

Timeline for World War II — Germany

1920-1938:

- 1923: January 11: France and Belgium occupied the industrial heart of Germany claiming that Germans deliberately evaded reparations payments. France began withdrawing troops in August 1924 and finalized troop removal in June 1930.
- 1923: November 8: The Beer Hall Putsch took place, in which Adolf Hitler unsuccessfully led the Nazis to overthrow the current German government. It was crushed by police the next day.
- 1924: April 1: Adolf Hitler was sentenced to 5 years in jail for his participation in the Beer Hall Putsch; he served only 9 months. Hitler wrote his autobiography **Mein Kampf** during his 9 months jail time for his participation in the 1923 overthrow attempt. The book was published July 18, 1925.
- 1924: August 18: France began withdrawing its troops from Germany.
- 1926: January 31: Troops from Belgium and Great Britain left Cologne, Germany.
- 1926: April 24: The Treaty of Berlin was signed by Germany and the Soviet Union, which declares neutrality if either country was attacked within the next five years.
- 1928: August 27: The Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed in Paris by the major powers of the world. The treaty outlawed aggressive warfare. The Kellogg-Briand Pact went into effect on July 24, 1929.
- 1929: October 29: The Great Depression began.
- 1930: June 30: France withdrew its remaining troops from the Rhineland.
- 1932: February 25: Adolf Hitler obtained German citizenship.
- 1932: April 10: Paul Von Hindenburg was reelected President of Germany, defeating Adolf Hitler in a run-off. By November 21, Von Hindenburg began talking to Adolf Hitler about forming a new government.
- 1933: January 30: Nazi leader Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany by President Paul Von Hindenburg; the parliament building burned in February, and many German civil liberties were nullified by the Reichstag Fire Decree.
- 1933: March 20: The German Parliament passed the Enabling Act and made Adolf Hitler dictator of Germany.
- 1933: March 24: Foreign Jews called for a boycott of imported German goods. On April 1, Nazis started a one-day boycott of Jewish businesses.
- 1933: April 26: The Gestapo was established in Germany. In subsequent months, Hitler outlawed trade unions and massive public book burnings become regular occurrences.
- 1933: May 10: Nazis started massive public book burnings.
- 1933: June 21: All non-Nazi parties were banned in Germany.
- 1933: July 14: The Nazi party became an official party of Germany.
- 1933: Summer: The National Socialist German Worker's Party was the official and only political party permitted in Germany; all other, non-Nazi parties were banned.
- 1933: October 17: Albert Einstein arrived in the United States of America as a refugee from Nazi Germany.
- 1933: October 19: Germany left the League of Nations.
- 1934: January 26: Germany and Poland signed the 10 year German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact.
- 1934: June 30: The Night of Long Knives occurred, in which Germany executed most members of the Sturmabteilung (SA). The SS became an independent organization of the Nazi Party, reporting directly to Hitler. And the Wehrmacht oath became a personal oath of loyalty to Hitler.
- 1934: August 2: Adolf Hitler became Führer of Germany, becoming Head of State as well as Chancellor.

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- 1935: January 7: The Saar region was incorporated into German borders, based on the results of a plebiscite and the approval of the League of Nations.
- 1935: June 18: The Anglo-German Naval Agreement was signed by Germany and the United Kingdom to limit the size of their navies.
- 1936: March 7: In violation of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany reoccupied the Rhineland.
- 1936: July: Germany and Italy supported Franco in Spanish Civil War.
- 1936: October 25: Rome-Berlin Axis was formed.
- 1936: December 1: Hitler made it mandatory for all males between the ages 10-18 to join the Hitler Youth.
- 1938: March: German troops invaded Austria, in what became known as the Anschluss, to very little European response.
- 1938: March 13: Austria left the League of Nations.
- 1938: September 30: In the Munich Agreement, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and French leaders appeased Hitler. The conferring powers allowed Germany to move troops into the region and incorporated it into the Reich "for the sake of peace." In exchange for this, Hitler gave his word that Germany would make no further territorial claims in Europe.

1939:

- 1939: January 27: Adolf Hitler ordered Plan Z, a 5-year naval expansion program intended to provide for a huge German fleet capable of crushing the Royal Navy by 1944. The Kriegsmarine was given the first priority on the allotment of German economic resources.
- 1939: March 15: The German Army invaded Czechoslovakia and then occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia, despite Hitler's promises not to do so.
- 1939: March 17: Neville Chamberlain gave a speech in Birmingham stating Great Britain will oppose any German effort to dominate the world.
- 1939: April 28: In a speech before the Reichstag, Adolf Hitler renounced the Anglo-German Naval Agreement and the German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact.
- 1939: May 6: Carl Friedrich Goerdeler told the British government that the German and Soviet governments were secretly planning on dividing Eastern Europe between them. Goerdeler also informed the British of German economic problems which he stated were threatening the survival of the Nazi regime, and advised that if a firm stand is made for Poland, then Hitler would be deterred from war.
- 1939: May 17: Sweden, Norway, and Finland rejected Germany's offer of non-aggression pacts.
- 1939: May 22: The Pact of Steel, known formally as the Pact of Friendship and Alliance between Germany and Italy, was signed. It was an agreement between Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, by the foreign ministers of each country.
- 1939: July 10: Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain reaffirmed support for Poland and made it clear that Britain did not view Free City of Danzig as being an internal German-Polish affair and would intervene on behalf of Poland if hostilities broke out between the two countries.

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- 1939: August 23: The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was signed between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, with secret provisions for the division of Eastern Europe - joint occupation of Poland and Soviet occupation of the Baltic States, Finland, and Bessarabia. This protocol gave Hitler the green light for his invasion of Poland, which began on September 1.
- 1939: August 25: In response to a message from Benito Mussolini that Italy would not honor the Pact of Steel if Germany attacked Poland in 1939, Hitler delayed by five days to provide more time to secure British and French neutrality.
- 1939: September 1: The Invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany began at 4:45 a.m. with the German Air Force/Luftwaffe attacking several targets in Poland. Within five minutes of the Luftwaffe attacks, the German Navy/Kriegsmarine ordered the old Battleship Schleswig-Holstein to open fire on the Polish Free City of Danzig on the Baltic Sea. Troops of the German Army, still without a formal declaration of war issued, launched an attack near the Polish town of Mokra.
- 1939: September 1: When Germany invaded Poland, both Great Britain and France declared war against Germany. The British government declared general mobilization of the British Armed Forces and began evacuation plans in preparation of German air attacks.
- 1939: September 2: The Free City of Danzig was annexed by Germany.
- 1939: September 2: The United Kingdom and France issued a joint ultimatum to Germany, requiring German troops to evacuate Polish territory; Italian dictator Benito Mussolini declared the neutrality of his nation; President Douglas Hyde of the Republic of Ireland declared the neutrality of his nation; the Swiss government ordered a general mobilization of its forces.
- 1939: September 3: British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced on BBC Radio that the deadline of the final British ultimatum for the withdrawal of German troops from Poland expired at 11:00am and that "consequently this nation is at war with Germany". Australia, India, and New Zealand also declared war on Germany within hours of Britain's declaration. Within hours of the British declaration of War, SS Athenia, a British cruise ship en-route from Glasgow, Scotland to Montreal, Canada was torpedoed by German submarine U-30 250 miles Northwest of Ireland. 112 passengers and crew were killed. The "Battle of the Atlantic" began.
- 1939: September 4: The Dominion of Newfoundland declared war on Germany.
- 1939: September 4: In the first British offensive action of the War, the Royal Air Force launched a raid on the German fleet. They targeted the German pocket-battleship Admiral Scheer anchored off Wilhelmshaven at the western end of the Kiel Canal. Several aircraft were lost in the attack and, although the German vessel was hit three times, all of the bombs failed to explode.
- 1939: September 6: South Africa declared war on Germany.
- 1939: September 8: The British Government announced the re-introduction of the convoy system for merchant ships and a full-scale blockade on German shipping.
- 1939: September 10: Canada declared war on Germany.
- 1939: September 16: The German Army completed the encirclement of Warsaw.
- 1939: September 25: German home front measures began with food rationing.
- 1939: September 28: The remaining Polish army and militia in the centre of Warsaw capitulated to the Germans.
- 1939: September 28: German-Soviet Boundary and Friendship Treaty was signed by Molotov and Ribbentrop. The secret protocol specified the details of partition of Poland originally defined in Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (August 23, 1939) and added Lithuania to the Soviet Union sphere of interest.
- 1939: September 30: The German pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee sank its first merchant ship, the British freighter Clement, off the coast of Brazil.

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- 1939: September 30: French forces on the French-German border fell back to the Maginot Line in anticipation of a German invasion.
- 1939: October 6: Hitler spoke before the Reichstag, declaring a desire for a conference with Britain and France to restore peace after Polish resistance in the Polish September Campaign comes to an end.
- 1939: October 9: Hitler issued orders to prepare for the invasion of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.
- 1939: October 10: The last of Poland's military surrendered to the Germans.
- 1939: October 10: The leaders of the German navy suggested to Hitler the need to occupy Norway.
- 1939: October 10: British Prime Minister Chamberlain declined Hitler's offer of peace.
- 1939: November 1: Parts of Poland, including the Danzig Corridor, were annexed by Germany. Soviet Union annexed the eastern parts of occupied Poland to Ukraine and Belorussia.
- 1939: November 8: Hitler escaped a bomb blast in a Munich beer hall, where he was speaking on the anniversary of the Beer Hall Putsch of 1923. British bombers coincidentally bombed Munich.
- 1939: November 4: A German physicist sent an anonymous letter to the British Embassy in Oslo offering England a report on German weapons technologies.
- 1939: November 16: The first British civilian casualty occurred when a German bomber killed James Isbister in an air raid on Orkney in Scotland.
- 1939: November 20: The Luftwaffe and German U-boats began mining the Thames estuary.

1940:

- 1940: January 16: Captured documents revealed Hitler's plans for the invasion of Scandinavia and a postponement of the invasion of France and the Low Countries until the Spring, when the weather was more compatible for an invasion.
- 1940: January 27: Germany made final plans for the invasion of Denmark and Norway.
- 1940: February 10: U.S.S.R. agreed to supply grain and raw materials to Germany in a new trade treaty.
- 1940: February 15: Hitler ordered unrestricted submarine warfare.
- 1940: February 16: British destroyer HMS Cossack forcibly removed 303 British POWs from the German transport Altmark in neutral Norwegian territorial waters.
- 1941: February 24: German U-boat offensive in the Atlantic was increasingly successful.
- 1941: March 12: German Panzer tanks arrived in North Africa providing heavy armor for the first major German offensive.
- 1940: March 18: Hitler and Mussolini met at the Brenner pass on the Austrian border; Benito Mussolini agreed with Hitler that Italy enter the war "at an opportune moment".
- 1941: March 27: Hitler ordered his military leaders to plan for the invasion of Yugoslavia. One result of this decision would be a critical time delay in the invasion of the Soviet Union.
- 1940: March 28: Great Britain and France made a formal agreement that neither country will seek a separate peace with Germany.
- 1941: April 3: A pro-Axis government was installed in Iraq.
- 1941: April 23: German dictator Adolf Hitler issued "Führer Directive No. 30" in support of "The Arab Freedom Movement in the Middle East," his "natural ally against England."

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- 1941: June: Germany attacked the Soviet Union. Hitler hoped to eliminate the U.S.S.R. as a military power, exterminate Communism, displace the native people and acquire Lebensraum, and secure resources to defeat other enemies. Hitler believed that the Soviet Union could be defeated in a fast-paced and relentless assault that capitalized on the Soviet Union's ill-prepared state, and hoped that success there would bring Great Britain to the negotiation table, ending the war altogether. Hitler further wanted to preempt an attack by the Soviet Union, and in doing so catch the Soviets off-guard.
- 1940: May 10: Germany invaded Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Norway, and the Netherlands.
- 1940: May 13: The Dutch fell to the Germans.
- 1940: May 17: The Germans entered Brussels and also took Antwerp.
- 1940: May 28: King Leopold III of Belgium surrendered to the Germans.
- 1940: June 2: After a two-month struggle, and despite military assistance from Great Britain and France, Norway surrendered to Germany.
- 1940: June 3: Germans bombed Paris.
- 1940: June 10: Norway surrendered to Germany. King Haakon fled to the mountains and was eventually evacuated to Britain.
- 1940: June 25: France officially surrendered to Germany.
- 1940: July 2: Hitler ordered preparation of plans for invasion of Great Britain, code-named Operation Sealion.
- 1940: July 10-12: The Battle of Britain began with Luftwaffe raids on channel shipping. Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland suffered Luftwaffe attacks.
- 1940: August 17: Hitler declared a blockade of the British Isles.
- 1940: September 7: The Luftwaffe shifted its focus to London, away from the RAF airfields. Success was measured only in the estimated 2,000 civilian dead. Other British cities were hit. In retaliation, RAF bombers hit Berlin heavily.
- 1940: September 27: The Tripartite Pact was signed in Berlin by Germany, Italy, and Japan promising mutual aid. An informal name, "Axis", emerged; the pact stipulated that an attack against one of the countries (by any nation except the Soviet Union) would force a nation to go to war with all three nations.
- 1940: October 4: Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini met at the Brenner Pass to discuss the prospects in the war.

1941:

- 1941: Spring: Germany helped Italy conquer Greece and invade Yugoslavia; Bulgaria voluntarily joined the Nazis.
- 1941: April 27: The German battleship Bismarck was sunk in the North Atlantic.
- 1941: April 27: Athens was occupied by German troops. Greece surrendered.
- 1941: April 29: Members of the German military mission fled Iraq.
- 1941: June 4: Kaiser Wilhelm, once head of Germany and instigator of World War I, died in Holland.
- 1941: June 22: Germany invaded the Soviet Union with the aid of Finland, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia. Romania invaded southern Russia on the side of Germany.
- 1941: July 4: Mass murder of Polish scientists and writers was committed by German troops in the captured Polish city of Lwów.
- 1941: July 8: The German armies isolated Leningrad from the rest of the Soviet Union.
- 1941: August 2: All civilian radios in Norway were confiscated by the German occupation.

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- 1941: August 18: Adolf Hitler ordered a temporary halt to Nazi Germany's systematic euthanasia of the mentally ill and handicapped due to protests. However, graduates of the Action T4 operation were transferred to concentration camps, where they continued in their trade.
- 1941: August 27: Another U-boat was forced to surface off Ireland and its Enigma machine was captured.
- 1941: September 5: Germany occupied Estonia.
- 1941: October: Germany and the U.S. were engaged in naval warfare, although the United States was officially neutral.
- 1941: October: The blitzkrieg phase of the war in Europe ended.
- 1941: October 13-19: Germans attempted another drive toward Moscow as the once muddy ground hardened. Soviet Union government began move eastward to Samara, a city on the Volga, but Stalin remained in Moscow. The citizens of Moscow frantically built tank traps and other fortifications for the coming siege. An official "state of siege" was announced in Moscow; the city was under martial law.
- 1941: November 27: Battle of Moscow - German Panzers were on the outskirts of Moscow.
- 1941: December 5: Germans called off the attack on Moscow, now 11 miles away; the Soviet Union counter-attacked during a heavy blizzard.
- 1941: December 7: German "Night and Fog decree" dictated the elimination of anti-Nazis in Western Europe.
- 1941: December 11: Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. The United States reciprocated and declared war on Germany and Italy.

1942:

- 1942: April 4: Germans planned "Baedeker raids" on touristy or historic British sites, in revenge for the Lübeck bombing.
- 1942: April 26: Hitler assumed "supreme authority" over Germany.
- 1942: May 22: Mexico declared war on Germany and the Axis powers.
- 1942: June 9: Nazis burned the Czech village of Lidice; all male adults and children were killed, and all females were taken to concentration camps.
- 1942: July 18: The Germans test flew the Messerschmitt Me-262 V3 third prototype using only its jet engines for the first time.
- 1942: August 22: Brazil declared war on the Axis countries, partly in response to numerous riots by a populace angry at the sinking of Brazilian ships.
- 1942: August 30: Luxembourg was formally annexed by Germany.
- 1942: September 30: Hitler spoke to the nation and boasted that Stalingrad would be taken.
- 1942: October 18: Hitler issued Commando Order, ordering all captured commandos to be executed immediately.
- 1942: November 10: In violation of a 1940 armistice, Germany invaded Vichy France in response to French Admiral François Darlan signing an armistice with the Allies in North Africa.

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1943:

- 1943: January 16: Iraq declared war on the Axis powers.
- 1943: January 28: A new conscription law in Germany: men between 16 and 35 and women between 17 and 45 were open to mobilization.
- 1943: March 13: German forces liquidated the Jewish ghetto in Kraków.
- 1943: April 6: Hitler and Mussolini came together at Salzburg, mostly for the purpose of propping up Mussolini's fading morale.
- 1943: April 7: Bolivia declared war on Germany, Japan, and Italy.
- 1943: April 18: The "Palm Sunday massacre": large numbers of German troop-transport aircraft were shot down before reaching Tunisia, where they were to pick up the isolated German troops.
- 1943: May 9: German and Italian forces in Tunisia announced surrender to British.
- 1943: June 24: Attacks continued against the Ruhr industrial valley. One result was the evacuation of large numbers of German civilians from the area.
- 1943: July 7: Rocket scientist Wernher von Braun briefed the V-2 rocket to Hitler, who approved the project for top priority.
- 1943: July 24: The Operation Gomorrah firestorm bombing of Hamburg began (at the time the heaviest assault in the history of aerial warfare).
- 1943: August 29: During the Occupation of Denmark by Nazi Germany, martial law replaced the Danish government.
- 1943: September 3: Nazi Germany began the evacuation of civilians from Berlin.
- 1943: September 9: Iran, seeing the successes of the Allies in Italy, declared war on Germany.
- 1943: October 13: Italy declared war on Germany.
- 1943: November 27: Huge civilian losses occurred in Berlin as heavy bombing raids continued.
- 1943: December 2: The Germans conducted a highly successful Air Raid on Bari, Italy. One of the German bombs hit an allied cargo ship carrying mustard gas, releasing the chemical which killed 83 allied soldiers. Over 1000 other soldiers died in the raid.
- 1943: December 4: Bolivia declared war on all Axis powers.
- 1943: December 13: German soldiers carried out the Massacre of Kalavryta in southern Greece.

1944:

- 1944: February 19-26: Leipzig, Germany was bombed for two straight nights. This marked the beginning of a "Big Week" bombing campaign against German industrial cities by Allied bombers.
- 1944: April 12: German troops began evacuation of the Crimea.
- 1944: June 13: Germany launched a V1 Flying Bomb attack on England, in Hitler's view a kind of revenge for the invasion. He believed in Germany's victory with this "secret weapon." The V-1 attacks continued through June.
- 1944: July 12: Hitler rejected General Field Marshal Walther Model's proposal to withdraw the German forces from Estonia and Northern Latvia and retreated to the Daugava River.
- 1944: July 23: The Poles rose up against the Germans in the Lwow Uprising.
- 1944: August 8: Plotters in the bomb plot against Hitler were hanged, their bodies hung on meat hooks; reprisals against their families continued.
- 1944: August 29: An anti-German rising started in Czechoslovakia.
- 1944: September 8: Bulgaria declared war on Germany.
- 1944: September 10: First Allied troops entered Germany through Aachen, a city on the border.

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- 1944: September 10: Dutch railway workers went on strike. The German response resulted in the Dutch famine of 1944.
- 1944: September 21: San Marino declared war on the Axis.
- 1944: October 2: Germans suppressed the Warsaw Uprising by the Polish Home Army.
- 1944: October 18: Hitler ordered a call-up of all men from 16 to 60 for Home Guard duties.
- 1944: November 4: Remaining Axis forces withdrew from the Greek mainland. German occupation forces remained in several Greek islands until capitulation.
- 1944: November 20: Hitler left his wartime headquarters at Rastenberg, East Prussia, never to return; he went to Berlin, where he soon established himself at the bunker.
- 1944: November 21: San Marino declared war on Germany.
- 1944: December 1: Heinrich Himmler ordered the crematoriums and gas chambers of Auschwitz Concentration Camp dismantled and blown up.
- 1944: December 17: The Malmedy massacre: SS troops executed 86 American prisoners in the Ardennes offensive.
- 1944: December 31: Hungary, now led by a Soviet-controlled government, declared war on Germany.

1945:

- 1945: January 1: American troops killed dozens of German POWs at Chenogne.
- 1945: January 15: Hitler relocated to the bunker in Berlin with his companion Eva Braun.
- 1945: February 1: Ecuador declared war on Germany.
- 1945: February 3: Heavy bombing of Berlin occurred.
- 1945: February 4: Belgium was cleared of all German forces.
- 1945: February 8: Paraguay declared war on Germany.
- 1945: February 12: Peru declared war on Germany.
- 1945: February 13/14: The controversial bombing of Dresden occurred; it was firebombed by Allied air forces and large parts of the historic city were destroyed. Allies claim it was strategically important.
- 1945: February 24: Egypt declared war on Axis.
- 1945: February 24: Germany was massively bombed by approximately 9,000 bombers.
- 1945: February 25: Turkey declared war on Germany.
- 1945: February 26: Syria declared war on Germany and Japan.
- 1945: March 4: Finland declared war on Germany, backdated to September 15, 1944.
- 1945: March 28: Argentina declared war on Germany, the last Western hemisphere country to do so. Argentina had not declared war before due to British wishes that Argentine shipping be neutral (and therefore Argentine foodstuffs would reach Britain unharmed). This, however, went against the plan of the U.S., who applied much political pressure on Argentina.
- 1945: March 29: The Red Army entered Austria. Other Allies took Frankfurt; the Germans were in a general retreat all over the center of the country.
- 1945: March 31: General Eisenhower broadcasted a demand for the Germans to surrender.
- 1945: April 19: Switzerland closed its borders with Germany and former Austria.
- 1945: April 23: Hermann Göring sent a radiogram to Hitler's bunker, asking to be declared Hitler's successor. He proclaimed that if he gets no response by 10 PM, he will assume Hitler was incapacitated and assume leadership of the Reich. Furious, Hitler stripped him of all his offices and expelled him from the Nazi Party.
- 1945: April 24: Himmler made a secret surrender offer to the Allies, provided that the Red Army was not involved. The offer was rejected; when Hitler heard of Himmler's betrayal, he ordered him shot.

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- 1945: April 27: The encirclement of German forces in Berlin was completed by the 1st Belorussian Front and the 1st Ukrainian Front.
- 1945: April 29: Hitler married his companion, Eva Braun.
- 1945: April 30: Soviet troops declared final victory over Germany.
- 1945: April 30: Hitler and his wife committed suicide, he by a combination of poison and a gunshot. Before he died Adolf Hitler dictated his last will and testament. In it Joseph Goebbels was appointed Reich Chancellor and Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz was appointed Reich President.
- 1945: May 1: Goebbels and his wife killed their six children and then committed suicide.
- 1945: May 1: As one of his last acts, Reich Chancellor Joseph Goebbels sent German General Hans Krebs to negotiate the surrender of the city of Berlin with Soviet General Vasily Chuikov.
- 1945: May 2: The Battle of Berlin ended with unconditional surrenders of the city of Berlin to Soviet General Vasily Chuikov.
- 1945: May 5: German troops in the Netherlands officially surrendered; Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands accepted the surrender.
- 1945: May 5: Formal negotiations for Germany's surrender began at Reims, France.
- 1945: May 6: German soldiers opened fire on a crowd celebrating the liberation in Amsterdam.
- 1945: May 7: Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Allies at the Western Allied Headquarters in Reims, France.
- 1945: May 8: The Prague uprising ended with negotiated surrender with Czech resistance which allowed the Germans in Prague to leave the city.
- 1945: May 8: Soviet forces captured the Reichstag during which the Soviets installed the famous flag of Soviet Union over Reichstag.
- 1945: May 23: British forces captured and arrested the members of what was left of the German government formed by Reich President Karl Dönitz, after the suicides of both Adolf Hitler and Joseph Goebbels.
- 1945: May 23: Heinrich Himmler, head of the notorious SS, died of suicide by cyanide pill.
- 1945: June 5: Allies agreed to divide Germany into four areas of control.
- 1945: August 2: End of the Potsdam Conference: Issues such as the expulsion of Germans from the eastern quarter of Germany and elsewhere in eastern Europe were mandated in the Potsdam Agreement.

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Post-1945:

- 1951: October 19: End of state of war with Germany was granted by the U.S. Congress, after a request by President Truman on 9 July. In the Petersberg Agreement of November 22, 1949, it was noted that the West German government wanted an end to the state of war, but the request could not be granted. The U.S. state of war with Germany was maintained for legal reasons, and though it was softened somewhat it was not suspended since "the U.S. wants to retain a legal basis for keeping a U.S. force in Western Germany".
- 1955: May 5: End of occupation of West Germany. West Berlin remained as a special territory. The Eastern quarter of Germany remained annexed by the Allies, but Germany would not legally accept this as a fact until 1970 when West Germany signed treaties with the Soviet Union (Treaty of Moscow) and Poland (Treaty of Warsaw) recognizing the Oder-Neisse line between Germany and Poland.
- 1956: Last major repatriation of German prisoners of war and civilians who had been used as forced labor by the Allies after the war took place, in accordance with the agreement made at the Yalta conference. Most prisoners of war held by the U.S., France, and the U.K. were released by 1949.

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