

The commemoration of 80 years since the beginning of World War II



The signing of the Munich Agreement by Great Britain, France, German and Italy which allowed A. Hitler to launch his military campaign and led to the Second World War



The signing of the Treaty of non-aggression between the USSR and German on August 29 1939 after the failure of the USSR negotiations with Great Britain and France to restrain German plan to redraw the European map



On December 18, 1940 A.Hitler signed “Operation Barbarossa” draft to destroy and divide the USSR



On November 28 – December 1, 1943, the Tehran Conference, the first meeting of J.Stalin, F.D.Roosevelt, and W.Churchill, was held. The parties were able to start developing the Post-War World Order which has already been existing for 75 years



Botswana also participated in the World War II. During the Allied invasion of Sicily in 1943 about 250 brave Botswana people were killed while defending the future of mankind



The poor-armed Warsaw rebellion invoked by anti-Soviet forces in Poland and Great Britain was doomed to the defeat since USSR Armed Forces did not have enough time to overcome German resistance in the region and support rebellions



In early August 1945 despite the success of USSR in fighting with Japanese Kwantung Army the USA authority made a decision to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki cities with nuclear weapons



November 20, 1945 – October 1, 1946

The Nuremberg trials (German: Die Nürnberger Prozesse) were a series of military tribunals held after World War II by the Allied forces under international law and the laws of war for the prosecution of prominent members of the political, military, judicial, and economic leadership of Nazi Germany, who planned, carried out, or otherwise participated in the offences against humanity such as Holocaust and other war crimes.