Stalin's reign of terror.	Stalin	Died in his bed in the Kremlin.	16 th Oct 1953	Stalin died of a stroke in his bed.

Signing of Warsaw Pact	Creation of a military alliance of Eastern Bloc communist states.	USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and East Germany.	Warsaw, Poland.	May 1955	In 1954, West Germany was brought into the NATO alliance which the USSR saw as provocative. The alliance was meant to be protection for the Eastern Bloc but in reality it brought their armies under the control of the USSR.
Hungarian Uprising	Uprising by students and nationalists against Soviet influence in Hungary.	Rakosi (Bald Butcher) Nagy Khrushchev	Budapest	1956	Following Stalin's death and the Secret Speech, many hoped that Hungary would be allowed to break away from Soviet influence. To bring the situation under control, Nagy was appointed leader. But when he tried to appease the protestors Khrushchev sent in Soviet troops and put down the revolt.
Second Berlin Crisis	Issuing of a 6 th month ultimatum to withdraw from West Berlin.	Khrushchev issued to Western Allies.	West Berlin	Nov 1958	Over 3 million eastern Europeans had fled communism through West Berlin in the 1950s so Khrushchev demanded that the Western Allies leave West Berlin because it was in East Germany.
Geneva Meeting	Meeting between diplomats to resolve Berlin Crisis.	US, GB, USSR and FR diplomats.	Geneva, Switzerland.	May 1959	Following the issuing of Khrushchev's ultimatum the Foreign Ministers of the big four met at Geneva to resolve the conflict. Nothing was agreed so Khrushchev and Eisenhower planned face-to-face talks.
Camp David Accords	Meeting between the US and Soviet leaders to discuss Berlin.	Khrushchev & Eisenhower	Camp David,	Sept 1959	Following the failure of the foreign ministers to resolve the Berlin Crisis,

			Maryland.		the two leaders met. Despite not solving the crisis, relations improved and Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the ultimatum. Another meeting was called for Paris.
Paris Peace Summit	International peace summit to lower tensions.	60 nations.	Paris.	May 1960	At Camp David both leaders agreed the Berlin crisis was one of many and the idea was to try and solve some global issues to decrease the chance of conflict.
Vienna Conference	Final of four summits over Berlin.	JFK and Khrushchev.	Vienna, Austria.	June 1961	JFK had replaced Eisenhower and Khrushchev had reinstated the ultimatum following the U2 spy incident. Khrushchev thought he'd be able to bully JFK but the US President called his bluff.
U2 Spy Plan Incident	U2 Spy plane shot down over Russia.	Gary Powers.	Russia, USSR.	May 1960	U2 spy plane shot down by Soviets over their air space. It was a regular US spy mission over the enemy. When confronted by Khrushchev, Eisenhower failed to apologise.
Building of the Berlin Wall	Building of an "anti-fascist protection barrier".	Khrushchev	Around West Berlin.	August 1961	JFK refused to withdraw from Berlin but Khrushchev wanted to avoid a war. He decided to physically block West Berlin from East Germany.
JFK's visit to Berlin	Visit by the US President to Berlin.	JFK	West Berlin	June 1963	JFK visited West Berlin to show his commitment to the West Germany capital. He claimed the wall was "a

					hell of a lot better than a war" and finished with "Ich Bin Ein Berliner".
Cuban Revolution	Anti-American/ Batista uprising	Fidel Castro	Havana, Cuba	Ended Jan 1959	The Cuban Government under Batista had been unpopular for its close ties to the USA. Castro promised to overthrow the government and end the favourable trade deals with the USA which he said were bankrupting the Cuban people.
Bay of Pigs Invasion	Failed CIA invasion	CIA, Cuban exiles	Bay of Pigs, Cuba	April 1961	The US Gov. believed that Castro was unpopular so they tried to invade and takeover Cuba. They believed that the locals would join them but rather they thought against them causing the operation to fail.
Discovery of Missile Bases in Cuba	American U2 spy plane discovered missile bases on the island of Cuba.	JFK	Cuba	Oct 1962	After the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, Castro sought protection from the USSR. Khrushchev supplied Cuba with nuclear weapons which were spotted by a U2 spy plane on a routine mission.
Naval Blockade of Cuba.	US Gov. ordered a 'naval quarantine' of Cuba.	JFK	Cuba	Oct 1962	Hitler claimed that the US Navy was quarantining Cuba. Any ships which broke the blockade would be perceived as attacking the USA. JFK knew Soviet ships with nuclear war heads were crossing the Atlantic.

13 Days of Negotiations.	13 days exchanges between Moscow and Washington to resolve the crisis.	JFK and Khrushchev	Moscow – Washington	Oct 1962	JFK's advisors were split into two sides "Hawks" and "Doves". The Doves tried to work for a peaceful solution whilst the Hawks prepared for war.
End of the Cuban Missile Crisis.	Soviet ships, heading for Cuba, turn back.	JFK and Khrushchev	Moscow – Washington	Oct 1962	Khrushchev agreed to back down and remove the missile bases in return for the removal of US missiles in Turkey. The US agreement was kept secret.
Red Telephone	Direct link between the Kremlin and the Pentagon.	JFK and Khrushchev	Moscow – Washington	June 1963	During the 13 days it took nearly 12 hours for each side to receive and decode messages from the other side so it was agreed that a direct link would be established for times of emergency.
Nuclear Test Ban Treaty	A treaty which banned the testing of nuclear weapons in space and underwater.	GB, US and USSR.	White House, Washington.		Following the CMC, both sides were willing to try and make the world safer by reducing risks from nuclear weapons. They were both willing to start by forbidding testing underwater and in space.