

- 1933 Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany and begins to place restrictions on Jewish people
- 1935 Nuremberg Laws
- 1938 Kristallnacht, November 9
- 1939 Jews aboard the *St. Louis* look for refuge, May 13
- 1941 Jews are rounded up and placed in concentration camps
- 1942 Hitler introduces his "final solution," January 20
- 1943 Warsaw uprising, January 18-22
- 1944/45 Canadian and other Allied troops begin to liberate the death camps. First, Majdanek is liberated by the Russians on July 20, 1944
- 1945/46 Nuremberg Trials, 20 November 1945 to 31 August 1946

*Arguments supporting the Dieppe raid*

- Russians needed the Allies to open a second front
- the Allies needed to know the strength of the German defences in northern France
- Canadian troops were in need of action
- the raiders could inflict damage and capture Germans for interrogation
- the raid could be a trial run for a later full-scale landing

*Arguments against the Dieppe raid*

- there was inadequate planning
- not enough sea and air bombardment
- the terrain made it impossible for invading troops to fight
- the raiders lost the element of surprise early in the operation

The dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 brought a swift end to the war in the Pacific and saved the lives of many soldiers. However, the populations of both cities suffered terrible effects from the bombing. Thousands died, and those who survived the initial blast received massive doses of radiation that produced burns, hair loss, and rotting flesh. The cities were totally destroyed for a kilometre around ground zero (the area directly below the point of explosion of the bomb).