

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 _____ driven by _____ and territorial _____

FAILURE OF VERSAILLES

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

WEIMAR REPUBLIC RULES GERMANY

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

Why did the new democracies set up after WWI fail?

_____.

JOSEPH STALIN TRANSFORMS THE USSR

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

STALIN’S PLANS

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

MUSSOLINI CREATES FASCIST PARTY

- Mussolini was a strong public speaker who appealed to _____
- By 1921, Mussolini had established the _____ Party – Fascism stressed nationalism and _____ and placed the interest of the _____ above the interests of the individual

What factors led to the rise of Fascism in Italy?

NAZIS TAKE OVER GERMANY

- Meanwhile in Germany, _____ followed a similar path to Mussolini
- At the end of WWI he was a _____ soldier drifting around Germany
- In 1919, he joined a struggling group called the _____ (_____)
- (Despite its name the party had no ties to socialism)

HITLER GAINS FOLLOWING

- Hitler's ability as a _____ and organizer drew many followers
- He quickly became the Nazi Party _____
- Calling himself "_____ " (the _____) he promised to _____
- _____

HITLER'S BELIEFS

- Hitler explained his beliefs in his book, _____ (My _____)
- He wanted to unite all _____ people under one grand Empire
- He wanted racial purity – "_____ " races such as _____, _____ and all _____ were to form a work force for the "_____ " – blond, blue-eyed "_____ "

LEBENSRAUM

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

HITLER APPOINTED CHANCELLOR

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

THE THIRD REICH

- Once in power, Hitler established the _____, or Third _____
- 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 _____ years

MILITANTS GAIN CONTROL OF JAPAN

- Halfway around the world, nationalistic leaders were seizing control of the Imperial government of _____
- Like Hitler, they desired _____ 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 _____ aggression abroad

JAPAN ATTACKS CHINA

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

AGGRESSION BEGINS IN EUROPE

- In the early 1930s both Japan and Germany quit the _____
- Hitler then began a huge military build-up (in direct _____ of the Treaty of Versailles)
- By 1936 Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland, a German _____ 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 _____ and _____ were pushing for war solely for their own _____
- Critics called them " _____ "

So what factors do you believe contributed to Americans' believing in isolationism?

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 _____
- He recognized the USSR diplomatically in 1933 (exchanged ambassadors)
- He lowered _____
- He withdrew armed forces from _____

CONGRESS STAYS NEUTRAL

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

U.S. NEUTRALITY IS TESTED

- After Japan renewed attacks China in 1937, FDR sent _____ and supplies to _____
- He got around the Neutrality Acts because Japan had not actually _____ on China
- FDR promised in a speech in Chicago to _____
“ _____ ”

SECTION 2: WAR IN EUROPE

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA NEXT

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

HITLER MAKES A DEAL

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

APPEASEMENT CRITICS

- Critics of Chamberlain included English politician and future Prime Minister _____ who said Europe had adopted a dangerous policy of appeasement – or _____

GERMAN OFFENSIVE BEGINS

- Despite the _____, Hitler was not finished expanding the German Empire
- March, 15 1939: German troops poured into what remained of Czechoslovakia
- At nightfall Hitler declared, “Czechoslovakia _____”

WORLD WAR II BEGINS

- After the Polish invasion, Britain and France _____ on _____
- Too late to save Poland, the Allies focused on getting troops to the front in time to stop Germany’s _____ strategy (_____ War – _____)

STALIN ATTACKS EASTERN POLAND

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

FRANCE AND BRITAIN GO IT ALONE

- The _____ (a series of _____) proved _____ as Hitler’s troops and tanks detoured through the “impassable” _____ 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 _____ in June of 1940
- After France fell, a French General named _____ 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 _____ 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;
-
- Hitler called off the invasion of Great Britain, what technological advantage did the RAF have? _____

Section 3: The Holocaust

On April 7, 1933 Hitler ordered all non-Aryans removed from _____

Thus began the systematic campaign of racial purification that eventually led to the Holocaust – _____
(more than half of whom were Jews)

_____ were the central target of the Holocaust
_____ 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 – _____ stripped Jews of their citizenship, jobs and property

Also in 1935 Jews forced to wear _____ to identify themselves

On November 9-10, 1938 Nazi Storm Troopers attacked Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues across Germany. This was known as? _____, or “_____.”

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 _____

Many Americans feared Jews would take _____ 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 _____. This German ocean liner passed Miami in 1939

The U.S. coast guard followed the ship to _____
in America. The ship returned to Europe – _____ of the 943 passengers
were later killed in the Holocaust

The Final Solution =

_____ – rested on
the belief that Aryans were superior people and that the purity of the
“_____” must be preserved

Hitler condemned to death and slavery not only Jews but other groups that he
viewed as inferior, unworthy or as “_____”
This list included

_____, 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 “_____” provision that allowed nations to _____ and transport them in their own ships

THE AXIS THREAT RISES, BRITAIN GETS OUR SUPPORT

- Axis powers were making great progress across Europe – _____ to Germany in 1940
- The Axis powers were formidable – _____, _____, and _____
- Hoping to avoid a two-ocean war, FDR scrambled to support _____
- He provided _____ rifles and 80,000 _____ and numerous _____

U.S. BUILDS DEFENSE

- Meanwhile, Roosevelt got Congress to increase _____ and reinstitute the _____
- FDR ran for and won an unprecedented third term in _____
- 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 “_____” which meant the U.S. would _____ to nations whose defense was vital to America

- America was becoming the _____
“ _____ ”
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 _____
- German U-boats traveled in “ _____ ” at night torpedoing weapon shipments headed for the Britain and the USSR
- FDR OK’ed U.S. warships to attack _____ 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 _____, disarmament, self-determination, economic cooperation and freedom of the seas
- This _____
“ _____ ”
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 _____ since the late 1930s
- Early on the morning of _____, Japan bombed the largest American naval base – _____, 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 _____”

The United States _____ on Japan and three days later _____ and _____

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 _____ further conflict with them

- Focus was on _____ and _____ to locate submarines
- Also the scientists worked on _____ and pesticides like _____

MANHATTAN PROJECT

- The most important achievement of the OSRD was the secret development of the _____
- _____ 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 “ _____ ”

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TAKES CONTROL OF INFLATION

- With prices of goods threatening to rise out of control, FDR responded by creating the _____ (OPA)
- The OPA froze prices on most goods and encouraged the purchase of _____ 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 _____ and how to best allocate raw materials to those industries

COLLECTION DRIVES

- The WPB also organized nationwide drives to collect _____

- Additionally, the OPA set up a system of _____
- Households had set allocations of scarce goods—

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 _____ arrived at the White House and spent three weeks working out war plans with FDR
- They decided to focus on defeating _____ first and then turn their attention to _____

THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC

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

ALLIES CONTROL U-BOATS

- In the first seven months of 1942, German U-boats sank _____ Allied ships in the Atlantic
- Something had to be done or the war at sea would be lost
- First, Allies used _____ of ships & airplanes to transport supplies
- Destroyers used _____ to track U-boats
- _____ 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 _____ – a major _____ 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 _____ on land as well as sea
- The first great turning point was the _____

BATTLE OF STALINGRAD

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

THE NORTH AFRICAN FRONT

- “Operation _____” – an invasion of Axis -controlled _____ -- was launched by American General _____ in 1942
- Allied troops landed in Casablanca, Oran and the Algiers in Algeria
- They sped eastward chasing the _____ led by German General _____

CASABLANCA MEETING

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

ITALIAN CAMPAIGN – ANOTHER ALLIED VICTORY

- The Italian Campaign got off to a good start as the Allies easily took _____
- At that point King Emmanuel III stripped _____ 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 _____
- 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 _____
- It was known as “_____” and the commander was American General Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Also called “_____,” the operation involved 3 million U.S. & British troops and was set for _____

D-DAY JUNE 6, 1944

- D-Day was the largest _____
- Despite air support, German retaliation was brutal – especially at _____ Beach
- Within a month, the Allies had landed _____, 567,000 tons of supplies and 170,000 vehicles

FRANCE FREED

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

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 _____
- Hitler hoped breaking through the Allied line would break up _____
- The battle raged for a month – the Germans had been _____ back
- Little seemed to have changed, but in fact the Germans had sustained heavy losses
- Germany lost _____ troops, _____ and 1,600 planes
- From that point on the Nazis could do little but _____

LIBERATION OF DEATH CAMPS

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

ALLIES TAKE BERLIN; HITLER COMMITS SUICIDE

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

V-EDAY

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

FDR DIES; TRUMAN PRESIDENT

- President Roosevelt did not live to see _____
- On April 12, 1945, he suffered a stroke and died– his VP _____ 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 _____

THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY

Japan's next thrust was toward _____ Island – a strategic Island

Admiral _____, the Commander of American Naval forces in the Pacific, moved to defend the Island
The Americans won a decisive victory as their planes destroyed _____

KAMIKAZE PILOTS ATTACK ALLIES

The Americans continued _____ across the Pacific toward Japan

Japanese countered by employing a new tactic – _____ (divine wind) attacks

IWO JIMA

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

THE BATTLE FOR OKINAWA

In April 1945, U.S. marines invaded _____

The Japanese unleashed _____ sinking _____ ships and killing 5,000 seamen

Okinawa cost the Americans _____ and the Japanese _____

INVADE JAPAN??

- After Okinawa, _____ predicted that a Normandy type amphibious invasion of Japan would result in _____ 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 _____ – the _____ Bomb

U.S. DROPS TWO ATOMIC BOMBS ON JAPAN

- Truman warned Japan in late July 1945 that without a immediate Japanese _____, it faced “prompt and utter destruction”
- On August 6 (_____) and August 9 (_____) 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 _____ in the USSR
- A series of _____ were worked out concerning postwar Europe

YALTA AGREEMENTS

- 1) They agreed to divide _____ into _____ occupied zones after the war
- 2) Stalin agreed to _____ in Eastern Europe
- 3) Stalin agreed to help the U.S. in the war against Japan and to join the _____

NUREMBERG WAR TRIALS

- The discovery of Hitler's death camps led the Allies to put 24 surviving Nazi leaders on trial for _____ against _____ crimes against the _____, and _____ crimes
- The trials were held in _____, 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 _____
- During the seven-year occupation, MacArthur reshaped Japan's economy by introducing _____ practices that led to a remarkable economic recovery
- Additionally, he introduced a _____ that to this day is called the _____

SECTION 4: THE HOME FRONT

- The war provided a _____ to the U.S. economy
- Jobs were _____ and despite _____ and shortages, people had money to spend

- By the end of the war, America was the world's

ECONOMIC GAINS

- Unemployment fell to _____ by 1944 and wages rose _____
- Farmers too benefited as production doubled and income _____

GI BILL HELPS RETURNING VETS

- To help returning servicemen ease back into civilian life, Congress passed the _____ (GI Bill of Rights)
- The act provided _____ for 7.8 million vets

INTERMENT 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

- In 1942, FDR ordered Japanese Americans into 10 _____

