

Key Points:

Chapter 16: World War Looms

Section 1: Dictators Threaten World Peace

Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

Details:

- A. **The Treaty of Versailles caused anger and resentment for much of Europe**
 1. Germany didn't believe the treaty was fair and was upset by being stripped of overseas colonies and neighboring territories (Poland)
 2. The democratic gov't (Weimer Republic) in Germany collapsed trying to deal with these problems
 - a. The Soviets resented having part of their lands carved up (Poland)
 - b. Unable to cope with multiple problems, the young democracies collapsed and dictators rose to power
- B. **Officially called the Soviet Union in 1922, Joseph Stalin (man of steel) became the leader/dictator of the Soviet Union after the death of V. Lenin in 1924 (Lenin made the S.U. communist)**
 1. Stalin abolished all privately owned farms and replaced them with **collective-large gov't-owned farms**
 - a. All economic activity was placed under state management (in 1928, Stalin outlined the **"five-year plans"** for industrialization)
 2. By 1937, the S.U. became the world's second-largest industrial power (only the U.S. was larger)
 - a. Historians estimate Stalin had 8 million to 13 million "questionables" killed/assassinated
 3. **Totalitarian (1939):** pertaining to a centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over many aspects of life.
- C. **Benito Mussolini established a totalitarian regime in Italy where unemployment and inflation created chaos**
 1. The middle and the upper class demanded stronger leadership to stop the chaos
 - a. Mussolini gained power by reminding the public that economic collapse and the rise of communism was imminent and dangerous
 2. **By 1921, Mussolini est. the Fascist Party**
 - a. **Fascism:** a governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism.
 - b. Fascists believed power must rest in a single strong leader and a small group of devoted party leaders
 - c. **Nationalist:** a member of a political group advocating or fighting for national independence, a strong national government, etc.
 3. Oct 1922, Mussolini marched on Rome with his **"Black Shirt(s)"** followers
 - a. Many prominent officials sided with Mussolini, which encouraged the Italian king to appoint him head of the gov't
 - b. Calling himself Il Duce or "the leader" he crushed all opposition

Summary:

Key Points:

Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia
(con't)

Details:

- D. Within *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle) Hitler outlined the basic beliefs of Nazism
1. **Nazism:** the German brand of fascism, was based on extreme nationalism (wanted to unify all German-speaking people) and **demanding racial purification** (purification made this different than Mussolini's version of fascism)
 2. Hitler wanted to enforce racial "**purification**," supporting the idea that Germans—especially blue-eyed, blond-haired "**Aryans**" formed a "**master race**"
 - a. See **Buck v. Bell** in the U.S. (1907 Indiana–1981 Oregon)
 - b. Estimated that 65,000 people were sterilized in the U.S.)
 3. Hitler believed that Germany could only thrive if the people had more living space
 - a. German people should have the land they are entitled to, even if it means war
 4. Many unemployed men (6 million in 1932) joined Hitler's private army, the storm troopers (brown shirts)
 - a. German citizens felt Hitler was their last hope
 5. **Paul von Hindenburg ran against Hitler in 1932 and was re-elected via a runoff election**
 - a. **By mid 1932, the Nazis were the strongest political party in Germany**
 - b. **In Jan 1933, Hitler was appointed chancellor (prime minister)**
 6. **Reichstag Fire Decree (Feb 1933):** The law suspended many key civil liberties, such as free press, habeas corpus, and warrant requirements.
 - a. It was in response to the burning of the Reichstag (the German Parliament building) on the previous day
 7. **Enabling Act (March 1933):** Chancellor Adolf Hitler legally obtained plenary powers and established his dictatorship.
 - a. It received its name from its legal status as an enabling act granting the Cabinet the authority to enact laws without the participation of the Reichstag

Summary:

Key Points:

Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia
(con't)

Details:

- E. Ignoring the protests of more moderate Japanese officials, the militarists launched a surprise attack and seized control of the Chinese province of Manchuria in 1931 (wanted natural resources)
 - 1. They also controlled Korea and Vietnam for a period of time
 - 2. The League of Nations sent representatives to Manchuria to investigate the situation
 - a. Japan was condemned by the League, so Japan simply quit the League
- F. The rest of the world took notice of the League of Nations (lasted from 1920–1946 with 58 member) failure(s)
 - 1. In 1933, Hitler pulled Germany out of the League
 - a. In 1935, Hitler began building up the military, which was a direct violation of the Treaty of Versailles
 - b. In 1936, Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland, a German region bordering France and Belgium (the League did nothing to stop it)
 - 2. Mussolini targeted Ethiopia, one of Africa's few remaining independent countries
 - a. The League of Nations response consisted of an ineffective economic boycott
 - b. U.S. Congress did not want to be drug into a war so they passed an act banning arms shipments to both sides (only hurt Ethiopia)
 - c. Italy continued to receive weapons from Germany and oil from U.S. companies
- G. In 1936, a group of Spanish army officers led by General Francisco Franco rebelled (civil war) against the Spanish republic (after 500,000 deaths, Franco became the fascist leader of a totalitarian gov't in 1939)
 - 1. 3,000 Americans formed the Abraham Lincoln Battalion and traveled to Spain to fight Franco (Fascism) in support of the loyalists
 - a. Many volunteers were African Americans upset over Mussolini's (Fascist) invasion of Ethiopia
 - 2. Western democracies remained neutral while the Soviet Union sent equipment and advisers to help Franco's rebellion
 - 3. Hitler and Mussolini backed Franco's forces with real man power and military weapons
 - a. The war forged a close relationship b/w Hitler and Mussolini causing them to sign a formal alliance known as the **Rome-Berlin Axis**

Summary:

Key Points:

The United States Responds
Cautiously

Details:

- A. **Isolationism:** a withdrawal from world affairs in the late 1920s and 1930s
1. In a 1936 speech Roosevelt said, "I hate war!"
 2. **Unilateralism:** independent actions in foreign affairs
 3. We did not enter Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations
 4. **Permanent Court of International Justice (World Court):** created to solve international disputes
 - a. Nations belonging to the court rejected U.S. membership (Senate wanted to protect its right to make treaties)
- B. **Charles Evans Hughes** organized the Washington Conference in 1921 (US Secretary of state) – The US used diplomacy and negotiated disarmament to promote world peace
1. **The Washington Conference (1921):** conference on naval disarmament and Pacific security
 - a. Lost the 1916 presidential election to Woodrow Wilson by 23 electoral votes
 - b. July 2, 1921 Congress adopted a joint resolution declaring WW I over
–In August separate treaties were signed b/w America, Germany, and Austria-Hungary
 2. **Five Power Agreement:**
 - a. US, Great Britain, Japan scrap 78 warships and stop building ships for 10 years (Naval Holiday)
 - b. Create a 5:5:3 ratio of naval strength: GB and US same naval strength, Japan less, and Italy and France even less
 3. **Four Power Treaty:** Japan, GB, France, and the US would respect each others territories in the Pacific
 4. **Nine Power Treaty:** guaranteed China's territorial integrity and promised to uphold the Open Door policy (all nations have = access to trade and investment in China)

Summary:

Key Points:

The United States Responds
Cautiously (con't)

Details:

- C. Unsuccessful Efforts
 - 1. **Kellogg-Briand Pact:** (62 countries signed pact) outlawed war as a means of solving their differences, but allowed countries to go to war in self-defense (the pact could not be enforced)
 - a. U.S. secretary of state Frank Kellogg and French foreign minister Aristide Briand created the pact
 - 2. **Failure of the Pact:**
 - a. In 1931, Japan invaded the Chinese territory of Manchuria (ended international agreements for peace)
 - b. President Hoover believed economic sanctions would cause U.S. entry into a war so the U.S. did nothing
- D. **North Dakota Senator Gerald Nye** held hearings the revolved around charges that the U.S was drug into WW I by greedy bankers and arms dealers
 - 1. **Nye Committee:** documented the large profits banks and manufactures made during WW I
 - a. Anger grew over those companies nicknamed "merchants of death"
 - 2. Congress responded to Axis actions by passing **Neutrality Laws/Acts in 1935-1937**
 - a. Prohibited the shipment of US munitions to warring nations (did not work in WW I)
 - b. Required warring nations that bought goods from America to transport these goods in their own ships (US ships were sunk by German U-boats)
 - c. Forbade Americans to travel on the vessels of warring nations (Lusitania)

Summary:

Key Points:

Section 2 – War in Europe

Austria and Czechoslovakia

The German Offensive Begins

Details:

- A. **After WW I, the Paris Peace Conference carved Austria out of what was left of the Austro-Hungarian Empire**
 - 1. Most of Austria's 6 million people were Germans who favored unification with Germany
 - 2. **On March 12, 1938 German troops marched into Austria unopposed and a day later it was unified with Germany**
 - a. The world took no action against Germany
- B. **About 3 million German-speaking people lived in a region of Czechoslovakia called the Sudetenland**
 - 1. **Hitler claimed the Czechs were abusing Sudeten Germans**
 - a. France and G.B. promised to protect Czechoslovakia
 - 2. **Munich Conference (1938):** Hitler invited the French premier and British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, to meet in Munich, Germany
 - a. **Hitler stated that annexation of the Sudetenland would be his "last territorial demand."**
 - b. **Munich Agreement (Sep 30, 1938):** turned the Sudetenland over to Germany without a war
 - 3. **Winston Churchill**, Chamberlain's political rival, felt the signing of the Munich Agreement was nothing more than the establishment of a dangerous policy of appeasement
 - a. **Appeasement:** giving up principles to pacify an aggressor
 - b. Churchill commented, "Britain and France had to choose b/w war and dishonor. They chose dishonor. They will have war."
 - 4. **March 15, 1939 German troops invaded what was left of Czechoslovakia**
- A. **Most thought Hitler would not invade Poland b/c the Soviet Union would enter the war against Germany and France and G.B. would also declare war on Germany since they already promised aid to Poland**
 - 1. **In 1939, Hitler, once again, claimed that the Germans in Poland were mistreated by the Poles**
 - a. Learning from WW I (Hitler was a corporal in WW I), Hitler chose not to invade Poland until the S.U. promised not to enter the war against Germany
 - 2. **Nonaggression/Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (Aug 23, 1939):** fascist Germany and communist Russia promised to never attack each other
 - a. A second, secret pact, agreeing to divide Poland b/w to two nations was also signed
 - b. The danger of a **two front war** was eliminated

Summary:

Key Points:

The German Offensive Begins (con't)

France and Britain Fight On

Details:

- B. **Sep 1, 1939 the German Luftwaffe (German air force) invaded Poland's** airspace at the same time German ground forces attacked Poland
 - 1. **Blitzkrieg (lightning war):** advanced military technology such as fast tanks and powerful aircraft surprise the enemy and crush them with overwhelming force
 - a. **Sept 3, 1939** Poland, France, and G.B. declared war on Germany
 - b. It took **three weeks** before the Allies were prepared to mount a defense
- C. French and British troops waited along the **Maginot Line(s):** a system of fortifications built along France's eastern border where the troops waited for the Germans to attack
 - 1. The Germans stared back at the allies from their **Siegfried Line** a few miles away
 - 2. The Soviets ended up invading and taking Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Finland
 - 3. In 1940, Hitler invaded and took Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg
 - a. **Hitler planned to build bases along the coasts of Denmark and Norway so he could attack G.B.**
- A. Germany bypassed the French Maginot Line by traveling through Belgium and passing through the so-called **impassable Ardennes (forest) in northeast France**
 - 1. **Battle of Dunkirk/Dynamo (1940):** Germans had trapped more than 400,000 British and French soldiers along the English Channel on France's side
 - a. Makeshift vessels were able to rescue the trapped soldiers
 - 2. Germany attacked France from the north closing in on Paris and Italy invaded France from the South
 - a. On **June 22, 1940** Hitler handed French officers his terms of surrender
 - b. A French general named Charles de Gaulle fled to England and set a gov't-in-exile

Summary:

Key Points:

France and Britain Fight On (con't)

Section 3: The Holocaust

Details:

- B. In the summer of 1940, Germany set its sites on Britain by assembling a naval fleet on the French coast and attacking through the air (**Luftwaffe**)
1. **Battle of Britain (1940):** aerial assault against the **British Royal Air Force (RAF)** and a psychological attack against the British civilians
 - a. The assault occurred everyday from summer to fall
 2. With the help of **radar**, British pilots were able to plot the flight path(s) of German planes
 - a. Hitler mistakenly chose not to continuously target the radar stations of the British (resorted to terror bombing)

Section 3: The Holocaust

Holocaust: the systematic murder of 11 million people across Europe, more than half of whom were Jews

A. **Anti-Semitism:** or the hatred of Jews, had a long history in many European countries

1. Hitler discovered that a majority of Germans were willing to accept the idea that the Jews were the cause of the country's economic problems and defeat during WW I

- a. **Nuremberg Laws (1935):** stripped Jews of their German citizenship, jobs, and property

- b. **Star of David:** bright marking on cloths used by Nazis to identify people as Jews

B. **Kristallnacht or "Night of Broken Glass" (Nov 9-10, 1938):** Nazi storm troopers attacked Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues across Germany

1. About 100 Jews were killed, hundreds injured, and 30,000 Jews were arrested
 - a. The Nazis blamed the Jews for the destruction

Summary:

Key Points:

The Holocaust (con't)

Details:

- C. Jews fleeing Germany had trouble finding nations that would accept them
 - 1. **France** already had 40,000 and didn't want more
 - 2. The **British** worried about fueling anti-Semitism and refused to admit more Jews
 - 3. The British also had a mandate over **Palestine (later Israel)** since WW I and had admitted more than 30,000
 - a. The native Palestinians didn't want any more Jews
 - 4. The **United States** only wanted to accept the best and brightest Jews into the U.S., including **Albert Einstein** and 100,000 others (Americans feared further immigration would worsen the Depression)
 - a. Albert Einstein entered the U.S. in 1933 and informed FDR about the potential of an atomic bomb in 1939 (Szilard's research)
 - b. Anti-Semitism and fear of "enemy agents" entering America fueled the desire to keep the Jews out
- D. **St. Louis:** German ocean liner carrying 943 passengers (most of them Jews) with 740 passengers possessing U.S. immigration papers
 - 1. The U.S. Coast Guard would not allow anyone to enter the U.S.
 - a. **The ship and passengers were forced to return to Europe, and more than half of the passengers were killed in the Holocaust**
- E. **Buck v. Bell**
 - 1. **Facts of the Case**
 - a. Carrie Buck was a feeble minded woman who was committed to a state mental institution. Her condition had been present in her family for the last three generations. A Virginia law allowed for the sexual sterilization of inmates of institutions to promote the "health of the patient and the welfare of society." Before the procedure could be performed, however, a hearing was required to determine whether or not the operation was a wise thing to do.

Summary:

Key Points:

The Holocaust (con't)

Details:

Buck v. Bell (con't)

1. **Question**
 - a. Did the Virginia statute which authorized sterilization deny Buck the right to due process of the law and the equal protection of the laws as protected by the Fourteenth Amendment?
2. **Conclusion**
 - a. The Court found that the statute did not violate the Constitution. Justice Holmes made clear that Buck's challenge was not upon the medical procedure involved but on the process of the substantive law. Since sterilization could not occur until a proper hearing had occurred (at which the patient and a guardian could be present) and after the Circuit Court of the County and the Supreme Court of Appeals had reviewed the case, if so requested by the patient. Only after "months of observation" could the operation take place. That was enough to satisfy the Court that there was no Constitutional violation. Citing the best interests of the state, Justice Holmes affirmed the value of a law like Virginia's in order to prevent the nation from "being swamped with incompetence . . . Three generations of imbeciles are enough."

Summary:

Key Points:**Hitler's Final Solution****Details:**

A. **Final Solution:** a policy of genocide, which is the deliberate and systematic killing of an entire population

1. Hitler believed that the superior **Aryan race** must be preserved
 - a. To ensure that the master race survived, Hitler condemned all those views as inferior, unworthy, or "**enemies of the state**"
2. Once the Nazis wiped out their political opponents, they focused on other so-called disloyal groups:
 - a. **Gypsies:** whom the Nazis believed to be an "inferior race"
 - b. **Freemasons:** whom the Nazis charged as supporters of the "Jewish conspiracy" to rule the world (Freemasonry is not a religion, but it urges its members to be faithful and devoted to their own religious beliefs)
 - c. **Jehovah's Witnesses:** who refused to join the army or salute Hitler
 - d. Homosexuals, the mentally deficient, the mentally ill, the physically disabled, and the incurably ill were also targeted

3. Hitler implemented his **Final Solution in Poland** with special Nazi death squads

- a. The elite Nazi "**security squadron**" (SS) rounded up Jews and shot them on the spot

B. **Ghettos:** dismal, overcrowded segregated areas in certain Polish cities where Jews were forced to relocate (perimeters of wire circled ghettos)

1. **The Germans built factories next to the ghettos** where the Jews were forced to work or be put to death (when someone was of no use they were executed)

C. **Concentration camps:** Jews living in communities not impacted by the death squads, were forced into these labor camps

1. The camps were originally created to imprison political opponents and protestors, but later the SS took over and they imprisoned other undesirables
 - a. The camps were infested with rats and fleas
 - b. Prisoners worked from dawn until dusk and were killed once they were too weak to work
2. The first camp in Germany, **Dachau**, was founded in March 1933

A. In early 1942 a meeting was held in Wannsee, a suburb outside of Berlin, where it was decided that a new phase of mass murder would begin by utilizing poison gas on the prisoners

1. The first death camp opened just prior to the 1942 meeting (six death camps were built in Poland)

- a. 12,000 people could be killed each day in the gas chambers

2. **Auschwitz** was the largest of the death camps

- a. **SS doctors determined who lived and who died with the wave of a hand** (those strong enough worked, the rest were killed that day)

- b. Those entering the gas chambers were told they were receiving a shower and they were even given a bar of soap before cyanide gas was

dropped in the locked chamber(s)

The Final Stage**Summary:**

Key Points:**Final Stage (con't)****Section 4: America Moves Toward War****The United States Musters its Forces****Details:**

3. In an effort to cover up the evidence of mass executions, crematoriums/ovens were installed in some camps

4. Many prisoners were subjected to **medical experiments**

a. Some were injected with deadly germs, some experienced different forms of sterilization, some were injected with acid directly in the brain, etc.

B. An estimated 6 million Jews were killed by the Nazis

a. **Elie Wiesel** was imprisoned at Auschwitz in 1944 at the age of 14

b. His literary work included several books including the book *Night* (won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986)

A. In Sep of 1939, FDR convinced Congress to pass the **Neutrality Act of 1939**:

cash-and-carry provision allowed warring nations to buy U.S. arms as long as they paid cash and transported them in their own ships (help the allies win the war, so the U.S. would not need to fight)

1. **Axis Powers:** On Sept 27, 1940 Germany, Italy, and Japan signed a mutual defense treaty called the **Tripartite Pact/Three Powers Pact**

a. **The Pact was created in an effort to keep the U.S. out of the war**

b. **If the U.S. joined the allies, the country would face a war in the Pacific and the Atlantic (two front war)**

2. FDR did everything he could to help the British and the French win the war in order to prevent a two front war for the U.S.

a. The U.S. traded 50 old destroyers for leases on British military bases

Summary:

Key Points:

The United States Musters its Forces
(con't)

The Great Arsenal of Democracy

Details:

- B. **Nazi victories caused FDR to ask Congress to increase spending on national defense**
 - I. **Selective Training and Service Act (1940):** 16 million men b/w the ages of 21 and 35 were registered
 - a. Local draft boards determined fitness and deferment
- C. FDR broke the tradition set by George Washington by running for a **3rd** term against Republican Wendell Willkie
 - I. FDR and Willkie were almost identical in their goals, so citizens voted and reelected the familiar FDR (FDR received 55% of the vote)
- A. **Cash and Carry Act (1939):** allowed the sale of materiel to belligerents, as long as the recipients arranged for the transport using their own ships and paid immediately in cash, assuming all risk in transportation
 - I. Replaced the Neutrality Acts that were originally passed throughout the 1930s
- B. **Lend-Lease Act (1941):** The president would lend or lease arms, and other supplies to "any country whose defense was vital to the U.S." (**unilateralism**)
 - I. FDR explained that the act was like, "loaning one's neighbor a garden hose when his or her house is on fire. All you ask is that the hose be returned or fixed if damaged."
- C. **In 1939, Hitler broke the nonaggression pact and invaded the Soviet Union**
 - I. FDR sent lend-lease supplies to the S.U., although some disliked this move
 - a. FDR agreed with Churchill's comment, "if Hitler invaded Hell," the British would be prepared to work with the devil himself
- D. To prevent the delivery of lend-lease shipments, Hitler deployed hundreds of German submarines/U-boats to stop the shipments

Summary:

Key Points:

The Great Arsenal of Democracy
(con't)

FDR Plans for War

Summary:**Details:**

1. Wolf pack attacks (fall, 1941): at night groups of up to 40 submarines patrolled the North Atlantic sinking as much as 350,000 tons of shipments in a single month
 - a. June 1941 FDR gave the U.S. Navy permission to attack German U-boats in self-defense
 - b. By late 1943, the U.S. used radar and sonar, and airborne patrols to contain the U-boats
 2. The merchant marines played a vital role in the allies success during WW II (transported most of the goods across the Atlantic)
 - a. 1 in 26 mariners serving aboard merchant ships in World WW II died in the line of duty, suffering a greater percentage of war-related deaths than all other U.S. services. Casualties were kept secret during the War to keep information about their success from the enemy and to attract and keep mariners at sea.
 - b. The ships of the merchant marine were owned by civilian companies that paid civilians to serve of them
- A. While Congress debated extending the draft, FDR and Churchill met secretly at a summit aboard the battleship USS Augusta
1. With the signing of the Atlantic Charter (August, 1941) both countries agrees to the following:
 - US and GB would forego territorial expansion
 - Respect the right of every nation to choose its own form of gov't
 - Freedom of international trade and equal access to raw materials for all countries
 - Once war ended, aggressor states disarmed and all nations work together to maintain peace
 2. The Atlantic Charter became the basis of a new document called "A Declaration of the United Nations"
 - a. The Declaration was signed by 26 nations on Jan 1, 1942 at the ARCADIA Conference/Washington Conference, which officially created the United Nations (represents the common purpose of the Allies)
- B. After U-boats fired on the U.S. destroyer Greer in the Atlantic on Sept 4, 1941, FDR told navy commanders to crush the snakes
1. As the death toll mounted, the Senate repealed the ban against arming merchant vessel ships

Key Points:**Japan Attacks the United States****Details:**

A. In July 1937, Hideki Tojo, chief of staff of Japan's Kwantung Army, launched the full-scale invasion of China

1. By 1941, the British didn't have the resources to stop Japan's expansion in Asia (fighting Hitler)

a. July 1941, the Japanese were able to take French Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos)

2. The U.S. responded by cutting trade with Japan, including the oil that fueled their war machines

a. The Japanese military officials knew they needed to either convince the U.S. to end the embargo or seize the oil fields in the Dutch East Indies

B. Prime Minister (starting in 1941) Hideki Tojo met with Emperor Hirohito promising the emperor that the Japanese gov't would try to preserve peace with the U.S.

1. On Nov 5, 1941, Tojo ordered the Japanese navy to prepare for an attack on the U.S.

a. Hirohito reluctantly supported the invasion of China in 1931 and Manchuria in 1937

b. Hirohito also approved the attack on Pearl Harbor but eventually fired Tojo in 1944 after a quick victory didn't occur

c. Since 1931, every graduating class of Japan's naval academy had been asked, "How would you execute a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor?"

2. **Operation Magic (1940):** cryptographers had broken some of the Japanese messages well before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

a. U.S. cryptographers decrypted and translated the 14-part Japanese diplomatic message breaking off relations (ominously) with the United States at 1PM Washington time on 7 December 1941 before the Japanese Embassy in Washington could do so

b. The U.S. gov't knew there would be an attack, but they didn't know where

Summary:

Key Points:

Japan Attacks the United States (con't)

Details:

3. FDR sent a "war warning" to U.S. military commanders stationed on bases throughout the world stating if war can't be avoided, "**the U.S. desires that Japan commit the first overt act.**"

a. Conspiracy theorists look at FDR's statement as proof that the gov't allowed the Pearl Harbor attack to occur

b. **On Dec 6, 1941, FDR received a message instructing**

Japan's peace envoy to reject all American peace proposals

C. On **Dec 7, 1941**, over 180 Japanese warplanes attacked Pearl Harbor for over an 1 ½ hours from 8:00 am to 9:30 am

1. The Japanese had killed 2,403 and wounded 1,178 more Americans

2. 21 ships were either sunk or damaged (almost the whole Pacific fleet)

3. Nearly 300 aircraft were damaged or destroyed

a. Luckily the aircraft carriers survived b/c they weren't in the harbor

D. **Dec 8, 1941** FDR asked Congress for a declaration of war against Japan (three days later Germany and Italy declared war against the U.S.)

I. Isolationist senator Burton Wheeler proclaimed, "The only thing now to do is to lick the hell out of them."

END OF CHAPTER 16 NOTES

Summary: