

Chapter 16-17 WORLD WAR LOOMS

SECTION 1: DICTATORS THREATEN WORLD PEACE

For many European countries the end of World War I was the beginning of revolutions at home, economic depression and the rise of powerful dictators driven by nationalism and territorial expansion

FAILURE OF VERSAILLES

- The peace settlement that ended World War I (Versailles Treaty) failed to provide a “just and secure peace” as promised
- Instead Germany grew more and more resentful of the treaty that they felt was too harsh and too punitive

WEIMAR REPUBLIC RULES GERMANY

- The victors installed many new democratic governments in Europe after World War I including the Weimar Republic in Germany
- Most were overwhelmed from the start and struggled economically

Why did the new democracies set up after WWI fail? A lack of democratic tradition, failure of the Treaty of Versailles and economic devastation.

JOSEPH STALIN TRANSFORMS THE USSR

- After V.I. Lenin died in 1924, Joseph Stalin took control of the Soviet Union
- His goals included both agricultural and industrial growth
- Stalin hoped to transform the USSR from a backward rural nation to a major industrial power

STALIN'S PLANS

- In the first year of his “5-year plan” Stalin placed all economic activity under strict state control
- By 1937, Stalin had achieved his goal– USSR was the world’s 2nd largest industrial power

MUSSOLINI CREATES FASCIST PARTY

- Mussolini was a strong public speaker who appealed to Italian national pride
- By 1921, Mussolini had established the Fascist Party -- Fascism stressed nationalism and militarism and placed the interest of the state above the interests of the individual

What factors led to the rise of Fascism in Italy? Italians pride was hurt, rising inflation, unemployment, and social unrest.

NAZIS TAKE OVER GERMANY

- Meanwhile in Germany, Adolf Hitler followed a similar path to Mussolini
- At the end of WWI he was a jobless soldier drifting around Germany
- In 1919, he joined a struggling group called the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazis)
- (Despite its name the party had no ties to socialism)

HITLER GAINS FOLLOWING

- Hitler's ability as a public speaker and organizer drew many followers
- He quickly became the Nazi Party leader
- Calling himself "Der Fuhrer" (the leader) he promised to return Germany to its old glory

HITLER'S BELIEFS

- Hitler explained his beliefs in his book, Mein Kampf (My Struggle)
- He wanted to unite all German-speaking people under one grand Empire
- He wanted racial purity – "inferior" races such as Jews, Slavs and all non-whites were to form a work force for the "master race" – blond, blue-eyed "Aryans"

LEBENSRAUM

- Another element of Hitler's grand design was national expansion
- Hitler called it "Lebensraum" or living space
- Hitler believed that for Germany to thrive it needed more land at the expense of her neighbors

HITLER APPOINTED CHANCELLOR

- By mid-1932, the Nazis had become the strongest political party in Germany
- In January of 1933, Hitler was appointed Chancellor (Prime Minister)
- Once in office he quickly dismantled Germany's democratic Weimar Republic and replaced it with a totalitarian government

THE THIRD REICH

- Once in power, Hitler established the Third Reich, or Third German Empire
- The first was during the Middle Ages and the Second came with the Unification of Germany in 1871
- According to Hitler the Third Reich would last 1,000 years

MILITANTS GAIN CONTROL OF JAPAN

- Halfway around the world, nationalistic leaders were seizing control of the Imperial government of Japan

- Like Hitler, they desired living space _____ for their growing population

* The 1930s were years of fear in Japan, characterized by the resurgence of right-wing patriotism, the weakening of democratic forces, domestic terrorist violence (including an assassination attempt on the emperor in 1932), and stepped-up military aggression abroad

JAPAN ATTACKS CHINA

- In 1931, Japan attacked the Chinese province of Manchuria
- Swiftly Japan captured the province which is roughly twice the size of Texas

AGGRESSION BEGINS IN EUROPE

- In the early 1930s both Japan and Germany quit the League of Nations
- Hitler then began a huge military build-up (in direct violation of the Treaty of Versailles)
- By 1936 Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland, a German region bordering France and Belgium that was demilitarized by the Versailles Treaty

U.S. REMAINS NEUTRAL . . . FOR NOW

- With memories still fresh from WWI, most Americans believed the U.S. should not get involved in the increasing aggression in Europe
- Some critics believed banks and manufacturers were pushing for war solely for their own profit
- Critics called them “merchants of death”

So what factors do you believe contributed to Americans’ believing in isolationism? Evidence of large profits made by banks, and arms industries, and hatred of militarism.

The "Merchants of Death" were the US weapons' suppliers of World War I and World War II that were thought by some people to have dragged the country into "a struggle that was none of its business" by unduly influencing the American decision to enter the War so that they could make a profit off of it. During both World War I and World War II, these manufacturers of armaments made enormous amounts of money by supplying the military with their weapons.

Is “merchants of death” a fair nickname? Would you agree to go to war with a country knowing that doing so would improve your nation’s economy? Why or why not?

FDR: WE ARE NEUTRAL AND FRIENDLY

- FDR’s policies in the early to mid 1930s reflected a desire to remain out of the growing conflict in Europe
- He recognized the USSR diplomatically in 1933 (exchanged ambassadors)
- He lowered tariffs

- He withdrew armed forces from Latin America

CONGRESS STAYS NEUTRAL

- Congress, too, pushed neutrality
- Congress passed a series of Neutrality Acts
- The first two acts outlawed arms sales or loans to nations at war
- The third act outlawed arms sales or loans to nations fighting civil wars

U.S. NEUTRALITY IS TESTED

- After Japan renewed attacks China in 1937, FDR sent arms and supplies to China
- He got around the Neutrality Acts because Japan had not actually declared war on China
- FDR promised in a speech in Chicago to “take a stand against aggression”

SECTION 2: WAR IN EUROPE

- Late in 1937, Hitler was anxious to start his assault on Europe
- Austria was the first target
- The majority of Austria’s 6 million people favored unification with Germany
- On March 12, 1938, German troops marched into Austria unopposed
- A day later, Germany announced its union with Austria

CZECHOSLOVAKIA NEXT

- Hitler then turned to Czechoslovakia
- About 3 million German-speaking people lived in the western border regions of Czechoslovakia called the Sudetenland
- Hitler built up troops on the border . . .

HITLER MAKES A DEAL

- Then, just as an attack on Czechoslovakia seemed imminent, Hitler invited French leader Edouard Daladier and British leader Neville Chamberlain to meet with him in Munich (Italy was there too)
- In Munich he promised that the annexation of the Sudetenland would be his “last territorial demand”

APPEASEMENT CRITICS

- Critics of Chamberlain included English politician and future Prime Minister Winston Churchill who said Europe had adopted a dangerous policy of appeasement – or giving up principles to pacify an aggressor

GERMAN OFFENSIVE BEGINS

- Despite the Munich Agreement, Hitler was not finished expanding the German Empire
- March, 15 1939: German troops poured into what remained of Czechoslovakia
- At nightfall Hitler declared, "*Czechoslovakia has ceased to exist*"

WORLD WAR II BEGINS

- After the Polish invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany
- Too late to save Poland, the Allies focused on getting troops to the front in time to stop Germany's Blitzkrieg strategy (Lightning War – fast moving tanks and powerful aircraft)

STALIN ATTACKS EASTERN POLAND

- While Hitler was blitzing western Poland, Stalin was attacking the east
- Stalin and Hitler had secretly agreed to divide Poland
- Later in 1939, Stalin attacked and defeated Finland while Hitler conquered Norway and Denmark

FRANCE AND BRITAIN GO IT ALONE

- The Maginot Line (a series of trenches and fortifications built along the eastern France) proved ineffective as Hitler's troops and tanks detoured through the "impassable" Ardennes wooded ravines in NE France

FRANCE FALLS

- Italy, allied with Germany, invaded France from the south as the Germans closed in on Paris from the north
- France surrendered in June of 1940
- After France fell, a French General named Charles de Gaulle fled to England and set up a French government in exile
- Hitler demanded the surrender take place in the same railroad car where the French had dictated terms to the Germans in WWI.

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

- In the summer of 1940 Germany launched an air attack on England
- The goal was to bomb England into submission and make way for a German invasion.
- Every night for two solid months, bombers pounded British targets: airfields, military bases and then cities
- Hitler called off the invasion of Great Britain, what technological advantage did the RAF have? Radar

Section 3: The Holocaust

On April 7, 1933 Hitler ordered all non-Aryans removed from government jobs. Thus began the systematic campaign of racial purification that eventually led to the Holocaust – the murder of 11 million people across Europe (more than half of whom were Jews)

Jews were the central target of the Holocaust
Anti-Semitism had a long history in many European countries
For decades Germany looked for a scapegoat for their problems
Many Germans blamed Jews for their difficulties

Jews in Germany were subject to increasingly restrictive rights
In 1935 – **Nuremberg Laws** stripped Jews of their citizenship, jobs and property
Also in 1935 Jews forced to wear **bright yellow stars** to identify themselves

On November 9-10, 1938 Nazi Storm Troopers attacked Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues across Germany. This was known as? **Kristallnacht**, or “**Night of Broken Glass**.”

Over 100 Jews were killed, hundreds more were injured, and 30,000 Jews arrested
Afterward, the Nazis blamed the Jews for the destruction

As a result of increasing violence, many German Jews fled the country
However, few countries were **willing to take in Jewish refugees**

Many Americans feared Jews would take **jobs** at a time when unemployment was already high.

One example of the indifference to the plight of the German Jews can be seen in the case of the **St. Louis**. This German ocean liner passed Miami in 1939

The U.S. coast guard followed the ship to **prevent anyone from disembarking in America**. The ship returned to Europe – **more than ½** of the 943 passengers were later killed in the Holocaust

The Final Solution – **a policy of genocide that involved the deliberate and systematic killing of an entire population** – rested on the belief that Aryans were superior people and that the purity of the “**Master Race**” must be preserved

Hitler condemned to death and slavery not only Jews but other groups that he viewed as inferior, unworthy or as “**enemies of the state**”

This list included **Gypsies, Slavs, Jehovah’s Witnesses, Africans, Chinese, homosexuals, handicapped, mentally ill and mentally deficient**

SECTION 4: AMERICA MOVES TOWARD WAR

- In September of 1939 (invasion of Poland), Roosevelt persuaded Congress to pass a “**cash & carry**” provision that allowed nations to **buy U.S. arms** and transport them in their own ships

THE AXIS THREAT RISES, BRITAIN GETS OUR SUPPORT

- Axis powers were making great progress across Europe – **France fell to Germany in 1940**

- The Axis powers were formidable – Germany, Italy, and Japan
- Hoping to avoid a two-ocean war, FDR scrambled to support Britain
- He provided 500,000 rifles and 80,000 machine guns and numerous ships

U.S. BUILDS DEFENSE

- Meanwhile, Roosevelt got Congress to increase spending for national defenses and reinstitute the draft
- FDR ran for and won an unprecedented third term in 1940
- The majority of voters were unwilling to switch presidents during such a volatile time in history

THE GREAT ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY

- To support Britain, FDR established a “ Lend-Lease Plan ” which meant the U.S. would lend or lease arms to nations whose defense was vital to America
- America was becoming the “ Great Arsenal of Democracy ” supplying weapons to fighting democracies

U.S. SUPPORTS STALIN

- In June of 1941, Hitler broke the agreement he made with Stalin in 1939
- FDR began sending lend-lease supplies to the USSR
- German U-boats traveled in “wolf packs” at night torpedoing weapon shipments headed for the Britain and the USSR
- FDR OK’ed U.S. warships to attack German U-boats in self-defense

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

- Late in 1941, FDR and Churchill met secretly and agreed on a series of goals for the war
- Among their goals were collective security, disarmament, self-determination, economic cooperation and freedom of the seas
- This “Declaration of the United Nations” was signed by 26 nations

JAPAN ATTACKS THE UNITED STATES

- While tensions with Germany mounted, Japan launched an attack on an American naval base
- Japan had been expanding in Asia since the late 1930s
- Early on the morning of December 7, 1941, Japan bombed the largest American naval base – Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

ATTACK KILLS 2,403 AND WOUNDS 1,178; U.S. DECLARES WAR

The surprise raid on Pearl Harbor by 180 Japanese planes sank or damaged 21 ships and 300 planes

The losses constituted more than the U.S. Navy had suffered in all of WWI

The next day, FDR addressed Congress, “Yesterday, December 7, 1941, (is) a date which will live in infamy”

The United States declared war on Japan and three days later Germany and Italy

THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD WAR II AMERICA TURNS THE TIDE

SECTION 1: MOBILIZING FOR DEFENSE

- After Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, they thought America would avoid further conflict with them
- The *Japan Times* newspaper said America was “trembling in their shoes”
- But if America was trembling, it was with rage, not fear
- “Remember Pearl Harbor” was the rallying cry as America entered WWII

AMERICANS RUSH TO ENLIST

- After Pearl Harbor five million Americans enlisted to fight in the war
- The Selective Service expanded the draft and eventually provided an additional 10 million soldiers

WOMEN JOIN THE FIGHT

- Army Chief of Staff General George Marshall pushed for the formation of the Women’s Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC)
- Under this program women worked in non-combat roles such as nurses, ambulance drivers, radio operators, and pilots

Was it a good idea to allow women into combat roles in the military? Why or why not?

A PRODUCTION MIRACLE

- Americans converted their auto industry into a war industry
- The nation’s automobile plants began to produce tanks, planes, boats, and command cars
- Many other industries also converted to war-related supplies

LABOR’S CONTRIBUTION

- By 1944, nearly 18 million workers were laboring in war industries (3x the # in 1941)
- More than 6 million of these were women and nearly 2 million were minority

MOBILIZATION OF SCIENTISTS

- In 1941, FDR created the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) to bring scientists into the war effort
- Focus was on radar and sonar to locate submarines
- Also the scientists worked on penicillin and pesticides like DDT

MANHATTAN PROJECT

- The most important achievement of the OSRD was the secret development of the atomic bomb
- Einstein wrote to FDR warning him that the Germans were attempting to develop such a weapon
- The code used to describe American efforts to build the bomb was the “ Manhattan Project ”

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TAKES CONTROL OF INFLATION

- With prices of goods threatening to rise out of control, FDR responded by creating the Office of Price Administration (OPA)
- The OPA froze prices on most goods and encouraged the purchase of war bonds to fight inflation

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

- To ensure the troops had ample resources, FDR created the WPB
- The WPB decided which companies would convert to wartime production and how to best allocate raw materials to those industries

COLLECTION DRIVES

- The WPB also organized nationwide drives to collect scrap iron, tin cans, paper, rags and cooking fat for recycling
- Additionally, the OPA set up a system of rationing
- Households had set allocations of scarce goods– gas, meat, shoes, sugar, coffee

If America were asked to conserve food (or whatever) in the interests of patriotism TODAY, what do you think would happen?

SECTION 2: THE WAR FOR EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

- Days after Pearl Harbor, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived at the White House and spent three weeks working out war plans with FDR
- They decided to focus on defeating Hitler first and then turn their attention to Japan

THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC

- After America’s entry into the war, Hitler was determined to prevent foods and war supplies from reaching Britain and the USSR from America’s east coast
- He ordered submarine raids on U.S. ships on the Atlantic
- During the first four months of 1942 Germany sank 87 U.S. ships

ALLIES CONTROL U-BOATS

- In the first seven months of 1942, German U-boats sank 681 Allied ships in the Atlantic
- Something had to be done or the war at sea would be lost
- First, Allies used convoy of ships & airplanes to transport supplies
- Destroyers used sonar to track U-boats
- Airplanes were used to track the U-boats ocean surfaces
- With this improved tracking, Allies inflicted huge losses on German U-boats

THE EASTERN FRONT & MEDITERRANEAN

- Hitler wanted to wipe out Stalingrad – a major industrial center
- In the summer of 1942, the Germans took the offensive in the southern Soviet Union
- By the winter of 1943, the Allies began to see victories on land as well as sea
- The first great turning point was the Battle of Stalingrad

BATTLE OF STALINGRAD

- For weeks the Germans pressed in on Stalingrad
- Then winter set in and the Germans were wearing summer uniforms
- The Germans surrendered in January of 1943
- The Soviets lost more than 1 million men in the battle (more than twice the number of deaths the U.S. suffered in all the war)

THE NORTH AFRICAN FRONT

- “Operation Torch” – an invasion of Axis -controlled North Africa --was launched by American General Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1942
- Allied troops landed in Casablanca, Oran and the Algiers in Algeria
- They sped eastward chasing the Afrika Korps led by German General Erwin Rommel

CASABLANCA MEETING

- FDR and Churchill met in Casablanca and decided their next moves
- 1) Plan amphibious invasions of France and Italy
- 2) Only unconditional surrender would be accepted

ITALIAN CAMPAIGN – ANOTHER ALLIED VICTORY

- The Italian Campaign got off to a good start as the Allies easily took Sicily
- At that point King Emmanuel III stripped Mussolini of his power and had him arrested
- However, Hitler’s forces continued to resist the Allies in Italy
- Heated battles ensued and it wasn’t until 1945 that Italy was secured by the Allies

TUSKEGEE AIRMEN

- Among the brave men who fought in Italy were pilots of the all-black 99th squadron – the Tuskegee Airmen
- The pilots made numerous effective strikes against Germany and won two distinguished Unit Citations

ALLIES LIBERATE EUROPE

- Even as the Allies were battling for Italy, they began plans on a dramatic invasion of France
- It was known as “ Operation Overlord ” and the commander was American General Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Also called “ D-Day ,” the operation involved 3 million U.S. & British troops and was set for June 6, 1944

D-DAY JUNE 6, 1944

- D-Day was the largest land-sea-air operation in military history
- Despite air support, German retaliation was brutal – especially at Omaha Beach
- Within a month, the Allies had landed 1 million troops, 567,000 tons of supplies and 170,000 vehicles

FRANCE FREED

- By September 1944, the Allies had freed France, Belgium and Luxembourg
- That good news – and the American’s people’s desire not to “change horses in midstream” – helped elect FDR to an unprecedented 4th term

BATTLE OF THE BULGE

- In October 1944, Americans captured their first German town (Aachen)– the Allies were closing in
- Hitler responded with one last ditch massive offensive
- Hitler hoped breaking through the Allied line would break up Allied supply lines
- The battle raged for a month – the Germans had been pushed back
- Little seemed to have changed, but in fact the Germans had sustained heavy losses
- Germany lost 120,000 troops, 600 tanks and 1,600 planes
- From that point on the Nazis could do little but retreat

LIBERATION OF DEATH CAMPS

- While the British and Americans moved westward into Germany, the Soviets moved eastward into German-controlled Poland
- The Soviets discovered many death camps that the Germans had set up within Poland
- The Americans also liberated Nazi death camps within Germany

ALLIES TAKE BERLIN; HITLER COMMITS SUICIDE

- By April 25, 1945, the Soviet army had stormed Berlin
- In his underground headquarters in Berlin, Hitler prepared for the end
- On April 29, he married his longtime girlfriend Eva Braun then wrote a last note in which he blamed the Jews for starting the war and his generals for losing it
- The next day he gave poison to his wife and shot himself

V-EDAY

- General Eisenhower accepted the unconditional surrender of the Third Reich
- On May 8, 1945, the Allies celebrated V-E Day – victory in Europe Day
- The war in Europe was finally over

FDR DIES; TRUMAN PRESIDENT

- President Roosevelt did not live to see V-E Day
- On April 12, 1945, he suffered a stroke and died– his VP Harry S Truman became the nation's 33rd president

SECTION 3: THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

- The Americans did not celebrate long, as Japan was busy conquering an empire that dwarfed Hitler's Third Reich
- Japan had conquered much of southeast Asia including the Dutch East Indies, Guam, and most of China

THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY

Japan's next thrust was toward Midway Island – a strategic Island northwest of Hawaii

Admiral Chester Nimitz, the Commander of American Naval forces in the Pacific, moved to defend the Island

The Americans won a decisive victory as their planes destroyed 4 Japanese aircraft carriers and 250 planes

KAMIKAZE PILOTS ATTACK ALLIES

The Americans continued leapfrogging across the Pacific toward Japan

Japanese countered by employing a new tactic – Kamikaze (divine wind) attacks Pilots in small bomb-laden planes would crash into Allied ships

IWO JIMA

- General MacArthur and the Allies next turned to the Island of Iwo Jima
- The island was critical to the Allies as a base for an attack on Japan
- It was called the most heavily defended spot on earth
- Allied and Japanese forces suffered heavy casualties

THE BATTLE FOR OKINAWA

In April 1945, U.S. marines invaded Okinawa
The Japanese unleashed 1,900 Kamikaze attacks sinking 30 ships and killing 5,000
seamen
Okinawa cost the Americans 7,600 marines and the Japanese 110,000 soldiers

INVADE JAPAN??

- After Okinawa, MacArthur predicted that a Normandy type amphibious invasion of Japan would result in 1,500,000 Allied deaths
- President Truman saw only one way to avoid an invasion of Japan . . .

ATOMIC BOMB DEVELOPED

- Japan had a huge army that would defend every inch of the Japanese mainland
- So Truman decided to use a powerful new weapon developed by scientists working on the Manhattan Project – the Atomic Bomb

U.S. DROPS TWO ATOMIC BOMBS ON JAPAN

- Truman warned Japan in late July 1945 that without a immediate Japanese Japanese surrender, it faced “prompt and utter destruction”
- On August 6 (Hiroshima) and August 9 (Nagasaki) a B-29 bomber dropped Atomic Bombs on Japan

Keeping in mind that 200,000 innocent people were killed, do you agree with Truman’s decision to deploy the two atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in order to force a Japanese surrender? Why or why not?

JAPAN SURRENDERS

- Japan surrendered days after the second atomic bomb was dropped

THE YALTA CONFERENCE

- In February 1945, as the Allies pushed toward victory in Europe, an ailing FDR met with Churchill and Stalin at the Black Sea resort of Yalta in the USSR
- A series of compromises were worked out concerning postwar Europe

YALTA AGREEMENTS

- 1) They agreed to divide Germany into 4 occupied zones after the war
- 2) Stalin agreed to free elections in Eastern Europe
- 3) Stalin agreed to help the U.S. in the war against Japan and to join the United Nations

NUREMBERG WAR TRIALS

- The discovery of Hitler's death camps led the Allies to put 24 surviving Nazi leaders on trial for crimes against humanity, crimes against the peace, and war crimes
- The trials were held in Nuremberg, Germany
- "I was only following orders" was not an acceptable defense as 12 of the 24 were sentenced to death and the others to life in prison

THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

- Japan was occupied by U.S. forces under the command of General MacArthur
- During the seven- year occupation, MacArthur reshaped Japan's economy by introducing free-market practices that led to a remarkable economic recovery
- Additionally, he introduced a liberal constitution that to this day is called the MacArthur Constitution

SECTION 4: THE HOME FRONT

- The war provided a lift to the U.S. economy
- Jobs were abundant and despite rationing and shortages, people had money to spend
- By the end of the war, America was the world's dominant economic and military power

ECONOMIC GAINS

- Unemployment fell to 1.2% by 1944 and wages rose 35%
- Farmers too benefited as production doubled and income tripled

GI BILL HELPS RETURNING VETS

- To help returning servicemen ease back into civilian life, Congress passed the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill of Rights)
- The act provided education for 7.8 million vets

INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

- When the war began, 120,000 Japanese Americans lived in the U.S. – mostly on the West Coast
- After Pearl Harbor, many people were suspicious of possible spy activity by Japanese Americans
- In 1942, FDR ordered Japanese Americans into 10 relocation centers

