

VÄRLDSKRIGENS TID

- andra världskriget

1939

1 sept.

Tyskland angriper Polen.

3 sept.

Frankrike och Storbritannien
förklarar Tyskland krig.

17 sept.

Sovjetunionen angriper Polen.

27 sept.

Warszawa kapitulerar.

30 nov.

Sovjetunionen angriper Finland.



**Tyskarna bombar
Warszawa**

1940

13 mars

Fred mellan Finland och Sovjetunionen.

9 april

Danmark och Norge angrips av Tyskland.

10 maj

Tyskland angriper Belgien och Nederländerna. Churchill installeras som premiärminister. “Blod, svett och tårar.”, “Detta är inte slutet...” och “Vi skall slåss på stränderna...”

27 maj– 4 juni

Brittiska expeditionskåren evakueras från Dunkerque.

10 juni

Italien förklarar Frankrike och Storbritannien krig.

Danmark och Norge

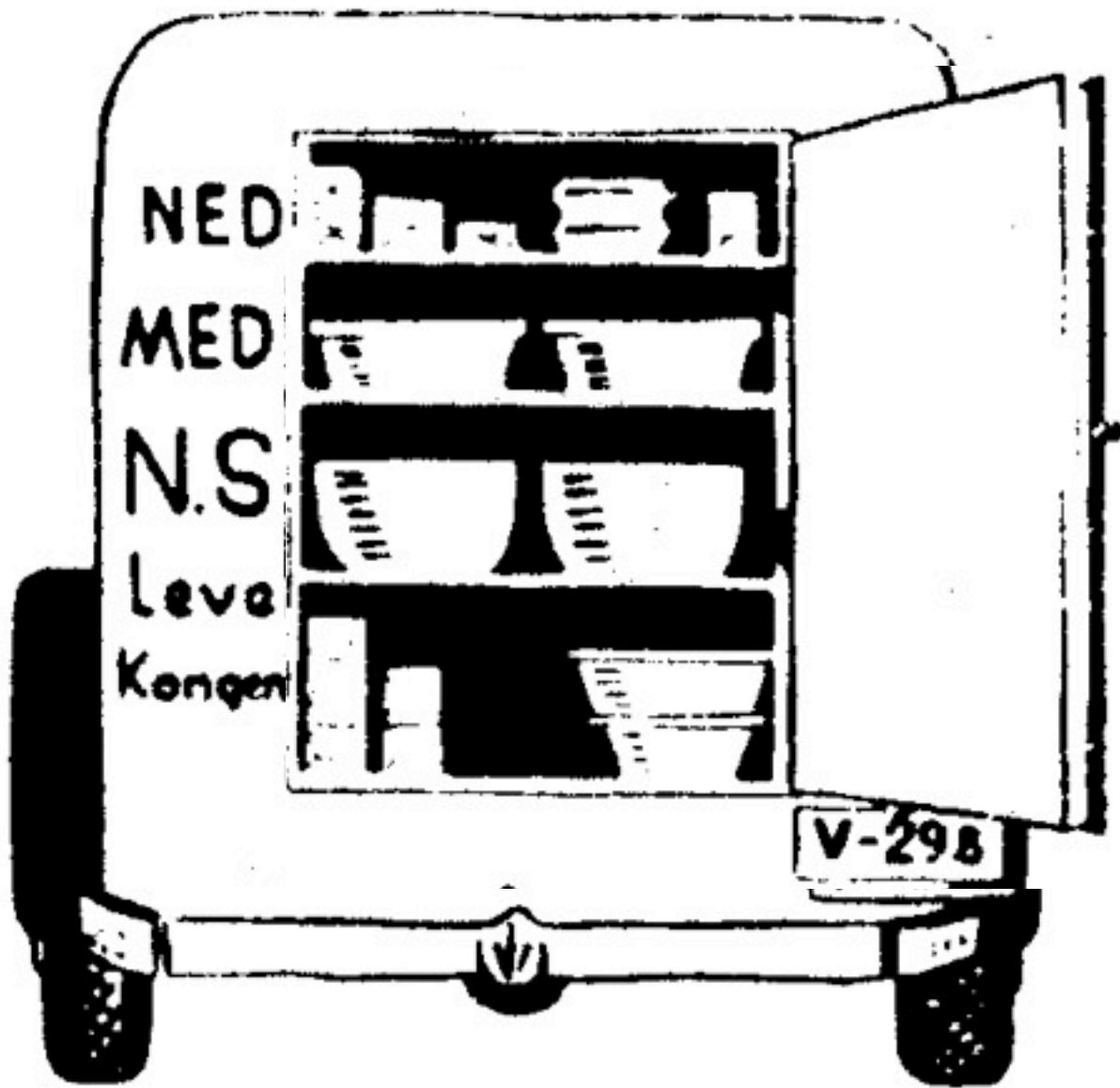
9 april 1940



Fråga:
Vilka motiv hade tyskarna till att ockupera Danmark och Norge?

Hamnarna
Järnmalmen
Sjöfarten i Öresund och
Bälten





NED
MED
N.S.
Leve
Kongen

V-298

1940

14 juni
Paris faller.



Europa sommaren 1940

- Grand Reich
- territoires occupés par l'Allemagne
- alliés de l'Allemagne dont
- la Hongrie et ses annexions
- État français (régime de Vichy)
- ligne de démarcation
- Union soviétique
- territoires annexés par l'URSS
- Alliés
- territoires occupés par les Alliés

1. Eupen-Malmédy
2. Alsace-Lorraine
3. Gouvernement général de Pologne
4. Bukovine du Nord
5. Transylvanie du Nord
6. Dobroudja du Sud



1940

8 aug.–2 nov.

Slaget om Storbritannien.

**“Aldrig har så många
haft så få att tacka för så
mycket.”**

28 okt.

Italien angriper Grekland.

7 dec.

**Britternas första offensiv inleds i
Nordafrika; italienarna
besegras, Cyrenaika erövrar.**

1941

Febr.–mars

Tyska Afrikakåren under Rommel sätts in i Nordafrika.

2 mars

Tyska trupper i Bulgarien.

6 april

Tyskland angriper Jugoslavien.

13 april

Neutralitetspakt mellan Japan och Sovjetunionen.

27 april

Tyskarna erövrar Athen; brittisk evakuering av Grekland.

1941

19 maj

Italienska armén i Abessinien kapitulerar till britterna.

20 maj

Tysk lufttrupp invaderar Kreta.

27 maj

Tyska slagskeppet Bismarck sänks.

22 juni

Tyskland angriper Sovjetunionen ("Barbarossa").

juli–aug.

Tyska armén erövrar Vitryssland.

12 juli

Brittisk-sovjetisk allians.



1941

Sept.–okt.

Tyska armén erövrar Kiev, når Leningrad och står mindre än tio mil väster om Moskva.

16 nov.

Slutangreppet på Moskva inleds.

5 dec.

Den tyska offensiven stoppas vid Moskva.

6 dec.

Röda armén går till motanfall.



1941

7 dec.
Japanska
flottan
angriper Pearl
Harbor.

11 dec.
Tyskland och
Italien
förklarar USA
krig.

25 dec.
Hong Kong
faller till
japanerna.



What You Want
To Read

The New York Times.

LAST DAY'S EDITION
Published by The New York Times Company

U. S. DECLARES WAR, PACIFIC BATTLE WIDENS; MANILA AREA BOMBED; 1,500 DEAD IN HAWAII; HOSTILE PLANES SIGHTED AT SAN FRANCISCO

THE HOUSE HAS PASSED
The House today passed the war declaration bill by a vote of 379 to 35.

Philippines Freed All Day
As Raiders Strike at Treason

REPEAL OF
The House today passed the repeal of the Espionage and Sedition Acts by a vote of 379 to 35.



THE HOUSE HAS PASSED
The House today passed the war declaration bill by a vote of 379 to 35.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Franklin D. Roosevelt
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your message of the 22d instant, and to thank you for the interest and sympathy which you have expressed for the United States in the present crisis.

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1942

2 jan.
Manilla faller.

15 febr.
Singapore faller.

6 mars
Batavia och Java faller.

maj
Burma erövrats av japanerna.



8 maj
Sjöslaget i Korallhavet.

3–6 juni
Amerikanska flottan segrar vid
Midway.



Europa januari 1942

-  Grand Reich
-  alliés et satellites de l'Allemagne dont
-  le régime de Vichy
-  territoires occupés par l'Allemagne et ses alliés
-  ligne de front en janvier 1942

-  Alliés dont
-  France Libre

1. Bialystok
2. District de Lemberg
3. Transnistrie
4. Slovénie
5. District de la Mur
6. Batcka
7. Banat
8. Dalmatie centrale
9. Cattaro
10. Monténégro
11. Kosovo
12. Macédoine
13. Thrace
14. Démotika
15. Épire

* Riechkommissariat



1942

4 juli

Sevastopol och Krim erövras av tyskarna.

23 aug.

Tyskarna inleder offensiven mot Stalingrad.

23 okt.–3 nov.

**Andra slaget vid el-Alamein;
Rommel slagen.**

8 nov.

Amerikansk-brittisk landstigning i Marocko ("Torch").

11 nov.

Tyskarna besätter Vichy-Frankrike.



1942

19 nov.
Röda armén till mota



1943

12–23 jan.

Casablancakonferensen (amerikaner, briter, fransmän).

31 jan.

Tyska 6:e armén kapitulerar vid Stalingrad.

13 maj

Axelmakternas styrkor i Nordafrika kapitulerar.

juli

Hamburg ödeläggs av brittiskt flyg.

5 juli

Slaget vid Kursk inleds; tyskarna förlorar slutligt initiativet på östfronten.

Europa januari 1943

- Grand Reich
- alliés et satellites de l'Allemagne
- occupation de la zone Sud (nov. 42)
- territoires occupés par l'Allemagne et ses alliés
- ligne de front en janvier 1943
- Alliés dont
- France Libre



1943

10 juli

Allierad landstigning på Sicilien.

25 juli

Mussolini störtas

sept.

Röda armén återtar Smolensk-Brjansk.

3 sept.

Allierad landstigning i Syditalien.

8 sept.

Italien kapitulerar; tyskarna etablerar kontroll över Nord- och Mellanitalien.



1943

13 okt.

**Italien krigförande på de
allierades sida.**

nov.

**Röda armén återtar Kiev
och Dnjeprlinjen.**

28 nov.–1 dec.

**Teherankonferensen
Stalin, Roosevelt och
Churchill**

1944

Jan.

Belägringen av Leningrad hävs.

19 mars

Tyskarna ockuperar Ungern.

juni

**Den tyska fronten i Vitryssland
bryter samman.**

5 juni

Rom faller till de allierade.

6 juni

**Allierad landstigning i Normandie
("Overlord").**



1944

9 juni

Rysk offensiv inleds på Karelska näset.

19–21 juni

Japanska flottan slagen i Filippinska sjön.

20 juli

Attentat mot Hitler.

31 juli

Röda armén når Weichsel.

aug.

Uppror i Warszawa; Röda armén erövrar Rumänien.



1944

15 aug.

Allierad landstigning i Sydfrankrike.

25 aug.

Paris erövras av de allierade. Rumänien förklarar Tyskland krig.

3–4 sept.

De allierade tar Bryssel och Antwerpen.

11 sept.

Amerikanska förband når Tyska rikets västgräns.

19 sept.

Finland undertecknar vapenstillestånd med Sovjetunionen. De allierade hejdas vid Arnheim.



1944

Okt.

**Röda armén säkrar erövringen av
Balkan. Brittiska trupper landstiger
i Grekland.**

19 okt.

**Röda armén når Tyska rikets
östgräns.**

20–21 okt.

**Amerikansk landstigning på
Filippinerna; sjöslag vid Leyte.**

16–25 dec.

**Tyskarna anfaller i Ardennerna
("Greif").**

1945

12 jan.

Röda armén går över Weichsel.

4–11 febr.

Jaltakonferensen.



13–14 febr.

Brittiskt flyg bombar Dresden.

9 mars

Tokyo bombas.

22 mars

De allierade går över Rhen.

16 april

Röda armén går över Oder.



1945

25 april
Berlin
inringat,
amerikaner
och ryssar
möts vid
Torgau.

30 april
Hitler
begår
självmord.



1945

2 maj

Berlin kapitulerar. Tysk kapitulation i Norditalien. Britterna återtar Burma.

4 maj

Tysk kapitulation undertecknas på Lüneburger Heide.

7 maj

Kapitulationsceremoni i Reims med samtliga allierade.



DAGENS NYHETER

Medlemsavgift 15 öre Sveriges största dagliga tidning Vardeas 1945

Kapitulation

av 1 miljon tyskar

i Italien och Österrike

BERLIN och LYBECK tagna

Själv mord

av Goebbels och Hitler

Only this text in English is authoritative

ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER

1. We the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command all forces on land, sea, and in the air who are at this date under German control.

2. The German High Command will at once issue orders to all German military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 2301 hours Central European time on 8 May and to remain in the positions occupied at that time. No ship, vessel, or aircraft is to be scuttled, or any damage done to their hull, machinery or equipment.

3. The German High Command will at once issue to the appropriate commanders, and ensure the carrying out of any further orders issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and by the Soviet High Command.

4. This act of military surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to GERMANY and the German armed forces as a whole.

5. In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this Act of Surrender, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and the Soviet High Command will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

Signed at *Rhinna 0241* on the *7th* day of May, 1945.
France

On behalf of the German High Command.

Jodl

IN THE PRESENCE OF

On behalf of the Supreme Commander,
Allied Expeditionary Force.

On behalf of the Soviet
High Command.

A. B. Smith

Soylovov

France

Major General, French Army
(Witness)

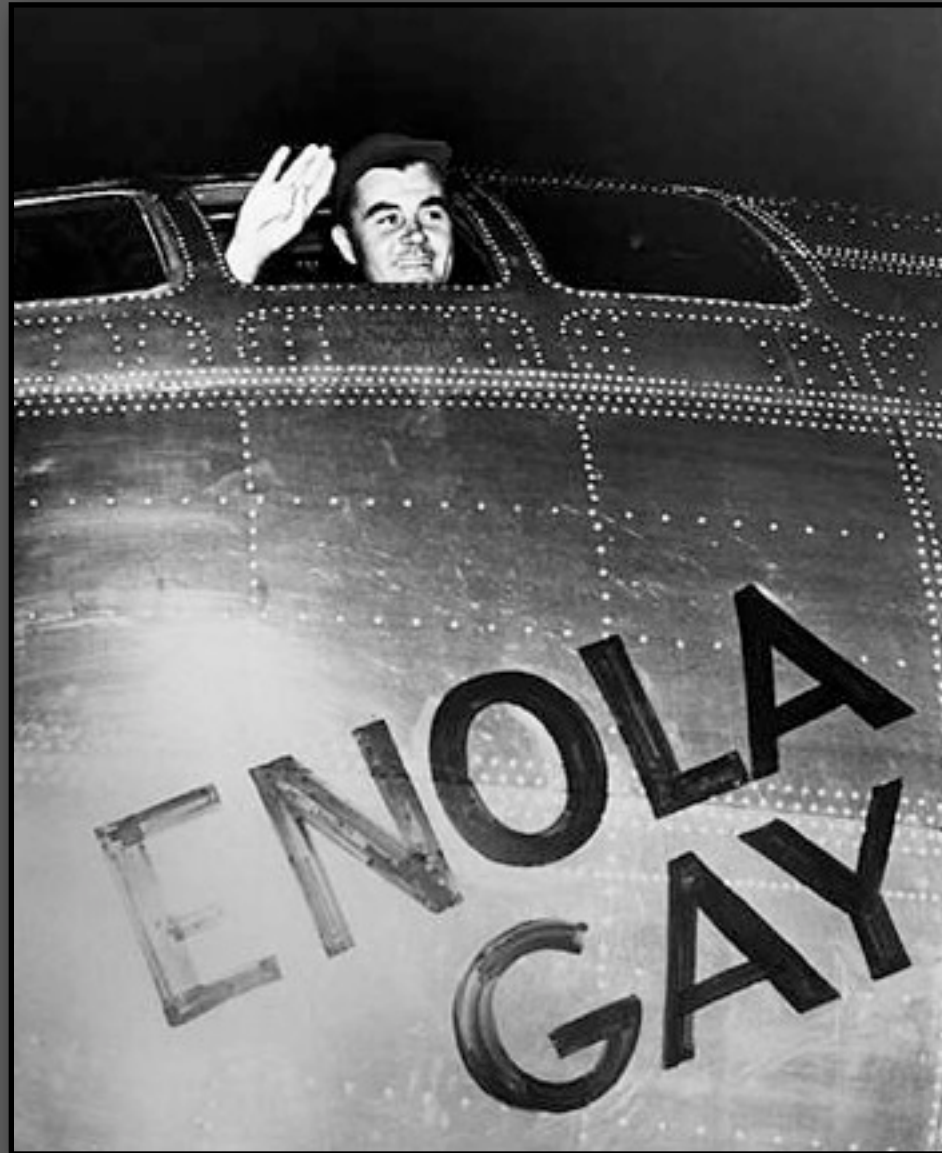
1945

13 juli
Första
atombombsprovet.

17 juli–2 aug.
Potsdamkonferensen.

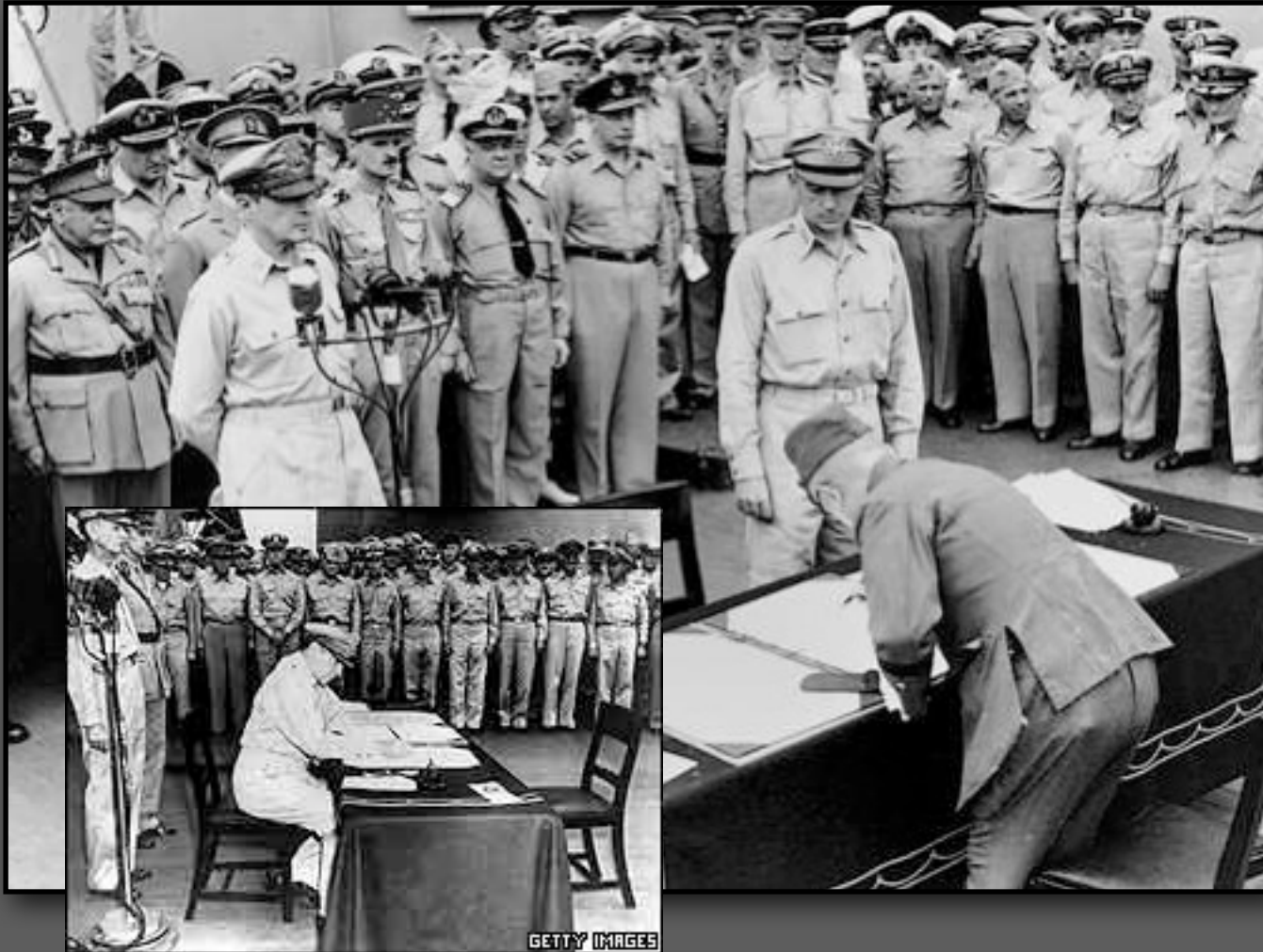
6 aug.
Atombomb över
Hiroshima.

9 aug.
Atombomb över
Nagasaki.




1945

15 aug. Japan kapitulerar.



INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

 *e*, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

Signed at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 09:06.1
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945


重光葵

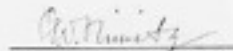
By Command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government.

梅津美治郎

By Command and in behalf of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters.

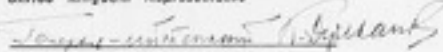
Accepted at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 09:08.7
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945,
for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interests of the other United Nations at war with Japan.


Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.


United States Representative

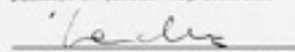

Republic of China Representative


United Kingdom Representative


Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Representative


Commonwealth of Australia Representative


Dominion of Canada Representative


Provisional Government of the French Republic Representative


Kingdom of the Netherlands Representative


Dominion of New Zealand Representative



Torpederingen av M/S Wilhelm Gustloff - den svåraste fartygskatastrofen någonsin

De flesta känner till Titanic som sjönk på sin jungfruresa den 15 april 1912 med ca 1 500 dödsoffer. De flesta känner även till Estonia som sjönk den 28 september 1994 med 852 dödsoffer. Två ohyggliga katastrofer – men hur många känner till den i särklass största fartygsolyckan genom tiderna med ca 9 000 döda?

Den 30 januari 1945 torpederades kryssningsfartyget Wilhelm Gustloff i Östersjön vid evakueringen av civila från Ostpreussen. Ombord fanns en besättning på drygt 1 000 man, 73 svårt sårade soldater, 373 unga kvinnor ur Kvinnors Marina Understöd och tusentals civila flyktingar, totalt 10 582 människor utan militärt värde. Endast ca 1 000 människor kunde räddas ur det kalla vattnet. Antalet dödsoffer blev runt 9 000 och lite cyniskt sades det att ålfisket var särskilt bra 1945-46.

Europa i maj 1945

-  pays Alliés
-  pays de l'Axe ayant rejoint les Alliés
-  sphère d'influence américaine
-  Union soviétique et ses annexions
-  sphère d'influence soviétique
-  zones d'occupation
-  limites de zone d'occupation
-  zones d'occupation quadripartite
-  anciennes frontières de 1938

1. Carélie
2. Estonie
3. Lettonie
4. Lituanie
5. Prusse orientale
6. Poméranie
7. Silésie
8. Ruthénie
9. Bessarabie (Moldavie)
10. Dobroudja

