# World War II

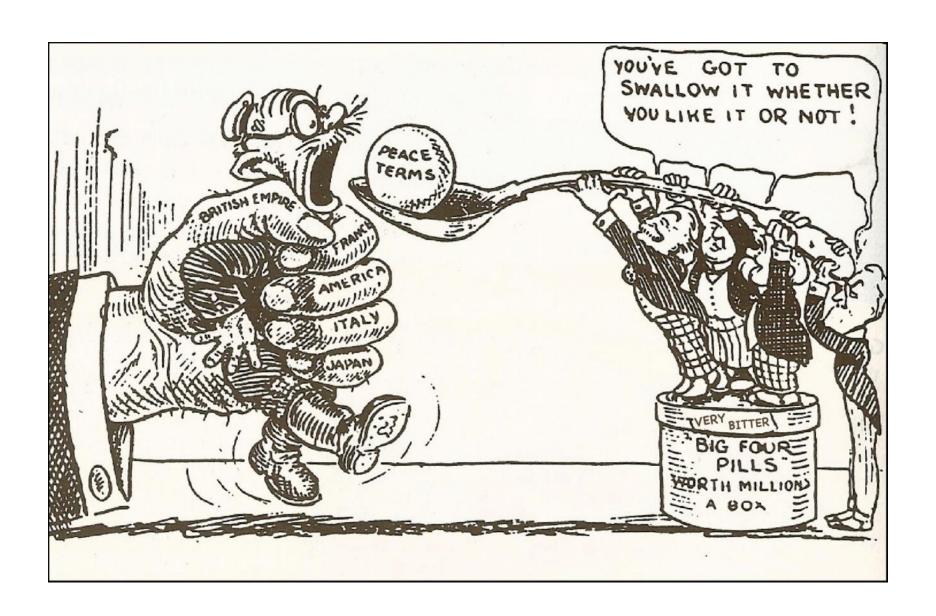


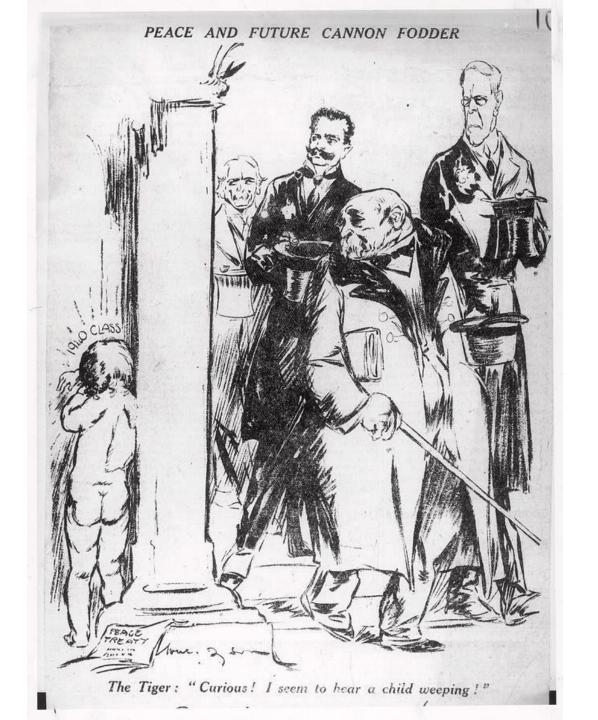
Chapters 23 & 24

### How did WWI lead to WWII?

### **Treaty of Versailles**

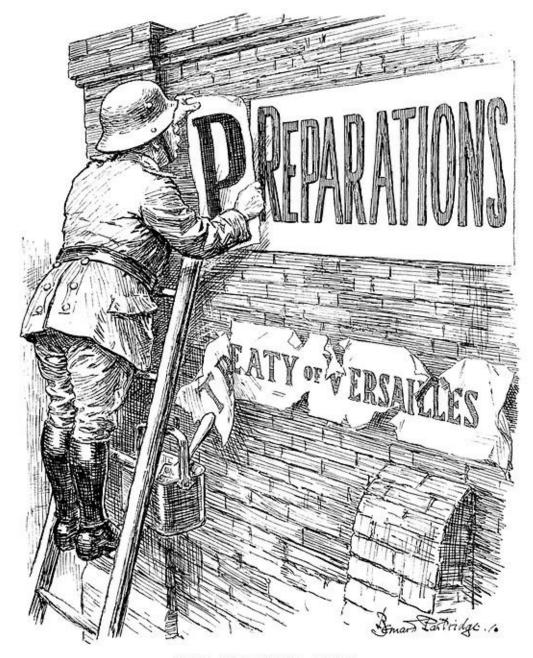
- Germans resented "war guilt clause," reparations, reduction of military, loss of their lands
- Italy & Japan resented expected more land for their sacrifices







THE JOURCE.



FOR DEFENCE ONLY.

GERMANY, "I NEVER DID LIKE THE LOOK OF THAT OLD WORD,"







#### Norway Sweden Denmark United Kingdom Russia Germany Netherlands Belgium Luxemburg Austria-Hungary Switzerland Romania joined 1915 Italy joined 1915 Bulgaria joined 1915 Monténegro Spain Albania Portugal Triple Entente Central Powers Tunisia Neutral Algeria

# Europe 1914



Algeria

# Europe 1919

### Totalitarian Leaders Take Control in Europe

- totalitarianism type of gov't where a single party or leader controls the economic, social, & cultural lives of people
- Russia Joseph Stalin
  - Communism
- Italy Benito Mussolini
  - Fascism
- Germany Adolf Hitler
  - Fascism
- Japan Hideki Tojo
  - military took control & Japan became a totalitarian dictatorship







### **Fascism**

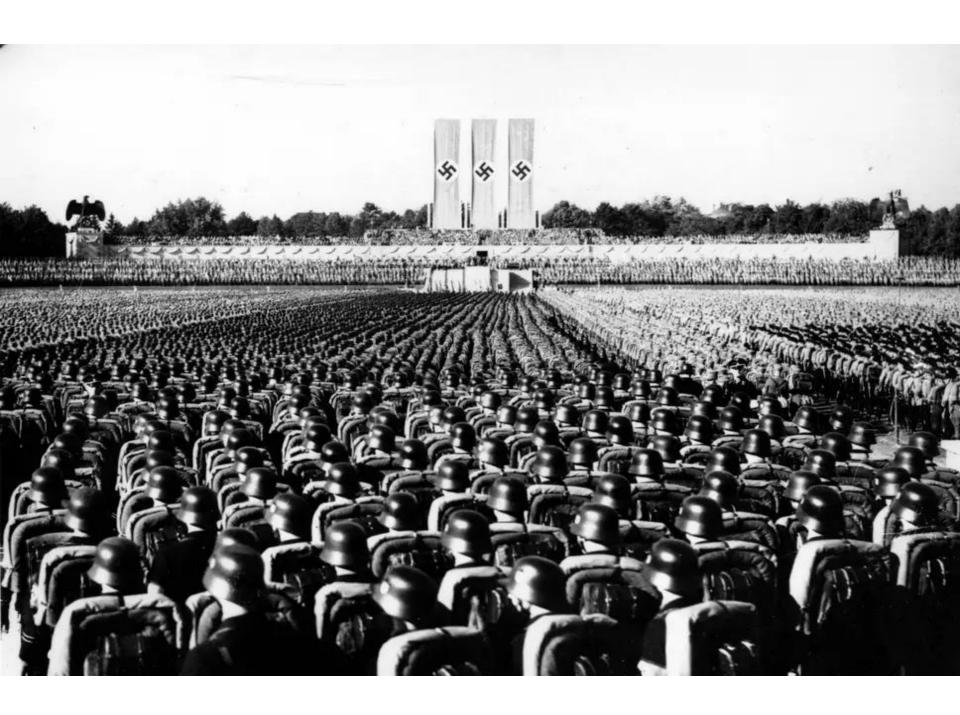
- New political movement that rose to prominence in post WWI Europe
  - Fascist regimes were established in Italy, Germany, and Spain
- Key tenets:
  - Emphasized loyalty to the state
    - Nation more important than individual
  - Preached extreme nationalism
    - Often sought to eliminate inferior races that "weakened" nation
  - Supported militarism and territorial expansion
  - Argued powerful nations must conquer weak nations
  - Emphasized loyalty to single, authoritarian leader
  - Only one political party tolerated = single party state







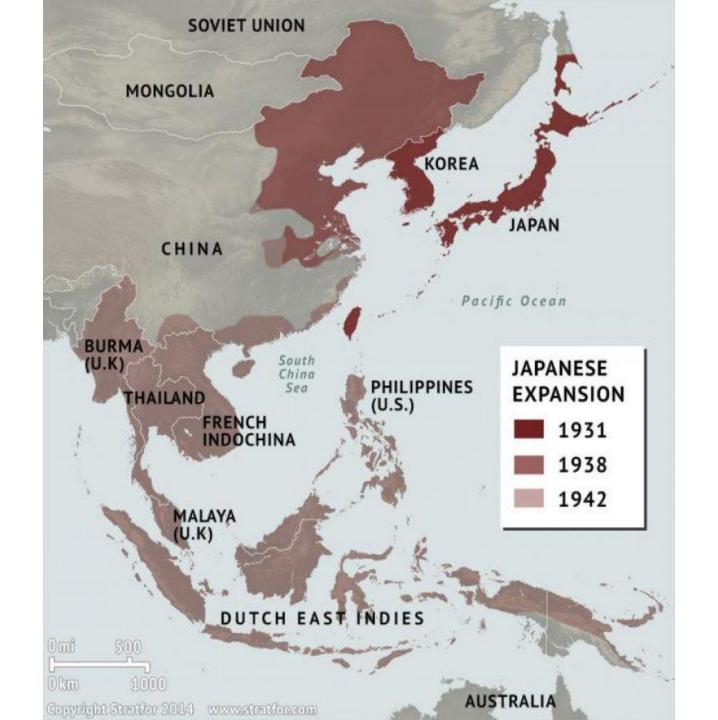












# Totalitarian Leaders Take Control in Europe



# **Expansion Begins**

- Japan, Italy, & Germany adopted aggressive foreign policies of territorial expansior
- France & Britain followed policy of appeasement granting concessions to a potential enemy in the hope that it will maintain peace



FDR did not speak out against German aggression – why?

### **Munich Conference**

- Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy met in Munich following German invasion of Sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia) in 1938
- Britain and France agreed to give Germany the Sudetenland
- In exchange, Hitler promises no more territorial expansion

# The War Begins in Europe

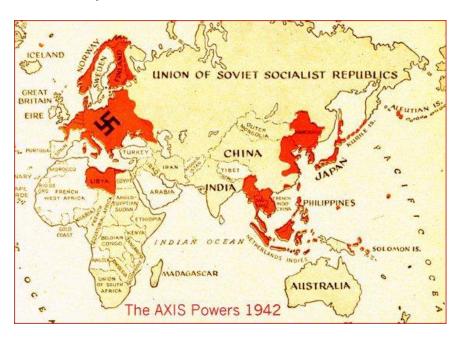
- Britain & France signed alliance with Poland
- Sept. 1, 1939 Germany invaded Poland
- Blitzkrieg "lightning war" sudden attack that used speed & firepower – effective because of planes, tanks, motor vehicles, infantry
- Britain & France declare war



# **World War II Alliances**

#### **MAJOR AXIS POWERS**

- Germany
- Italy
- Japan



#### **MAJOR ALLIED POWERS**

- Britain
- France
- Soviet Union (eventually)
- United States (eventually)
- China

#### Axis

#### Italy

- •Mussolini's
  Fascist Party
  believed in
  supreme
  power of
  the state
- Cooperated with Germany from 1936 onward

#### Germany

- •Hitler's Nazi Party believed in all-powerful state, territorial expansion, and ethnic purity
- Invaded Poland in 1939, France in 1940, and the USSR in 1941

#### Japan

- Military leaders pushed for territorial expansion
- Attacked Manchuria in 1931
- Invaded China in 1937
- Attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941

#### USSR

- Communists, led by harsh dictator Joseph Stalin, created industrial power
- •Signed nonaggression pact with Germany in 1939
- Received U.S. aid;
   eventually fought with
   Allies to defeat Germany

#### **Allies**

#### s Great Britain

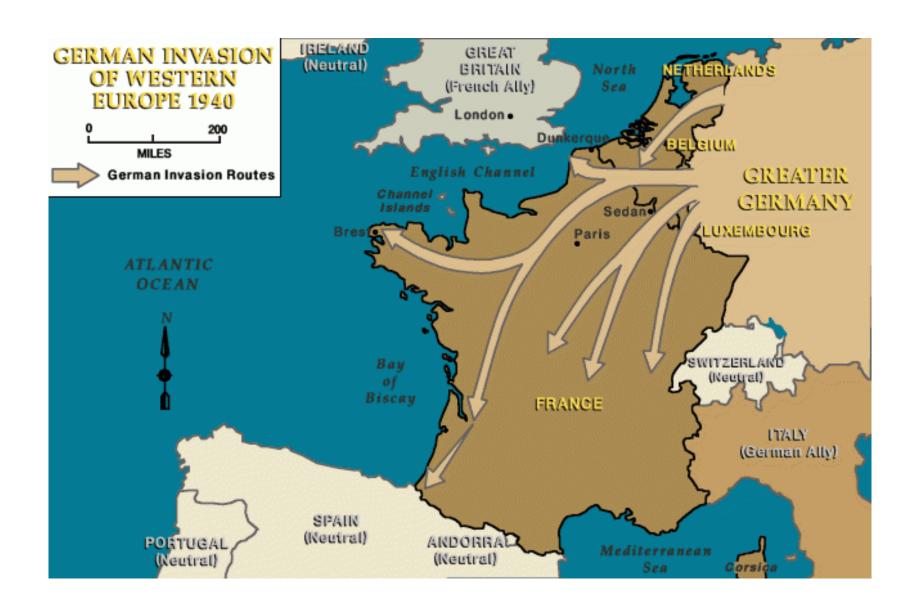
- •Tried to appease Hitler by allowing territorial growth
- •Declared war on Germany in 1939
- Resisted German attack in 1940
- Received U.S. aid through lend-lease program and cash-and-carry provision

#### France

- Along with Great Britain, tried to appease Hitler
- Declared war on Germany in 1939 after Poland was invaded
- Occupied by Nazis in 1940

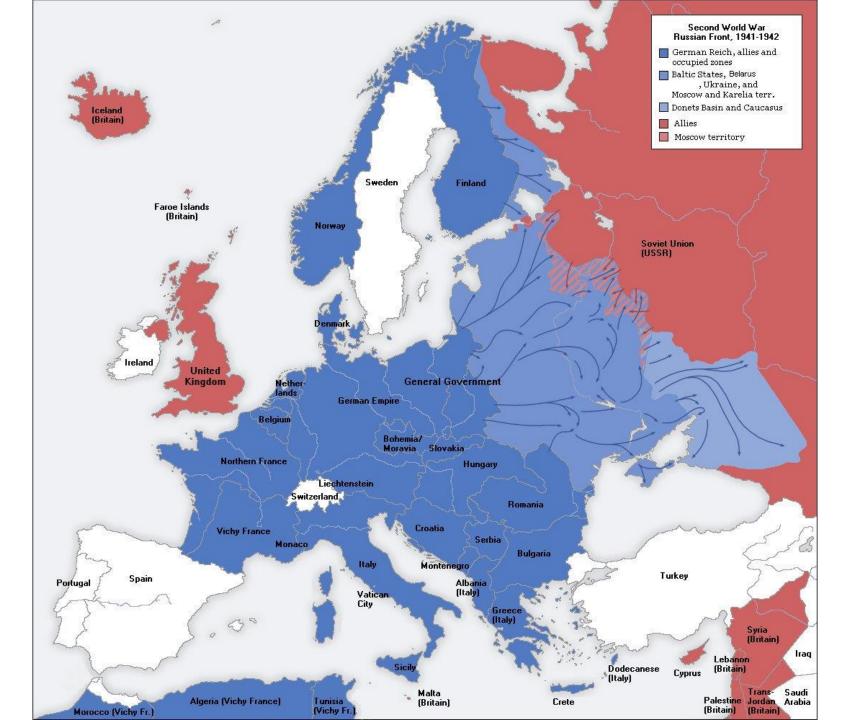
#### **United States**

- Passed Neutrality Acts in 1935, 1937, and 1939
- Gave lend-lease aid to Britain, China, and the USSR
- Declared war on Japan in 1941

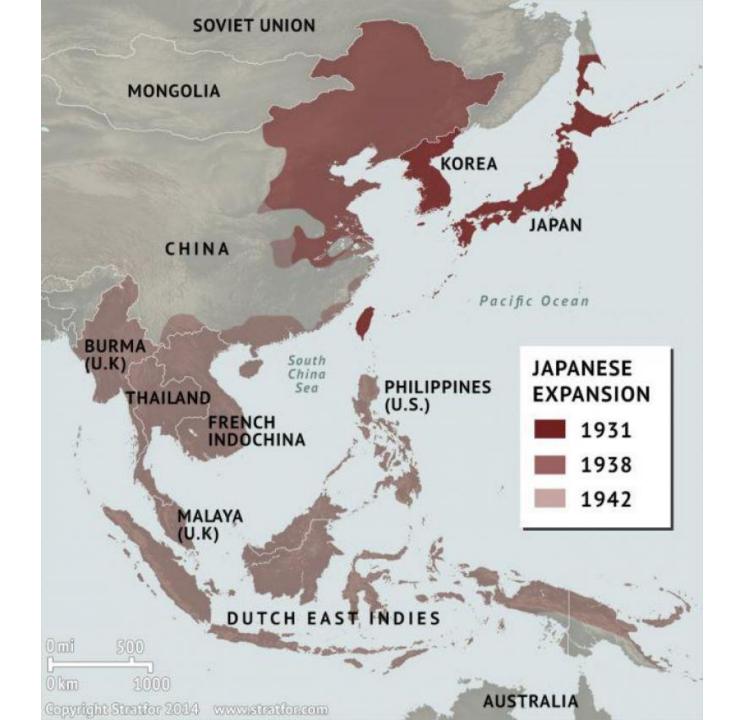












### Japanese Empire 1942



# **United States' Action**

- Congress took action to keep America out of the war
  - US clinging to isolationism
- Congress passed the Neutrality Acts of
   1935, 1936, and 1937 imposed restrictions
   on Americans during times of war
  - Prohibited sailing on ships owned by nations at war, prevented Americans from making loans to nations at war, or selling weapons to nations at war

# NO FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS

Step to

S TOTAL WAR

O



... and the Wolf chewed up the children and spit out their bones ... But those were <u>Foreign Children</u> and it really didn't matter."





Ho Hum! No chance of contagion.

By Dr. Seuse

#### Fireside Chat



# **Another Neutrality Act**

- Roosevelt declared American neutrality but was anti-Nazi
  - FDR pushed for greater U.S. involvement
- convinced Congress to pass the Neutrality
   Acts of 1939 included a cash-and-carry provision nations at war could buy goods & arms in the U.S. if they paid cash & carried merchandise on their ships

#### Roosevelt Inches Toward Involvement

- 1940 Congress
   passed Selective
   Service Act (first peacetime draft)
- provided military training of 1.2 million troops each year



#### Roosevelt Inches Toward Involvement

1941, Congress passed Lend-Lease Act

 allowed Roosevelt to sell or lend war supplies to any country whose defense he considered vital to U.S. safety

US became "arsenal of democracy"



# Lend-Lease

- March 11, 1941
- The president may "sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to any such government any defense article".
- by October \$1 billion committed to Britain

#### FDR Quote:

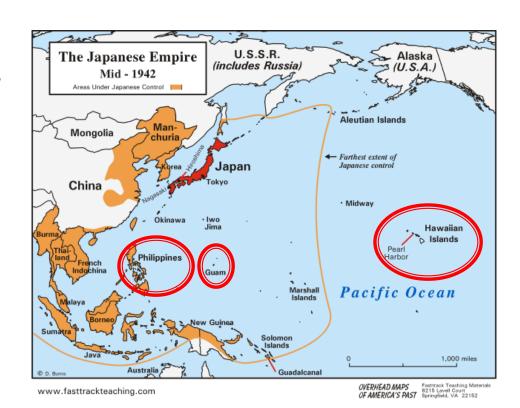
"Suppose my neighbor's home catches fire and I have a garden hose that he could use to help put out the fire. Do I ask him to pay me for it before he takes it and uses it? I just want my garden hose back and if it is unusable for him to replace it."



FDR signing Lend-Lease legislation - 1941

### Japanese Expansion Threatens U.S.

- Japanese invaded Indochina (Cambodia, Laos & Vietnam) in
   1940
- Americans feared
   Japan would threaten
   Philippines & other
   Pacific islands





"All the News That's Fit to Print."

#### The New York Times.

Fear Tokyo Blow There

VOL. XC. No. 80,499.

THREE CENTS SEW YORK OFF

of Appeasement That

Failed With Tokyo

#### IN EDISON'S FAVOR

Veteran Jersey Democratic 'Boss' Says Governor Must 'Stand on Both Feet'

Holds Only Voters, Not Mayor, Can Make Change

#### HAGUE RENOUNCES 27 Aluminum Tons Given OPM by Hotel

Faces 10-Year Term

#### SENATORS AGREE U. S. AND BRITAIN FREEZE JAPANESE ASSETS;

in Committee on This Way to Extend Army Service

Urne House Committee to Act Quickly to Avert Danger of Dismembering Forces

By TURNER CATLEDGE

#### RUSSIANS STILL HOLD AS NAZIS RENEW DRIVES Foreigners in Shanghei 30 VIET HITS BACK British Empire Joins Our Action;

OIL SHIPMENTS AND SILK IMPORTS HALTED;

German Division Wiped End of Trade With the English-Speaking Out Near Smolensk, Economic Pressure on Japan

Canada and Netherlands in Move

World Is Expected to Be Part of Wide

TANCERS MENACE INVADERS

In Inc.

In Inc.

In March S MENACE INVADERS

La Triple Drive on Lenningrad

and Fierce Patch for Know

Pound Deferred Line

In March S Menace Invaders of Section International Section International In

Cannot Affect Economy

#### BERLIN IS RAIDED; JAPANESE BITTER OTHER CITIES HIT OVER U. S. STAND

R. A. F. Striken Reich Capital Spokesman Is Conciliatory, After Blastine Kiel and White Press Says Embargoes Emden Previous Right

# Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

- Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese planes attacked Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands.
- Dropped bombs on American ships at naval base.
- in less than two hours, Japan destroyed most of the U.S. Pacific fleet.
- more than 2,000 sailors & 68 civilians killed
- Dec. 8, 1941 Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan





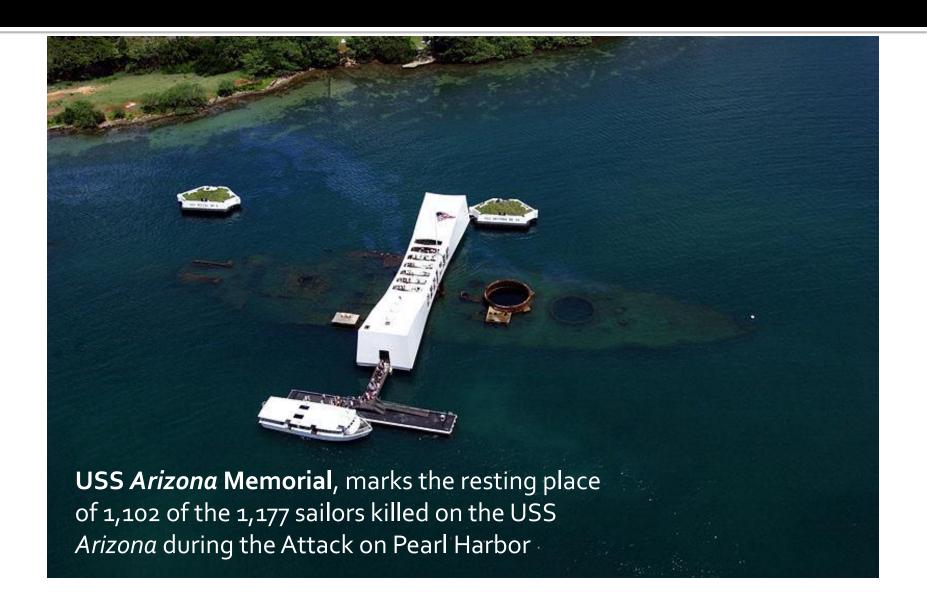
A navy
photographer
snapped this
photograph of the
Japanese attack on
Pearl Harbor in
Hawaii on
December 7, 1941,
just as the USS
Shaw exploded.

Rescuing survivors near USS West Virginia during the Pearl Harbor attack.





Pearl Harbor, taken by surprise, during the Japanese aerial attack. Wreckage at Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor. (12/07/1941)



### **Homefront Mobilization**

- More than 16 million Americans served in military
- 1 million African Americans served in mostly segregated units initially, integrated units later in the war
- Women's Army Corps (WACs) created by Congress in1943 to provide clerical workers, truck drivers, instructors & lab technicians for the U.S. Army – 150,000 women volunteer for the service

# World War II Map



# European Theatre: Key People

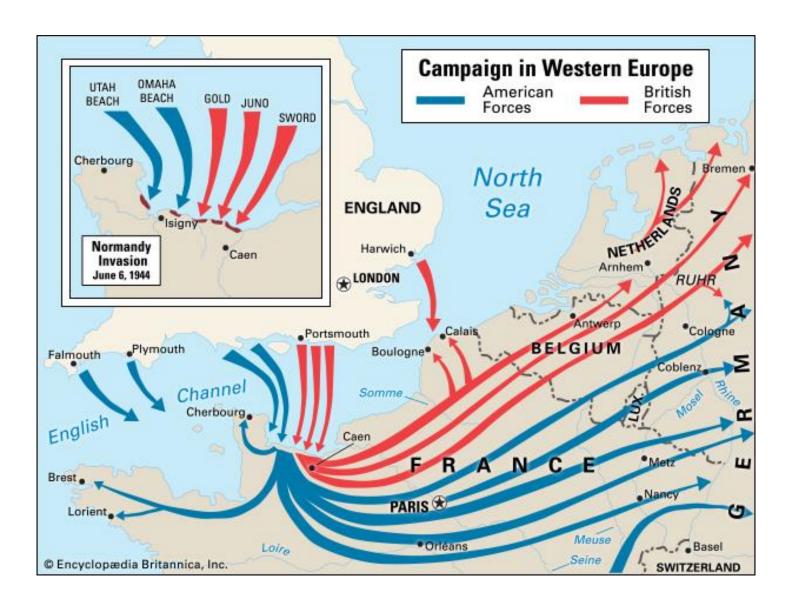
 Gen. Dwight "Ike" Eisenhower – commander of all American forces in Europe; Africa, Italy; Supreme Commander of Allied Forces; D-Day

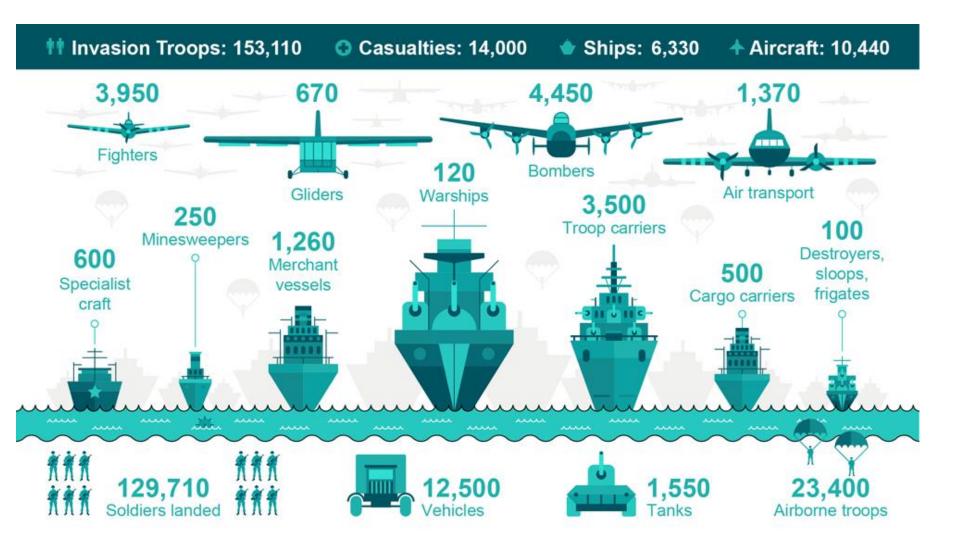


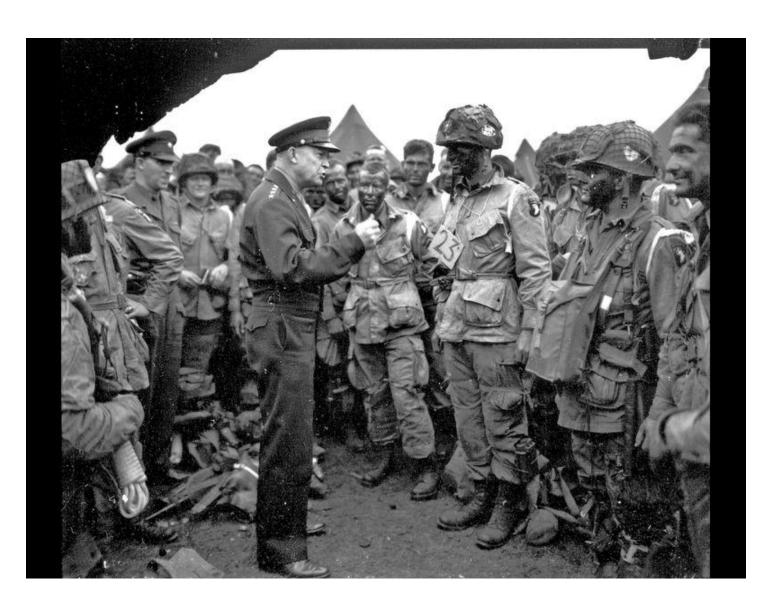


•Gen. George "Blood and Guts" Patton – commanded forces in North Africa & Sicily, later in France; leader in tank warfare

#### World War II in Europe 1939-1941 500 miles 500 kilometers **FINLAND** NORWAY Leningrad ATLANTIC **SWEDEN** OCEAN ESTONIA North LATVIA DENMARK Sea GREAT LITHUANIA • Moscow BRITAIN NETHERLANDS EAST Hull PRUSSIA Liverpool U.S.S.R. Berlin **IRELAND** Manchester (SOVIET UNION) London y Warsaw Rotterdam Bristol **Extent of Axis** BELG. GERMANY Plymouth > advance, 1941 CZECHOSLOVAKIA POLAND Dunkirk LUX. Southampton-Stalingrad . Paris Munich • AUSTRIA HUNGARY FRANCE **Extent of Axis** SWITZ. ROMANIA advance, 1940 Belgrade VICHY Black Sea YUGOSLAVIA FRANCE ITALY Axis, 1939 BULGARIA ALBANIA Rome Axis-controlled, 1941 PORTUGAL SPAIN Allies GREECE TURKEY Mediterranean Sea Neutral Axis advances Cities severly damaged by bombing















# **European Theatre**

Operation Overlord (D-Day)

Date: June 6, 1944

Description: the Allies, led by Gen. Dwight D.

Eisenhower, landed on the beaches of Normandy,

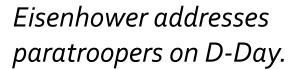
France; high American causality rates at Omaha

beach

- Allies successful at gaining ground in France, liberate the country from Nazi control
- Turning point of the war in Europe

# D-Day









# **European Theatre**

#### Fall of Berlin & V-E Day

Date: 1945

Description: the Allies & the Soviets closed in on Berlin (Germany's capital); Hitler committed suicide in April and German forces surrendered on May 7, 1945 (V-E Day "Victory in Europe")









# Fall of Berlin & V-E Day



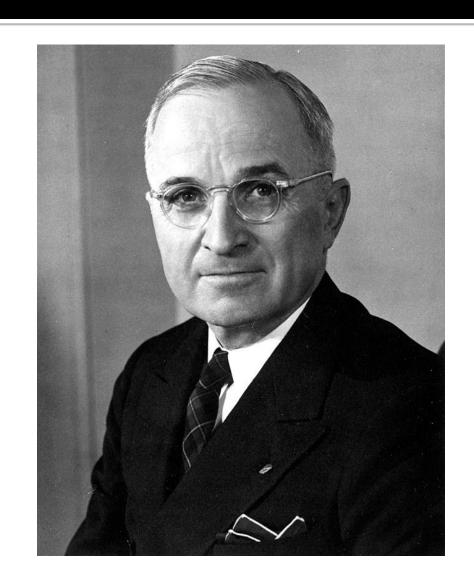
Allied forces capture Berlin

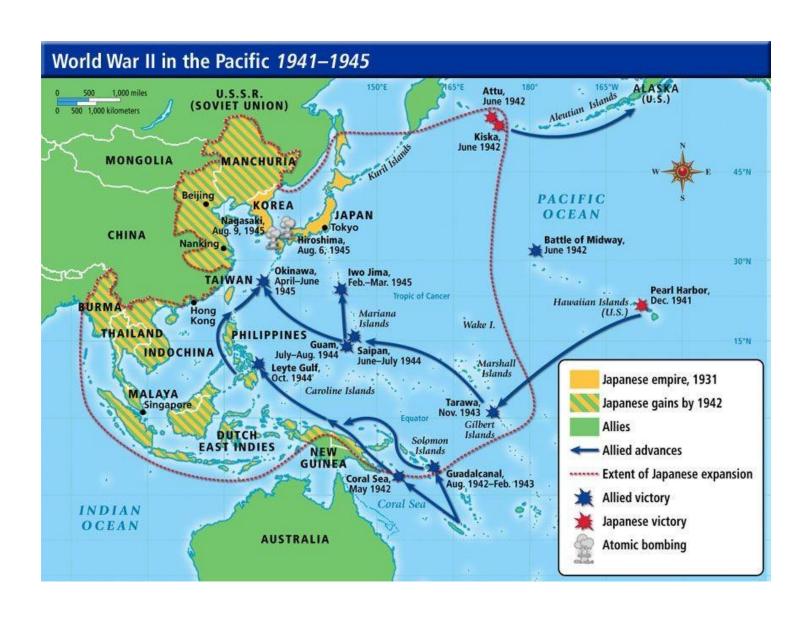
Americans celebrate V-E Day in Times Square

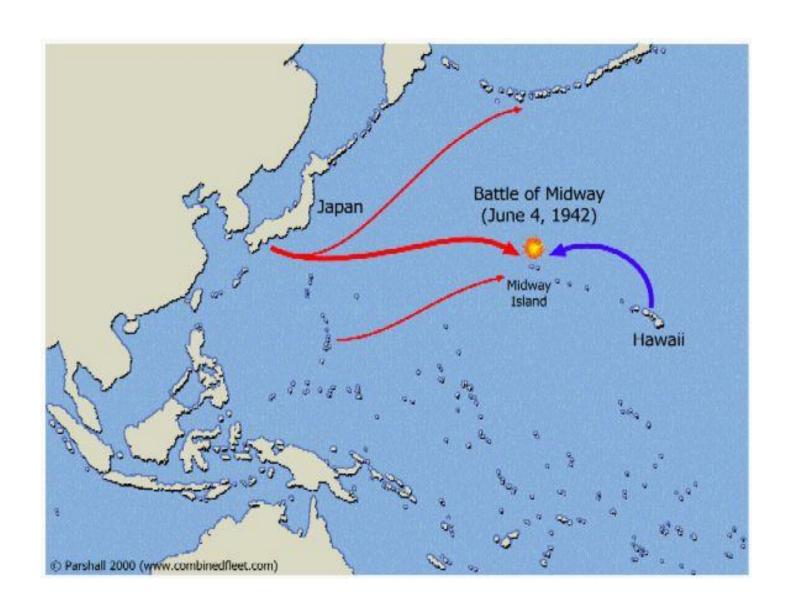


### FDR's death

- served 4 terms as President
- died in office on April
   12, 1945, while at Warm
   Springs, Georgia
- Vice President Harry S.
   Truman became
   President







#### **Pacific Theatre**

#### Midway

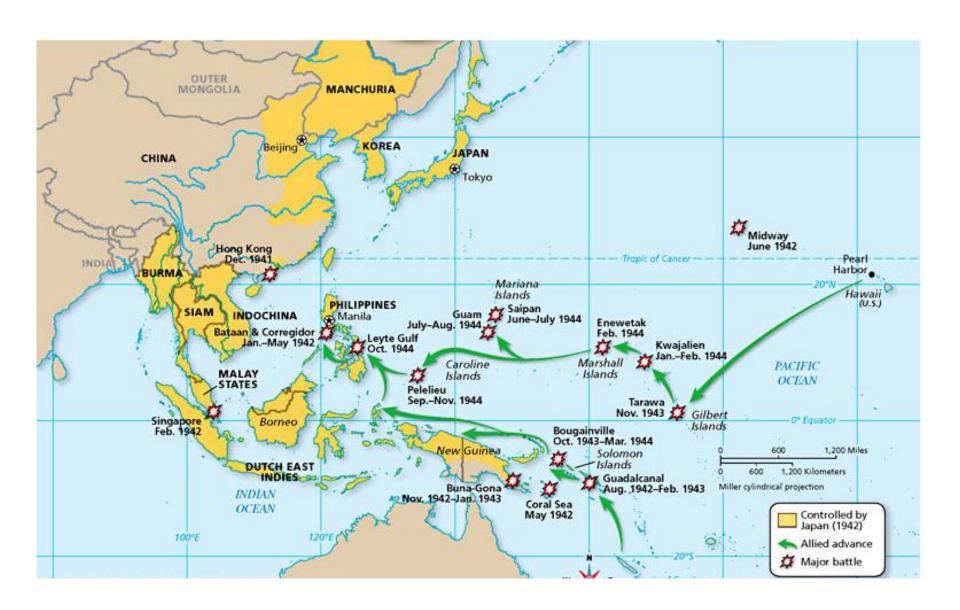
Date: 1942

Description: Japan (under Admiral Yamamoto) attempted to destroy American aircraft carriers in Pacific; Navy code breakers intercepted message & under U.S Admiral Chester Nimitz's leadership U.S defeated Japan

Turning point of the war in the Pacific – stopped
 Japan's advance



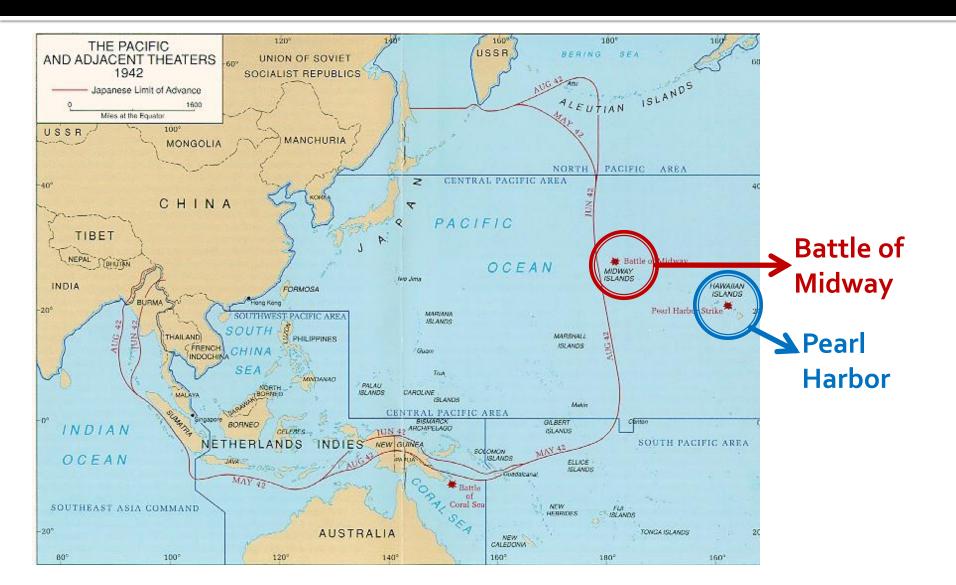






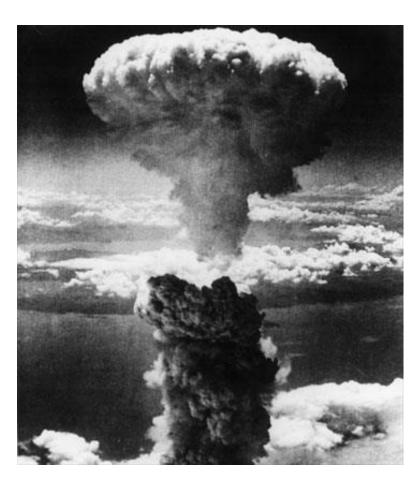
THE ISLAND-SPEARER

## **Battle of Midway**



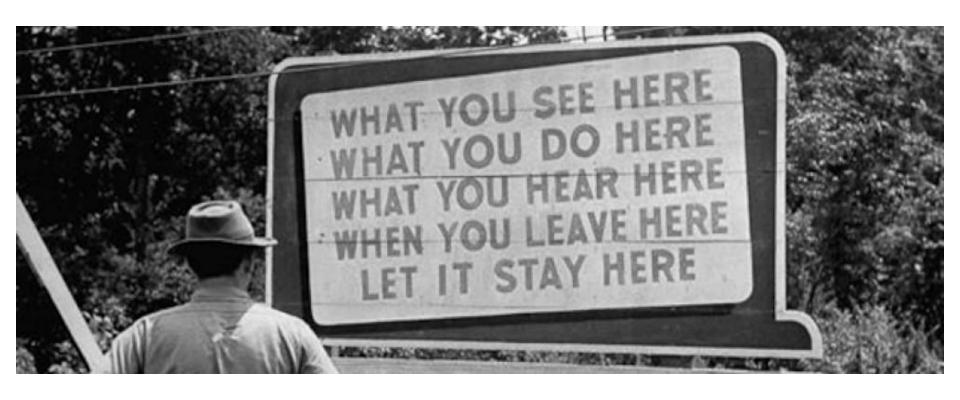
## The Manhattan Project

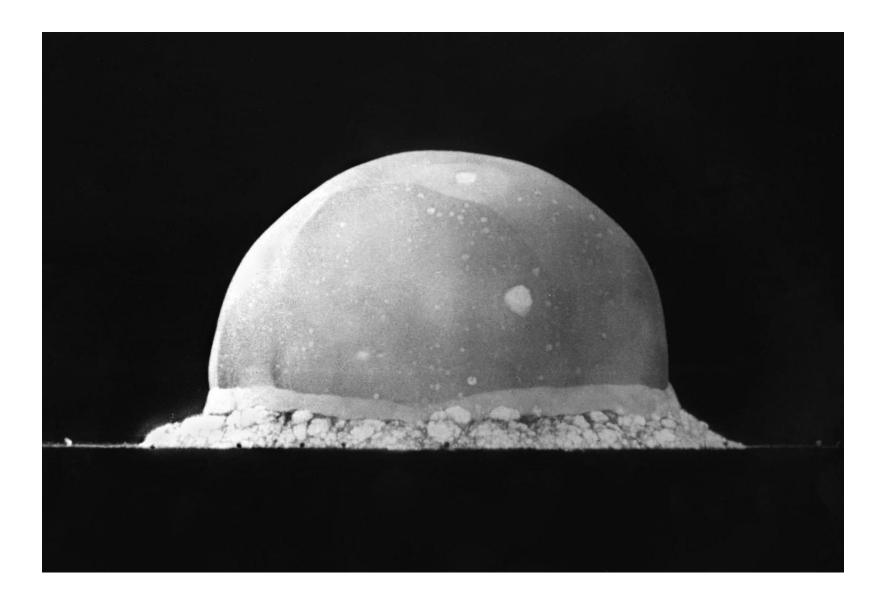
- Manhattan Project codename for atomic bomb
- Project leaders: General Leslie Groves & physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer
- Los Alamos, New Mexico
- Truman made decision to drop 2 atomic bombs on Japan to save American lives

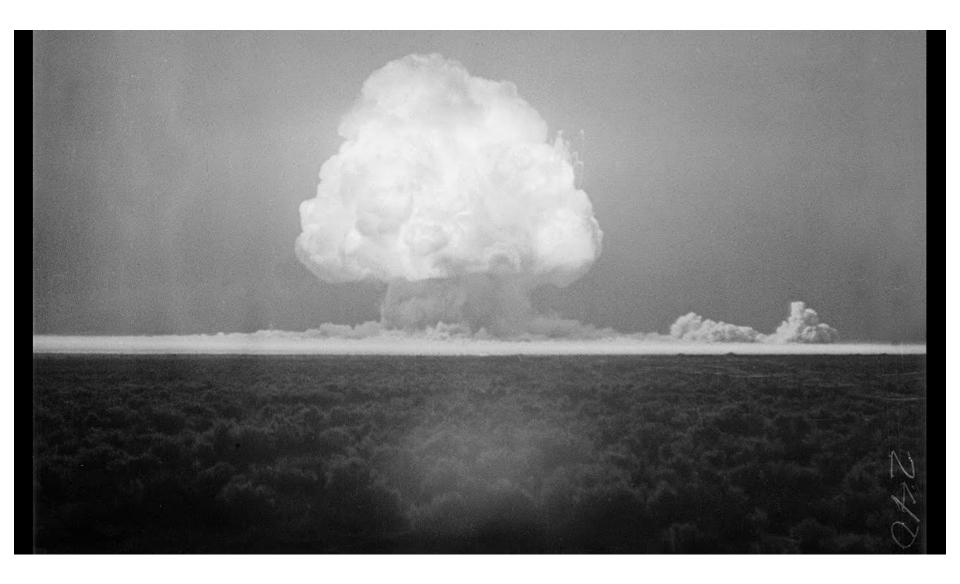












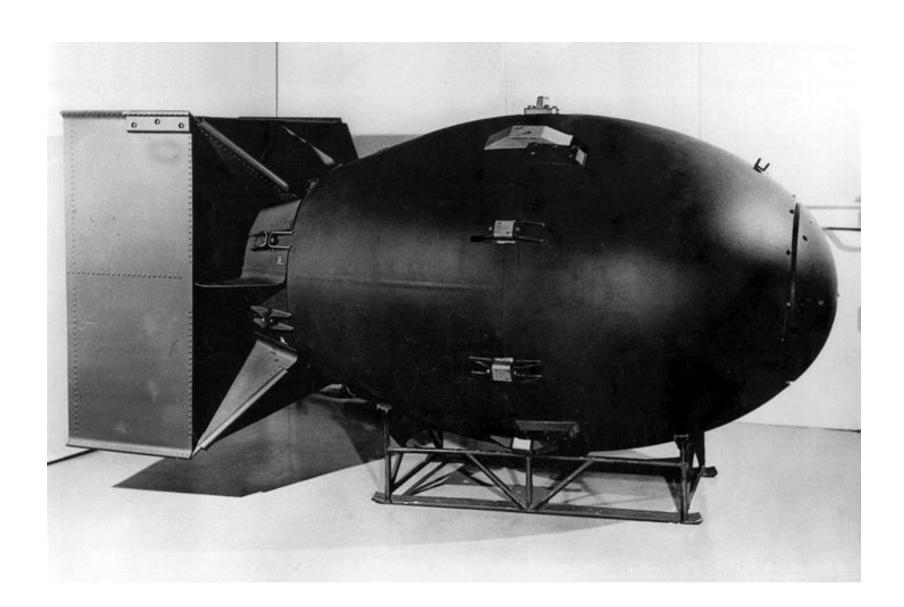
#### **Pacific Theatre**

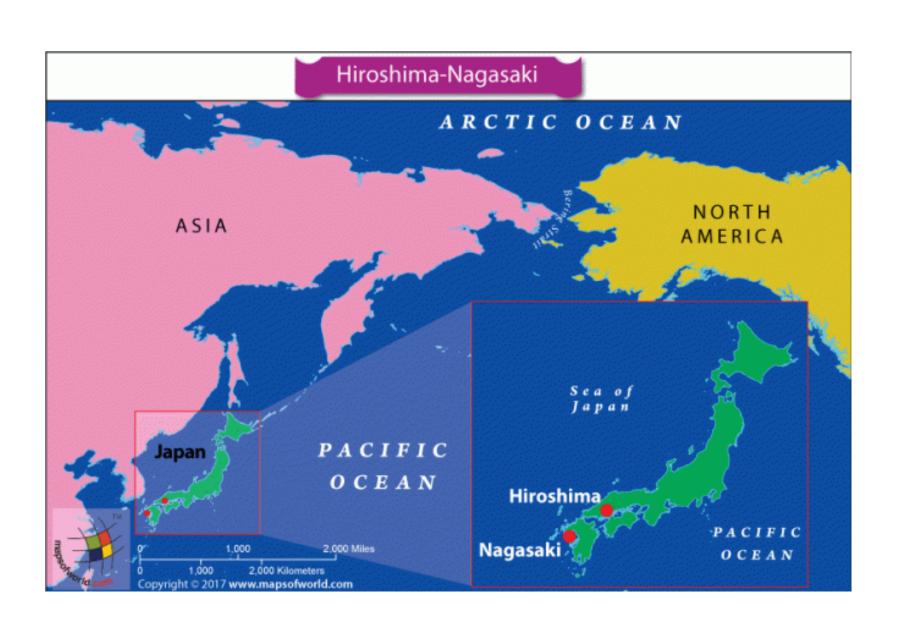
#### Hiroshima & Nagasaki / V-J Day

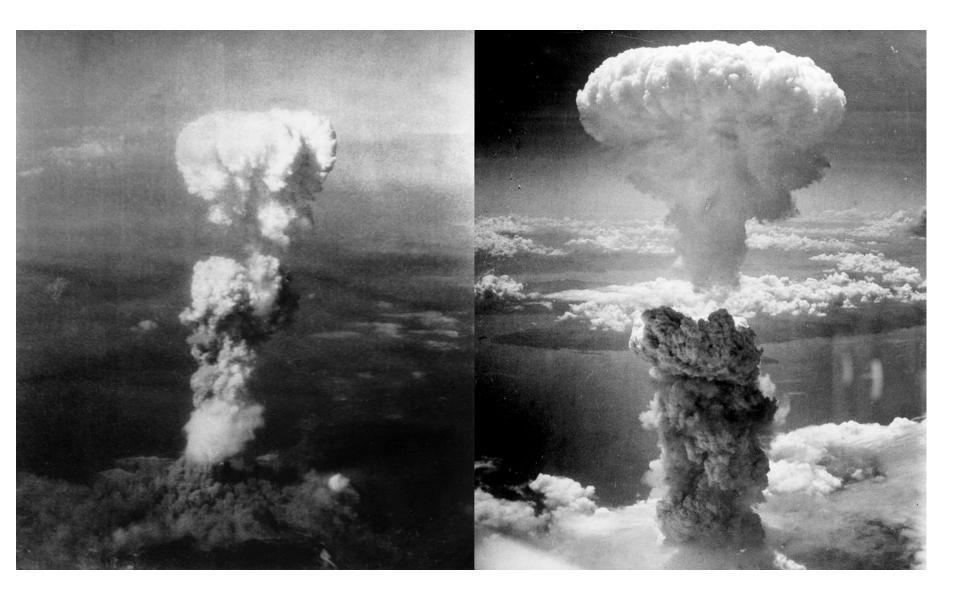
Date: 1945

Description: U.S. dropped 1<sup>st</sup> atomic bomb on Hiroshima (60,000 dead or missing); 3 days later U.S. dropped 2<sup>nd</sup> atomic bomb on Nagasaki (35,000 dead); Japan surrenders August 15, 1945 (V-J Day "Victory in Japan")

















"All the News That's Fit to Print"

#### The New York Times.

ACMS INDEX, FORM SA, TIME PROTION

#### JAPAN SURRENDERS TO ALLIES, SIGNS RIGID TERMS ON WARSHIP; TRUMAN SETS TODAY AS V-J DAY

#### HOLIDAY TRAFFIC NEAR 1941 LEVEL:

#### Times Sq. Takes V-J News Quietly HALLS ERA OF PEACE

NEAR 1941 LEVEL; Town Spann through with President Calls On U.S. Towned a service of the call to Stride On Towned a to Stride On Toward a World of Good-Will

#### JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNING SURRENDER ARTICLES



Articles of Capitulation Endorsed by Countries in Pacific Conflict

M'ARTHUR SEES PEACE

Emperor Orders Subjects to Obey All Commands





## The American Homefront

## Women Work for Victory

Women's contribution to the war:

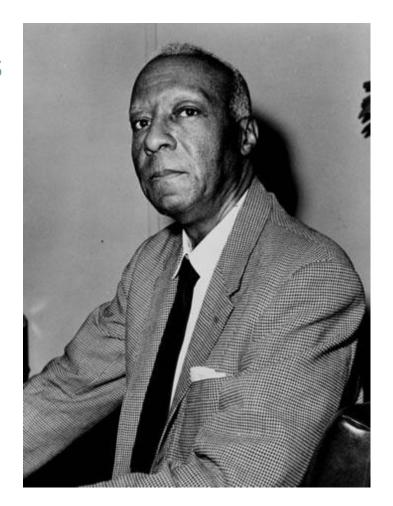
worked in heavy industry, need for workers ended common practice of women quitting their jobs once married

"Rosie the Riveter"



### African Americans Gain Civil Rights

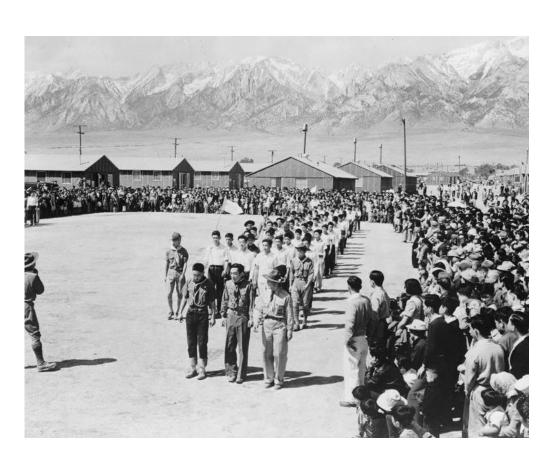
- Double "V" campaign: need for victory against dictators abroad & discrimination in U.S.
- A. Philip Randolph:
   organized protest march on
   Washington, D.C. & convinced
   FDR to issue Executive Order
   8802 assured fair hiring
   practices in jobs funded w/ gov't
   money & est. Fair Employment
   Practices Committee



## **Challenges to Civil Liberties**

- Roosevelt ordered 110,000 Japanese Americans into "relocation camps" – internment (temporary imprisonment)
- Moved to Utah, California, Arizona, Wyoming, Arkansas, & Idaho
- Had to sell homes, businesses, & belongings
- Over 17,000 Japanese Americans served in Army units even while friends & families were in camps
- Korematsu v. U.S. decision upheld internment

### Japanese Internment Camps





JAPANESE AMERICAN INTERNMENT CAMPS

## Supporting War Effort

- Cost of WWII: \$330 billion
- Financed: imposed a 5% tax on working Americas; Americans bought war bonds
- Rationing: Americans were issued coupon books that limited the amount of certain goods they could buy





### **Major Allied Conferences**

- Casablanca Conference:
- Tehran
- Yalta
- Potsdam Conference (July 1945):
  - Truman and Stalin warned Japan to surrender unconditionally or be destroyed



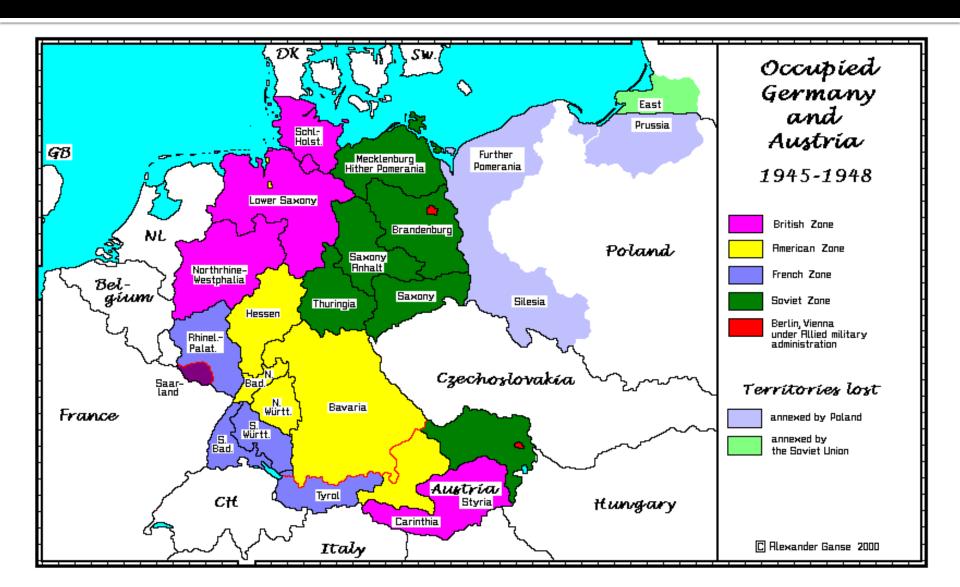
### Effects of the War

#### World War II Allied Conferences

#### Potsdam (July '45)

- Leaders: Harry S. Truman (U.S.), Clement Atlee (Britain), Stalin (Soviet Union)
- Decisions Reached: decided to divide Germany (& Berlin) into four zones of occupation: Soviet, American, British, & French

# Potsdam: Division of Germany



#### Changing Balance of World Power

- After WWII, two superpowers emerge:
  - United States
  - 2. Soviet Union
- United States: strongest of the two, wealthy, militarily powerful, confident
- Soviet Union: industries, cities, & people suffered during war but controlled most of Eastern Europe

#### Creation of the United Nations

- When: April 1945
- Where: permanent home in New York City
- U.N. General Assembly: make decisions on important issues such as peace and security, admission of new members & budget
- Security Council: responsible for maintaining world peace and security