

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 SOURCE.



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
 - Argued powerful nations must conquer weak nations
 - Emphasized loyalty to authoritarian leader
 - Only one political party tolerated
 - Believed each social class had their role

Totalitarian Leaders Take Control in Europe



Expansion Begins

- Japan, Italy, & Germany began taking over other countries
- 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)
- Agree to give Germany the Sudetenland
- 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
- 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 non-aggression pact with Germany in 1939
- Received U.S. aid; eventually fought with Allies to defeat Germany



Allies

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



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

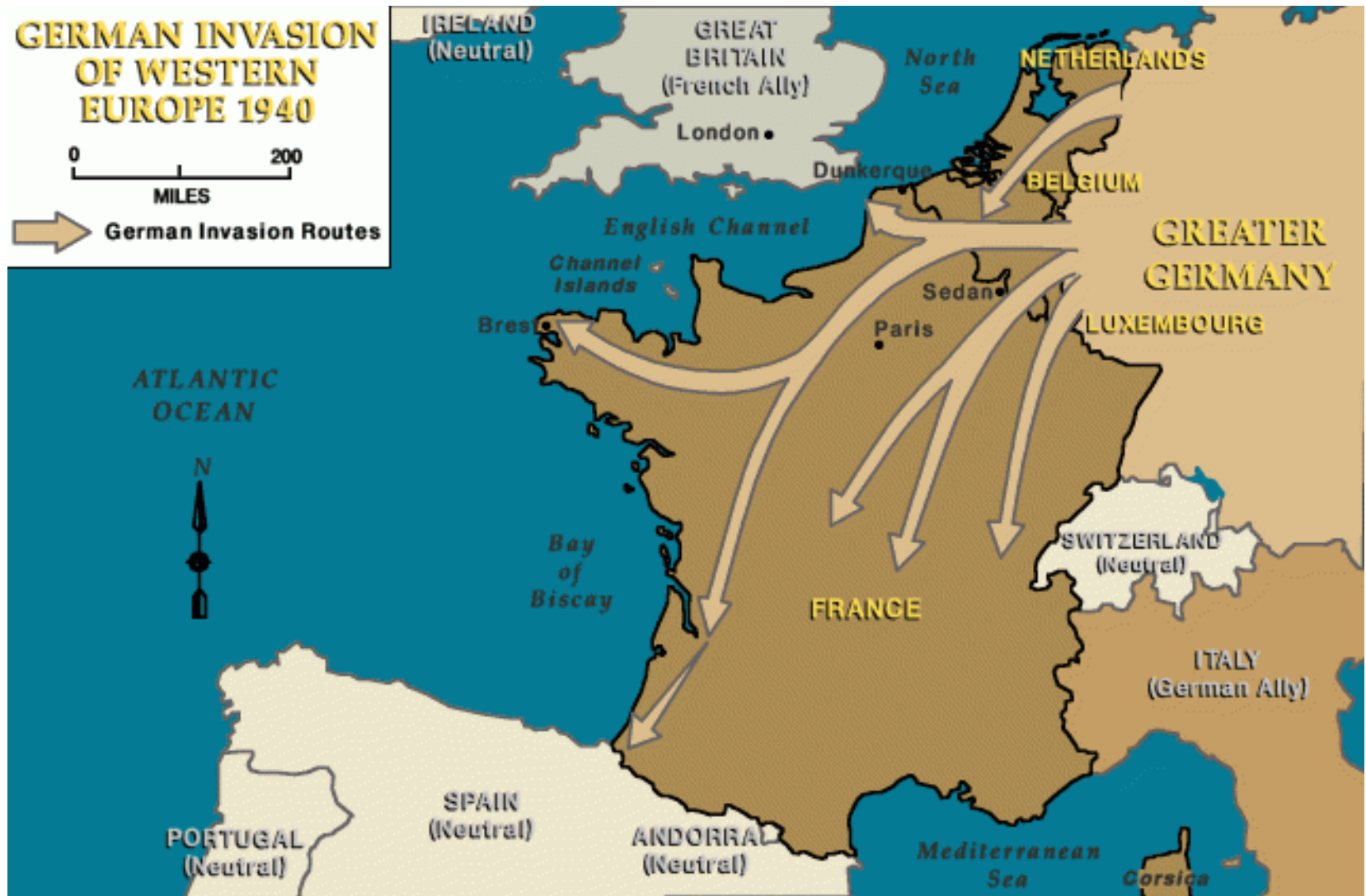
- Along with Great Britain, tried to appease Hitler
- Declared war on Germany in 1939 after Poland was invaded
- Occupied by Nazis in 1940



GERMAN INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE 1940



➔ German Invasion Routes

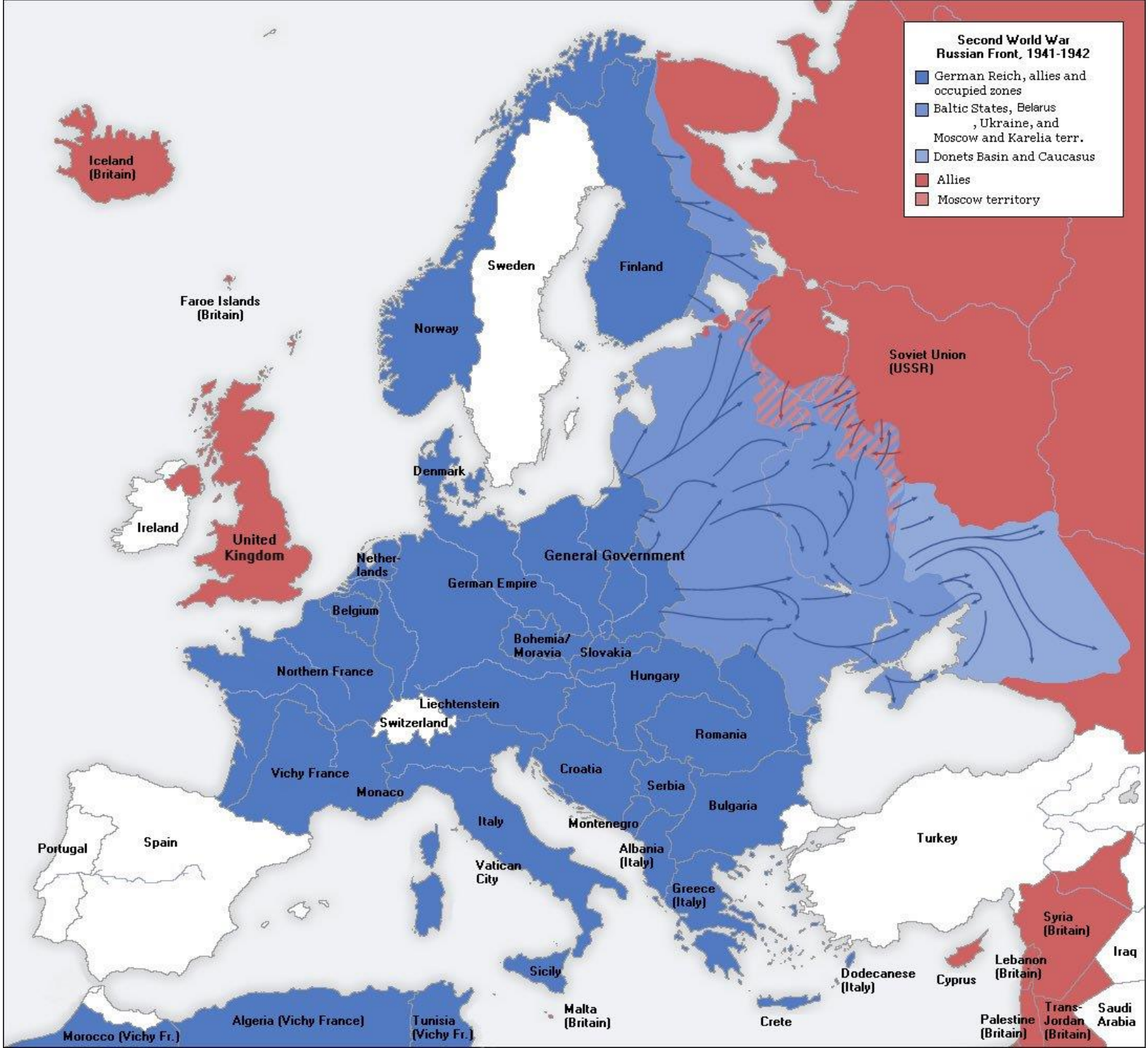






**Second World War
Russian Front, 1941-1942**

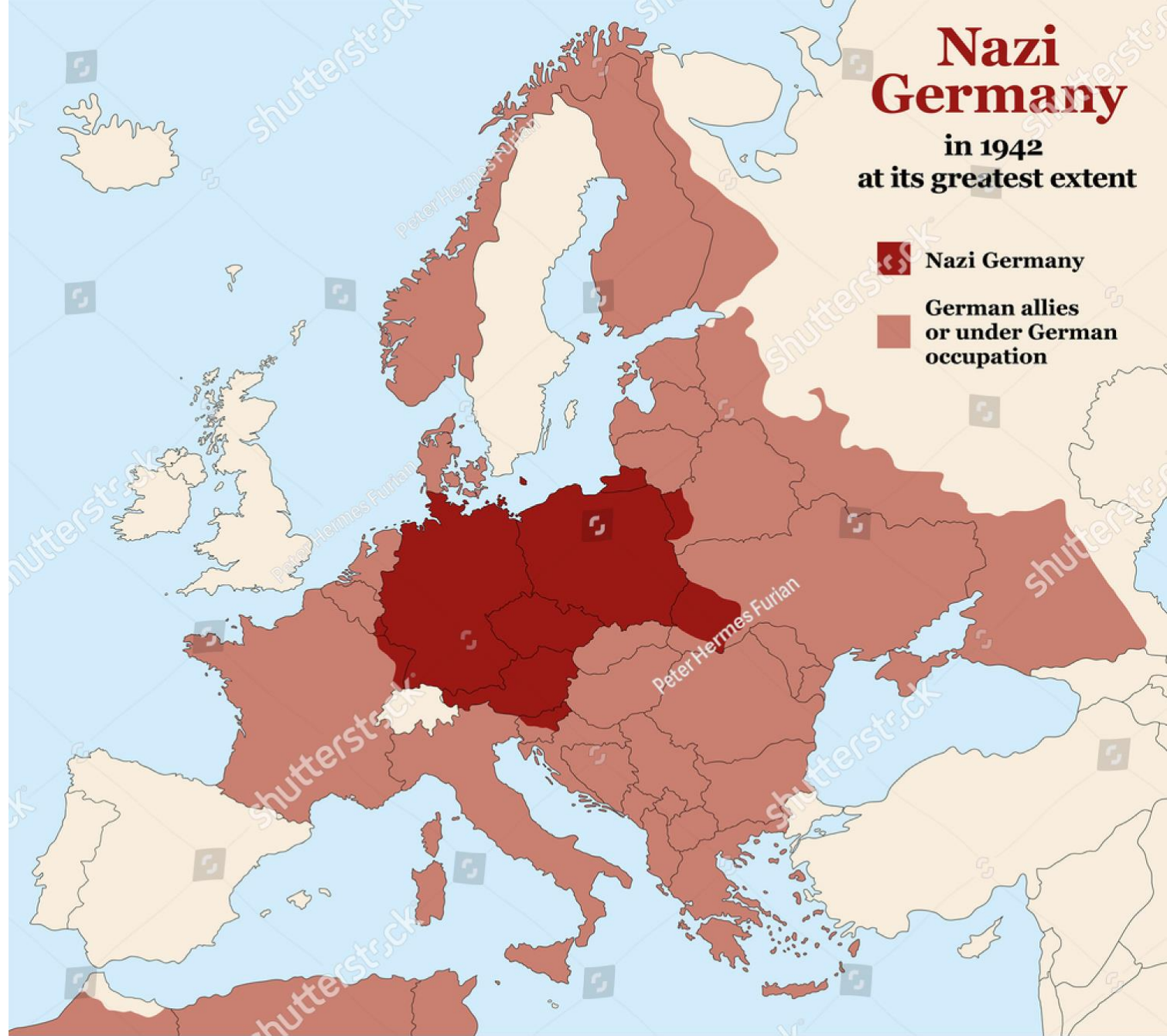
- German Reich, allies and occupied zones
- Baltic States, Belarus, Ukraine, and Moscow and Karelia terr.
- Donets Basin and Caucasus
- Allies
- Moscow territory

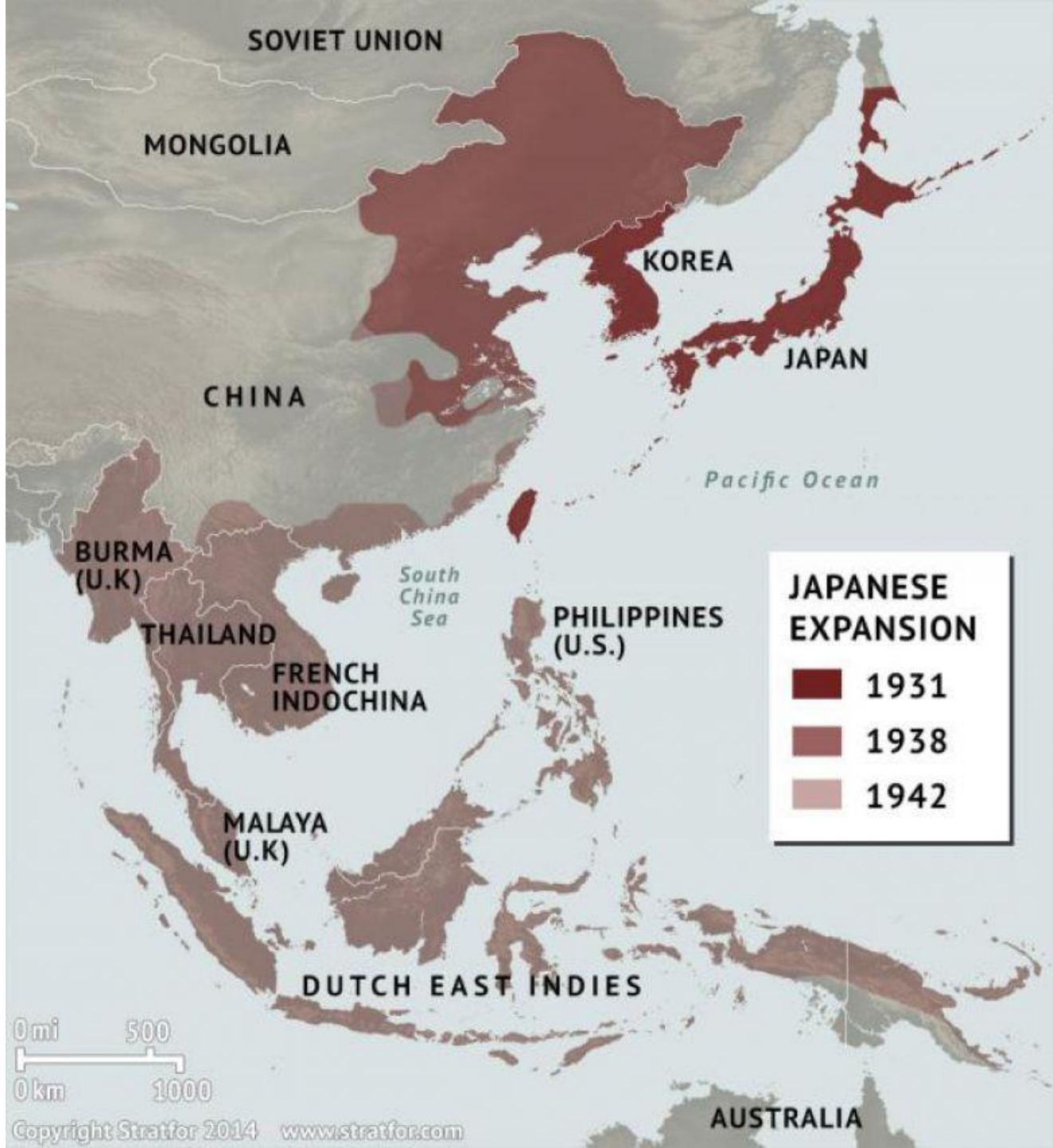


Nazi Germany

in 1942
at its greatest extent

-  Nazi Germany
-  German allies or under German occupation





0 mi 500
0 km 1000

Japanese Empire 1942



United States' Action

- Congress took action to keep America out of the war
- Congress passed the **Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937** – imposed restrictions on Americans during times of war

example: prohibited sailing on ships owned by nations at war, prevented Americans from making loans to nations at war, or selling them weapons

**NO
FOREIGN
ENTANGLEMENTS**

T
Step to
UP

**BRITAIN
S TOTAL WAR
AMERICA**

STA
of

The Old Man of the Sea



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





Ho Hum! No chance of contagion.

By Dr. Seuss



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:

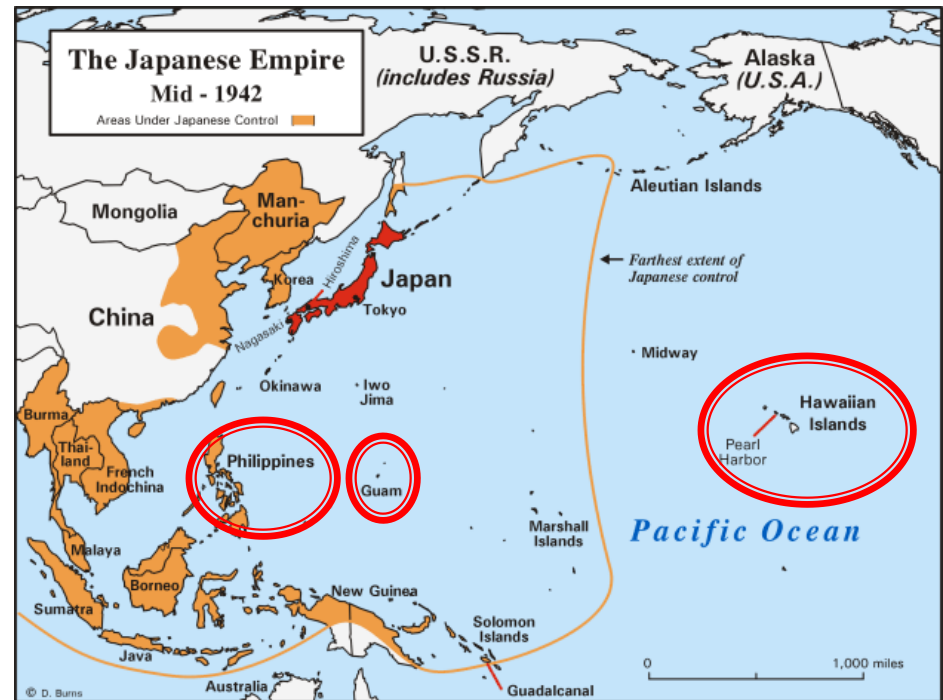
“Suppose my neighbor’s home catches fire and I have a garden hose that he could use to help put out the fire. Do I ask him to pay me for it before he takes it and uses it? I just want my garden hose back and if it is unusable for him to replace it.”



FDR signing Lend-Lease legislation - 1941

Japanese Expansion Threatens U.S.

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



Pearl Harbor



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.

Pearl Harbor

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

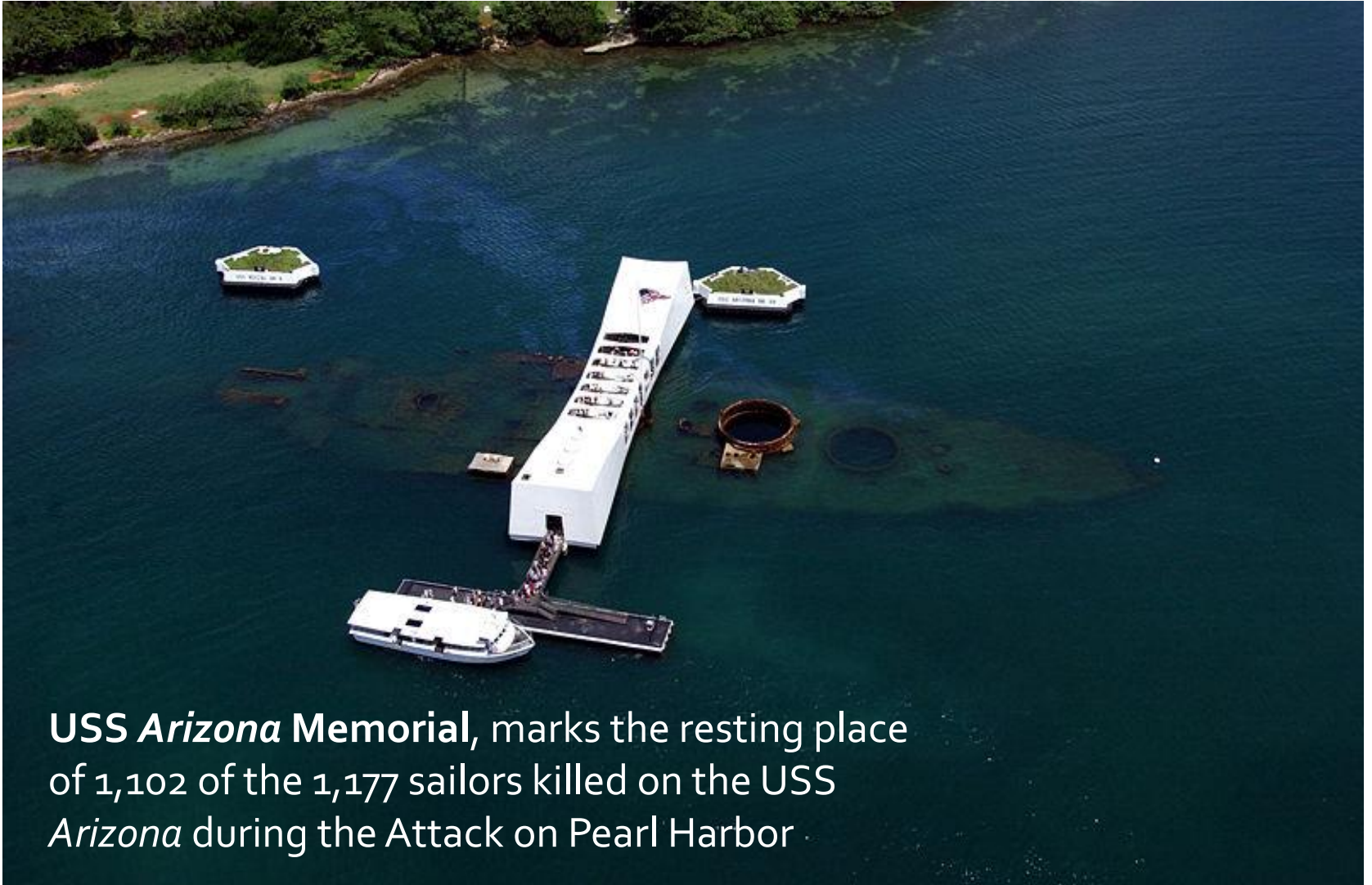


Pearl Harbor



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

Pearl Harbor



USS Arizona Memorial, marks the resting place of 1,102 of the 1,177 sailors killed on the USS *Arizona* during the Attack on Pearl Harbor

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 in 1943 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 *(also page 822)*

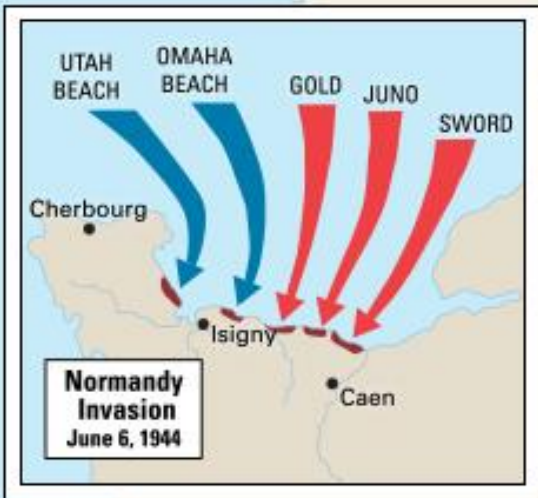
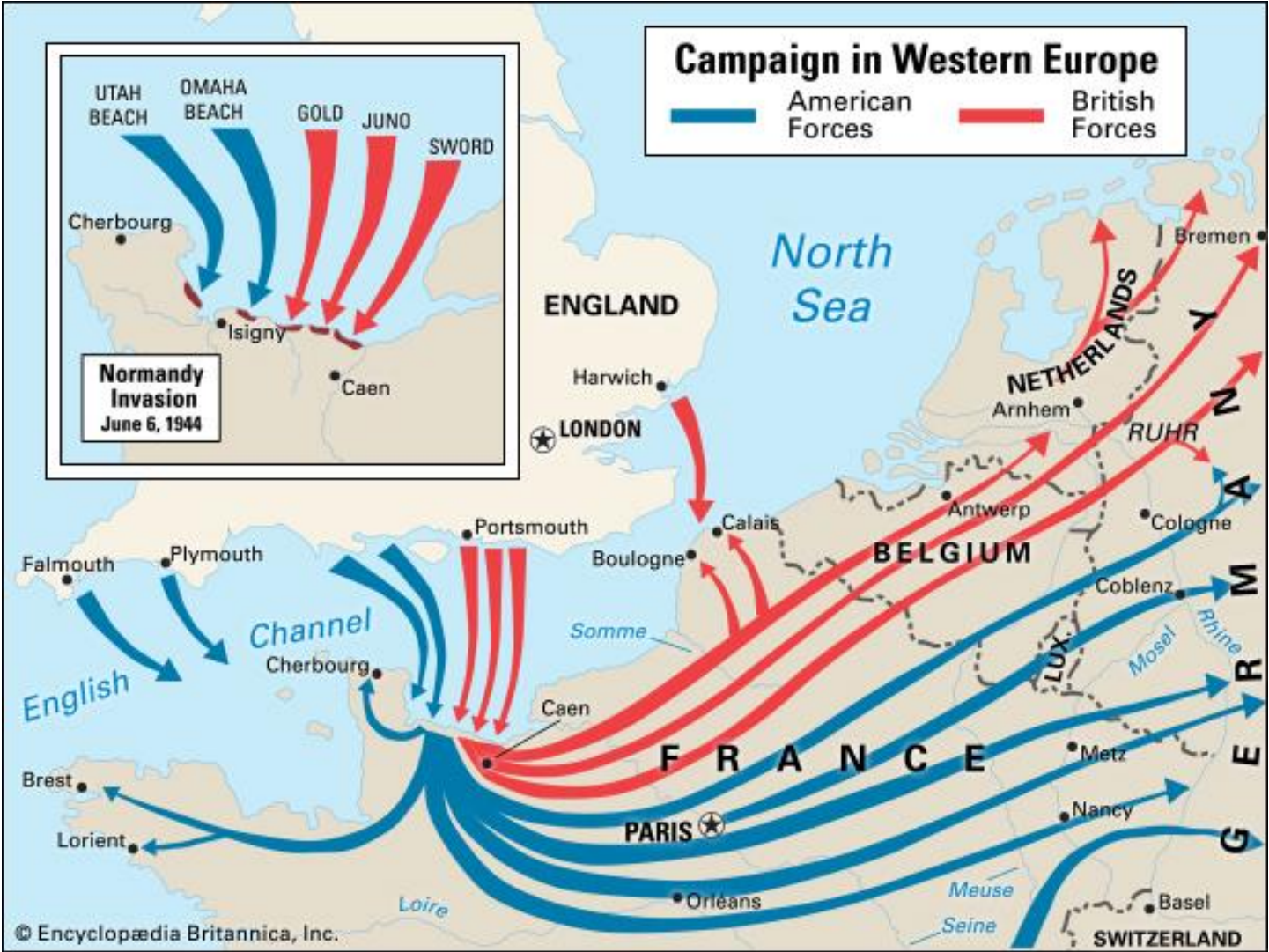


European Theatre: Key People

- **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



Campaign in Western Europe

— American Forces — British Forces

English Channel

North Sea

ENGLAND

LONDON

BELGIUM

FRANCE

PARIS

LUX

SWITZERLAND

NETHERLANDS

GERMANY

↑ Invasion Troops: 153,110 ⬇ Casualties: 14,000 ⬇ Ships: 6,330 ⬆ Aircraft: 10,440

3,950



Fighters

670



Gliders

4,450



Bombers

1,370



Air transport

250

Minesweepers



600

Specialist craft



1,260

Merchant vessels



120

Warships



3,500

Troop carriers



500

Cargo carriers



100

Destroyers, sloops, frigates



129,710

Soldiers landed



12,500

Vehicles



1,550

Tanks



23,400

Airborne troops







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 casualty rates at Omaha beach; *Allies successful at gaining ground in France

page 820 - 821

D-Day



*Eisenhower addresses
paratroopers on 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")



EDITION The Sun

GERMANY SURRENDERS

IT'S V-E DAY!

1st German Units Yield

Remember Pearl Harbor!

Acting arrests 5¢ Journal and American AFTERNOON EDITION
LaGuardia Exit Speeds
Pete Hunt and others

EXTRA

Special From May 7, 1945

55¢

WORLD BIRD LONDON ALL 171 Nazis Yield to Allied Big Three
FRANCE 1945 CHURCHILL At Eisenhower's Headquarters

New York Post NIGHT EXTRA

New York World-Telegram NIGHT
Five Cents

EXTRA

FROM EISENHOWER HQ:

NAZIS QUIT!

NAZIS GIVE UP SURRENDER TO ALLIES AND RUSSIA ANNOUNCED

La Guardia Exit How Nazis Surrender 18 to Release
Notes of Mayor U.S. Correspondents James G. Thompson
and W. G. Sebree

EXTRA!



Fall of Berlin & V-E Day



*Allied forces
capture Berlin*

*Americans
celebrate V-E Day
in Times Square*



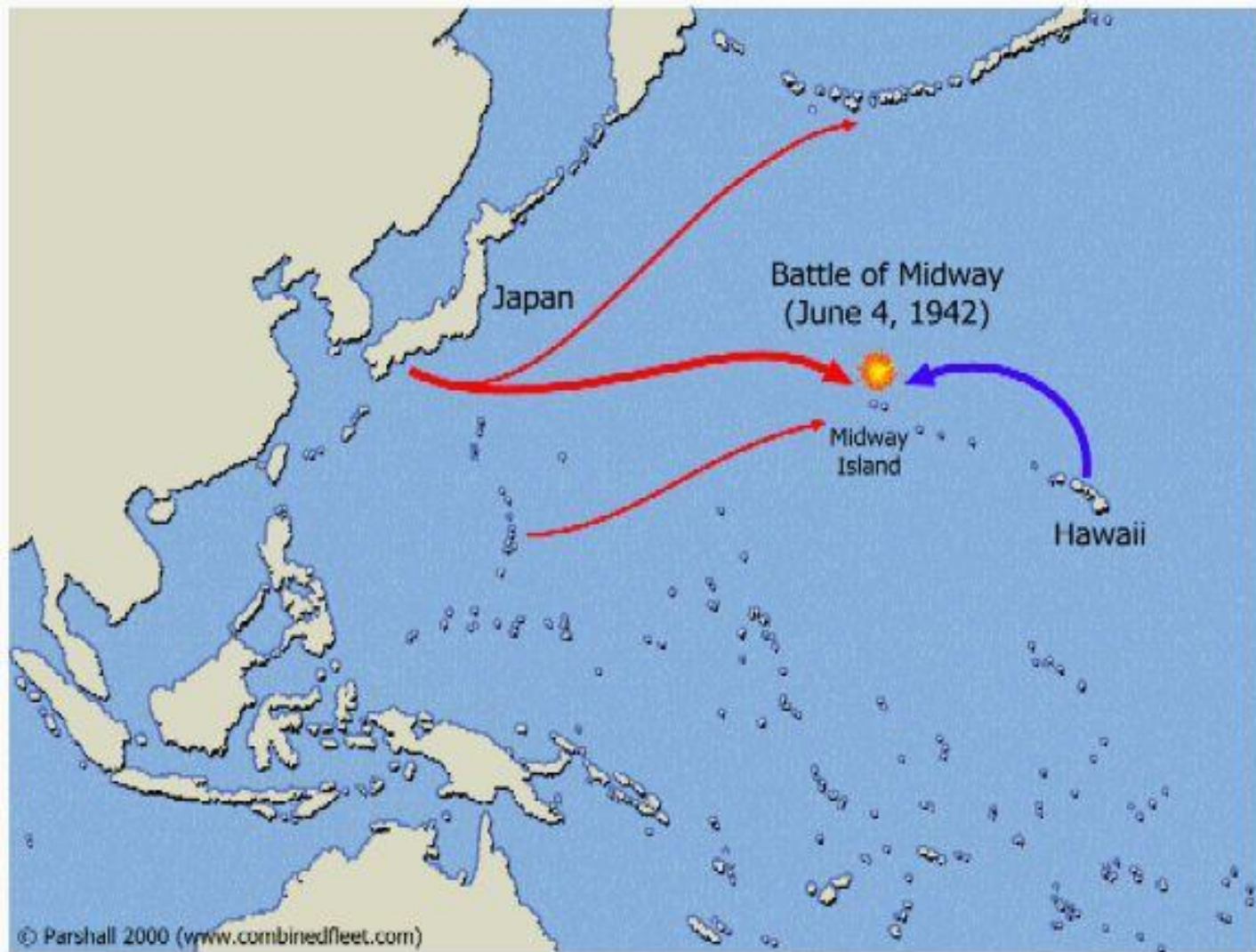
FDR's death

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



World War II in the Pacific 1941–1945





Pacific Theatre

- **Midway**

Date: 1942

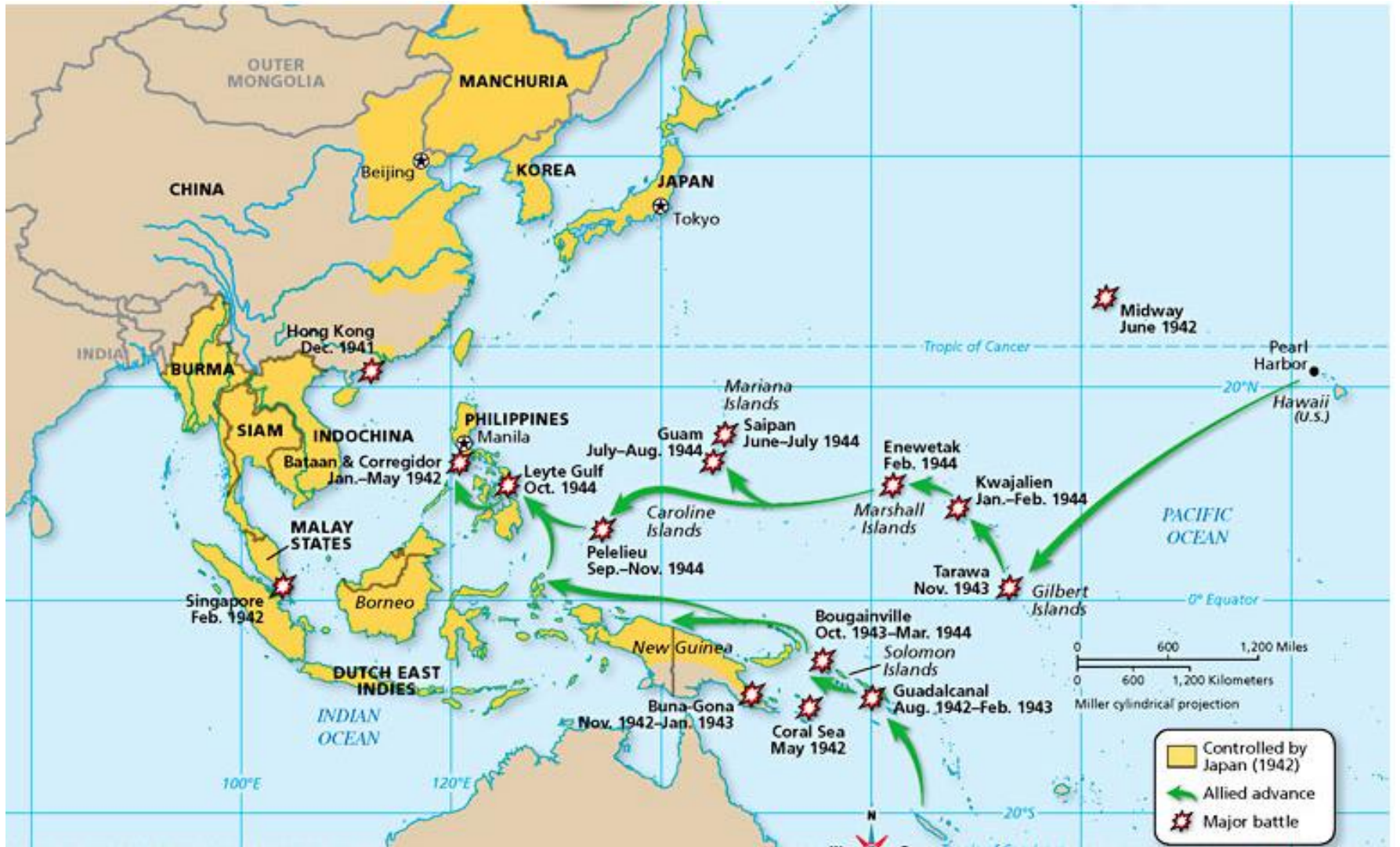
Description: Japan (under Admiral Yamamoto) attempted to destroy American aircraft carriers in Pacific; Navy code breakers intercepted message & under U.S Admiral Chester Nimitz's leadership U.S defeated Japan; * turning point of the war in the Pacific – stopped Japan's advance



'Well, well! Seems to be a slight shifting of the Japanese current!'



Dr. Seuss Copyright 1944, Houghton Mifflin Co. The Image Co.





THE ISLAND-SPEARER

Battle of Midway

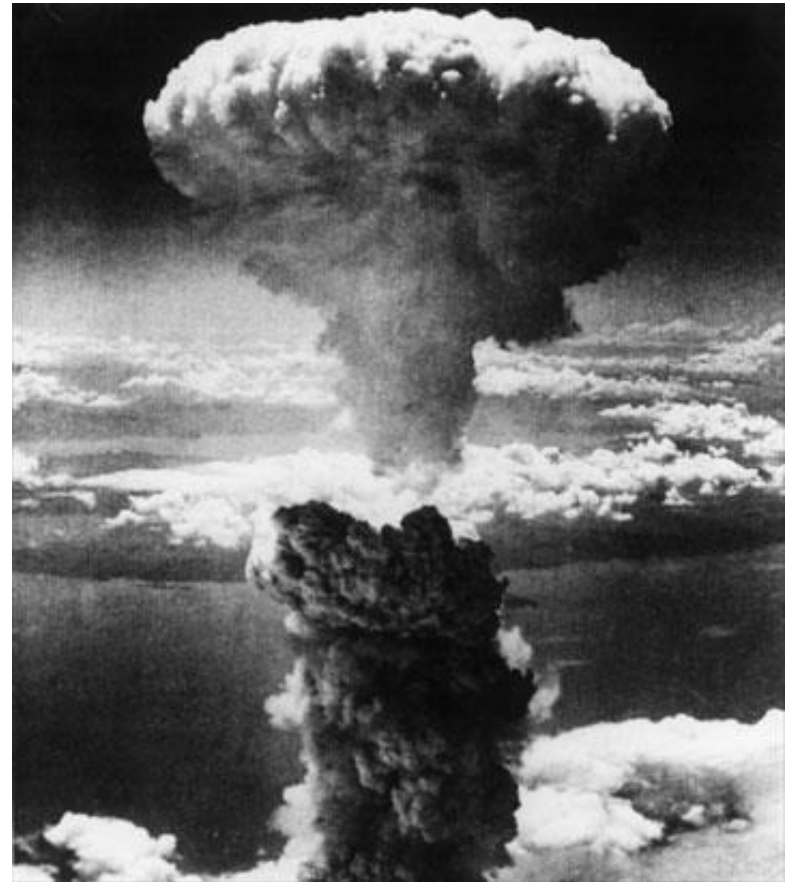


Battle of Midway


Pearl Harbor

The Manhattan Project

- Manhattan Project – code-name 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





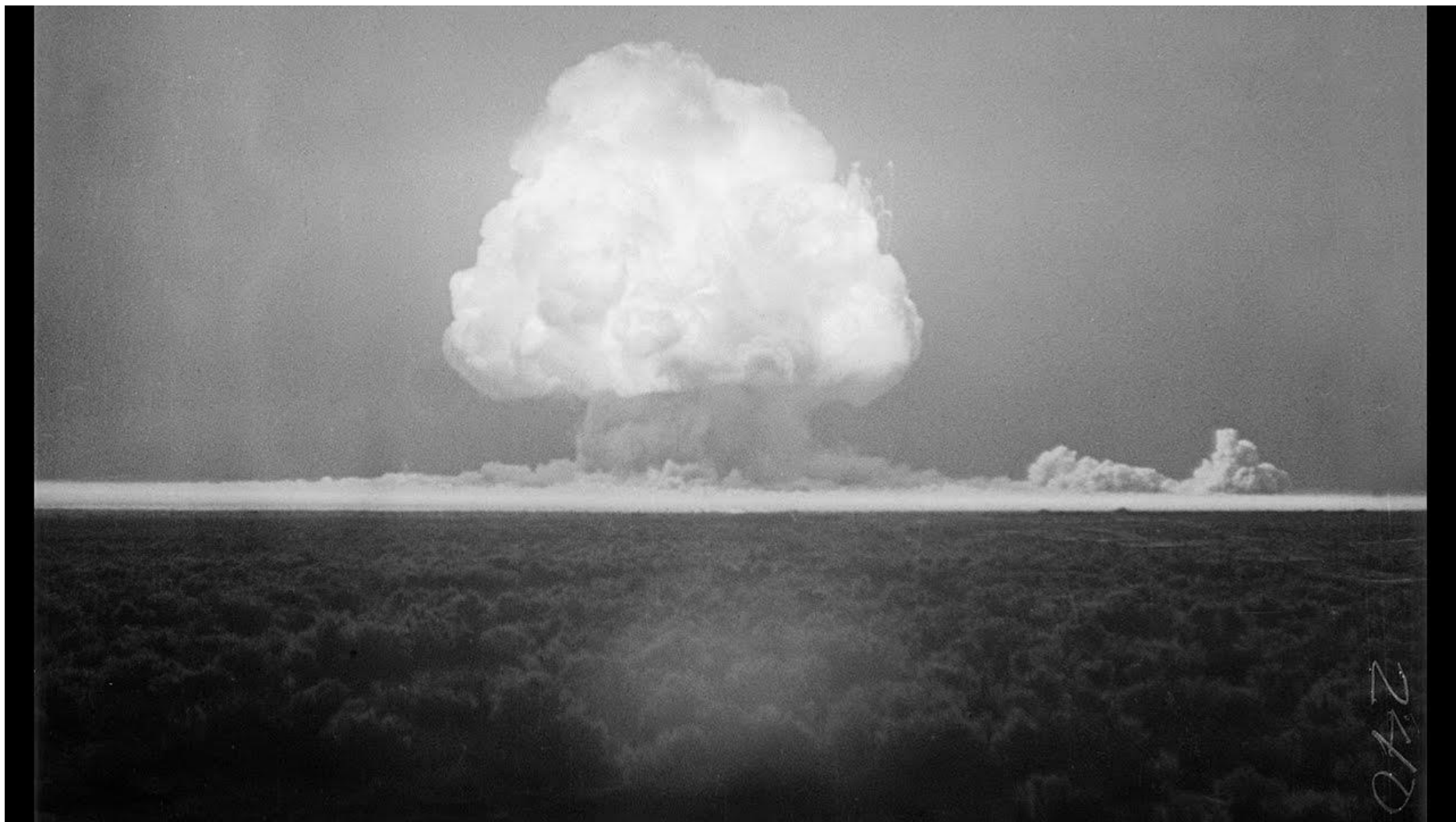


**WHAT YOU SEE HERE
WHAT YOU DO HERE
WHAT YOU HEAR HERE
WHEN YOU LEAVE HERE
LET IT STAY HERE**



• WHAT YOU SEE HERE
• WHAT YOU DO HERE
• WHAT YOU HEAR HERE
• WHEN YOU LEAVE HERE
• LET IT STAY HERE





2410

Pacific Theatre

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

Date: 1945

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





Hiroshima-Nagasaki



ASIA

ARCTIC OCEAN

NORTH AMERICA

Bering Strait

Japan

PACIFIC OCEAN

Sea of Japan

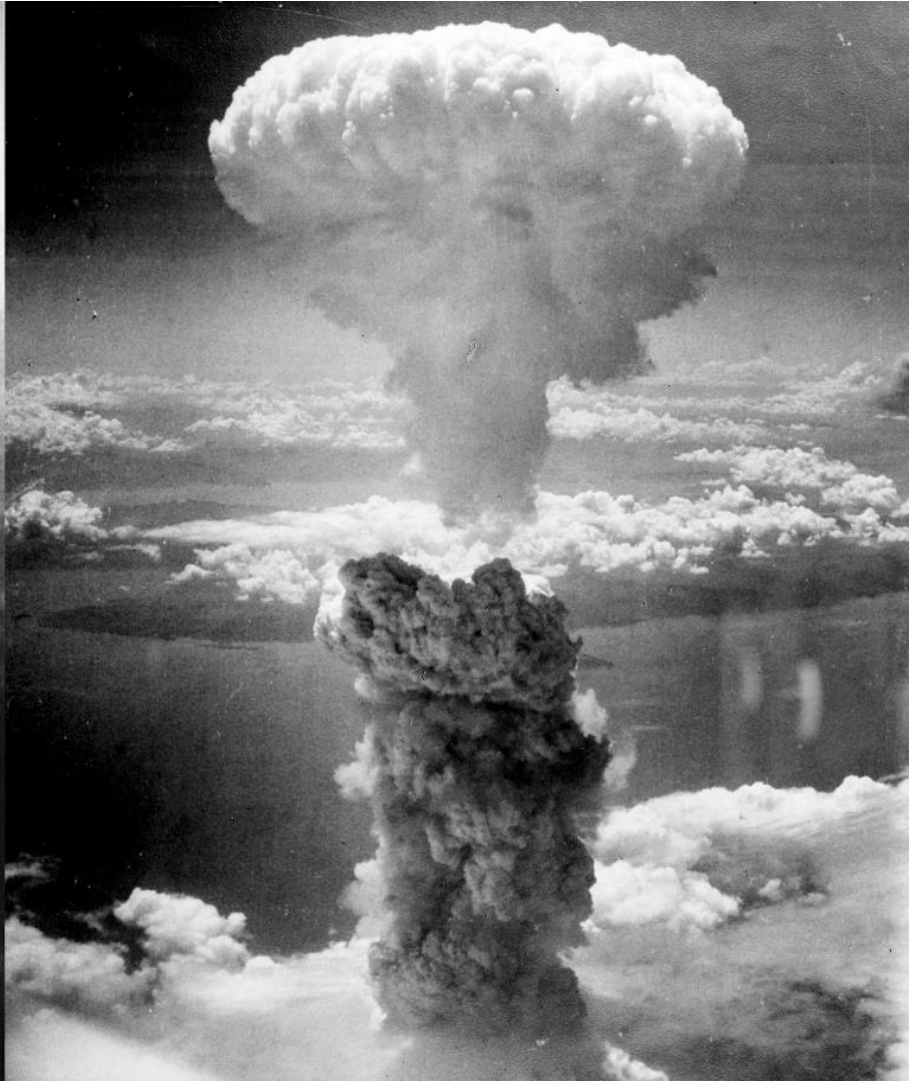
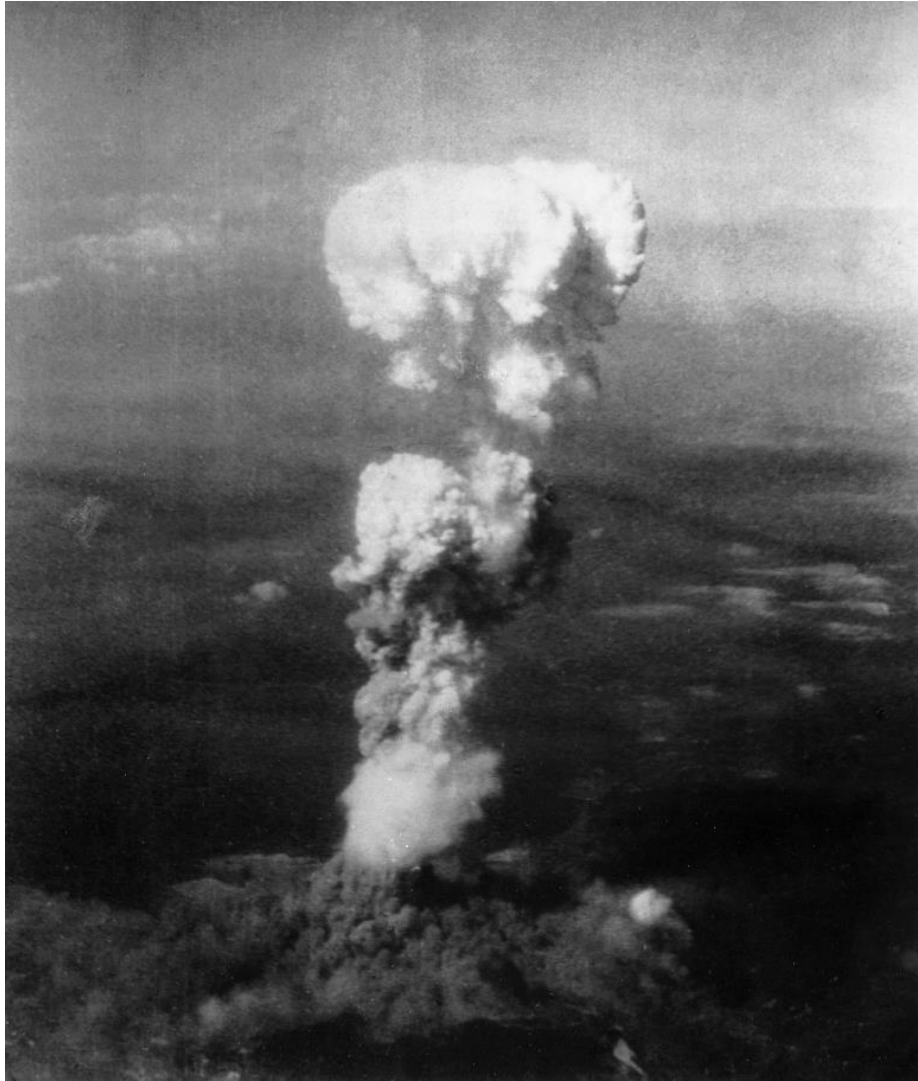
Hiroshima
Nagasaki

PACIFIC OCEAN

0 1,000 2,000 Miles
0 1,000 2,000 Kilometers

Copyright © 2017 www.mapsofworld.com













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

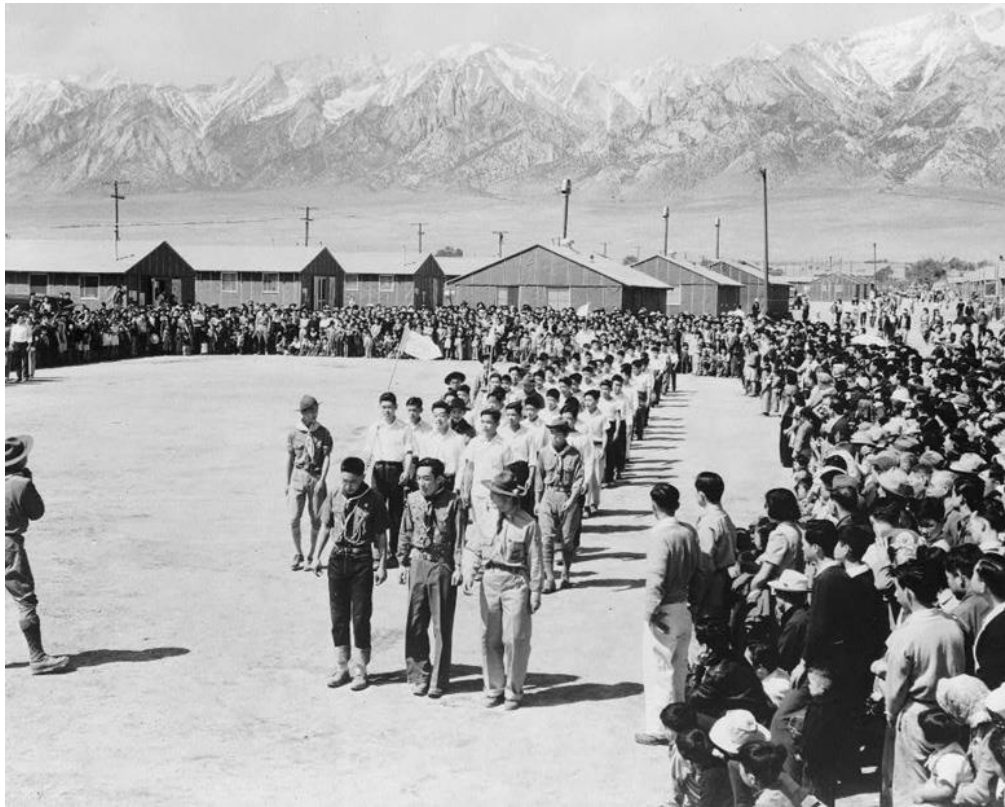
- **Double “V” campaign:**
need for victory against dictators abroad & discrimination in U.S.
- **A. Philip Randolph:**
organized protest march on Washington, D.C. & convinced FDR to issue **Executive Order 8802** – assured fair hiring practices in jobs funded w/ gov’t money & est. Fair Employment Practices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

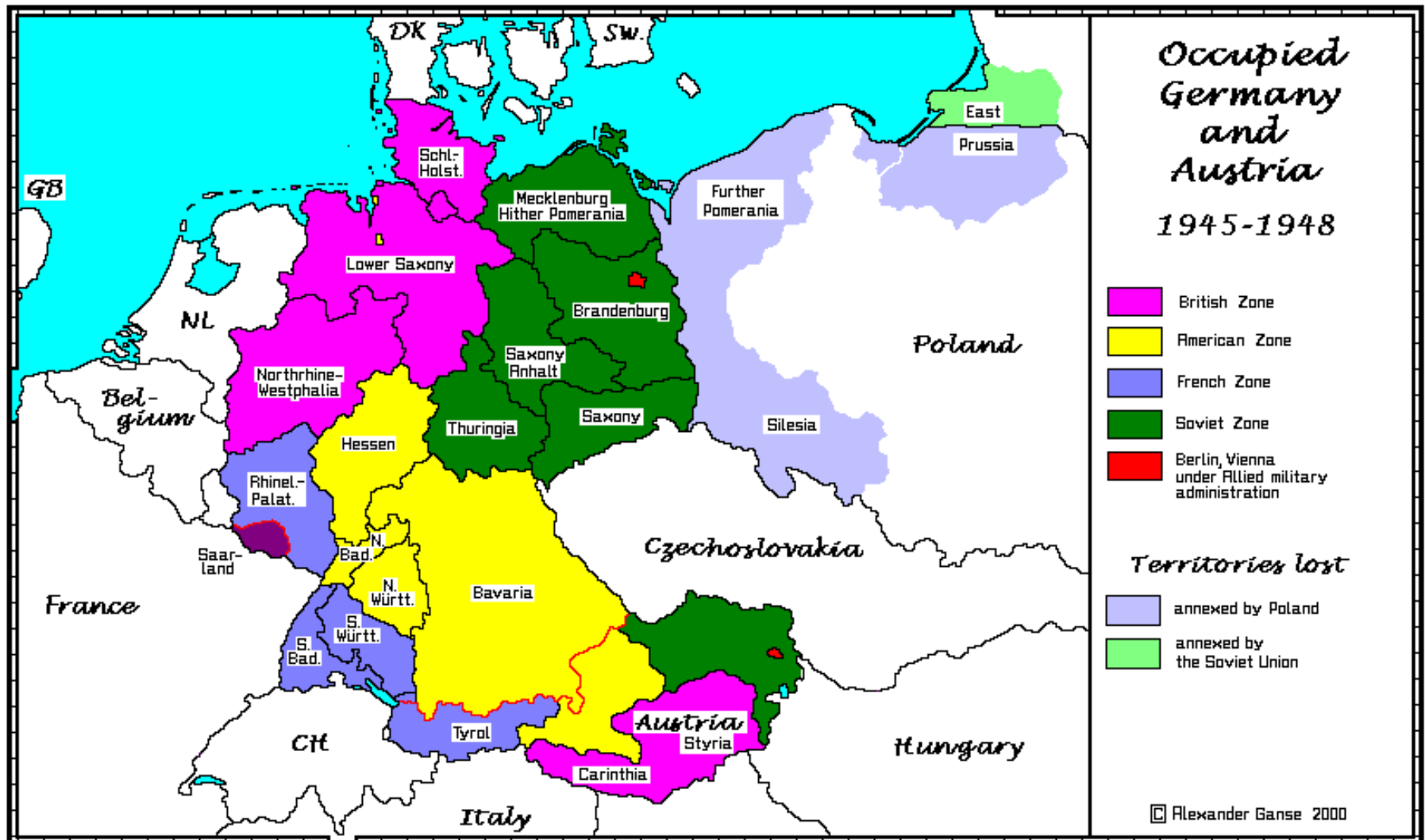
Effects of the War

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:
 1. 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