**Chronology. A six year war? A chronological overview of Military conflict.**

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| Chronology. A four year war? A [chronological overview](https://historiana.eu/#/historical-content/key-moments/world-war-2/key-moments-in-the-war-1) of military conflict and [Key Moments](https://historiana.eu/#/historical-content/key-moments/world-war-2/key-moments-in-the-war-1) from Historiana Euroclio project. |
| **Events on the Western Front in Europe** | In 1933 Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany threatens revision of the Treaty of Versailles 1933-39. | In September 1939 Britain and France declare war on Germany and begin to make plans to resist a German assault on the Western Front.. | By May 1940 Germany invaded Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and France. From this point on the German occupation of western Europe meant that conflict with the Allied powers was for land and air supremacy in the region. | In June 1944 British Empire and American troops invade Normandy beaches to begin the reconquest of western Europe from three years of German occupation | Allied force push into Germany from the west and by May 1945 Hitler as committed suicide and Germany as surrendered to US, Russia, Britain and France. | In the years after 1945 many of the countries of western Europe receive financial aid from the US and become members of the US led NATO military defence alliance against Russia. |
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| **Events on the Eastern Front in Europe** |  In 1938 Hitler’s Germany was allowed to incorporate Austria and parts of Czechoslovakia into the Third Reich | In March 1939 German forces invade the rest of Czechoslovakia. In September 1939 German and Russian forces invade Poland after agreement in the Nazi Soviet Pact to partition Poland. Britain and France declare war on Germany. This division of Poland results in a temporary truce between Germany and Russia in the Eastern European region | In June 1941 the Germans invaded Russia and quickly take over the rest of Poland, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia | In November 1942 the Germans fail to take Stalingrad and gradually from that point on Russian forces begin to push back the Nazi occupation of Eastern Europe. | In 1945 the Russians push into Germany from the East over running Berlin by April and contributing decisively to Germany’s surrender. Russia controls E Europe. | Russian forces had been entirely responsible for the defeat of Germany on the Eastern front and in the years after 1945 extended their control and influence over these countries to the East of Germany. |
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| **Timeline** | **Pre 1939** | **1939** | **1940** | **1941** | **1942/44** | **1945** | **Post 1945** |
| **Events on the South Mediterranean, Africa and Middle East** | In 1935 the invasion of Ethiopia by Fascist Italy |  | Italy declared war against France and Britain and takes British Somaliland and invade Egypt. The French and British and the nations of the British Empire all declared war on Italy  | In March General Rommel sent to Africa to assist Italian forces at pushing into Egypt and threaten the Oil supplies from the Middle East. Germany occupies Greece and Yugoslavia. And patrols the Med | In November 1942 Allied forces defeat Axis forces at El Alamein and in June and July they invade Italy and begin to push back the German occupation of Italy | Axis powers are fully defeated in the region. However, political conflict begins to emerge in terms of the struggle for power and influence in the region between Russia and its former allies. | Struggles for power and influence in the Middle East and Africa between the US, Britain, France and Russia continued after 1945, and these were complicated by responses to the demise of the British and French Empires and the creation of Israel and Arab response. |
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| **Events in the Far East and the Pacific** | In 1931, the Japanese occupation of Manchuria presented a direct challenge to the idea of collective security; | In May 1939 a series of border disputes result in full scale military conflict between Japan and Russia on the Mongolian Manchurian border. |  Japanese armies concentrated their military efforts in the Pacific beginning with the occupation of Indo-China in September 1940. | The Battle of Khalkhin Gol ends in victory of Soviet armies under General Zhukov. Against the Japanese | In June 1942 the US Navy defeated the Japanese Navy at the Battle of Midway and gradually began to push back Japanese control and influence in the Pacific | In August America drops two atomic bombs on Japan bringing about an end to the war in the Far East.. America was keen to establish influence in this region | Struggles for power and influence in the Far East between the US and Russia continued after 1945. The success of the communist in China in 1949 made America keen to retain influence over Japan and fight wars for control and influence in Korea and Vietnam in the post war world. |
|  In 1937 Japan launched all-out war against China. | Japan seeks to expand its control and influence in the Pacific region. |  | In December 1941 Japan attacks the US Naval Base at Pearl Harbour which brings the US into the war. |  |