




SEGUNDA GUERRA MUNDIAL

World War II was a global conflict that took place between 1939 and 1945, involving most of the world's nations, including all major powers, organized into two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis Powers. The war began when Nazi Germany, led by Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. The war quickly expanded to involve many European countries, as well as other nations across the world. The causes of World War II are complex and include political, economic and ideological factors. Some of the main causes include the unresolved aftermath of World War I, resentment towards the Treaty of Versailles, the rise of totalitarian regimes in Germany, Italy and Japan, the imperialist expansion of these nations, as well as the lack of action and appeasement by part of the western powers in the face of these aggressions. Throughout the war, significant battles took place on several fronts, such as the Battle of Britain, the Battle of Stalingrad, the Battle of Midway, the Battle of Normandy, and the Battle of Berlin. The war witnessed the widespread use of new military technologies,

including planes, tanks, submarines and chemical weapons. The Holocaust, a systematic genocide aimed at eliminating the Jewish people, took place during World War II. Millions of Jews and other ethnic minorities were persecuted, imprisoned and murdered in Nazi concentration camps. The war came to an end in 1945 with the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers. Germany was divided into occupation zones by the Allies, and Europe and Japan went through a period of reconstruction after the devastation caused by the war. World War II had a profound impact on global geopolitics, leading to the emergence of the Cold War between the victorious superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and the establishment of the United Nations as an international organization to promote global peace and security. The war also resulted in significant changes to political, economic and social maps around the world.

Here are some images from World War II:

mulher-sovietica-afronta-alemaes-ap-photo-1944.jpg

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HOLOCAUST, UNIT 731, CRIMES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR An extremely aggravating fact of this conflict falls on the concentration and extermination camps of Nazi Germany where more than 12 million people were murdered, with emphasis on the Jews with 6 million in the so-called Holocaust (estimated the population of European Jews at the time was 9 million). The Germans also carried out the most diverse experiments with their slaves, such as in the Auschwitz camp where the Angel of Death stood out, the monster doctor Josef Mengele, who would die in Brazil, in the interior of the State of São Paulo many years after the war. The Japanese, in their mold, created Unit 731 where they carried out practical experiments with biological and chemical weapons. Practical experiments because they used slaves of different nationalities, mainly Chinese, for their inhuman tests. During an apparent common march in which German prisoners were led by soldiers from the Soviet Union, a peasant woman stopped work, clenched her right fist and directed it at the “convoy” of German invaders.

The subtle and defiant gesture seems to express the contentment of those who survived the overwhelming foreign invasion to see it “defeated” and “in chains”. The record would have been crystallized in mid-1944. It is only known that it took place in Soviet territory, but its exact location is unknown. In early 1944, with its territorial domains increasingly reduced, the difficulties multiplied dramatically for Nazi Germany. North Africa no longer existed, the gigantic Allied landing in France was awaited, the USSR armies were increasingly projected against Berlin and the situation in Italy was bitter – the defeat of Nazism was inevitable and was rapidly approaching. MAIN REFERENCE: MASSON, Philippe. *The Second World War: History and Strategies*. trans. Angela M.S. Correa. São Paulo: Context, 2011.

Here are some additional details about World War II:

Battle of Britain: Between July and October 1940, the Luftwaffe, the German air force, launched a series of air raids against the United Kingdom. The British Royal Air Force (RAF) resisted and managed to repel German air attacks, preventing a ground invasion.

Battle of Stalingrad: It took place from August 1942 to February 1943, when German forces engaged the Soviet Red Army in the city of Stalingrad, now Volgograd, Russia. The battle was a turning point in the war, as Soviet forces managed to encircle and defeat the German 6th Army, resulting in heavy losses for Germany.

Battle of Midway: It was a naval battle fought in June 1942 between the United States Navy and the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Pacific Ocean. The US won a decisive victory, sinking four Japanese aircraft carriers and halting the Japanese offensive in the Pacific.


Battle of Normandy (D-Day): On June 6, 1944, Allied forces led by the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada launched a major invasion of Normandy, in German-occupied France.

This operation, known as "D-Day", marked the beginning of the liberation of Western Europe and played a crucial role in the defeat of Nazi Germany.


Holocaust: During World War II, the Nazi regime implemented the mass extermination of about six million Jews, in addition to other persecuted groups, such as gypsies, homosexuals and people with disabilities. This genocide is known as the Holocaust and involved concentration and extermination camps such as Auschwitz, Treblinka and Sobibor.

Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: In August 1945, the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These were the first and only nuclear strikes in a conflict to date. The bombings resulted in the immediate and long-term deaths of hundreds of thousands of people and led to Japan's surrender, marking the end of the war in the Pacific. These are just a few of the many significant events that took place during World War II. The conflict was marked by land, sea and air battles on multiple fronts, resulting in immense loss of human life and major political, economic and social changes around the world.


THE BEGINNING OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR!

Exibindo ataque-japones-pearl-harbor-marinha-dos-eua-id-nh-50930.jpg.webp

SOVIET FLAG OVER THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT!


soldado-sovietico-bandeira-reichstag-parlamento-alemao-evgueni-khaldei-730.jpg.webp

AUGUST LANDMESSER REFUSES TO GIVE THE NAZI SALUTE

 august-landmesser-1936-730-1.jpg.webp


August Landmesser became an icon of resistance when this photograph surfaced in 1991 through the German newspaper Der Spiegel. The original date of the photograph would be June 13, 1936. Little is known about Landmesser's life. It is known that he had joined the Nazi Party in search of a job, but that he did not share the ideas, soon marrying a Jewish woman, Irma Eckler, when he was expelled from the party. Later, the couple tried to escape, but were arrested. Both August Landmesser and Irma Eckler are said to have died during World War II. Irma would have been killed in an extermination camp in 1942 and Landmesser in mid-1944, when forced to serve time in a penal battalion. Their deaths were confirmed post-war. MAIN REFERENCE: The Globe. The man who didn't salute the Nazis.

ALLIES EXECUTE DREAMED SS SOLDIERS AT DACHAU!

Exibindo americanos-executando-soldados-ss-dachau-1945-730.jpg.webp

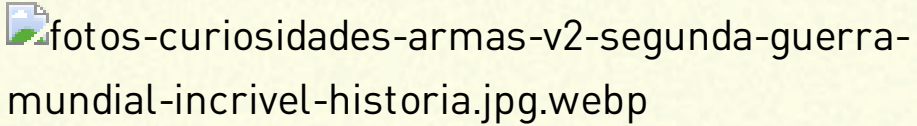
After taking the position, the US soldiers would have been horrified by the extermination that took place in the concentration camp and took action. It is not known how many German guards were killed, but there is talk of a few dozen. Executions at some points are disputed and believed to be in error. It is said that the German prisoners, expecting to be shot, fled when an Allied machine-gun team opened warning fire. However, the other allied soldiers, who were very nervous and excited about what they discovered in the concentration camp, upon hearing the shots from their machine gun, also opened fire on the German soldiers, killing them easily. The military inquiry opened to investigate the event did not result in anything because it accepted the version of the US soldiers. MAIN REFERENCE: BUSCH, Otto. 1945: Americans liberate the Dachau concentration camp.

GEORGE BLIND: FACING DEATH AND OPPRESSION WITH A SMILE!

Exibindo georges-blind-fuzilamento-730.jpg.webp

It was a mock execution to extract information from the anti-Nazi resistance, something that did not work with George Blind. George was eventually sent to a concentration camp where he was reportedly killed upon arrival. Faced with evil death, face and smile or cry like a child? Regardless of what it is, resisting tyranny will always be necessary. Ever! Thus, George Blind earned the French Resistance Medal, a decoration given to those who contributed to the liberation of France occupied by the Nazis during World War II. MAIN REFERENCE: Rare Historical Photos. Georges Blind, a member of the French resistance, smiling at a German firing squad, 1944. Accessed on: 16 Dec. 2020.

V2, THE ROCKETS OF HITLER'S REVENGE!

fotos-curiosidades-armas-v2-segunda-guerra-mundial-incrivel-historia.jpg.webp

The V2, the first ballistic missile in history, would give rise to a gigantic aerospace revolution during the Cold War (1945–1991), profoundly influencing the designs of rival powers: the United States and the Soviet Union. Previously, still in World War II, thousands of V2, one of the so-called “Weapons of Vengeance”, were launched against England and Belgium. MAIN REFERENCE: VIANA, Pedro. Vergeltungswaffe V2 – The Rocket of Vengeance.