

World War II

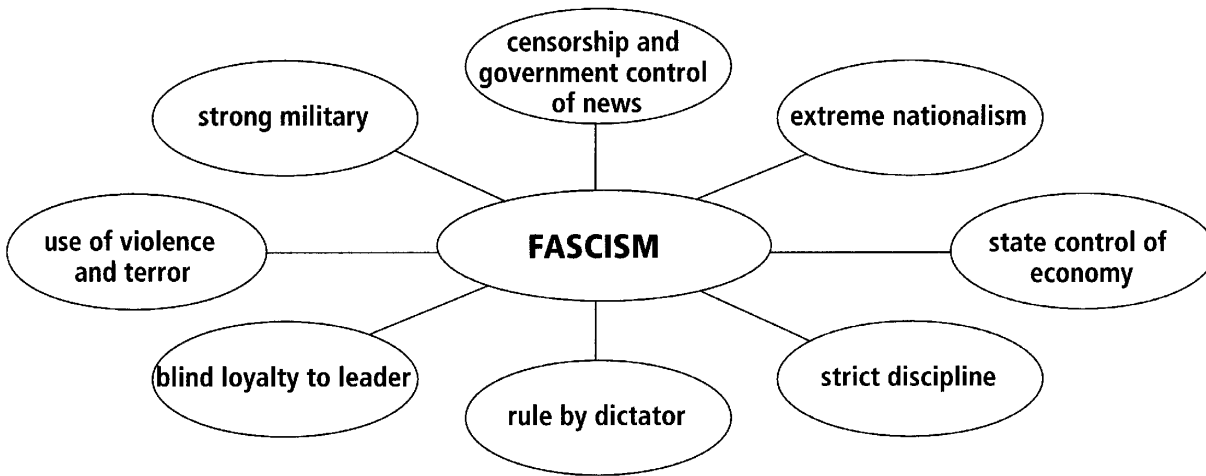


How World War I really finished

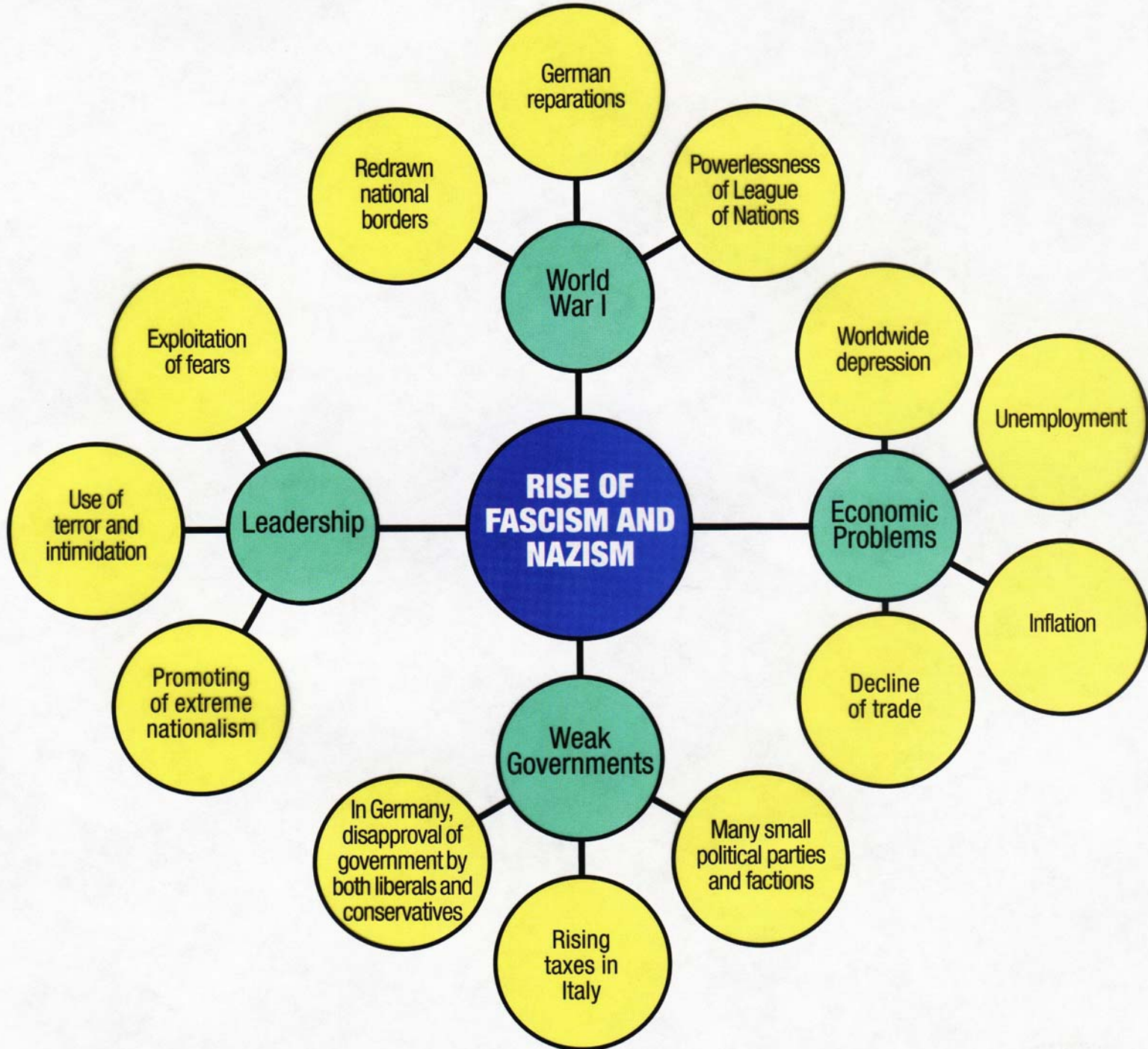
Other Revolutions & Changes

Country	Leader(s)	Changes
<i>Ottoman Empire / Turkey</i>	Kemal Ataturk	Created secular country of Turkey Greater rights Used Nationalism
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	Ibn Saud	Created Islamic country Laws based on Koran Used Nationalism
<i>India</i>	Mohandas Gandhi	Salt March to protest unfair trade laws Civil disobedience & Non-violence Self-sufficiency
<i>China</i>	Mao Zedong	Establish a communist state Long March to avoid capture by Nationalist government
<i>Kenya</i>	Jomo Kenyetta	Expel British to create African nation of Kenya

Characteristics of Fascism Web



- 1) Fascism promised a strong government but what was its' downside? Use of violence and terror, rule by dictator, censorship, strict discipline, state control of economy
- 2) What is Fascism? A government that is all powerful where the ruler is revered and opposition is suppressed
- 3) Why was Mussolini able to take control of Italy? Give two reasons to support your answer. People lost jobs and houses, were starving, and upset with government, inspired by strong nationalism



Rise of Totalitarianism in Europe



Totalitarian Dictators

	<i>Joseph Stalin</i>	<i>Benito Mussolini</i>	<i>Adolph Hitler</i>
<i>Country</i>	Soviet Union	Italy	Germany
<i>Party affiliation</i>	Communist	Fascist	National Socialist (Nazi)
<i>Method gained power</i>	Elected	Elected	Elected
<i>Ideology of governing</i>	Public works projects	Public works projects Restore Rome's glory	Master race Public works projects Restore Germany's glory
<i>Reforms</i>	Industrialized & modernized USSR	Limited power of unions Restored national pride	Rebuilt military Improved standard of living

“Correcting” the Treaty of Versailles

- Hitler views the Treaty as flawed and too harsh
 - He begins to rearm the German military
 - He sends soldiers into the demilitarized border with France
 - He cuts off reparation payments (which Germany could not afford to pay anyways – they will not be paid off until 2011)
 - Aided the Fascists in the Spanish Civil War by supplying weapons and troops
- Mussolini views the Treaty as not following through with the promises Italy was given by the Allies to join them during World War I
 - Mussolini invades Libya and Ethiopia to gain the African colonies it was promised
 - He invades Albania to expand Italian influence in the Mediterranean region
 - Aided the Fascists in the Spanish Civil War by supplying weapons and troops



German Chancellor Adolph Hitler joins with fellow totalitarian dictator Benito Mussolini in an attempt to conquer the world. Der Fuehrer and Il Duce join up with General Tojo of Japan to form the Axis.

Cause & Effect of Militarism in Japan

CAUSES

- Unhappiness over loss of traditions
- Loss of foreign markets due to Great Depression
- Unemployment
- Poverty among peasants
- Feelings of nationalism
- Demand for expansion of Japanese empire.

Rise of Militarists in Japan

EFFECTS

- 1931 attack on Chinese province of Manchuria
- Withdrawal from League of Nations
- Anti-western feelings
- End of many democratic freedoms
- Renewed practice of traditions
- Increased honor for emperor
- Renewed expansion and efforts to control China

The militarists gained power in Japan during the 1930s.



- 1) What were two reasons the militarists were able to gain power in Japan?
Feelings of nationalism, demand for expansion, unhappiness over traditions
- 2) How is Japanese militarism connected to its' imperialism? Renewed efforts to control China

A world of hurt in China

- Most of the east coast Chinese cities fell to the Japanese invaders in 1937, including the Nationalist capital of Nanjing.
- Japanese brutally attacked both soldiers and civilians resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths.



- The most vicious of these attacks took place in Nanjing, where thousands were raped, beaten, and slaughtered – some for sport.
- The world called on Japan to withdraw but did little more.

Germany tries to unite all German speaking people into one nation - Germany



The German Anchluss

Munich Conference

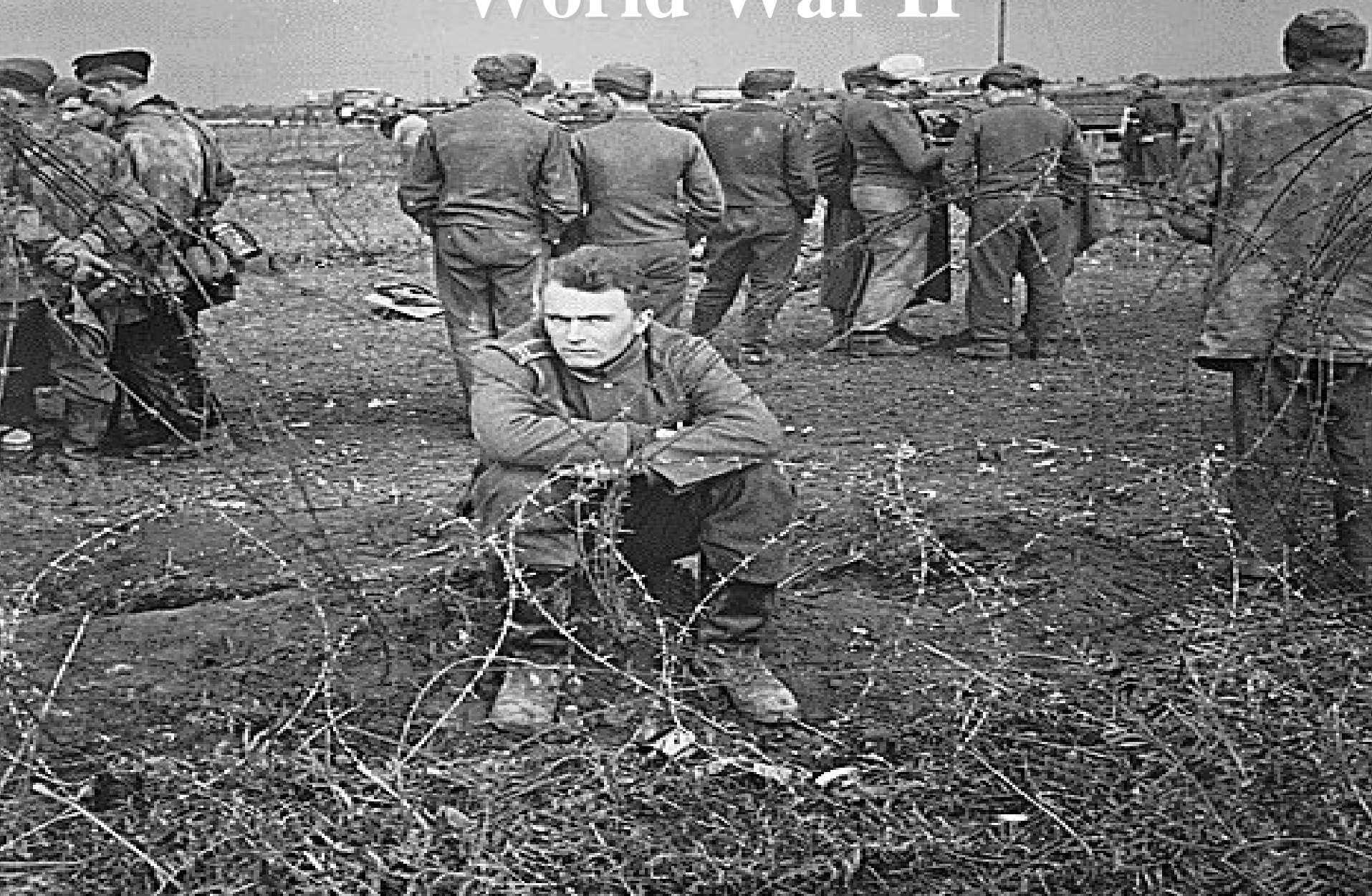
- Germany wanted to take over Austria and the Sudeten Land (Czechoslovakia)
- Austria votes in a Plebiscite (people's vote) to join Germany
- France & Britain give into Hitler at Munich Conference and give him the Sudetenland
- *Appeasement - Europeans let Hitler take land to avoid war*
- Made Hitler bolder

“I believe it is peace for our time”

-Neville Chamberlain, British PM



World War II



World War II sides

Allies

Great Britain

France

Unites States

Soviet Union

China

Brazil

Canada

Australia

Axis Powers

Germany

Italy

Japan

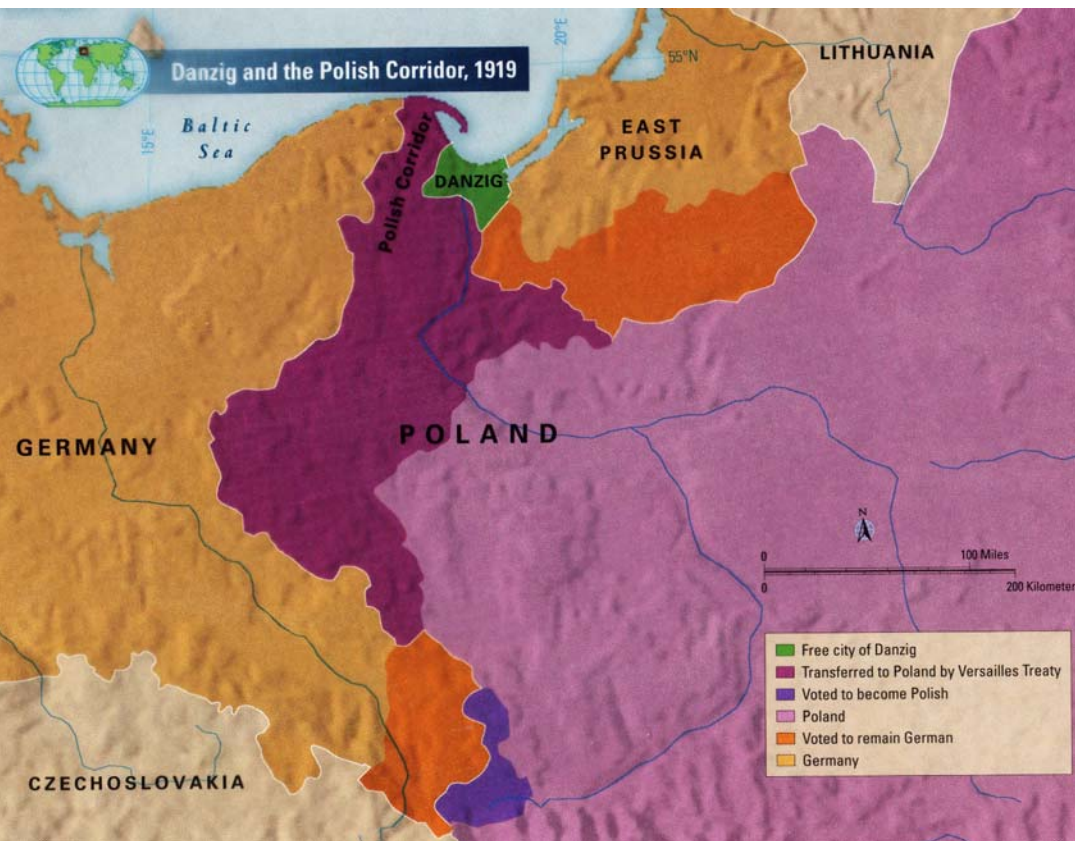
Rumania

Bulgaria

Hungary



- Hitler signs a Non-Aggression Pact with Stalin – they agree to split Poland to get back land their countries lost due to the Treaty of Versailles.
- On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland to get the Polish Corridor back.



- The German Army unleashed a surprise, hard hitting attack by land and air called “blitzkrieg” or “lightning war.”
- Poland was completely taken over in a matter of weeks.

- By May, the British were forced to flee for their lives from the beaches at Dunkirk, France.
- The British used any boat available to rescue the 300,000 Allied soldiers



- France falls in June.
- Hitler forces it to surrender in the same railcar Germany surrendered to the Allies in 1918 to end World War I.
- The Germans then attack Denmark and Norway to the north.

The Battle of Britain – their “Finest Hour”



Prime Minister
Winston
Churchill rallies
his people to
weather the
storm of bombs.



Germany bombs Britain day
and night, forcing people into
subway bomb shelters as
London burns above.



Meanwhile German U-boats seek to choke off supplies to the British Isles





- On June 22, 1941, Hitler unleashes Operation Barbarossa – the invasion of the Soviet Union.
- This breaks the Non-Aggression Pact Hitler and Stalin signed 8 days before the invasion of Poland.

- The Soviets will suffer great loss of life in the war (22 million) they call the “Great Patriotic War.”
- By December the Germans drive over 600 miles to within a few miles from the Soviet capital, Moscow.





The Soviet cities of Leningrad (St. Petersburg) and Stalingrad (in central USSR) will come under siege by the Germans in the spring and summer of 1942. These sieges will be broken after great loss of life.

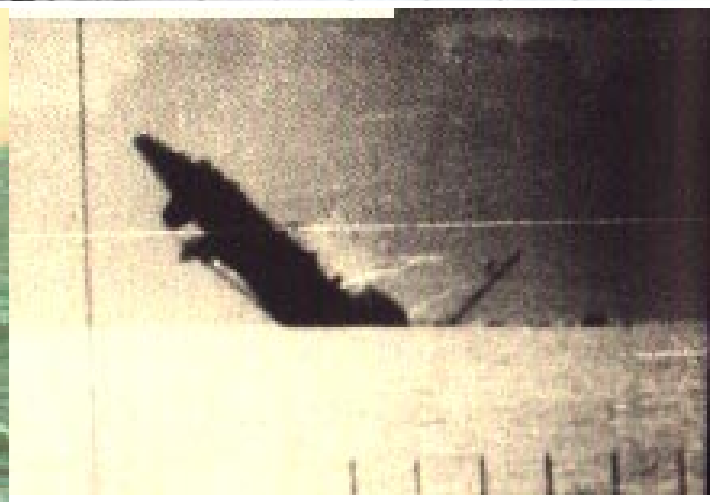


The siege at Stalingrad will end 5 months later. The Leningrad siege will last 900 days – ending in 1944. Over 800,000 people will die there



The Atlantic Charter

- Churchill and Roosevelt will agree on a Europe First strategy – defeating Germany and Italy before going all out on Japan.
- Resources are sent to the Atlantic to stop the U-boats and get supplies to Britain so the Allies can launch invasions of Africa and Europe.

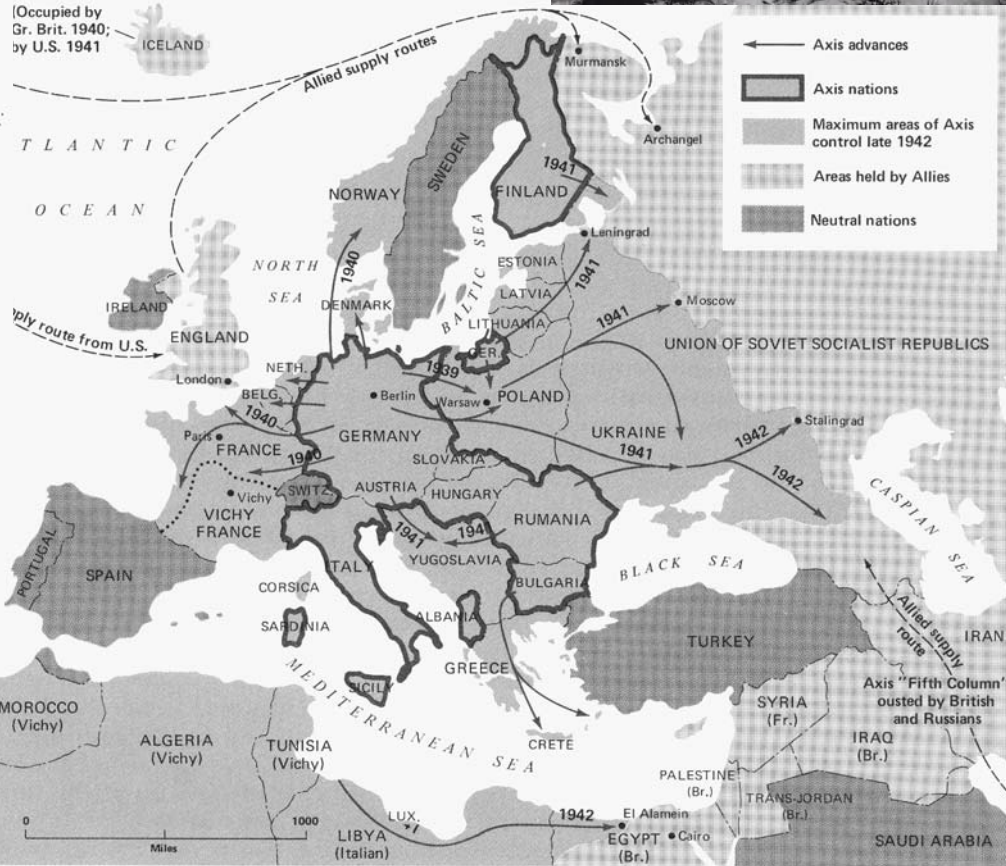




World War II: Japanese Advances, 1941-1942.



The War 1939- 1942



World War II: European Theater, 1939-1942.



**A Day That Will Live In
Infamy**



- On December 7, 1941, Japan attacks the main American naval base in the Pacific at Pearl Harbor — hours before formally declaring war



- At the same time, they also attack the American territory of the Philippines and the British held Hong Kong.
- The attacks effectively wipe out any military opposition to the coming Japanese invasions.

1942- The Year of Turning Points

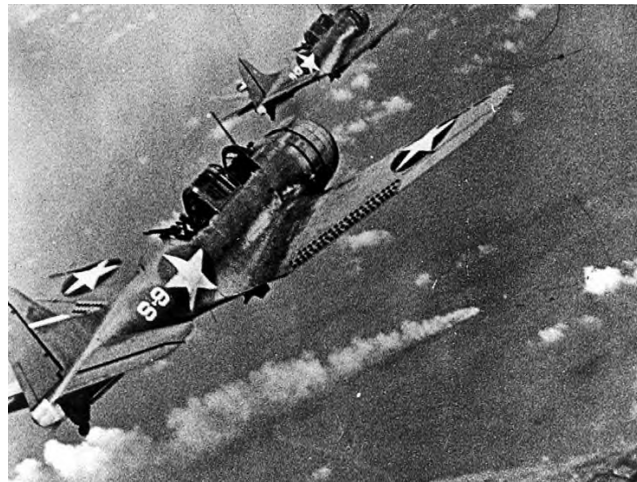
El Alamein

- The British forces over beat the German Army outside the Egyptian city of El Alamein.
- Stops German invasion of Egypt and keeps them away from the Suez Canal
- Germans retreat back to Italy



Midway

- American fleet sets a trap for Japanese fleet attacking the American base Midway island.
- Americans sink many of the Japanese aircraft carriers
- Japanese begin long retreat back to their home islands



Stalingrad

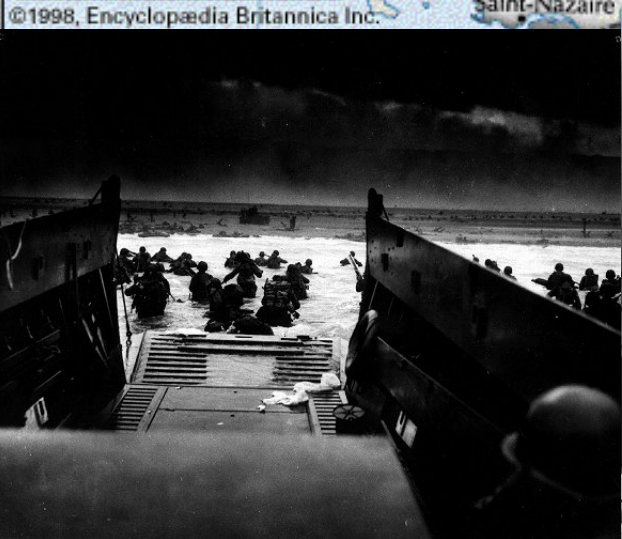
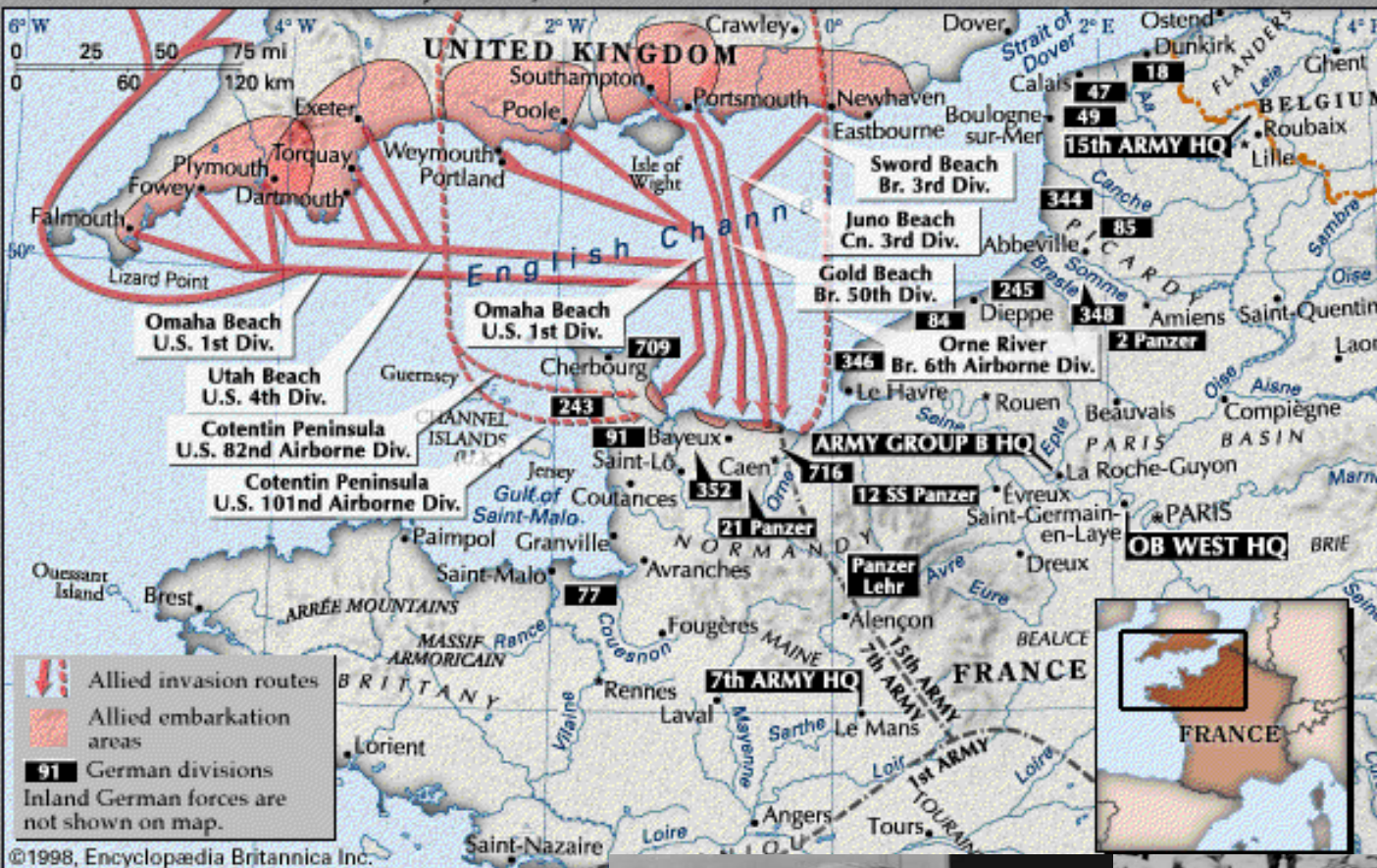
- The Soviets broke the a 5-month long siege of this central Soviet city
- An entire German army surrendered (90,000 troops). The Soviets lost over 1 million civilians and soldiers in the siege
- Soviets began to drive the Germans out of the Soviet Union



D-Day

June 6, 1944

The Allies open a second front in France by invading Normandy, France. Led by Supreme Allied Commander Dwight "Ike" Eisenhower, Allied forces will break out of the beachhead and rapidly drive towards Paris.





The Allied advance continues island hopping through the Pacific to the Philippines, Iwo Jima, and the Japanese island of Okinawa. These invasions will cause the Japanese to resort to a new weapon – the Kamikaze.



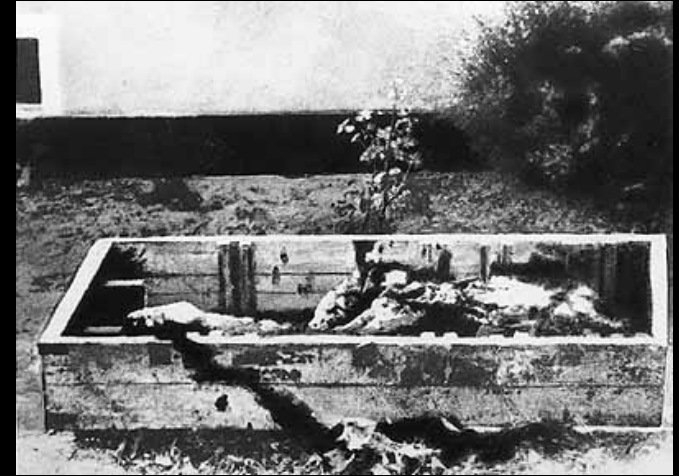
Yalta – the beginning of the end

- In February 1945, the Big 3 – Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin will meet in the Soviet resort of Yalta on the Crimea Peninsula.
- They plot the strategy to end the war.
- Ailing Roosevelt will side with Stalin on dividing post war Germany into 4 zones occupied by American, British, French, and Soviet troops.
- Soviets will be allowed to capture the eastern part of Germany – including the capital Berlin.
- The western part of Germany will be taken by the other 3 Allied nations.
- Soviets promise to hold free elections in their areas of control.
- A new international body – the United Nations – will be established to keep the peace in the world.
- Stalin also pledges to enter the war against Japan in return for Japanese land.



The end of the dictators

- The Italians will hunt down Mussolini and execute him after the surrender of Italy to the Allies.
- His body, along with his mistress will be hung in public, where the people will beat and kick it.



- Hitler will hide out in an underground bunker in the middle of Berlin as the Soviets advance through the city.
- When the Soviets are within a few miles from the bunker, Hitler and his new bride will commit suicide to avoid capture.
- His aides will burn his body so there is not a repeat of what happened to Mussolini's body

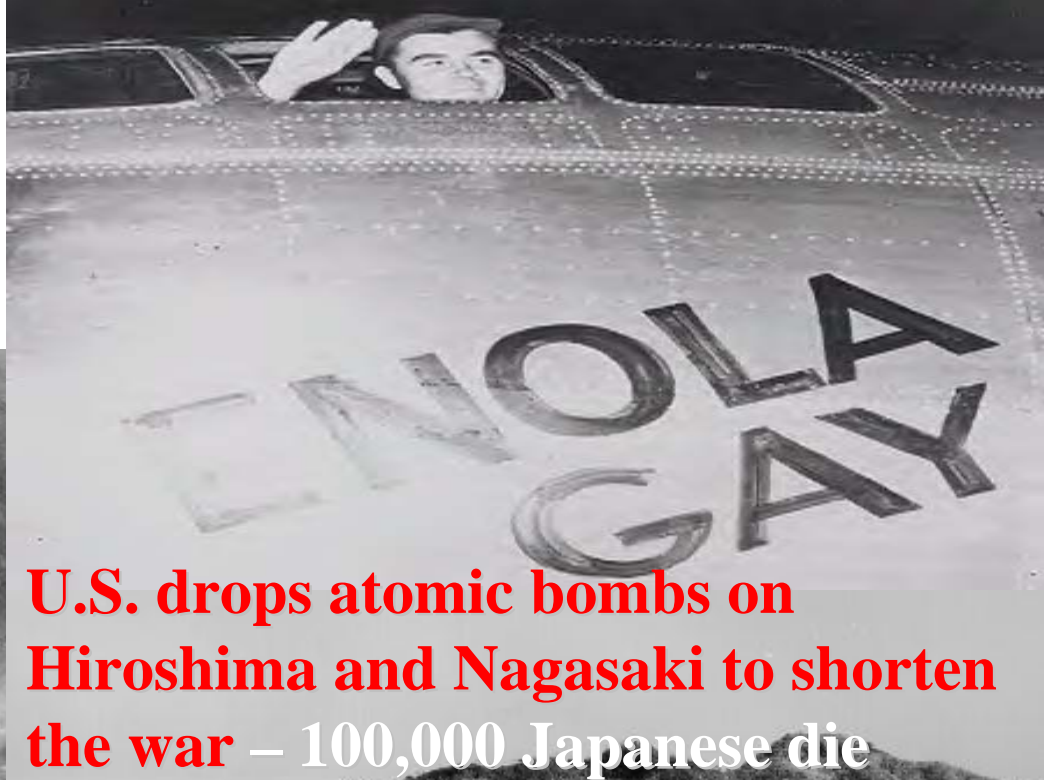
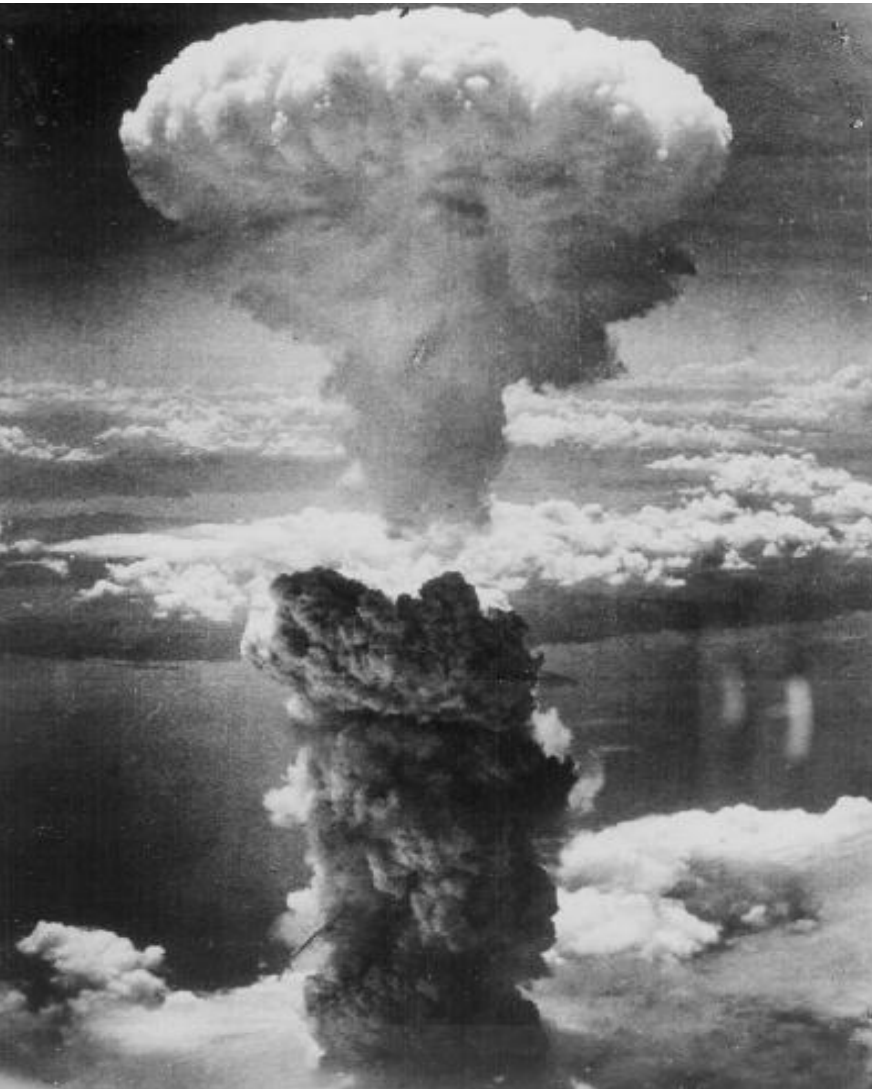
V-E Day

May 7th, 1945 – Germany Surrenders

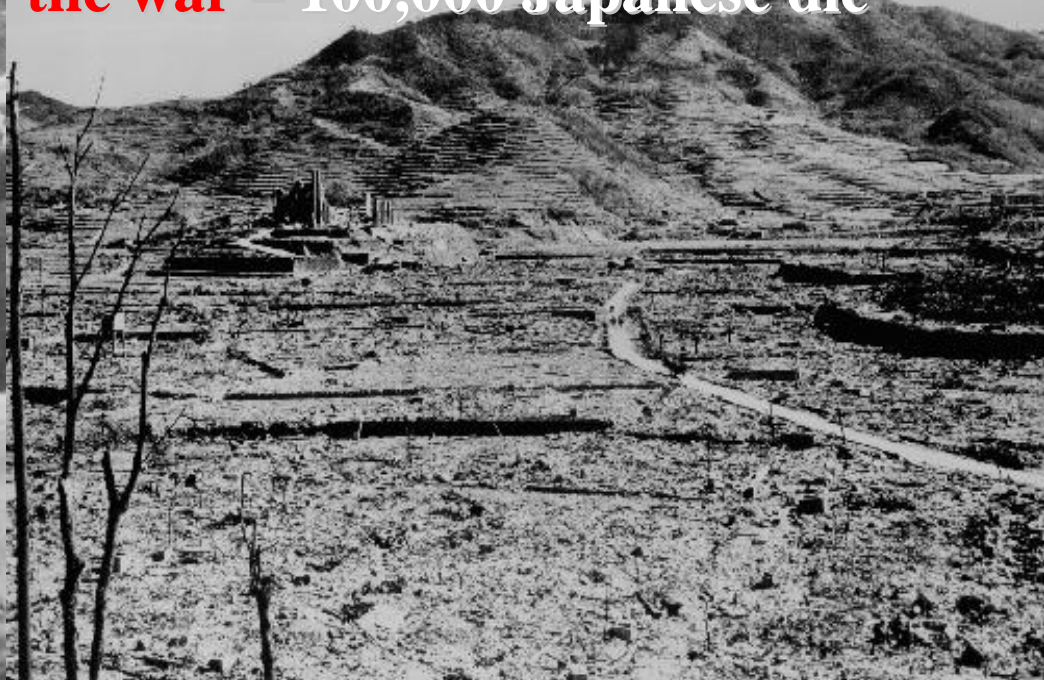
Field Marshall Wilhelm Keitel will sign the surrender document – officially ending the war in Europe.



The Big Bang Theory



**U.S. drops atomic bombs on
Hiroshima and Nagasaki to shorten
the war – 100,000 Japanese die**





V-J Day

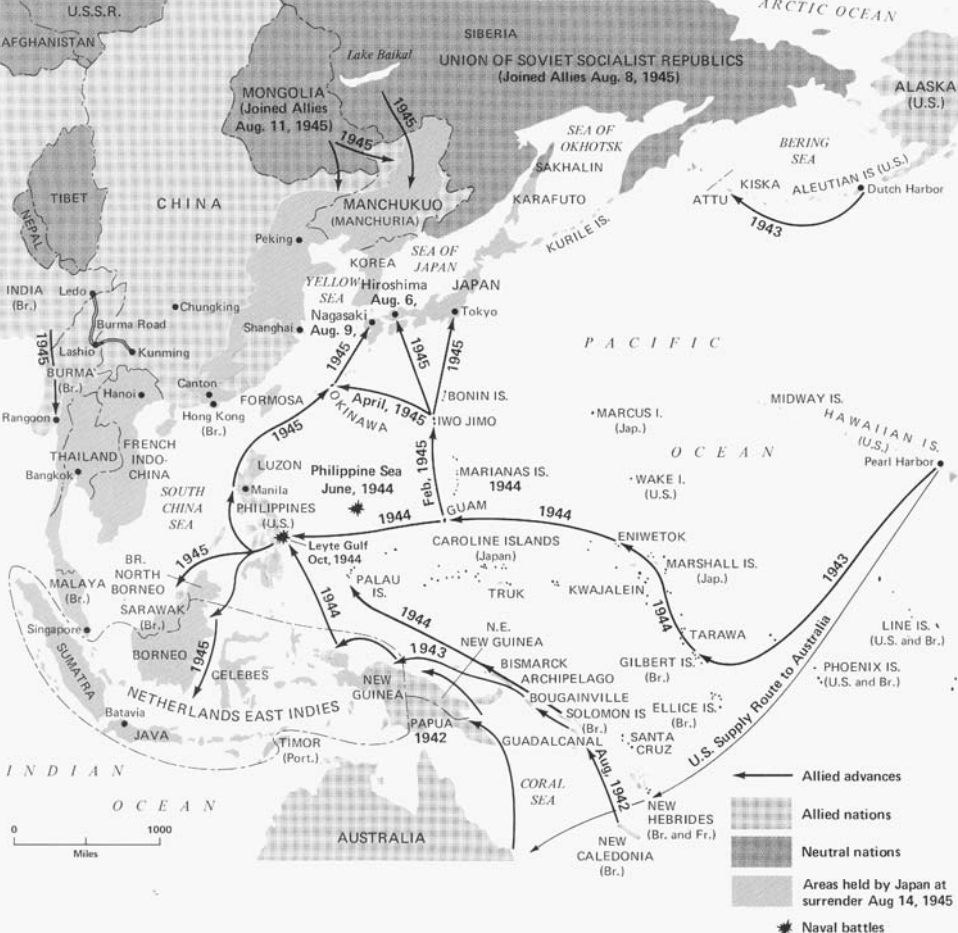


The Japanese surrender

— September 2, 1945

After anchoring in Tokyo Bay, the deck of the USS Missouri hosts the Japanese surrender – formally ending World War II.

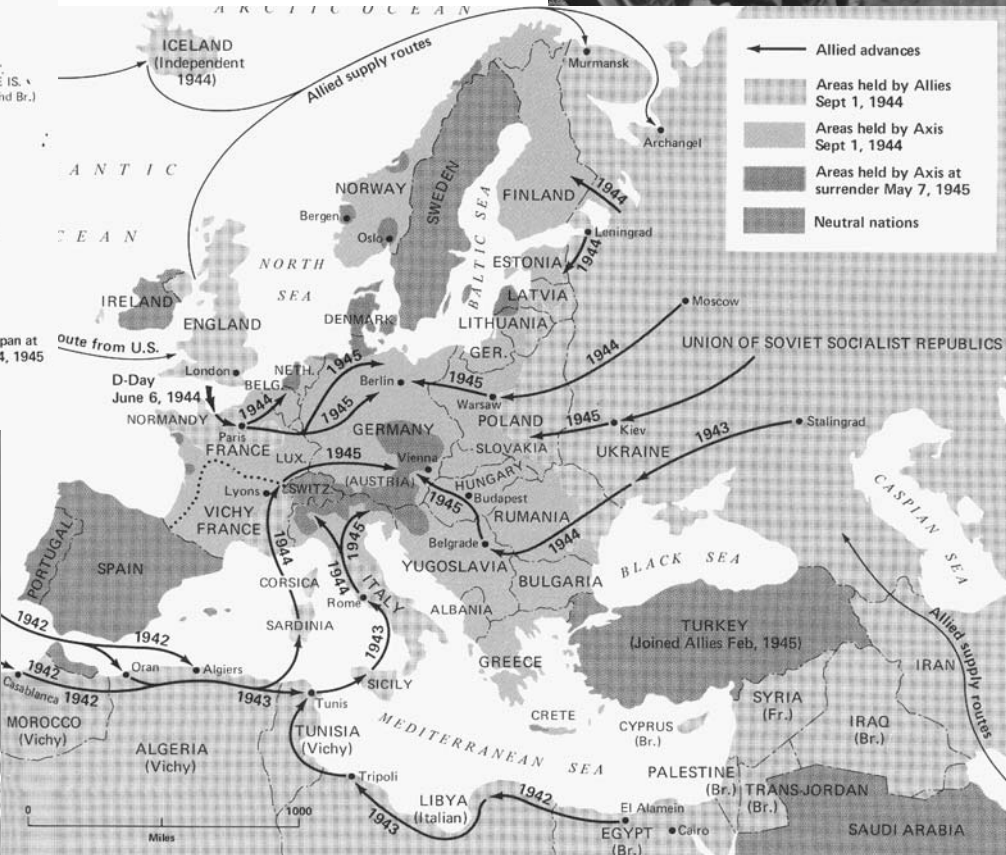




World War II: Assault on Japan, 1942-1945.



The War 1943- 1945



World War II: Closing the Ring, 1942-1945.

Potsdam Conference

- Allies plan the end the war with Japan
- War crimes courts are set up
- President Truman tells Stalin about the atomic bomb
- Berlin was to be divided into 4 zones of occupation like the rest of Germany



World of War Crimes

A history of death and shame

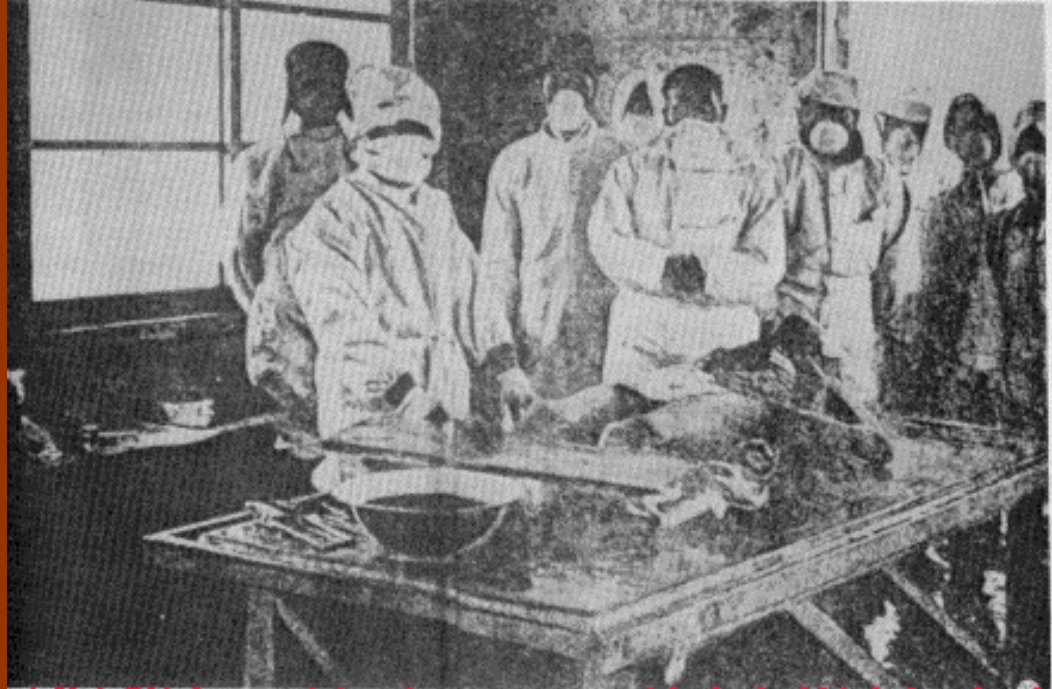
The Rape of Nanjing (1937-1938)

- Over 370,000 men, women, and children were slaughtered and or mutilated in the Chinese capital by the Japanese



Unit 731

- This Japanese Army unit would conduct medical experiments on prisoners – both civilians and captured soldiers
- Experiments included exposing entire villages to chemical and biological weapons such as Plague and Anthrax
- Water and food supplies were poisoned
- Living people were dissected to see how internal organs worked



A Unit 731 doctor vivisecting a pregnant girl who had his baby after being raped



解剖母子二体・小林技手説：“把我的小孩都殺了（姑娘被強姦後懷孕，又被實驗連嬰兒一同殺了）”

Japanese treatment of Prisoners of War



- The Code of Bushido forbid being captured
- Prisoners of war were poorly treated
- Beaten
- Forced to do hard labor
- Tortured
- Starved
- Murdered
- Civilian women were rounded up and used by Japanese soldiers as “Comfort Women”
- These Comfort Women were little more than sex slaves

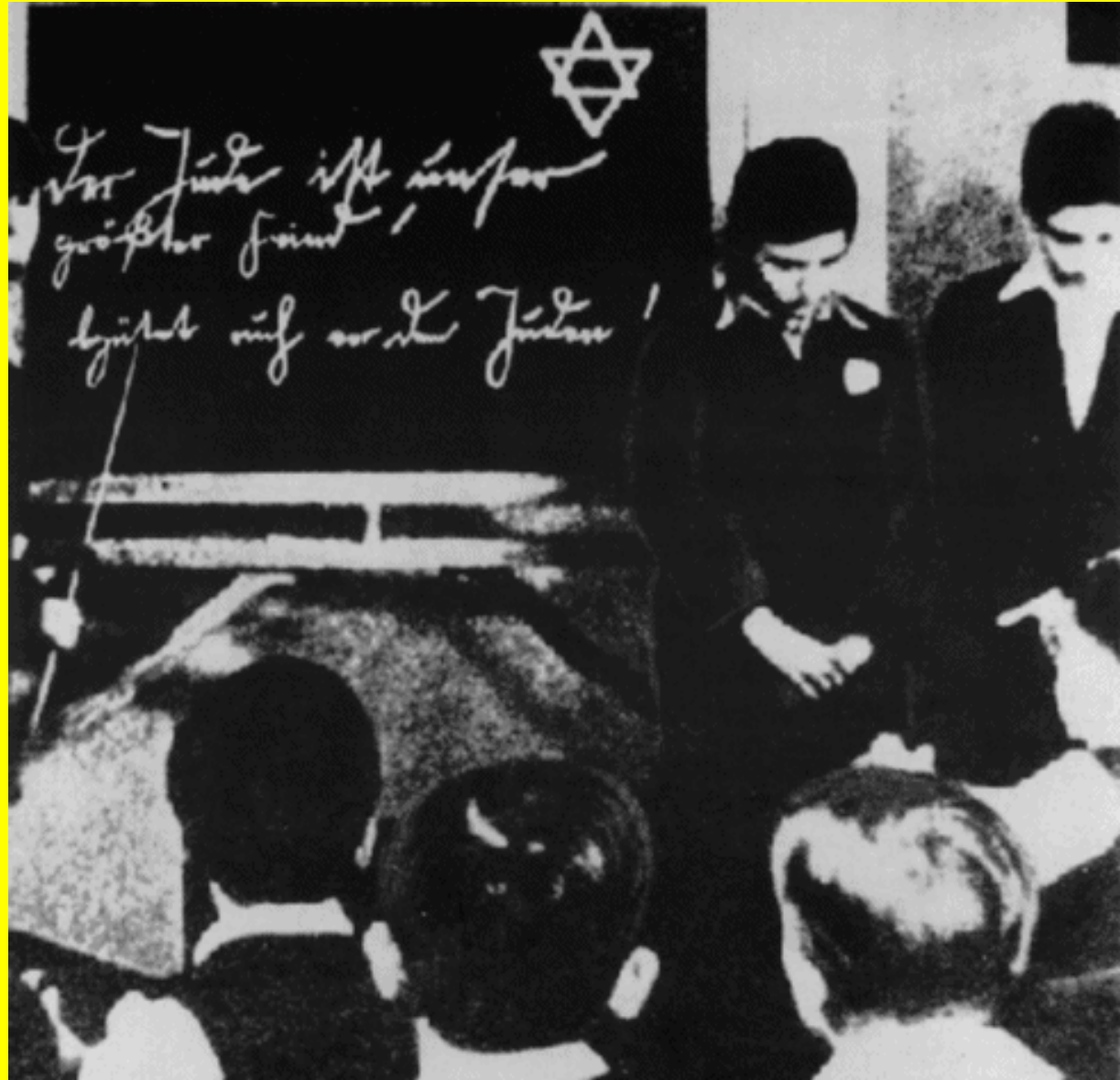
The Holocaust

Europe 1939-1945



German persecution of Jews

- Hitler believed in a master race – the Aryans
- Many blamed the Jews for causing the misery in Germany after World War I
- German citizenship for Jews was revoked
- Jews were forbidden from owning property
- Jews were forced to wear bright yellow stars
- Jewish children were banned from schools



Kristallnacht

“Night of Broken Glass”

- On the night of November 9, 1938, Nazi soldiers destroyed Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues
- Over 100 Jews were murdered
- This signaled the beginning of the open German roundup of Jews in Europe



Hitler's Final Solution



- *Jews, Gypsies, Communists, disabled people, homosexuals, collaborators, and criminals were arrested*
- They were loaded on trains and taken to labor and concentration camps such as Auschwitz, Dachau, Gusen, Buchenwald, and Lublin-Maidanek
- There disease, starvation, forced labor, death, or all awaited them
- *Over 6 million Jews and up to 14 million others will be killed (15-20 million total according to current estimates)*





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The camps were everywhere



German treatment of Prisoners of War



- Prisoners were treated in accordance of the Geneva Conventions for the most part
- Sometimes they met with “tragic mistakes” that cost their life
- 72 American prisoners were executed and their bodies were left in the snow as a message to other American soldiers near Malmedy during the Battle of the Bulge



- *War Crimes tribunal to prosecute Nazis*
- First trials for war crimes in world history
- 23 High-ranking Nazis were tried
- 12 were sentenced to death
- 185 lesser Nazis were also put on trial as well between 1946 and 1949
- War Crimes trials were also held in Tokyo for Japanese war criminals

Nuremberg Trials

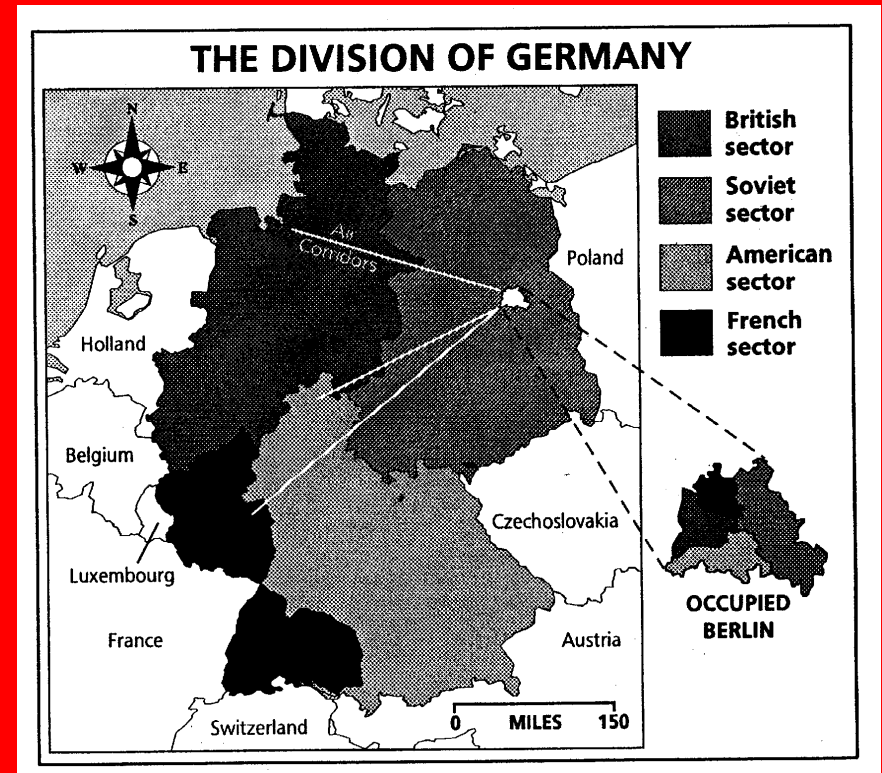
The United Nations



- UN set up to *resolve world problems*
- Made up of *2 bodies* –
 - *General Assembly* (everybody)
 - *Security Council* (15 countries to quickly resolve differences – 5 Allies are permanent vetoing members [US, Russia, Britain, China, France])
- *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* listed *basic human rights* for all people

Division of Germany & Europe

- *Germany & Berlin divided*
- *Soviets create East Germany*
- *Americans, British, & French create West Germany*



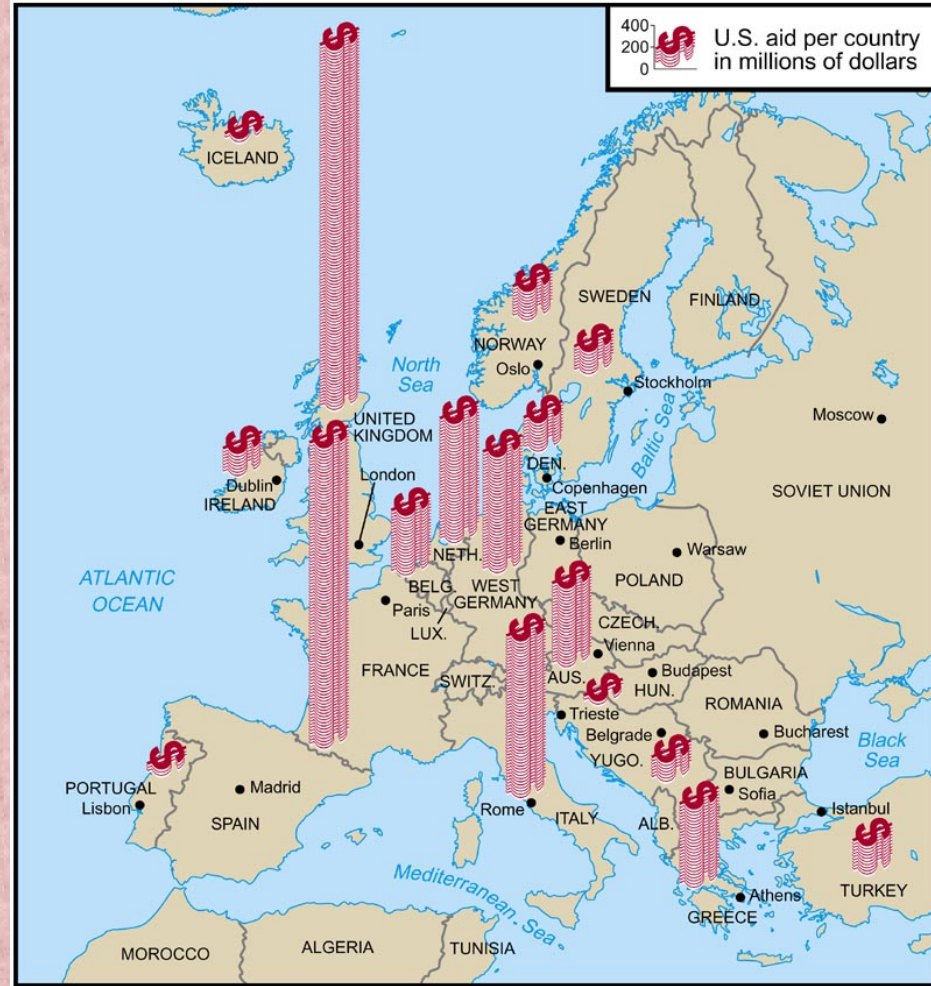


Satellite nations

- *Soviet Union set up puppet communist governments in the countries they occupied at the end of World War II*
- *Establish a buffer zone against future invasions (they were invaded from Western Europe 3 times in less than 150 years with great loss of life)*



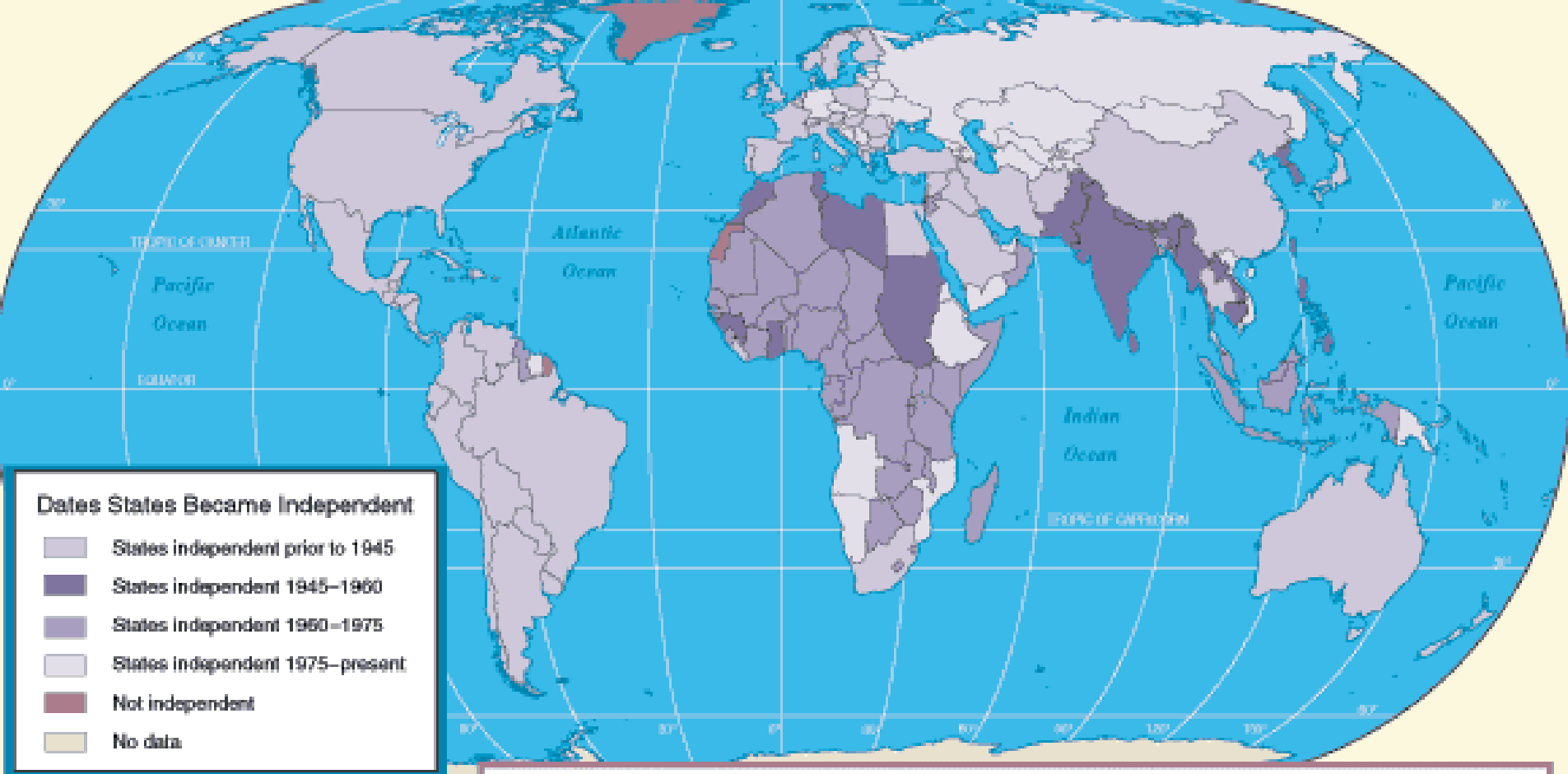
- *The United States provided money and materials rebuild Europe*
- *Was a way to prevent communist revolutions*
- *Made European countries grateful to the United States*



MARSHALL PLAN AID TO EUROPE, 1948-1952



Marshall Plan



Independence Dates for Countries of the World, 1999

- European *colonial powers could not afford to stop nationalist movements* in colonies
- *Slowly granted colonies independence*

**End of
Colonial
Empires**