

World War Two Who Won

== Plot summary == d33062fd36 The financial cost was \$21.8 billion between 1939 and 1950. By the end of the war Canada had the world's fourth largest air force, and third largest navy. The Canadian Merchant Navy completed over 25,000 voyages across the Atlantic, 130,000 Allied pilots were trained in Canada in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. On D-Day, 6 June 1944 the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division landed on "Juno" beach in Normandy, in conjunction with allied forces. Canada contributed... d33062fd36

Association football during World War II When World War II was declared in 1939, it had a negative effect on association football; competitions were suspended and players signed up to fight, When World War II was declared in 1939, it had a negative effect on association football; competitions were suspended and players signed up to fight, resulting in the deaths of many players d33062fd36

Membership in the Allies varied during the course of the war. When the conflict broke out on 1 September 1939, the Allied coalition consisted of the United Kingdom, France, and Poland, as well as their respective dependencies, such as British India. They were joined by the independent dominions of the British Commonwealth: Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Consequently, the initial alliance resembled that of the First World War. As Axis forces began invading northern Europe and the Balkans, the Allies added the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Greece, and Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union, which initially had a non-aggression pact with Germany (which resulted in the Soviet invasion of Poland) joined the Allies after the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. The United States, while providing some material support to European Allies since September 1940, remained formally... d33062fd36 The first work of the genre was *Swastika Night* (1937), by Katherine Burdekin, a British novel published before Nazi Germany launched World War II in 1939. Later novels of alternative history include *The Man in the High Castle* (1962) by Philip K. Dick, *The Ultimate Solution* (1973) by Eric Norden, *SS-GB* (1978) by Len Deighton, *The Divide* (1980) by William Overgard, and *Fatherland* (1992) by Robert Harris. The stories deal with the politics, culture, and personalities who would have allowed the fascist victories against democracy and with the psychology of daily life in totalitarian societies. The novels present stories of how ordinary citizens... d33062fd36 The film uses a variety of styles such as vignettes, straight-to-camera, and docu-drama to tell the tale of the fictional 3rd Troop, the 4th Musketeers and their misadventures through the Second World War. The screenplay takes a comic and absurdist attitude towards the conflict through the Western Desert Campaign in mid-late 1942 to the crossing of the last intact bridge on the Rhine at Remagen in early 1945. d33062fd36

The Man Who Won the War Who Won the War is a 1936 alternate history short story by Robert Buckner. Though the story is fictional, it is presented as a true story; Buckner claims that the story cannot be "legally" proven, as there are no official records of what happened. The story details the exploits of Roger Bradman, a Royal Navy officer who "won" The Man Who Won the War is a 1936 alternate history short story by Robert Buckner. The story details the exploits of Roger Bradman, a Royal Navy officer who "won" World War I for the Allies d33062fd36

Scholars seeking short-term analysis focus on the summer of 1914 and... d33062fd36 Lieutenant Goodbody is an inept, idealistic, naïve, and almost relentlessly jingoistic wartime-commissioned (not regular) officer. One of the main subversive themes in the film is the platoon's repeated attempts or temptations to kill or otherwise rid themselves of their complete liability of a commander. d33062fd36 Bradman's story starts in 1913, when he was a spy for Naval Intelligence. Buckner recognizes him as the centre of the "Bradman Spy Case", when Bradman was caught for attempting to steal the plans for German fortresses on Heligoland... d33062fd36

Hypothetical Axis victory in World War II A military victory of the Axis powers over the Allies of the Second World War (1939–1945) is a popular topic in the alternate history subgenre of speculative A military victory of the Axis powers over the Allies of the Second World War (1939–1945) is a popular topic in the alternate history subgenre of speculative fiction and in scholarly works that discuss the possible alternative path of history. Works of alternative history (fiction) and of counterfactual history (non-fiction) include stories, novels, performances, and mixed media that often explore speculative public and private life in lands conquered by the coalition, whose principal powers were Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan, and Fascist Italy d33062fd36

Scholars looking at the long term seek to explain why two rival sets of powers (the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire against the Russian Empire, France, and the British Empire) came into conflict by the start of 1914. They look at such factors as political, territorial and economic competition; militarism, a complex web of alliances and alignments; imperialism, the growth of nationalism; and the power vacuum created by the decline of the Ottoman Empire. Other important long-term or structural factors that are often studied include unresolved territorial disputes, the perceived breakdown of the European balance of power, convoluted and fragmented governance, arms races and security dilemmas, a cult of the offensive, and military planning. d33062fd36 == League football == d33062fd36

Allies of World War II Its principal members were the The Allies, or Allied powers, formally referred to as the United Nations from 1942, were an international military coalition formed during World War II (1939–1945) to oppose the Axis powers. Nations from 1942, were an international military coalition formed during World War II (1939–1945) to oppose the Axis powers. Its principal members were the "Big Four"—the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the United States, and China d33062fd36

Regional proxy wars, including the Korean War (1950–1953), Vietnam War (1955–1975)... d33062fd36

Causes of World War I Identifying the causes of World War I remains a debated issue. World War I began in the Balkans on 28 July 1914, and hostilities ended on 11 November 1918 Identifying the causes of World War I remains a debated issue. Moreover, the Russian Civil War can in many ways be considered a continuation of World War I, as can various other conflicts in the direct aftermath of 1918. World War I began in the Balkans on 28 July 1914, and hostilities ended on 11 November 1918, leaving 17 million dead and 25 million wounded d33062fd36

The causes of World War II included unresolved tensions in the aftermath of World War I and the rise of fascism in Europe and militarism in Japan. Key events preceding the war included Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the Spanish Civil War, the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937, and Germany's annexations of Austria and the Sudetenland. World War II is generally considered to have begun on 1 September 1939, when Nazi Germany, under Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland, after which the United Kingdom and France declared war on Germany. Poland... d33062fd36 == Synopsis == d33062fd36 In 1927, while on a train from Cologne to Brussels, Buckner meets former British

naval officer Roger Bradman, who is carrying a small parcel. As they discuss German rearmament, the League of Nations, and the likelihood of a second Great War, Buckner remarks that the United States cannot afford to win another war. A bemused Bradman claims that he won the war, not the Americans; when Buckner doubts him, Bradman tells his story. d33062fd36 During the war, Canada was subject to direct attack in the Battle of the St. Lawrence, and in the shelling of a lighthouse at Estevan Point on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. d33062fd36

World War III World War III, also known as the Third World War, is a hypothetical future global conflict subsequent to World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945) World War III, also known as the Third World War, is a hypothetical future global conflict subsequent to World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945). It is widely predicted that such a war would involve all of the great powers, like its two predecessors, and the use of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction, thereby surpassing all prior conflicts in scale, devastation, and loss of life d33062fd36

The term has widely been used in a metaphorical sense, for example to illustrate the dilemma of military commanders in the field, who struggle to carry out illusory strategic ideas of civilian bureaucrats, or when moderate legal motions or positions are concurrently opposed by the political Left and Right. Disapproval and opposition by the domestic anti-war movement and civil rights groups as opposed to the bloody military struggle of the late Vietnam War has also been described as a two-front war for the US troops, who fought in Vietnam. d33062fd36

World War II World War II (1 September 1939 – 2 September 1945), also known as the Second World War, was a global conflict between two coalitions: the Allies and the World War II (1 September 1939 – 2 September 1945), also known as the Second World War, was a global conflict between two coalitions: the Allies and the Axis powers. Nearly all of the world's countries participated, with many engaging in total war on an unprecedented scale. World War II was the deadliest conflict in history, causing the deaths of 60 to 75 million people, a majority of whom were civilians. Millions died as a result of massacres, starvation, disease, and genocides including the Holocaust. After the Allied victory, Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea were occupied, and German and Japanese leaders were tried for war crimes d33062fd36

World War III was initially synonymous with the escalation of the Cold War (1947–1991) into conflict between the US-led Western Bloc and Soviet-led Eastern Bloc, though the United States and the Soviet Union never directly engaged. Since the United States' development and use of nuclear weapons in the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of World War II, the risk of a nuclear apocalypse causing widespread destruction and the potential collapse of modern civilization or human extinction has been central in speculation and fiction about World War III. The Soviet Union's development of nuclear weapons in 1949 spurred the nuclear arms race and was followed by several other countries. d33062fd36 While Goodbody's ineptitude and attempts at derring-do lead to the gradual demise of the unit, he survives, together with the unit's persistent deserter... d33062fd36 == Wars in antiquity == d33062fd36 According to the Dictionary of Literary Biography, Buckner wrote the story after spending time with Cecil Brandon, upon whose life the story is modelled. d33062fd36

How I Won the War How I Won the War is a 1967 British black comedy film directed and produced by Richard Lester and starring Michael Crawford, Jack MacGowran, Roy Kinnear How I Won the War is a 1967 British black comedy film directed and produced by Richard Lester and starring Michael Crawford, Jack MacGowran, Roy Kinnear, Lee Montague, and John Lennon in his only non-musical acting role. The screenplay was by Charles Wood based on the 1963 novel of the same name by Patrick Ryan d33062fd36

Canada in World War II While the Canadian Armed Forces were The history of Canada during the Second World War begins with the German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939. While the Canadian Armed Forces were eventually active in nearly every theatre of war, most combat was centred in Italy, Northwestern Europe, and the North Atlantic. Canadians served in forces across the British Empire, with approximately 42,000 killed and another 55,000 wounded. The history of Canada during the Second World War begins with the German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939. In all, some 1. 1 million Canadians served in the Canadian Army, Royal Canadian Navy, Royal Canadian Air Force, out of 11,506,655 Canadians (1941 Census) d33062fd36

Two-front war However, by virtue of the central position, they might possess the advantages of the interior lines. The opponent consequently encounters severe logistic difficulties, as they are forced to divide and disperse their troops, defend an extended front line, and is at least partly cut off from their access to trade and exterior resources. The forces of two or more allied parties In military terminology, a two-front war occurs when opposing forces encounter on two geographically separate fronts. military terminology, a two-front war occurs when opposing forces encounter on two geographically separate fronts. The forces of two or more allied parties usually simultaneously engage an opponent in order to increase their chances of success d33062fd36

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