

World War II

1939-1945

Key Figures

- Axis- Germany, Italy, Japan, and others
- Allies- Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, France, and others



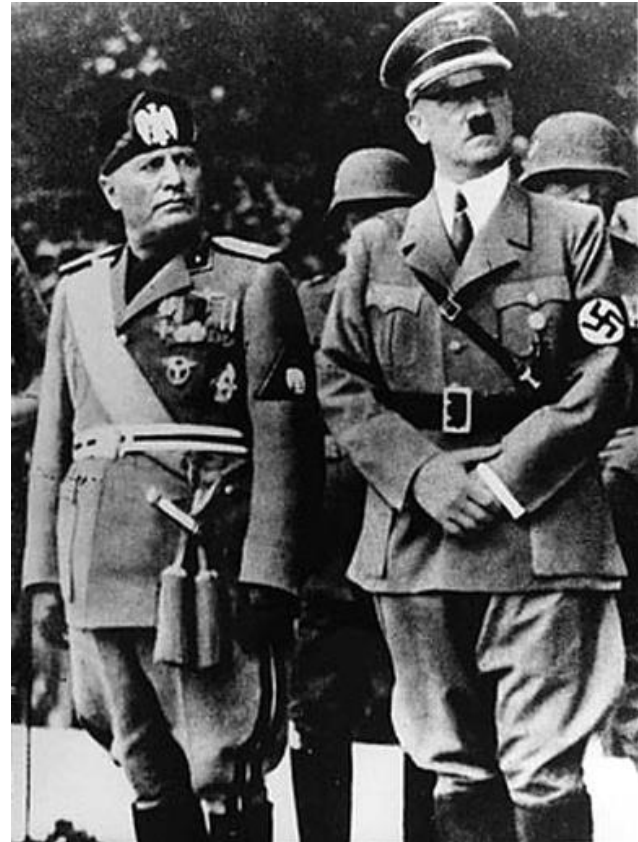
Germany

- Adolf Hitler
 - Totalitarian dictator
 - Fascist (Nazism)
 - Nazi Party leader, Der Fuhrer
- Joseph Goebbels
 - Minister of Propaganda & National Enlightenment
- Hermann Goering
 - Luftwaffe (Air Force)
- Erwin Rommel
 - “Desert Fox”



Italy

- Benito Mussolini
 - Il Duce
 - Fascist leader
 - Totalitarian Dictator



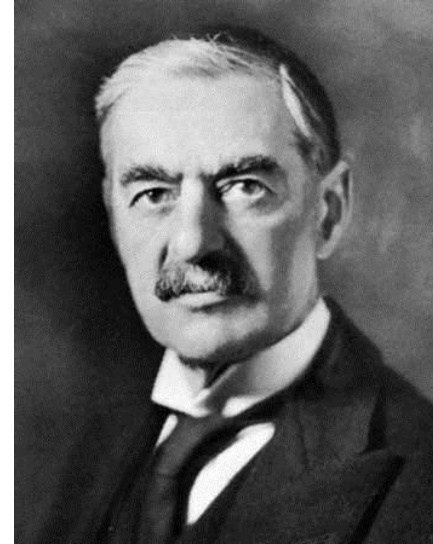
Japan

- Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
 - Influence over E. Asia and the Pacific
- Emperor Hirohito
- General Hideki Tojo
- Yamamoto Isoroku
 - Pearl Harbor attack



Great Britain

- Neville Chamberlain
 - appeasement
- Winston Churchill
 - “never surrender”
 - Main leader
 - His speeches kept morale high even when it seemed as if they would lose



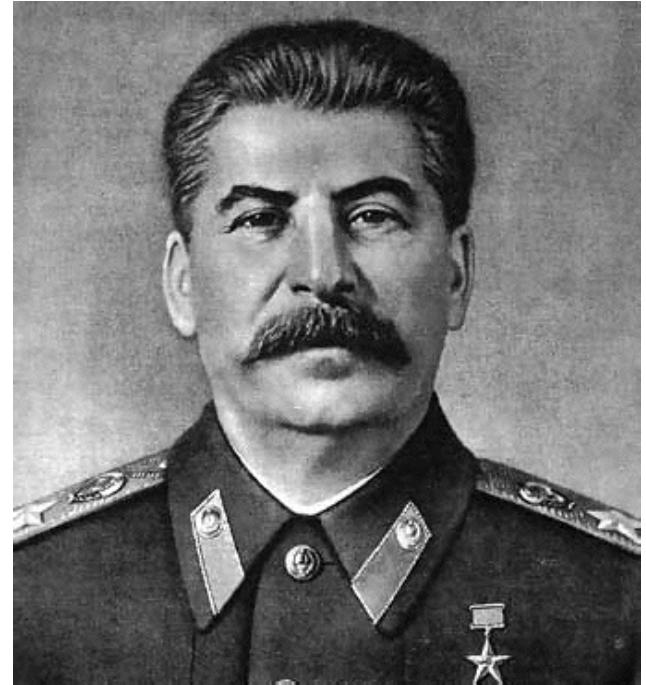
France

- Charles De Gaulle
 - Ruled in exile from Great Britain
- Vichy France
 - allowed to rule Southern France under German guidance (puppet govt)



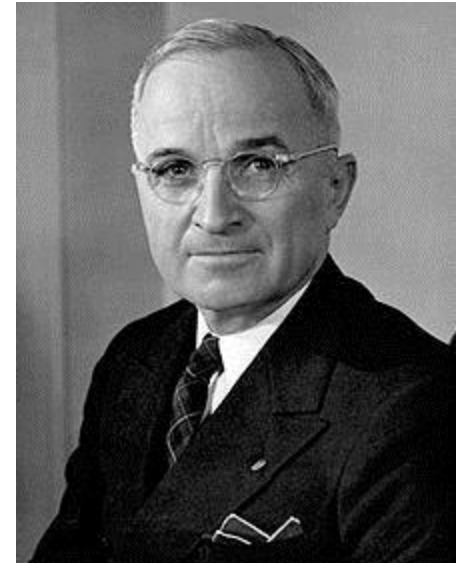
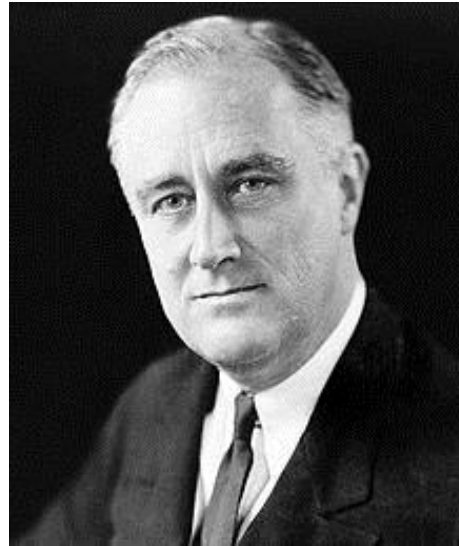
Soviet Union

- Joseph Stalin
 - Man of Steel
 - totalitarian dictator
 - leader of the Communist Party
 - Ally although differing government ideals (communism is a command economy and governmentally planned)



United States

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt
- Harry Truman
- Dwight Eisenhower
 - Led Operation Overlord (D-day)
- Douglas MacArthur
 - Led Pacific Campaign



Destruction

- Technology allows for most destructive war ever
- Once again Soviet Union (Russia) ties up invading army and is helped by cold winter
- Total war
 - All efforts both public and private used to win the war



Section 1: Hitler's Lightning War

- Main Idea: Using the sudden mass attack called the blitzkrieg, Germany overran much of Europe and North Africa.
- Why it Matters Now: Hitler's actions set off World War II. The results of the war still affect the politics and economics of today's world.



Germany sparks a New War in Europe

- Non-Aggression Pact
 - Germany and Soviet Union
 - Stalin Hitler Pact, vice versa
 - Agree not to attack each other
 - Split up Poland



Germany Attacks Poland

- September 1, 1939
 - Uses Blitzkrieg tactics
 - Lightning war, attack with fast moving planes combined with slow moving land units
- Wanting ports as well as lands lost in WWI
- Leads to France and Great Britain declaring war



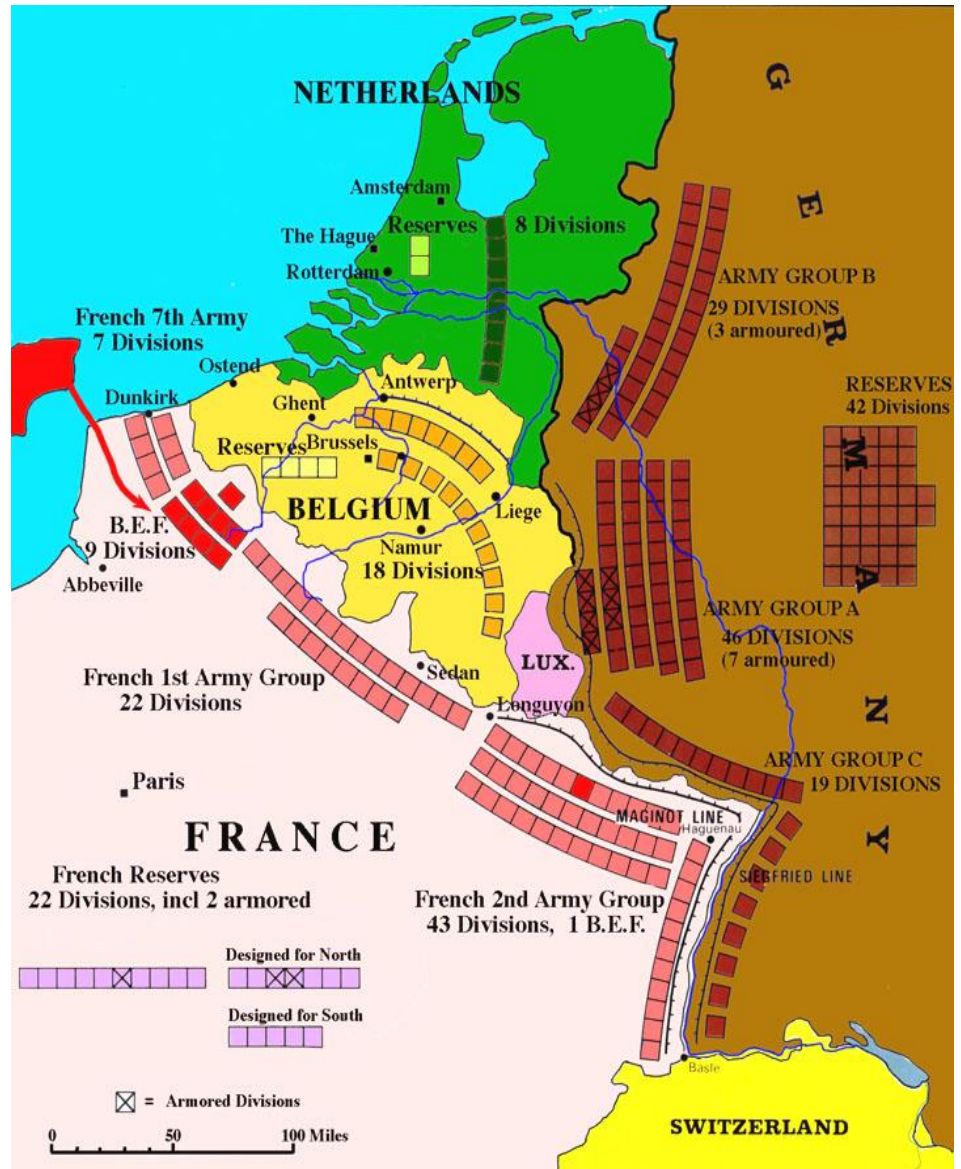
Soviet Union

- Takes North Eastern Europe
 - Poland, Lithuania, Latvia
- Trouble with Finland because of severe winter but thanks to massive army is victorious
 - March 1940 Finland surrenders



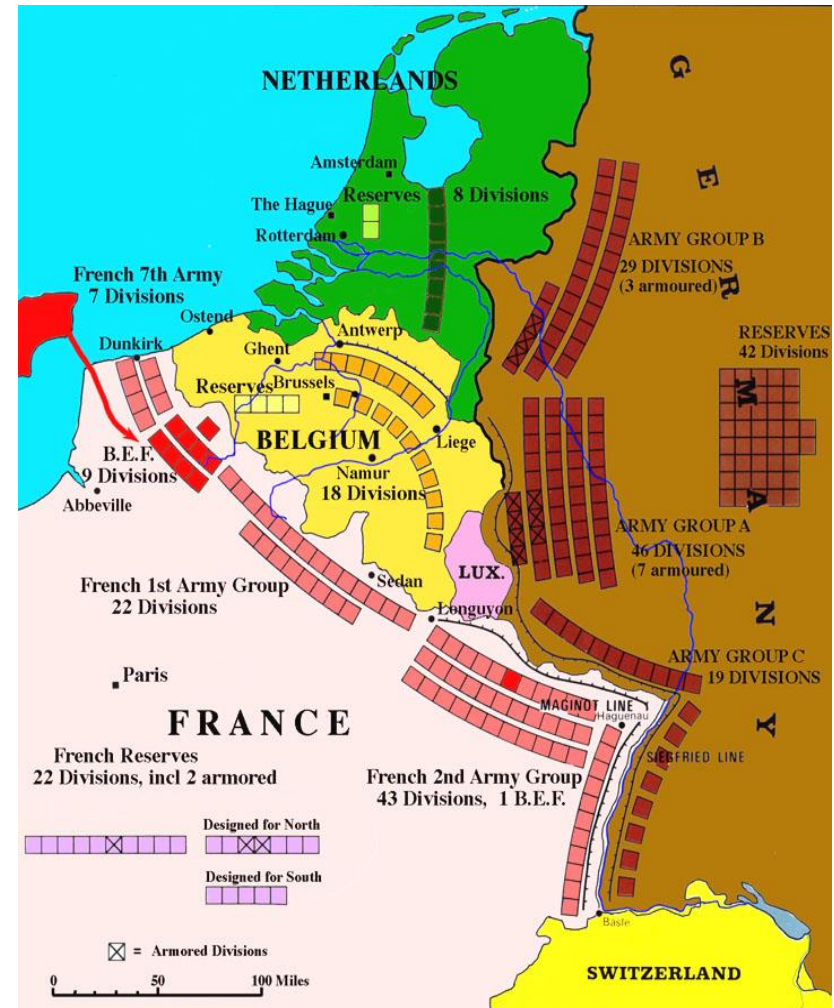
Phony War

- Dubbed Sitzkrieg
- Months of waiting on the line without attacks
- Hitler invades Denmark and Norway



Why go through when you can go around?

- May 1940 Hitler invades France by taking Luxembourg, Netherlands, and Belgium
- Avoids Maginot Line
- British and French troops are cutoff and need to be rescued



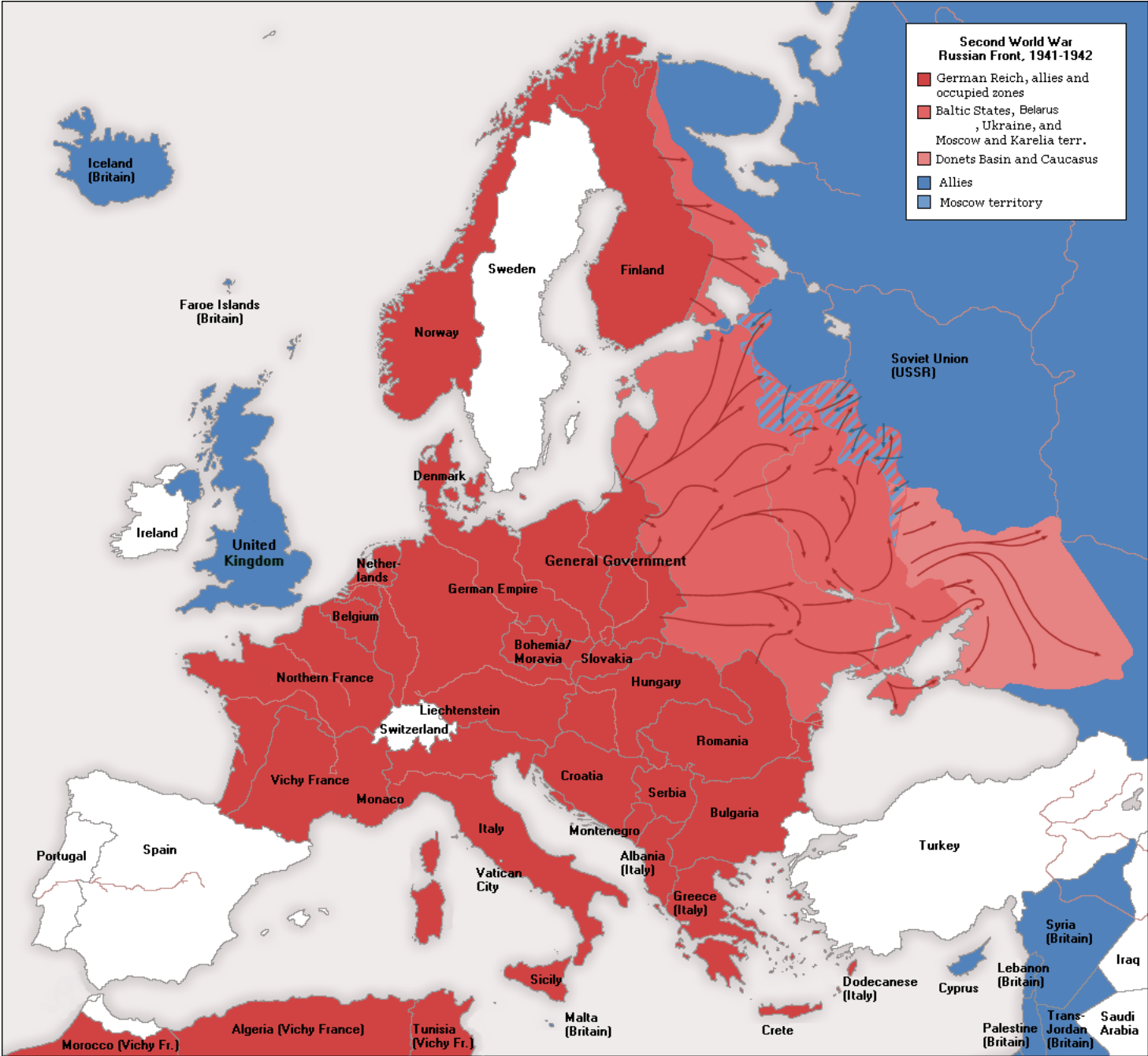
Rescue at Dunkirk

- May 26 to June 4
- 338,000 troops are rescued in weeklong event
- All vessels are used to bring troops from France to Great Britain
- Vichy France
 - Southern France ruled by French under German control



- June 22, 1940 France surrenders to Germany
- Charles de Gaulle
 - French general, rules in exile in Great Britain





Battle of Britain

- Winston Churchill
 - British prime minister, vows no surrender
- British use technology to aid in fight
 - Radar
 - Enigma machine
 - Breaks German codes
- Lasts until May 1941 due to British unwillingness to surrender
- Bombing of cities and facilities



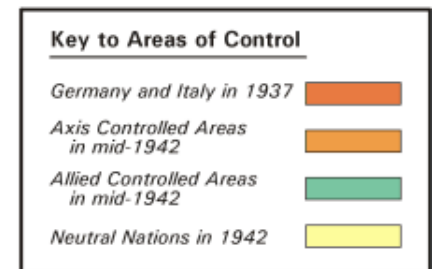
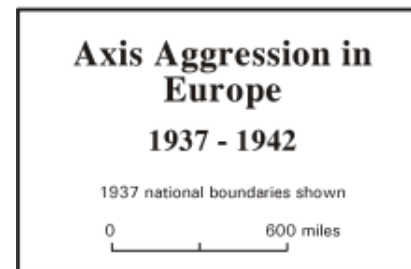
Mediterranean

- After German occupation of France, Mussolini declares war on France and Britain
- September 1940
Mussolini attacks British in North Africa
 - Want to control Suez Canal
- British drive Italians back which causes Germany to send troops led by general Erwin Rommel (Desert Fox) to aid



Eastern Front

- In order to carry out Operation Barbarossa (invasion of Soviet Union) Hitler invades Balkan countries
- Breaks the Non-Aggression Pact



Hitler Invades the Soviet Union

- June 1941 Soviet Union unprepared
- Soviets practice scorched earth policy
- Germans get stuck in Moscow, Leningrad
 - Civilians forced to do unmentionables
 - Eat horses, cats, dogs, crows, rats



United States Aids Its Allies

- Isolationism
- FDR
 - If allies fall U.S. will have to fight
 - Strengthen allies to resist Germany
- Lend-Lease Act
 - U.S. loans weapons to countries fighting Germany
- Atlantic Charter
 - Supports free trade, right to form own government



Leading up to Pearl Harbor

- U.S. intercepts plans for Japan's attacks on European colonies and U.S. bases
- U.S. is biggest threat to Japanese expansion in the Pacific
- U.S. supports Chinese resistance
- Cuts off oil shipments to Japan
 - Supplied 80%



Section 2: Japan's Pacific Campaign

- Main Idea: Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in Hawaii and brought the U.S. into World War II.
- Why it matters now: World War II established the U.S. as a leading player in international affairs.



Pearl Harbor: “A date which will live in infamy”

- Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto
- December 7, 1941
- 7:54-9:45
- 3 waves of attacks planned
 - 353 planes from 6 aircraft carriers
 - Midget subs
 - Battleships and airfields are targets
 - 4 battleships sunk, 2 salvaged
 - 3 destroyers and 3 cruisers
 - 188 aircraft
 - Over 2300 killed
 - U.S. carriers not present
- Only 2 waves happen
- Japan loses 29 aircraft and 5 midget submarines



1:21:57

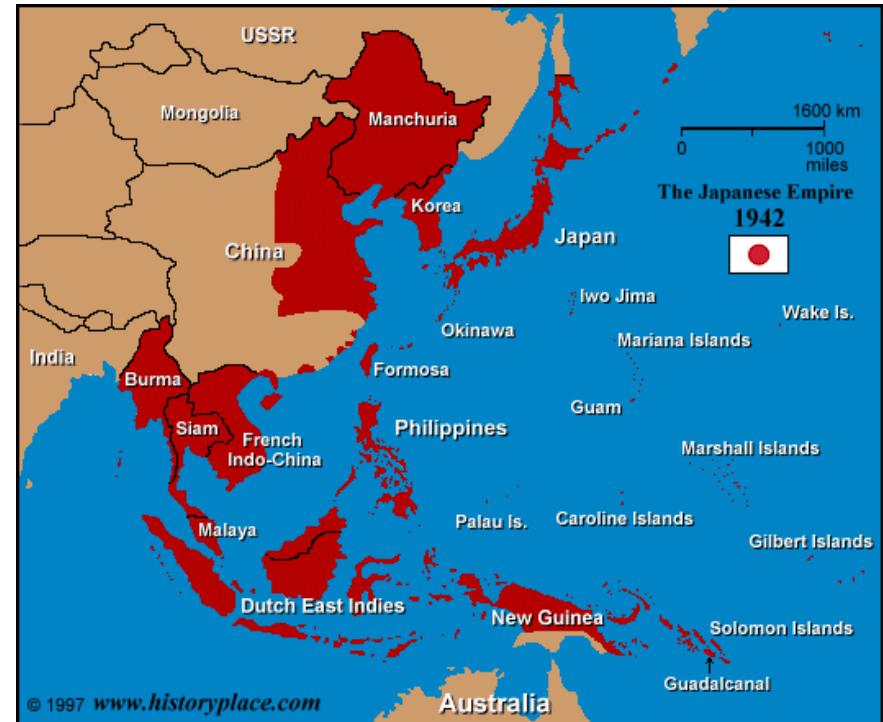


U.S. Declares War

- December 8, 1941 U.S. enters war
- Focuses on Japan

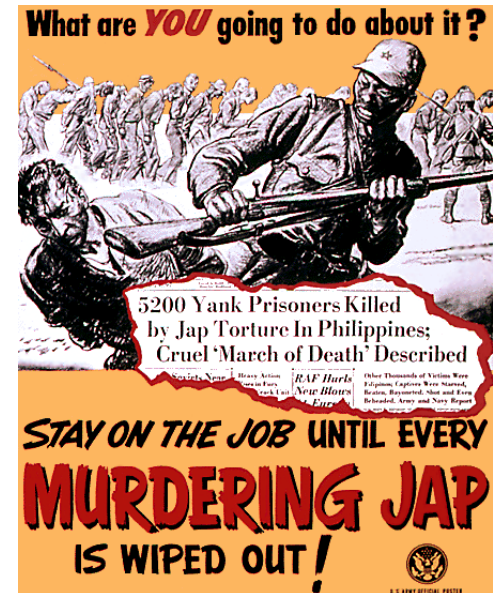
Japanese Victories

- 1 million square miles of island
- Japan feels they are rightful rulers of the Pacific
 - “East Asia for the Asiatics”
- In need of resources
 - Hong Kong
 - Wake Island
 - Guam
 - Philippines
 - Malaya
 - Dutch East Indies
 - Java
 - Sumatra
 - Borneo
 - Celebes
 - Burma
 - Britain is concerned with since next to India



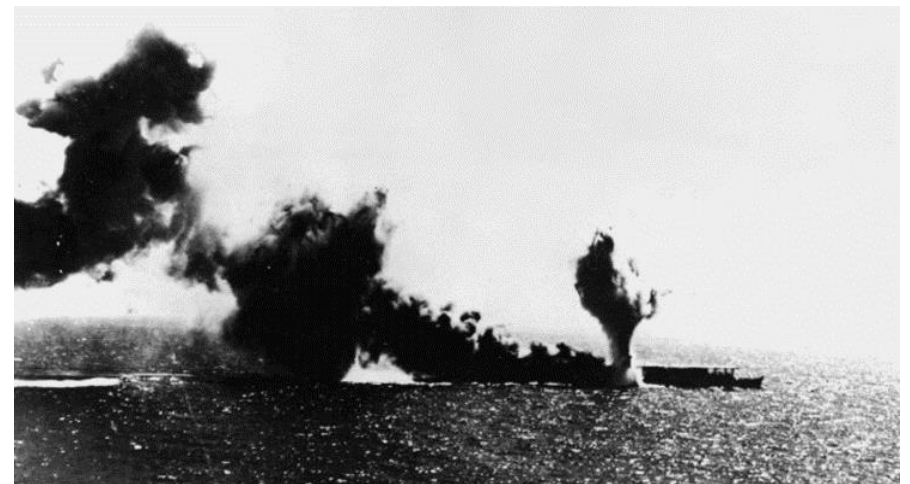
Bataan Death March

- Japan treats all conquered peoples brutally
 - Surrendering is dishonorable
 - Resources are limited
- 70,000 captured soldiers forced to make 50 mile march
- Only 54,000 survive
 - Starvation, dehydration, beaten, executed



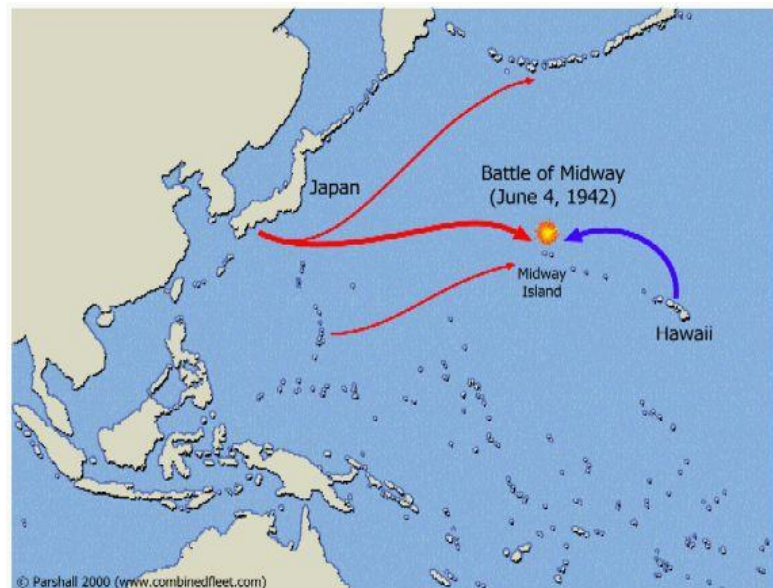
Battle of the Coral Sea

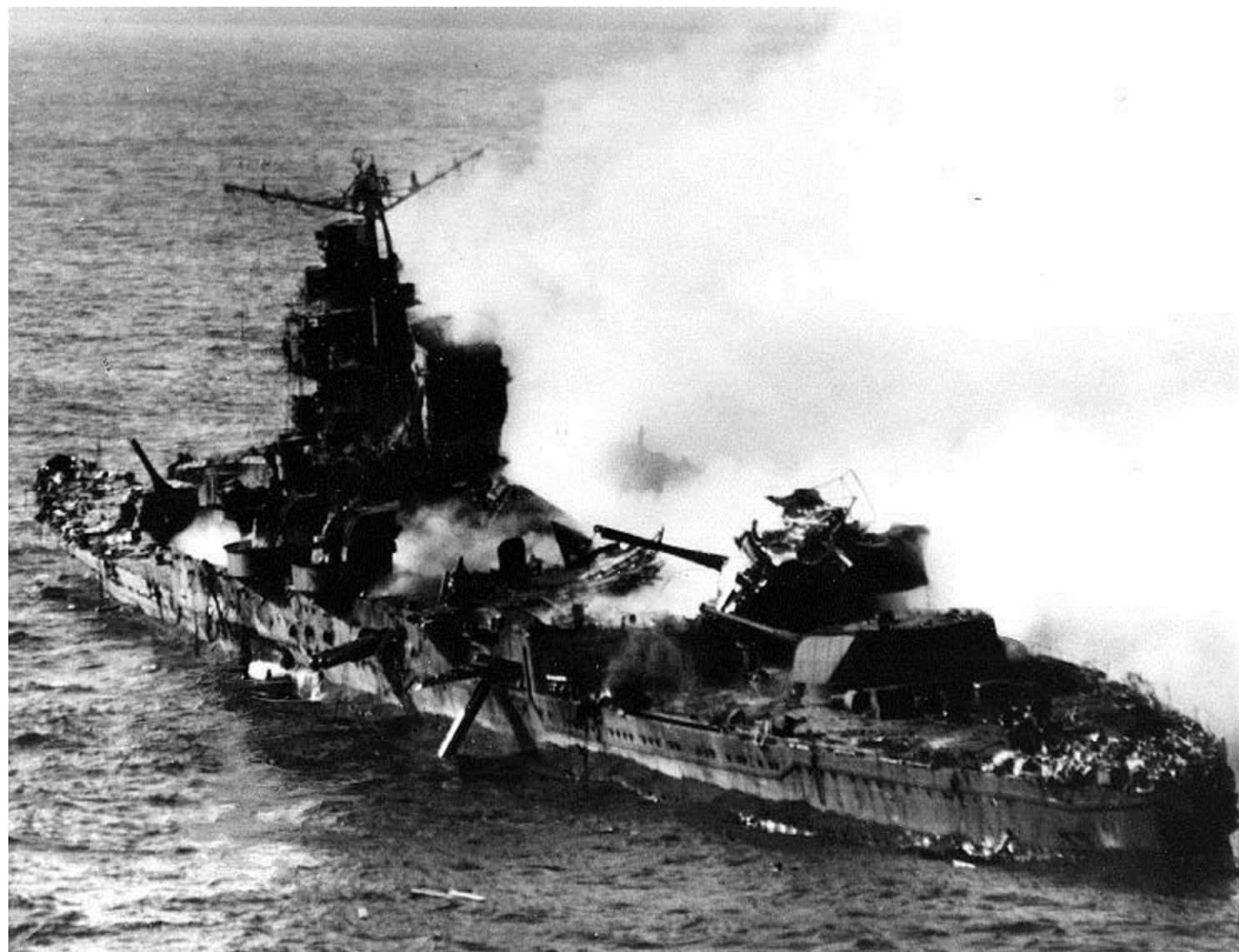
- May 4th to May 8th 1942
- 1st time Japanese expansion stopped
- Allies suffer more losses but win
- Strictly naval combat mostly of aircraft carriers



Battle of Midway

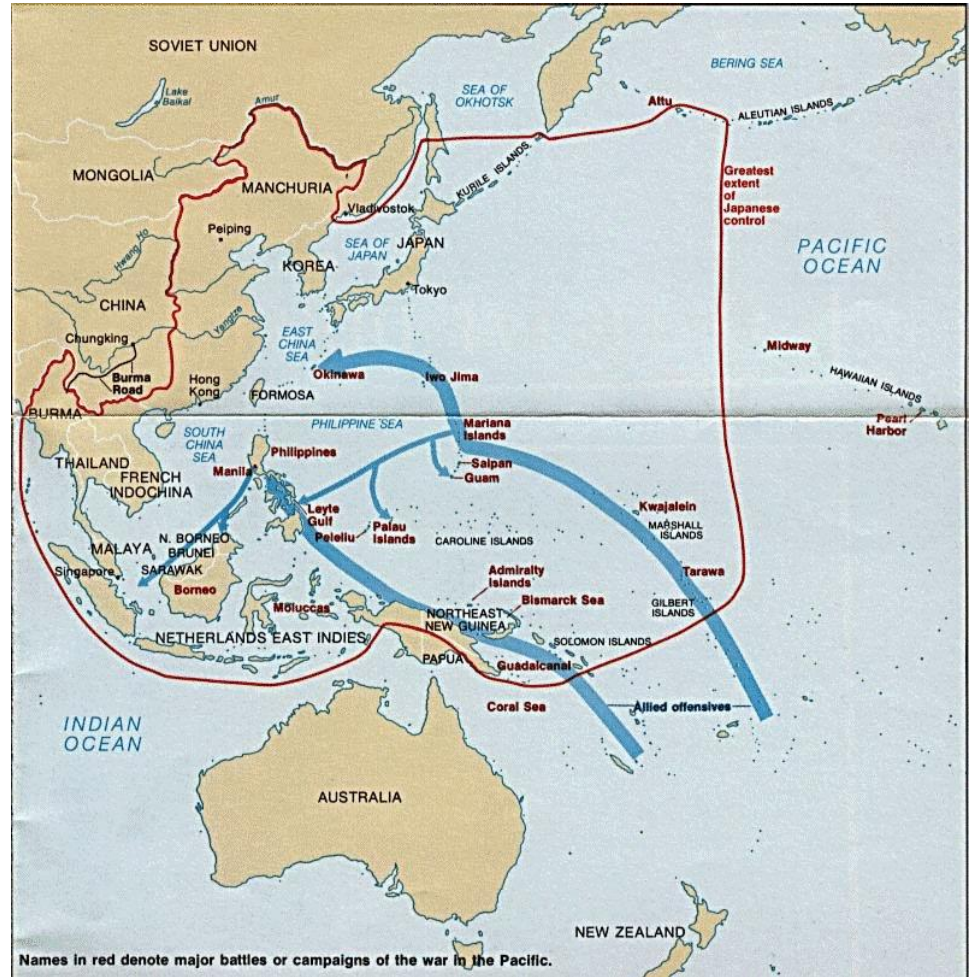
- Turning point in the Pacific Campaign
- June 4th to June 7th
- Led by Admiral Nimitz
- Naval defeat for Japan
 - 332 planes lost as well as all 4 aircraft carriers
- Japan is now on the defensive





Allied Offensive

- Island-hopping
- MacArthur's idea
- Attack islands that were not well defended cutting off other islands on the way to Japan



Battle of Guadalcanal

- August 7, 1942 to February 9, 1943
- 1st major offensive against Japan
- Island of Death (hell)
- Japanese severely outnumbered U.S.
- U.S. Navy is defeated and troops left w/out supplies
- 23-24k out of 36k Japanese killed



Battle of Leyte Gulf

- Japans last effort to destroy American fleet and halt advancement on Japan
- October 23, 1944
- Almost entire Japanese fleet is lost
- 1st time Battleships fight each other
- Largest naval battle ever



Section 3: The Holocaust

- Main Idea: During the Holocaust, Hitler's Nazis killed six million Jews and five million other "non-Aryans."
- Why it matters now: The violence against Jews during the Holocaust led to the founding of Israel after World War II



Holocaust Begins

- Encouraged emigration of Jews
- Nuremberg Laws
 - 1935
 - Marriage rights
 - Citizenship
 - Business ownership and types of work



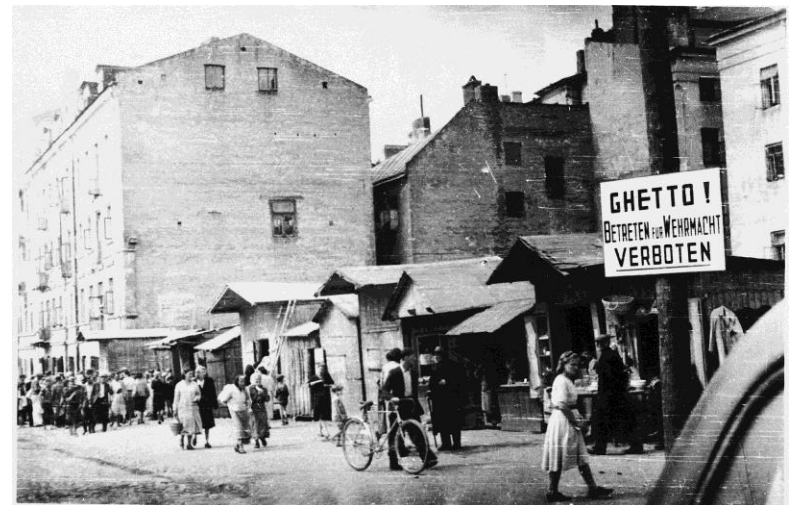
Night of Broken Glass

- Kristallnacht
 - November 9, 1938
 - Nazis attack Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues
 - Major step towards Jewish persecution



Isolating the Jews

- Not enough were emigrating
- Ghettos
 - Designated areas to house Jews
 - Hoped they would die from disease or starvation



Final Solution

- Genocide- systematic killing of an entire people
 - Included gypsies, Poles, Russians, homosexuals, insane, disabled, and ill
- Concentration camps
 - Used as slave labor for SS or German businesses
- Extermination Camps
 - Gas chambers capable of killing 6000/day
 - Auschwitz
 - Largest camp
 - Experiments



Survivors

- 6 million Jews died in the death camps
- 4 million survived
- Many of the Jews killed were from Poland and Soviet areas



Section 4: The Allied Victory

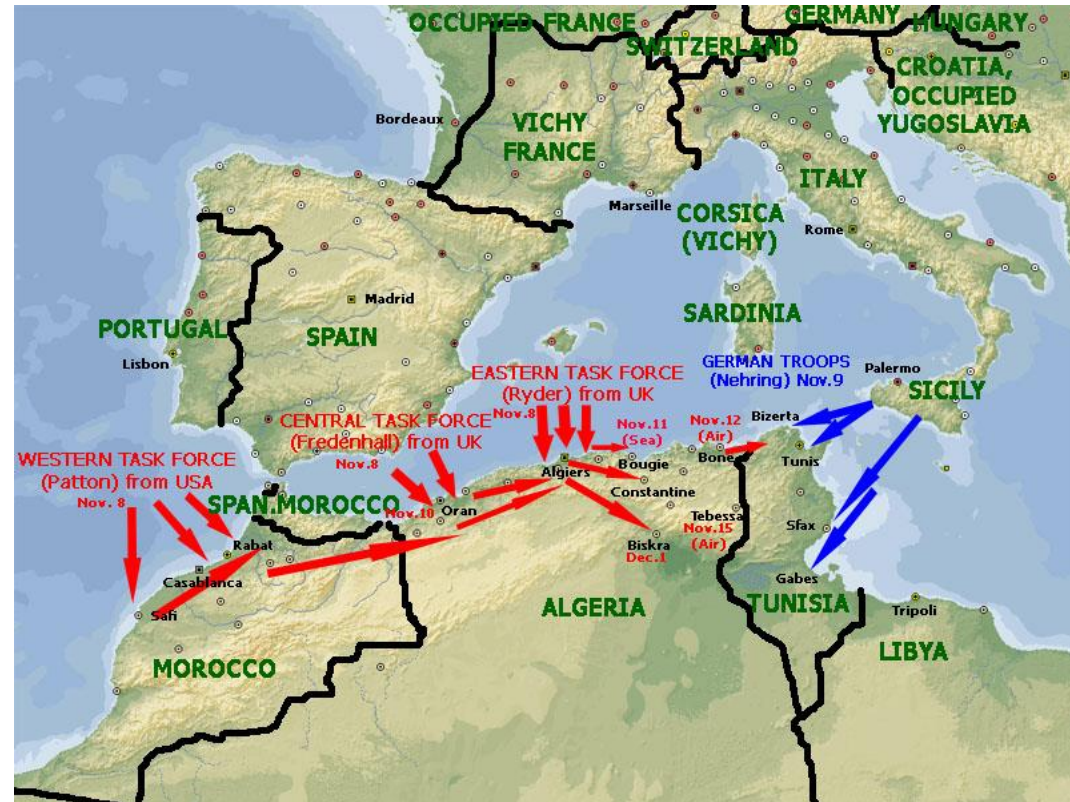
- Main Idea: Led by the U.S., Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, the Allies scored key victories and won the war.
- Why it matters now: The Allies' victory in World War II set up conditions for both the Cold War and today's post-Cold War world.





North African Campaign

- 1st time Europeans and Americans work together
- Stalin wants 2nd front open in Europe but only offer supplies to the Soviet Union
- November 8, 1942
- Operation Torch
 - Americans from the West led by Eisenhower
 - British led by Montgomery on the East
 - Rommel's Afrika Korp defeated



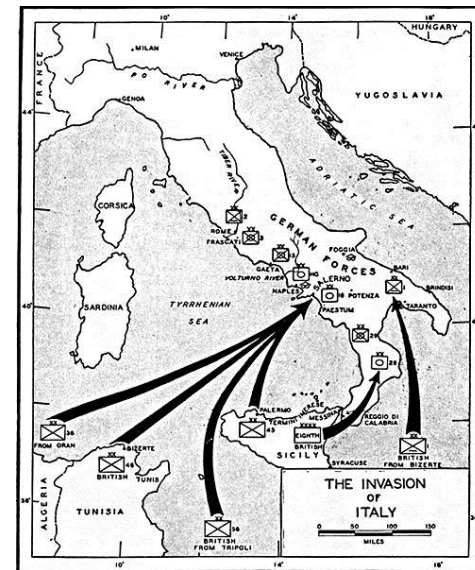
Battle of Stalingrad

- August 1942 to February 1943
- Nightly Luftwaffe bombings
- Germans occupy 90% and destroy 99%
- Hitler is defied by his officers who surrender and did not “hold at all costs”
 - Surrounded because non-German flanks are overtaken (Romania, Hungary, Italy, Croatia)
- Soviet Union lost 1 million soldiers
- Germany lost 240,000 (841,000 casualties)



Invasion of Italy

- Attack Sicily first
- Mussolini is removed from power by King Emmanuel III
- Germany rescues Mussolini and put in charge of the North
- Eventually captured in German uniform



Allied Home Front

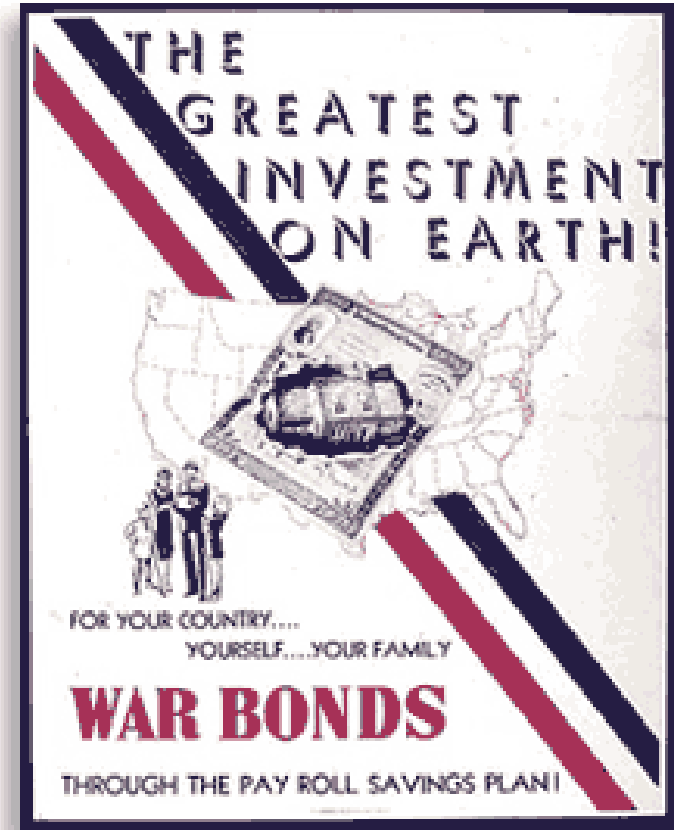
- Total War
 - Dedicate all resources to the war effort
 - Rationing, bonds, wartime factories, propaganda
- U.S. takes advantage of not being bombed at home

Mobilizing for War

- Machine guns to boots
- Automobiles to making tanks
- Typewriters to artillery shells

War Bonds

- U.S. used war bonds to stop inflation, stop money circulating, and raise money for the War
- 2.9% yield maturing in 10 years
 - So if you bought \$10,000 in war bonds you would get 10,290
- 85 million Americans bought bonds



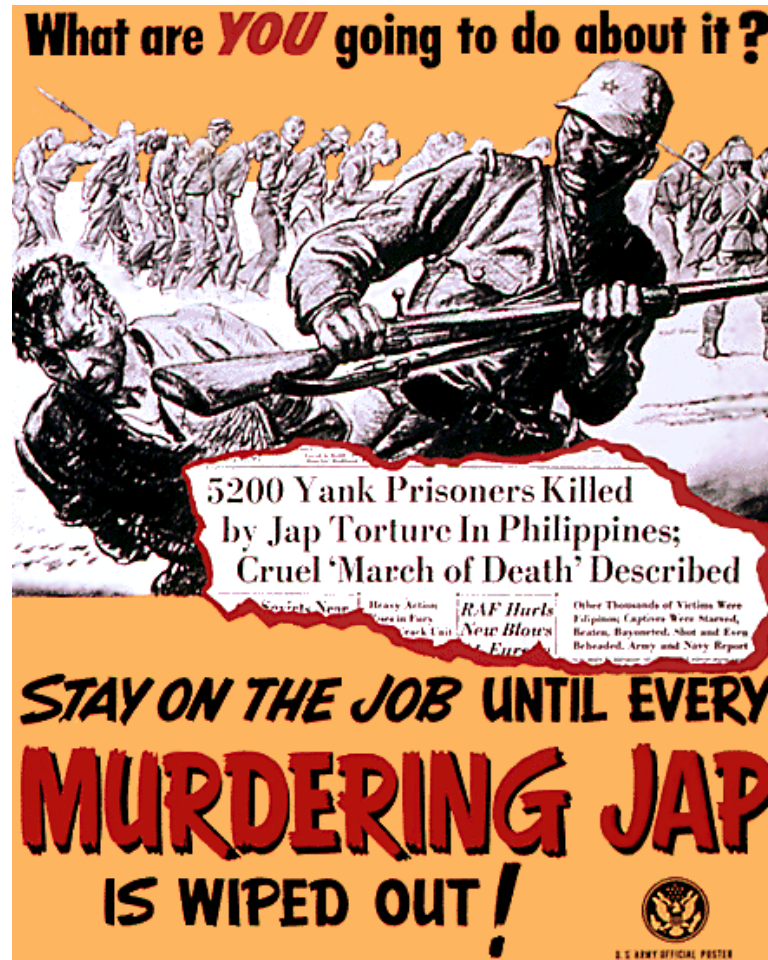
World War II War Bonds poster

War Bonds cont.

- \$185.7 billion raised
- Celebrities used for bond selling
- Baseball and football games admission was buying a bond
- War heroes used
- Cartoon characters



Response to Bataan Death March





Man the
GUNS
Join the **NAVY**

**VICTORY WAITS
ON YOUR FINGERS—**



KEEP 'EM FLYING, MISS U.S.A.

UNCLE SAM NEEDS STENOGRAPHERS! • GET CIVIL SERVICE INFORMATION AT YOUR LOCAL POST OFFICE
U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASTE HELPS THE ENEMY



AMERICAN
LITHOGRAPH
CO. N.Y.C.

**CONSERVE
MATERIAL**

We Can Do It!



J. Flaxler

POST FEB. 12 TO FEB. 28



WAR PRODUCTION CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE



Don't Let That Shadow Touch Them

Buy **WAR BONDS**

When you ride **ALONE**
you ride with Hitler!



Join a
Car-Sharing Club
TODAY!



BUY WAR BONDS

Ten years ago:

**THE NAZIS BURNED
THESE BOOKS**



*...but free Americans
CAN STILL READ THEM*

Japanese Posters



German Posters



Work as hard as we fight



Enlist now!



Need the old and young



War Limits Civil Rights

- Internment Camps
 - policy that imprisoned 31,275 native-born American citizens of Japanese descent (Nisei)
 - Lost homes and businesses



SHEG

Why were Japanese Americans
interned during WWII?

Round 1

- This newsreel was made by the government sometime in the middle of 1942 to explain the its reasons and strategies for interning Japanese Americans. This was before television was widespread.

Why were the Japanese Americans interned during WWII?

Round 1

1. What were some of the reasons for internment offered in the newsreel?
2. How does the newsreel portray internment? Is portrayed as positive or negative?
3. Who do you think the audience was for this newsreel?
4. Write your hypothesis.

Round 2

- Read documents B and C

Why were the Japanese Americans interned during WWII?

Round 2

1. Do you feel these documents more or less trustworthy than the government newsreel? Why or why not?
2. Why is the date of the Munson report important?
3. Will anyone's hypothesis change?
4. Write your hypothesis.

Round 3

- Read Documents D and E

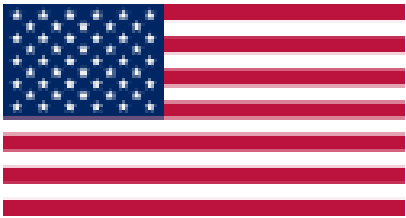
Why were the Japanese Americans interned during WWII?

Round 3

1. Reasons for interment from Korematsu?
2. Reasons for internment from Personal Justice Denied?
3. Write Final Hypothesis

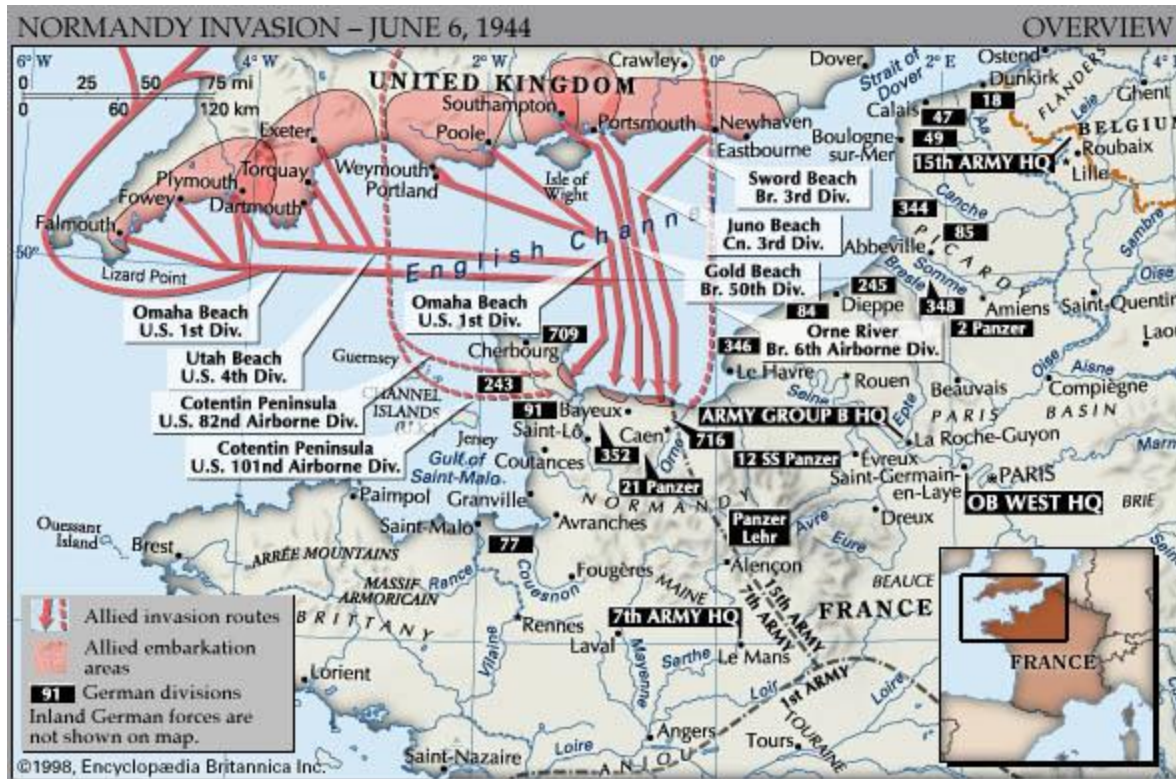
D-Day

<http://www.history.com/videos/d-day-allied-invasion-at-normandy#d-day-allied-invasion-at-normandy>



D-Day

- Operation Overlord, June 6, 1944
- Allied plan to invade Europe through Normandy, France
- Combined effort of Great Britain, Canada, U.S.

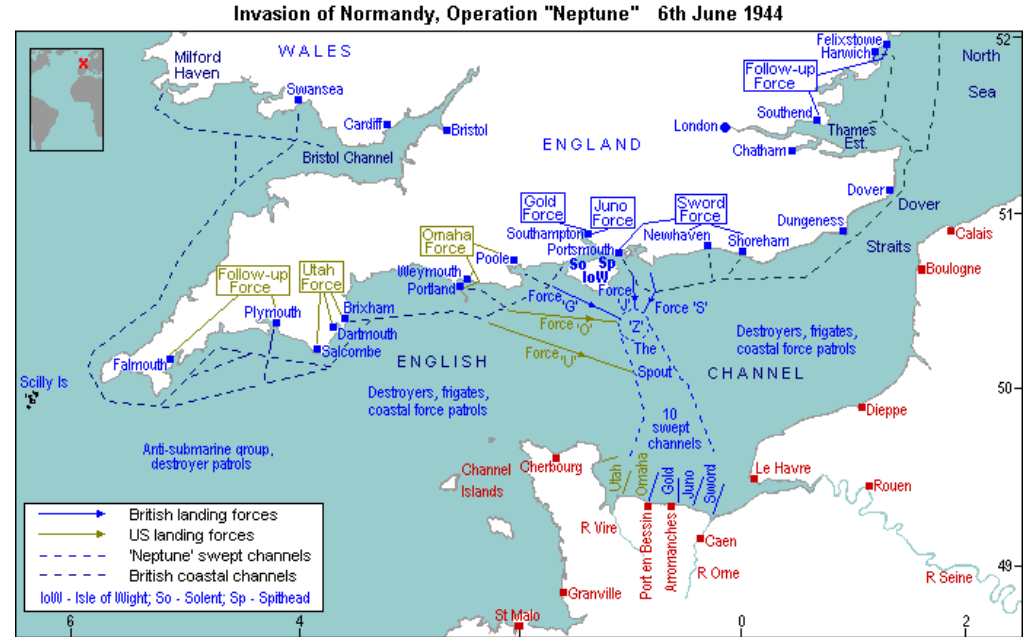


Eisenhower and Montgomery



Calais

- Operation Fortitude
- Dummy army setup to trick Germany
- Put at shortest distance from England



Seven Soldiers in Normandy



American
paratrooper



British
commando



Canadian
infantryman



Royal Navy
gunlayer



American
fighter pilot



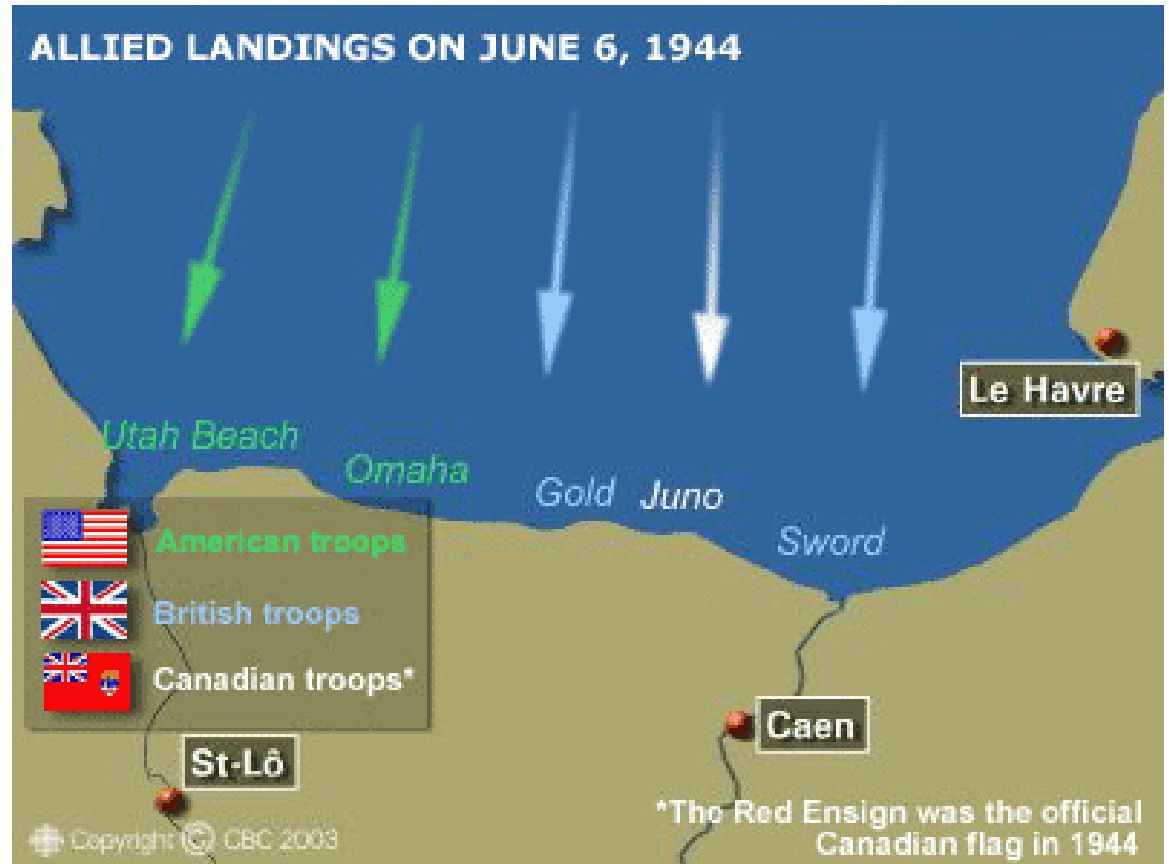
German
SS panzer
grenadier



German
Wehrmacht
infantryman

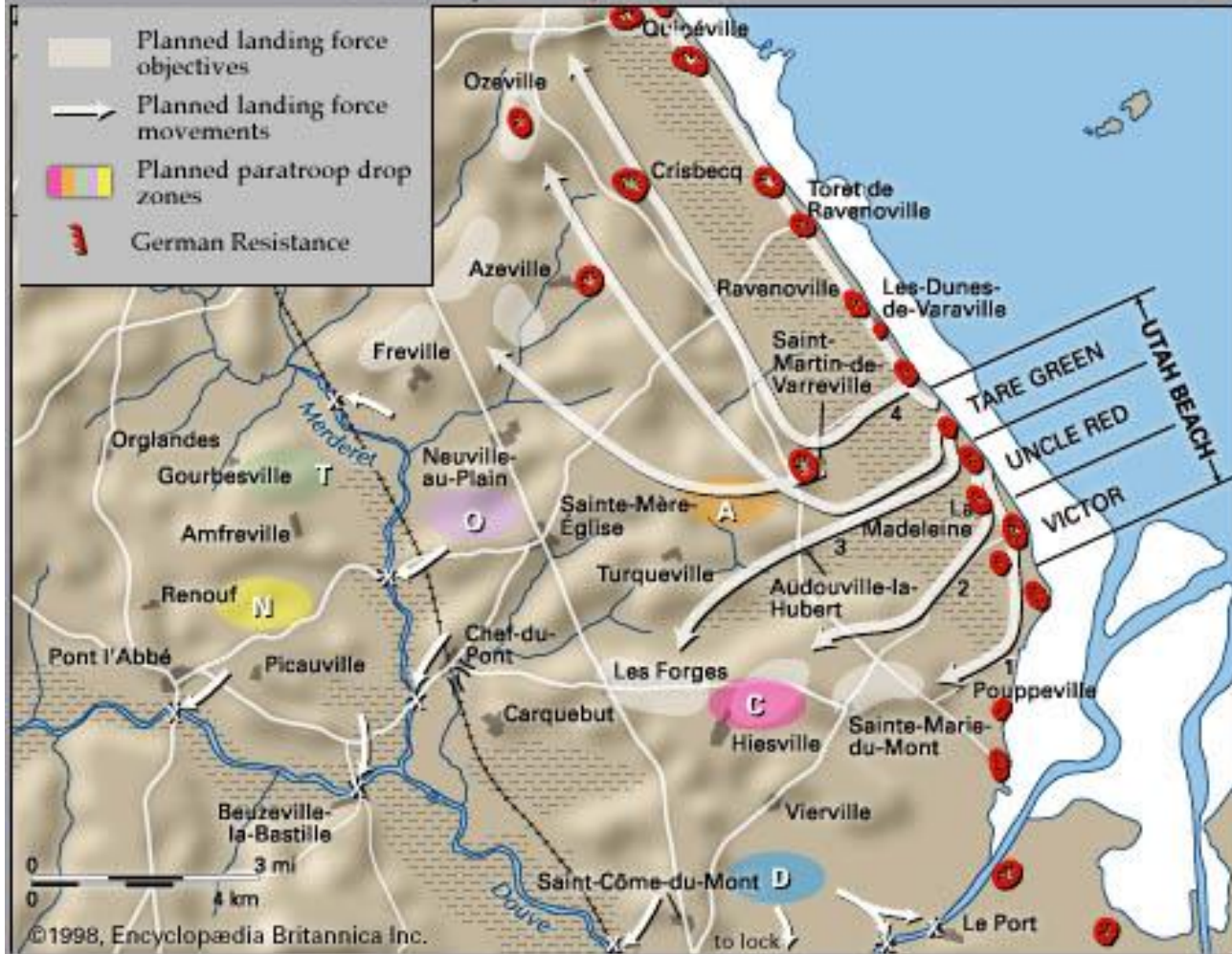
The Force

- 175,000 troops
- 195,000 naval personnel
- 5,000 naval vessels
- Attack 5 beaches



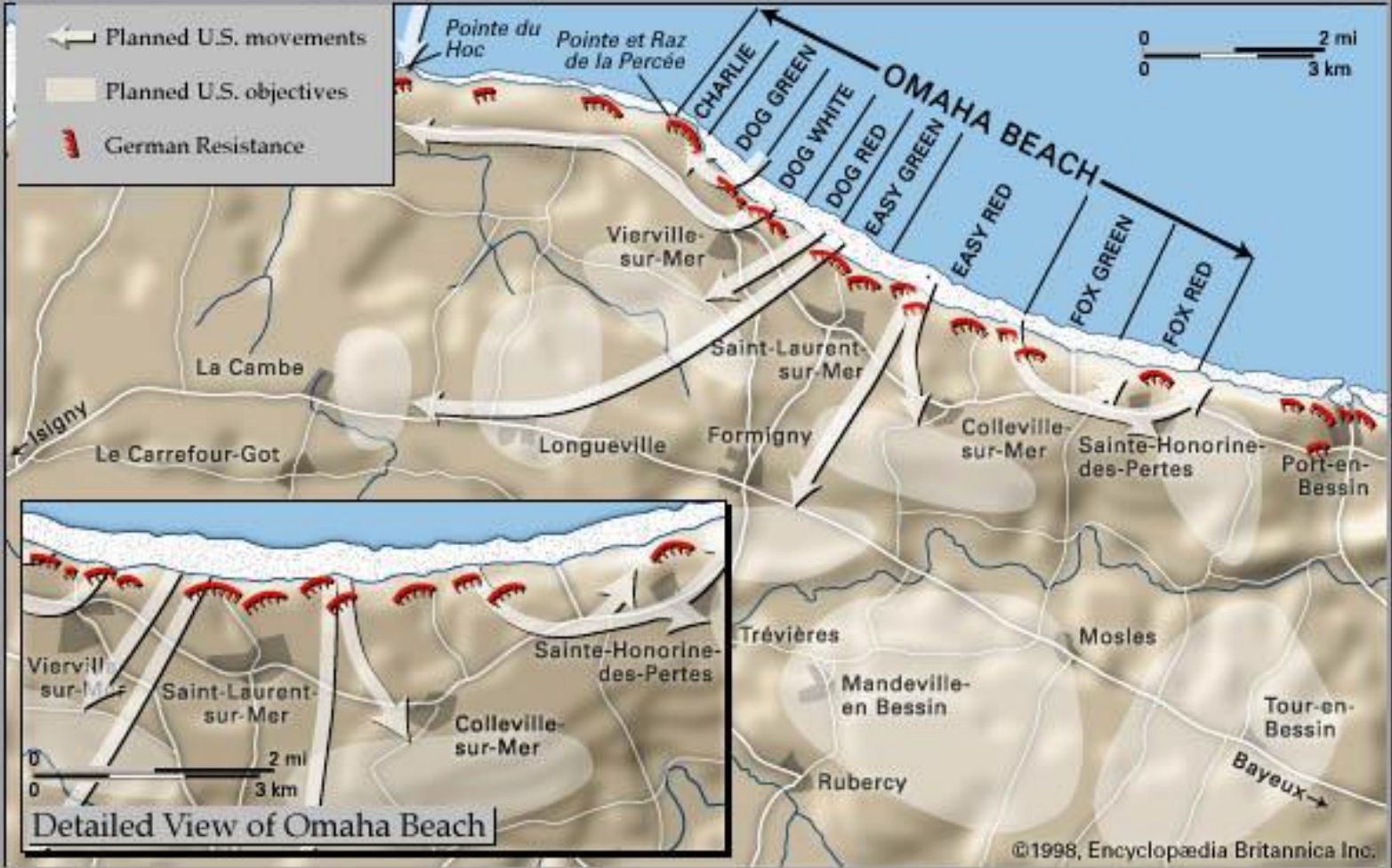
NORMANDY INVASION - JUNE 6, 1944

UTAH BEACH



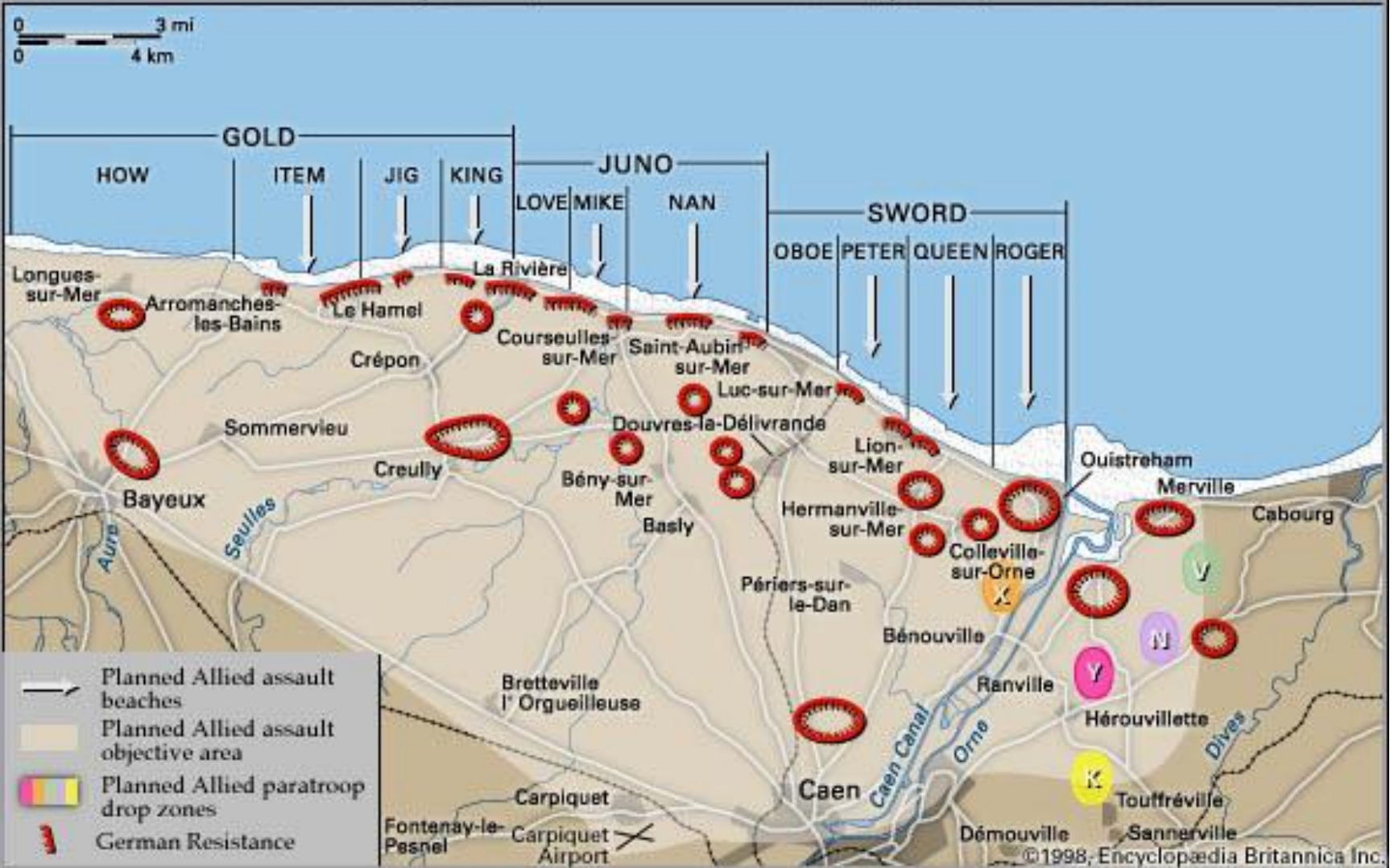
NORMANDY INVASION - JUNE 6, 1944

OMAHA BEACH

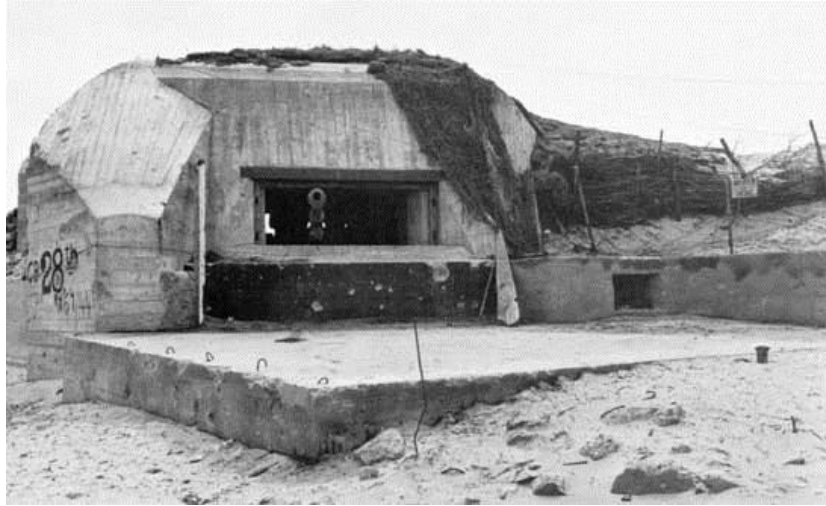


NORMANDY INVASION - JUNE 6, 1944

GOLD, JUNO, AND SWORD BEACHES



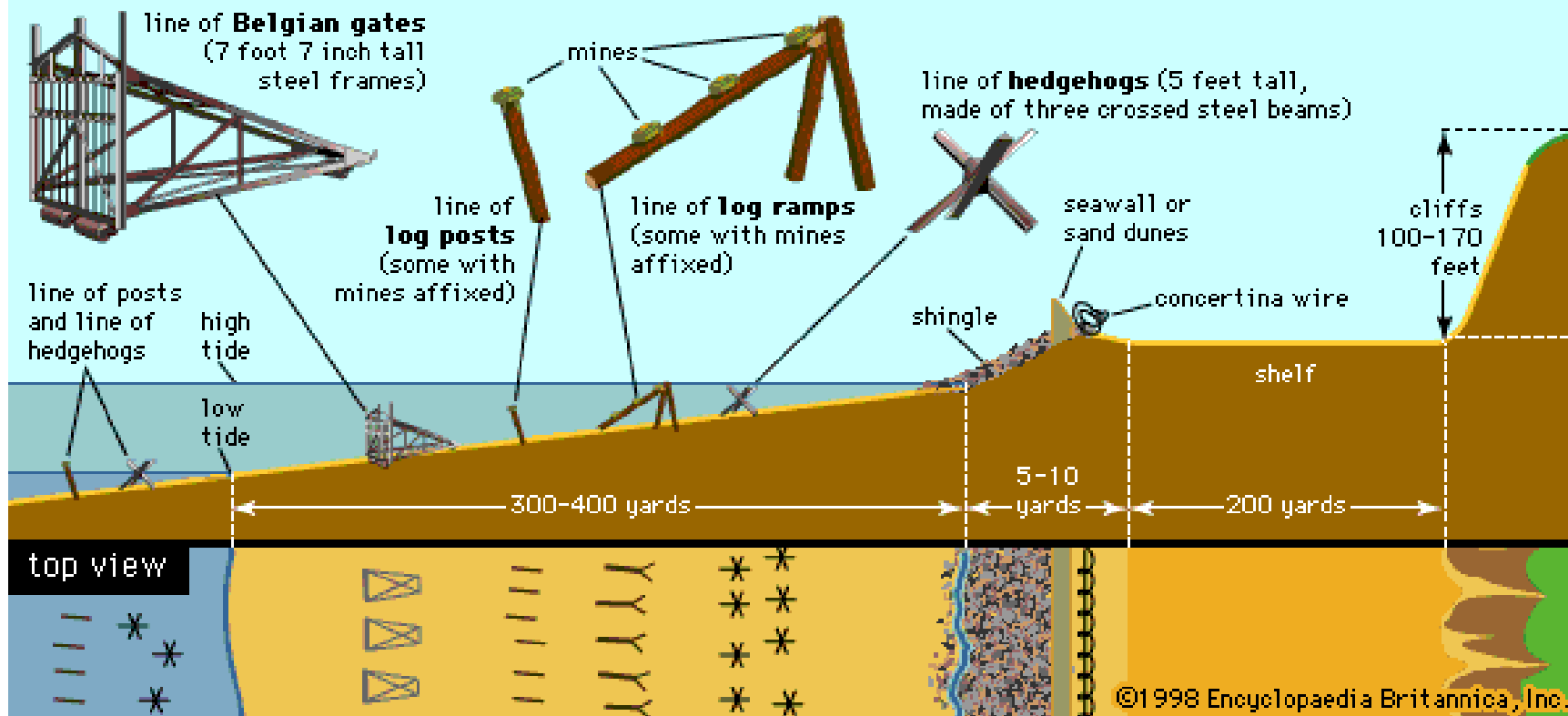
German Fortifications



- Troops had to deal with artillery
- Machine gun nests
- Minefields
- Tank traps
- Beach conditions

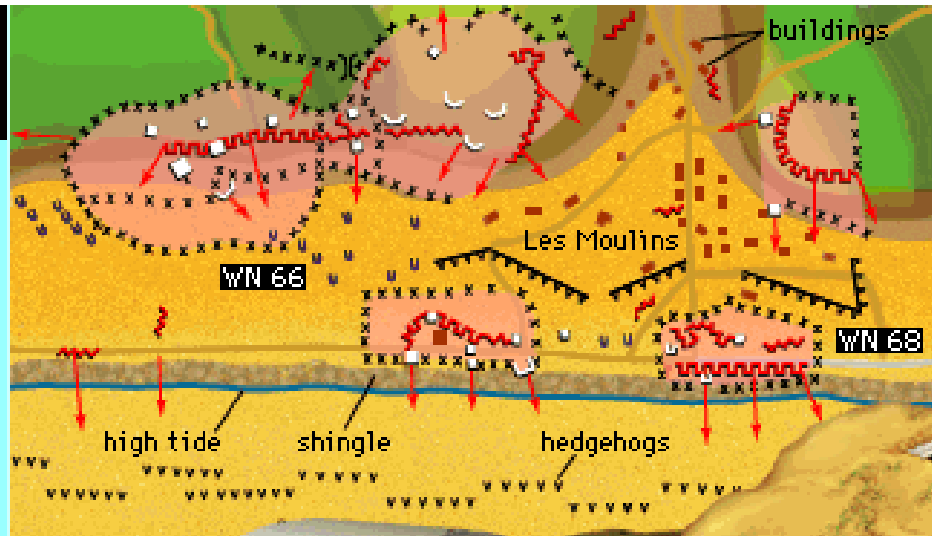


Omaha Beach - Typical Cross Section (not to scale)



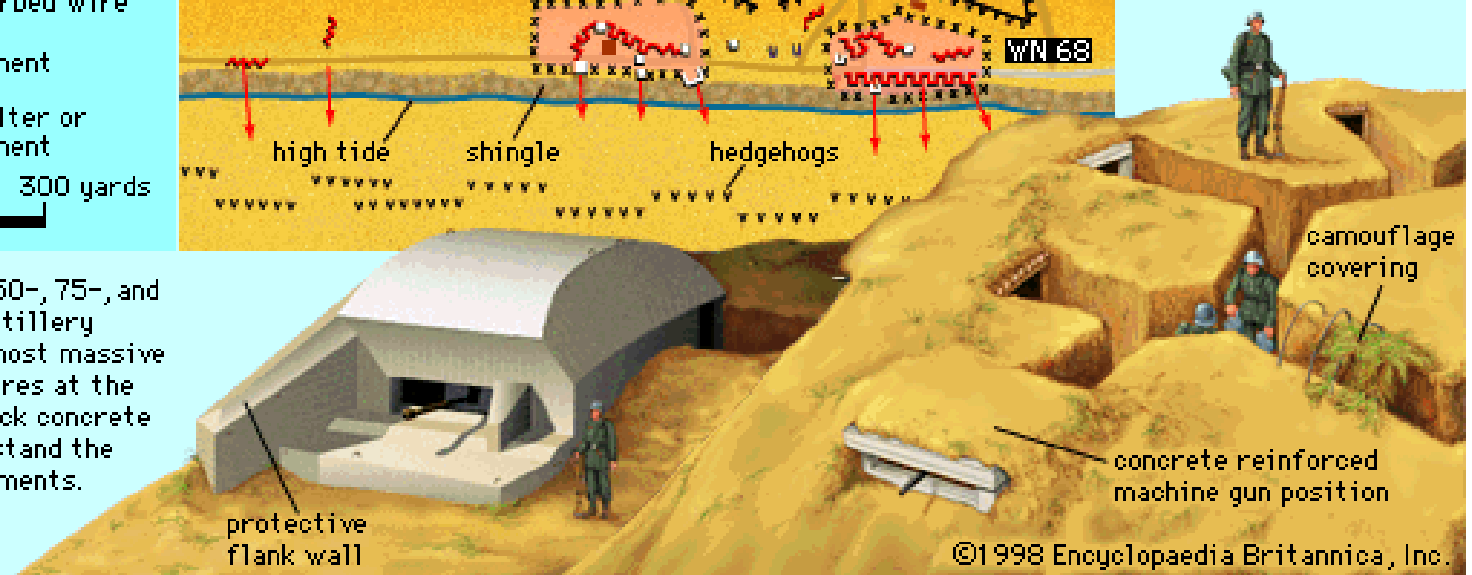
Plan of Strong Points WN 66 and WN 68

-  fire trench
 -  minefield
 -  gun emplacement
 -  concrete shelter or gun emplacement
 -  antitank ditch
 -  barbed wire
- 0 300 yards



Trenches were used as firing positions and to connect the shelters, gun emplacements, and observation posts within the strong point.

Casemates for 50-, 75-, and 88-millimetre artillery pieces were the most massive defensive structures at the beaches. Their thick concrete walls could withstand the heaviest bombardments.



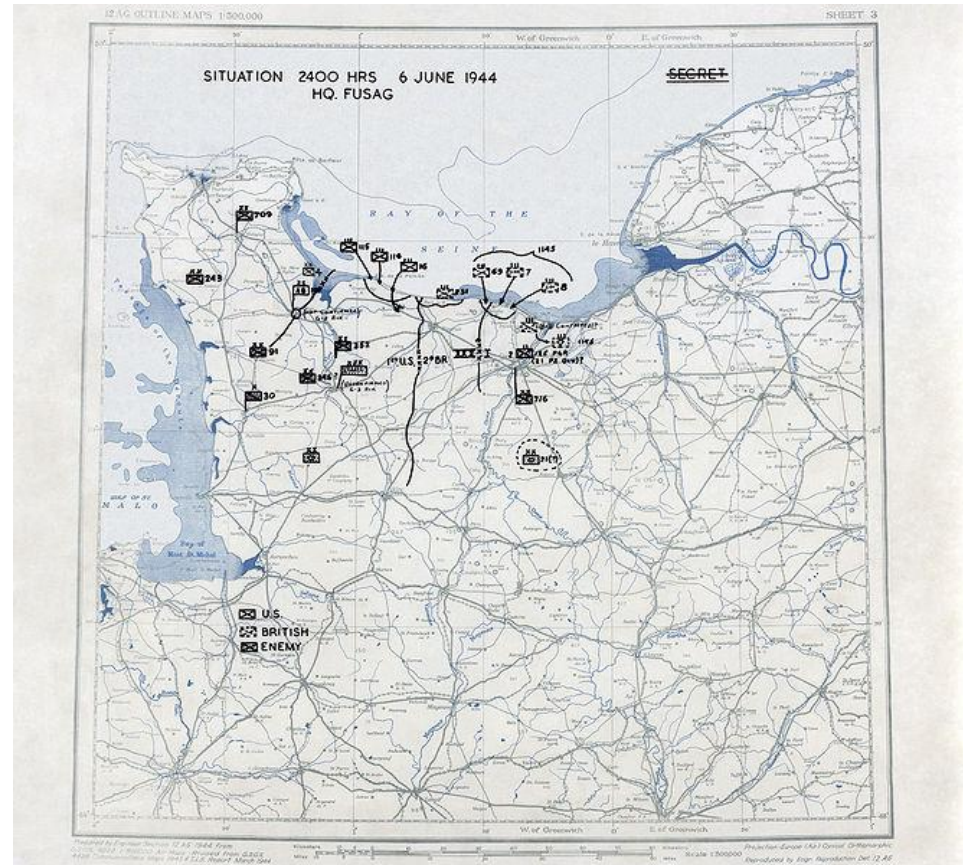


Conditions

- Conditions had to be just right
- Needed a full moon and a spring tide
- Full moon for troops landing
- Spring tide to get as close as possible

The Early Morning of D-Day

- Just after midnight
- 24,000 troops parachuted behind enemy lines
- American, French, British, Canadian
- Objectives
 - Artillery
 - Bridges
 - Cutoff retreat



- 30 lbs of gear on regular infantry
- 70 lbs of gear for officers



NATIONAL ARCHIVES



- Many of U.S. forces were scattered
- Only 45% were accounted for

Success

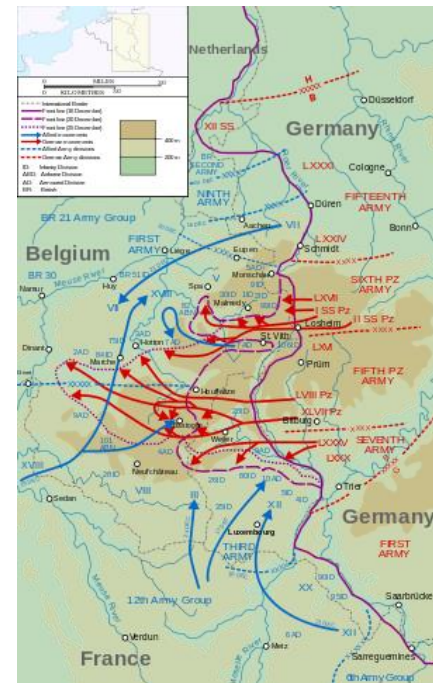
- Allied Powers gain foothold in Europe
- Paris is liberated in September
- Initial stalemate but leads to push towards Berlin
- 2700 American casualties





Battle of the Bulge

- December 16, 1944
- Last Nazi attempt to break Allied lines
- British and U.S. on the West and Soviets on the East
- Ardennes Offensive
- Called Bulge because it created an initial push
- “Beyond the wounded and killed, every man at Bastogne suffered. Men unhit by shrapnel or bullets were nevertheless casualties.”
 - Stephen E. Ambrose



Germany's Unconditional Surrender

- Allies from the Southwest and Soviets from the East close in on Berlin
- Hitler commits suicide, April 29
 - Two days earlier Mussolini was shot and killed
- V-E Day
 - May 9, 1945
 - Accepted by Eisenhower
 - Victory in Europe
 - 6 years of fighting in Europe is over



Conferences

- Tehran Conference
 - December 1943
 - Talked about opening a second front in Europe
- Yalta Conference
 - February 1945
 - Decide to divide Germany into zones
 - Make Germany pay for damage
 - Need United Nations
 - Free Elections
 - Soviet Union to help against Japan
 - Does not happen



Potsdam Conference

- July 17 to August 2, 1945
- Soviet Union states it cannot allow free elections to occur
- Truman replaces Roosevelt



Victory in the Pacific



Kamikaze

- Japanese suicide pilots
- Not an initial practice
- Lacking bombs and gasoline



Battle of Iwo Jima

- Sulfur Island
- February 19, 1945 to March 26, 1945
- Japanese are heavily fortified, undersupplied, hidden artillery
- Of the 18,000 only 216 are taken prisoner, rest are dead or presumed dead



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Y0gdFisD9k>

Iwo Jima

- More U.S. casualties than Japanese
- More casualties than D-Day



Okinawa

- Bloodiest battle of the Pacific
- “The Typhoon of Steel” Japanese lose over 100,000 troops
- U.S. loses 12,000
- Shows Japanese willing to fight to the death
- Increased kamikaze attacks



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v3Lbv0K8gCs>

Decision to Drop the Bomb

- Estimated that it would cost ½ million Allied lives to take Japan
- Atomic Bomb (Manhattan Project)
 - 8/6/1945
 - Hiroshima
 - Enola Gay
 - 62,000 buildings destroyed
 - 70,000 killed immediately
 - 210,000 total die from a-bomb
 - 8/9/1945
 - Nagasaki
 - Similar to Hiroshima attack







449



Atomic Cafe

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eL-q10XcEeA>
- 5-1020

Japanese Surrender

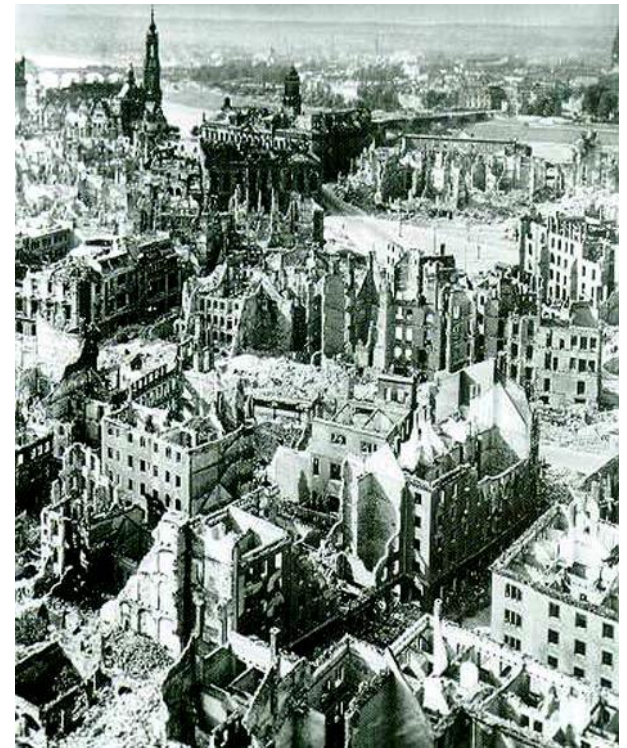
- Japan surrenders
9/2/1945 to General
Douglas MacArthur



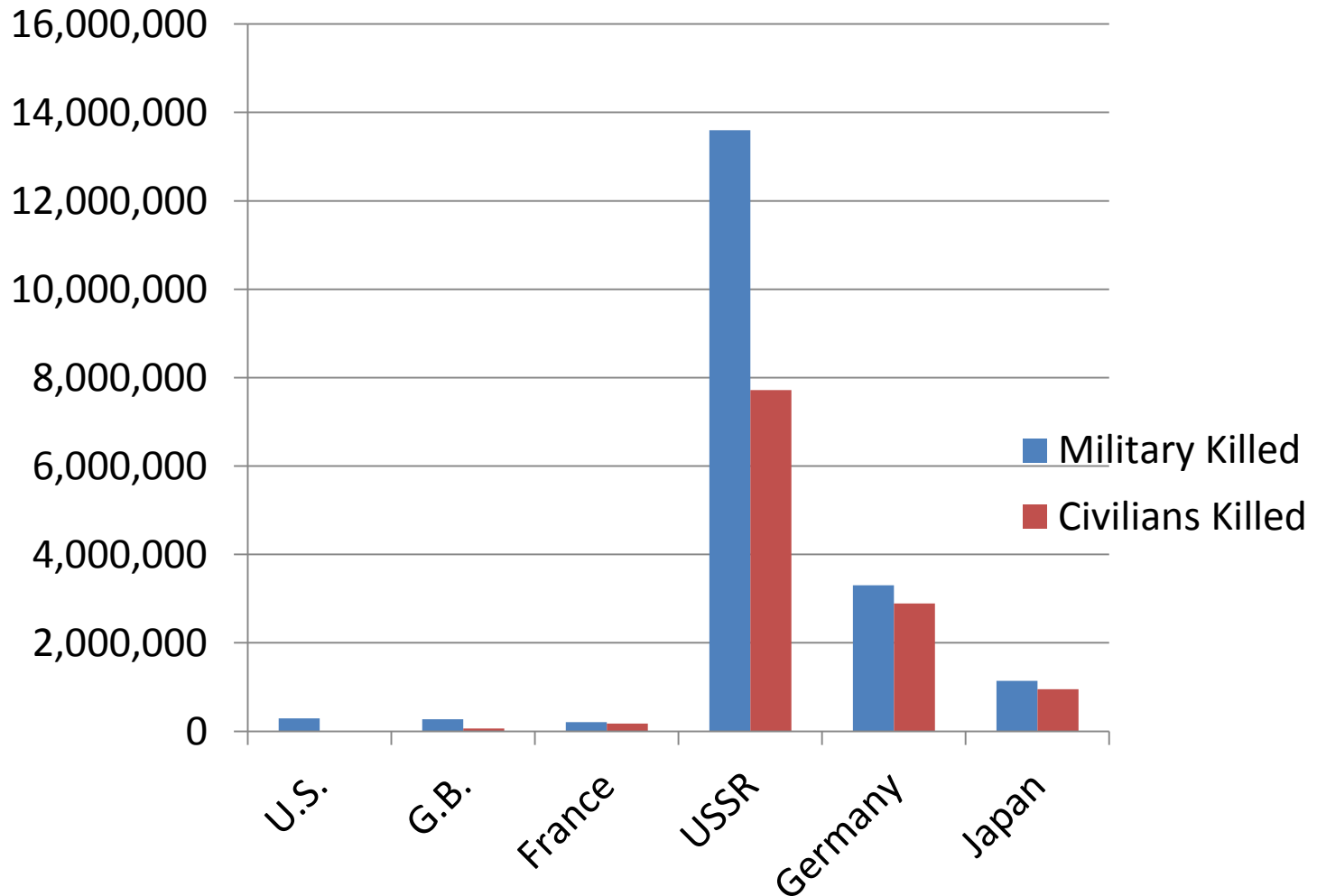
Photo # SC 210644 Spectators at Japanese surrender, 2 Sept. 1945

Section 5: Europe and Japan in Ruins

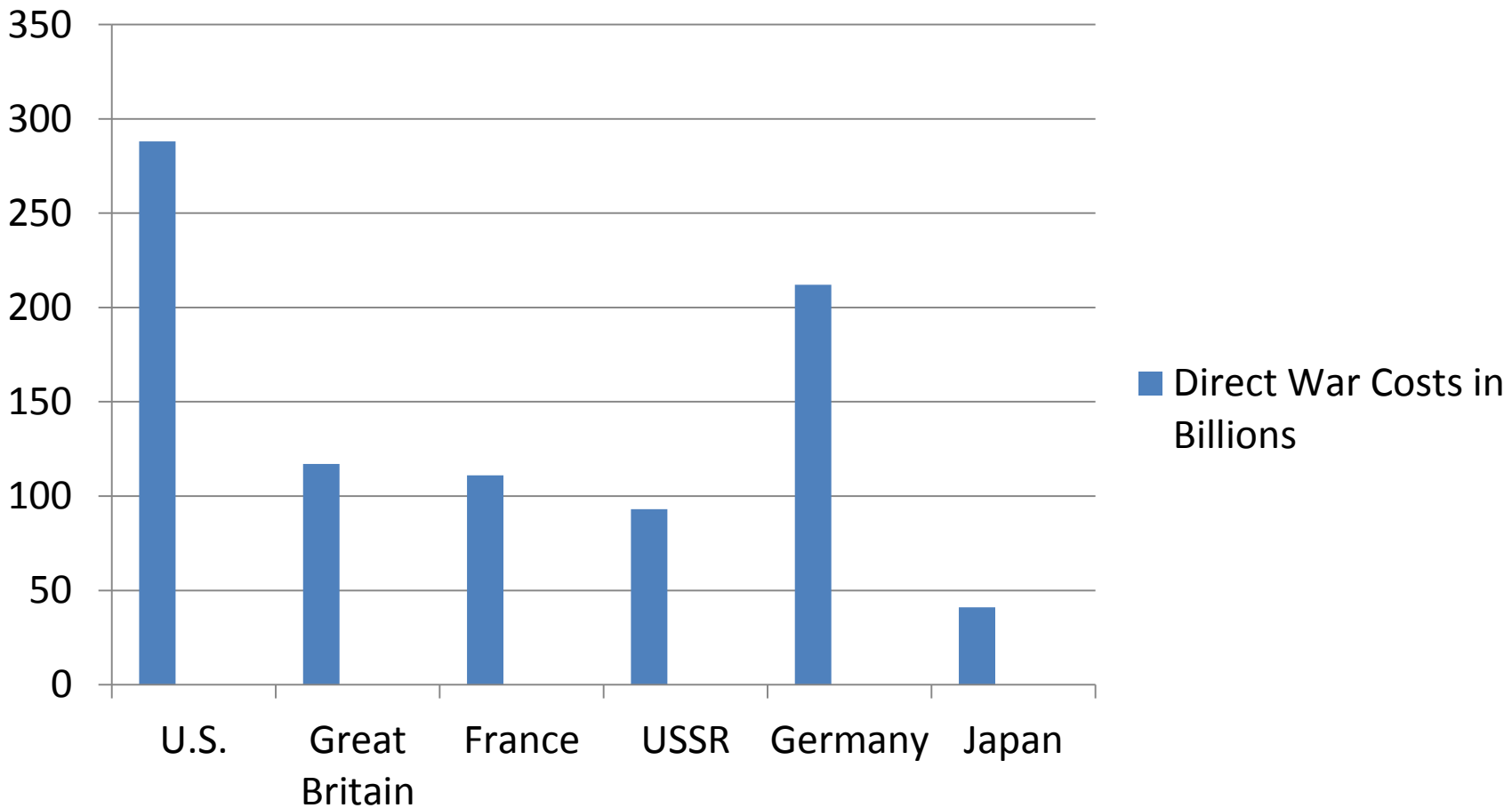
- Main Idea: World War II cost millions of human lives and billions of dollars in damages. It left Europe and Japan in ruins.
- Why it matters now: The U.S. survived World War II undamaged, allowing it to become a world leader.



60 million dead, 50 million displaced



War Costs



- Many Europeans wander the countryside
- Many resistance fighters were Communists
- Communists were offering change and membership skyrocketed



Nuremberg Trials

- 22 Nazi leaders tried for war crimes
- Himmler, Goebbels committed suicide
- Hess sentenced to life in prison
- Goerring given death sentence, commits suicide



Demilitarization of Japan

- MacArthur, who accepted the Japanese surrender, is in charge of U.S. occupation of Japan
- Demilitarization
 - Disbanding of the military
 - 6 Japanese charged with war crimes
- Democratization
 - Created a Constitution
 - Constitutional monarchy
 - Really a parliamentary democracy
 - Broadened ownership of land and increased agriculture



Occupation Brings Deep Changes

- Emperor no longer divine
- Mostly just a figurehead
- 2 house parliament
- More voting rights
- Only defend cannot start wars
- September 1951 official peace treaty
- U.S. stays to protect since Japan cannot have a military

