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World War II

Keep calm and carry on

Freedom is in peril

Defend it with all your might

Your courage, your cheerfulness, your resolution will bring us victory
Europe World War II (1939-1945)

- Locate and label the following countries: Spain, France, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Libya, Belgium, and Hungary.

- Locate and label: Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea.

- Locate and Number the countries that were ruled by totalitarian dictators at the start of World War II.

- Create a key for & label the regions that Hitler annexed or reared in defiance of Versailles: Memel, Sudetenland (western Czechoslovakia), Austria, and the Rhineland.
Notes 1 – Appeasement (1936-1938)

Appeasement - (giving in to demands to keep peace)

Germany, Italy, and Japan pushed the envelope in the 1930s

- Japan invaded Southeast Asia
  - Conquered: Manchuria, Korea, general attack on China
  - League of Nations condemned the action
  - Japan ignored the L of N and just stopped being a member

- Italy in Africa
  - Italy attacked Ethiopia w/ modern technology and weaponry

- Germany broke the Treaty of Versailles
  - Claimed it was gaining back lands and peoples it lost in WWI
    - Rearmed the Rhineland (on border with France)
    - **Anschluss**: Annexed Austria
    - Sudetenland: Annexed western Czechoslovakia
Notes 1 – Appeasement

Spanish Civil War

• Germany and Italy teamed up with Francisco Franco in Spain
  – Fascists under Franco attacked the elected government of Spain
  – Modern weaponry was supplied by Fascists – Germany, Italy
    • Planes, tanks, modern bombs, troops
  – Allies took no official action
    • Individuals from France, England, US went to help
      – Abraham Lincoln and Geo Wash Brigade

• Germany, Italy, and Japan signed the Axis (Tripartite) Pact (1940)
  – Pledged support, mutual hatred for communism, stay out of each other’s affairs
Guernica

On April 26, 1937, during the Spanish Civil War, Guernica was the scene of the Bombing of Guernica by the Condor Legion of Nazi Germany’s Luftwaffe. 1,654 civilians were killed according to the official Basque figures.
Notes 1 - Appeasement

• **Basically:**
  - Allies refused to act to prevent attacks, but were disgusted with war
  - **WHY?**
    - Fear of new technology & losses in WWI
    - Pacifism after WWI: L of N, Washington Naval Treaty, Kellogg-Briand Pact
    - Economic depression – no money to fight
    - Fascism could balance out communism in Russia
    - Misinterpreted what Hitler wanted
    - Some in England thought Germany was justified due to Treaty of Versailles

• **Axis powers got to test new strategies and technology and expand their power**
Appeasement

• Why did Chamberlain feel that England and France had to appease Hitler?
  – What did Chamberlain hope to accomplish?

• Why did Churchill consider this a decision a disaster?
Notes 2 - The Early War (1939-1942)
Blitzkrieg - Lightning War

- Axis strategy: **blitzkrieg** (lightning war)
  - Fast attack with **Luftwaffe** (air force), then tank brigades, then infantry
Notes 2 – Major Targets

- Poland (1939)
  o Staged an attack on a German radio station with SS officers dressed as Poles
  o Germany & Russia worked together & divided Poland in about one month

- France and Low Countries (1940)
  o Marked beginning of official war
  o Forced evacuation of Allies from Dunkirk
  o Germany flanked around Maginot Line
    o Took only three weeks to force an armistice
  o Germany put the Vichy government in control of France
    o It was a puppet state that worked with and supported Germany
Maginot Line
Major Targets

- England – Battle of Britain & Operation Sea Lion (1940)
  - Luftwaffe continuously bombed England
  - Plan was to bomb into submission
    - Then land an amphibious invasion
    - (Invasion never happened since England rallied in its “darkest hour”)
  - Germany continued to launch naval attacks at will in the Atlantic
    - Unrestricted submarine warfare
Surviving the Blitz

1. Where would people take shelter during the bombing?

WWII propaganda film

1. What is the purpose of this film?
Major Targets

- Africa (1940)
  - Italy and Germany expanded across Northern Africa
    - Pushed out English and French colonial governments
Major Targets

- Russia – Operation Barbarossa (1941)
  - Germany had planned since early in the war to attack Russia

Goals:

1. **Lebensraum** – living room for the German Third Reich
2. Access to more resources to defeat remaining allies
3. Eliminate communism

- Expanded deep into Russia, stalled at major cities
  - Leningrad, Stalingrad held out for months of guerilla warfare
  - Blitzkrieg stalled and died
We Shall Fight on the Beaches – June 4th, 1940 by Winston Churchill

• Questions to answer
  – What was the purpose of Churchill’s speech?
  – How did Churchill motive the British at the beginning of World War I?
  – If Britain falls who does Churchill hope will continue fighting?
1. Locate and label the following countries: Australia, China, Manchuria, Mongolia, Soviet Union, Japan, Korea, Alaska, French Indochina, Philippine Islands,

2. Lightly shade and outline the maximum extent of Japanese controlled area in 1942

Questions: 1 and 2
Major Targets

Southeast Asia (1941-2)
- Japan felt emboldened by German advances in Europe

Goals:
1. Create a defensive boundary in the Pacific
2. Make use of the regions resources (oil, coal, iron)

- Marched across Southeast Asia
  - US responded by issuing an **embargo** on steel/iron and oil
- Japan reacted to embargo by attacking US and British territories
- Pearl Harbor – sneak attack by **kamikazes** on main US naval base
  - Philippines – Bataan Death March and labor camps
Turning the Tide

- Russian Front

- Fall/Winter 1941-42
  - German infantry and artillery were stuck in the mud caused by fall rains
  - German army froze outside of Moscow (guns froze, soldiers got frostbite – no winter supplies)
  - Leningrad refused to surrender even after 2.5 years of being sieged
    - Workers continued to make tanks, etc – now even faster than Germany

- Summer 1942 – Spring 1943
  - **Battle of Stalingrad**: an epic urban battle w/ fighting in the streets
    - Russians encircled the German army and forced surrender
  - **Battle of Kursk**: Russians planned effective defenses against the German blitzkrieg
    - Germans lost 300 tanks in one day, Russians gained the upper hand

Battle of Stalingrad

• Why did Hitler order the German Army to take Stalingrad?

• Was the Battle of Stalingrad necessary for the Germans? (What are the two arguments regarding Hitler’s motivation to conquer Stalingrad?)

• Why did Stalin order that the city could not fall?

Why is the Battle of Stalingrad considered a turning point of World War II?
Turning the Tide

African Theater - 1942

- Rommel had the British and French on the run to Egypt
  - Was running out of supplies and reserves, which Hitler needed for Russia
- The British stopped his advance at the Battle of El Alamein in Egypt
  - This turned the tide against Germany and Italy in Africa

Italian Campaign –
Summer 1943

- Allies invaded Sicily and then at the Battle of Salerno and quickly won a victory
  - King Victor Emmanuel III forced Mussolini to step down
  - Italy sued for peace with the Allies and declared war on Germany

Fall 1943 – 1945

- Germany fought Allies on Italian soil and resisted until the end of the war
- Mussolini was captured by Ally-sympathetic Italians and executed (dead body hung in public)
Turning the Tide

Western Front (France, Belgium, Netherlands)

Summer 1944

– With German forces diverted to Italy and Russia, Allied sought to launch into France

– June 6 (D-Day): The Battle of Normandy
  • Stormy, unexpected locale, amphibious landing = Germans caught off guard

Winter/Spring 1945

– Russians pushed into the eastern half of Germany
– US/English pushed into western Germany
– Germany surrendered into de facto peace in April and May
– Allies struck a de jure peace in June 1945
D-Day (The Battle of Normandy)

• 67 years ago June 6\textsuperscript{th} 1944

• the largest amphibious invasion in world history,
  – over 160,000 troops landing five sectors: Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword

• 10,000 Allied casualties

• 4,000 – 9,000 German casualties
D-Day

• Soldiers, sailors and airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force. You are about to embark upon the great crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hope and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you."

-- Dwight D. Eisenhower
June 6, 1944

http://www.army.mil/d-day/
Turning the Tide

Pacific Theater
Summer 1942

- Japan’s plan after Pearl Harbor was to split the US Pacific fleet
  - Sailed to Midway Island and the Aleutian Islands
- US broke the code and knew the plan
  - Battle of Midway: each side used aircraft carriers and planes
  - US shot down 300 planes and 4 aircraft carriers – Japan lost the initiative

Island Hopping – Japanese goal became to inflict as many casualties as possible, not win battles

- 1943: Tawara, Marshall Islands
- 1944: Guam, Philippines
- 1945: Iwo Jima, Okinawa – fight to the end: 100,000 Japanese troops died, ¼ of civ. pop.
  - Led to US: firebombed Tokyo; atomic bombs (Hiroshima: August 6, Nagasaki: August 9)
  - compare destruction at ground zero: Hiroshima v. Tokyo
  - Japan surrendered after Nagasaki and the Russian invasion of China
FIRST PHASE
From December 1941, until June 1942, the Japanese successfully attacked the Pacific Fleet's base at Pearl Harbor, took Wake Island and Guam, invaded and conquered the Philippines, Hong Kong, Malaya, and seized the British base of Singapore. They conquered Burma thereby cutting off China from all overland routes to the western allies, and seized the Netherlands East Indies and British Borneo, thereby securing a much-needed source of oil. The Japanese advance came to a halt with the American victory at the Battle of Midway (June 1942).

THIRD PHASE
The third phase, from mid-1943 until September 1945, can be characterized as the period of the Allied offensives. Two drives were under American control: General Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Campaign and Admiral Chester Nimitz's Central Pacific Campaign. MacArthur's drive was characterized by a series of Army amphibious operations up the Solomon Island chain and along the northern coast of New Guinea, with the Philippines islands as the ultimate objective. Nimitz's strategy was designed to move directly toward Japan, and to draw the Imperial Japanese navy into a decisive fleet engagement as happened at the Battle of the Philippine Sea (June 1944) and Leyte Gulf (October 1944). MacArthur's and Nimitz's campaigns merged into ones for the invasion of the Philippines. Afterwards the Central Pacific campaign continued with the invasions of Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

FOURTH PHASE
During the latter stages of the war, the Army Air Forces, operating out of the Marianas Islands and the Iwo Jima Superfortress, had begun to fly bombing strikes on Japan. These raids culminated with the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945 and Nagasaki on 9 August 1945. Japan surrendered aboard the U.S.S. Missouri, 2 Sept.
Effects of the War

• Chapter 29, Section 5

Outline
### The Cost of War

#### Axis Powers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Pop.</th>
<th>Killed/ Missing</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
<th>Total Military</th>
<th>Civilian (deaths)*</th>
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Phases

• Persecution
  – Laws established to restrict rights
  – Pogroms such as kristallnacht

• Confinement
  – Ghettos and 1st Camps

• Mass Murders
  – Eisengruppen (death squads) traveled followed the main German Army and kill thousands of individuals
    • (deemed to time consuming & bad for the German soldiers)

• Final Solution
  – Mass murders in death camps
Shoah “destruction”

- In 1994, Steven Spielberg founded the **Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation** (original title), a nonprofit organization established to record testimonies in video format of survivors and other witnesses of the Holocaust.

- [http://www.youtube.com/user/USCShoahFoundation?blend=24&ob=5](http://www.youtube.com/user/USCShoahFoundation?blend=24&ob=5)
Survivor’s Stories Questions:

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<th>MAUS II: a survivor’s tale</th>
<th>Survival in Auschwitz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. How did the main character reunite with his wife in Auschwitz?</td>
<td>1. What does the sign above the entrance to Auschwitz say?</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. What camp were the women in? How was this camp different from Auschwitz I?</td>
<td>2. Why wouldn’t the German translator ask the guards the prisoners questions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What type of work did the prisoners do in the camp?</td>
<td>3. Why does the author say that he has ‘reached the bottom?’</td>
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Questions for everyone:

4. Describe what happens to the prisoners immediately after arriving at Auschwitz.
   – (what is the process that the Germans put the prisoners through?)
5. How do the German’s dehumanize (take away the individuality) the prisoners?
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Turning the Tide

Pacific Theater
Summer 1942

– Japan’s plan after Pearl Harbor was to split the US Pacific fleet
  • Sailed to Midway Island and the Aleutian Islands
– US broke the code and knew the plan
  • Battle of Midway: each side used aircraft carriers and planes
  • US shot down 300 planes and 4 aircraft carriers – Japan lost the initiative

Island Hopping – Japanese goal became to inflict as many casualties as possible, not win battles

• 1943: Tawara, Marshall Islands
• 1944: Guam, Philippines
• 1945: Iwo Jima, Okinawa – fight to the end: 100,000 Japanese troops died, ¼ of civ. pop.
Ending The War in the Pacific

Island –Hopping

– Led to US: firebombed Tokyo; atomic bombs (Hiroshima: August 6, Nagasaki: August 9)
– compare destruction at ground zero: Hiroshima v. Tokyo
– Japan surrendered after Nagasaki and the Russian invasion of China