



World War II

Japan

- Traditional Samurai culture (vid clip)
- Japan closes its doors to the outside world for over 200 years
- U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry forces Japan to open (vid clip)





Japan: The Meiji Restoration

- 1868: Emperor Meiji restores the power of the emperor
- Builds modern industry, military, transportation, etc.





Japan Becomes a Regional Power

- Dominated China in the Sino-Japanese War (1894)
- Dominated Russia in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
- Annexed Korea (1910)



Section 1- Axis Aggression

- Main Idea (MI)- In the late 1930's Germany, Italy, and Japan used military force to build empires. Their aggressive actions led to the outbreak of World War II
- [“Starting Points” Interactive](#)

Germany Expands



- Treaty of Versailles seriously damaged German economy
- Adolf Hitler came to power
- Promised to restore Germany to greatness
- Lebensraum, or “living room” (place for Germans to grow and prosper)



Germany Expands cont.

- Hitler wanted more territory
 - Neighbors aware of threat
 - No one willing to fight over words, memories of WWI still fresh



Rebuilding German Military

- Hitler controlled government by 1933 and secretly rebuilt military
- Unchallenged, he openly started plan to re-arm Germany—claimed resisting communism reason, but building empire was actual reason
- 1936- sent armed forces to the Rhineland—French and British complained, but took no direct action



Annexing Austria—Europeans avoiding war, Hitler plotted his moves against Austria

- His birth place and had Nazi supporters in Austria
- Hitler demanded Austrian officials accepted annexation (Anschluss)
- Austria resisted at first, but received no help—1938, unopposed German forces take Austria



Threats to Czechoslovakia—another German-speaking population in Sudetenland

- Czech government prepared for war
- September 1938 meeting in Munich—Chamberlain (Britain) and Daladier (France) agreed not to block Hitler—no help for Czechs
- Agreed to policy of appeasement (giving into aggressive demands in order to avoid war)
- Winston Churchill opposed the policy, but Chamberlain called it “peace for our time”



Alliances and Civil War—Hitler builds alliances with other totalitarian governments

- Anti-Comintern Pact—Germany and Japan, prevent spread of communism and oppose USSR
- Italy joins Axis Powers later
- Military alliance—pledge to aid in event of war
- Spanish Civil War (1936)—Italy and Germany support fascist Nationalists and Soviet Union supports Republicans
- Nationalists win after years of fighting—Francisco Franco becomes Fascist dictator



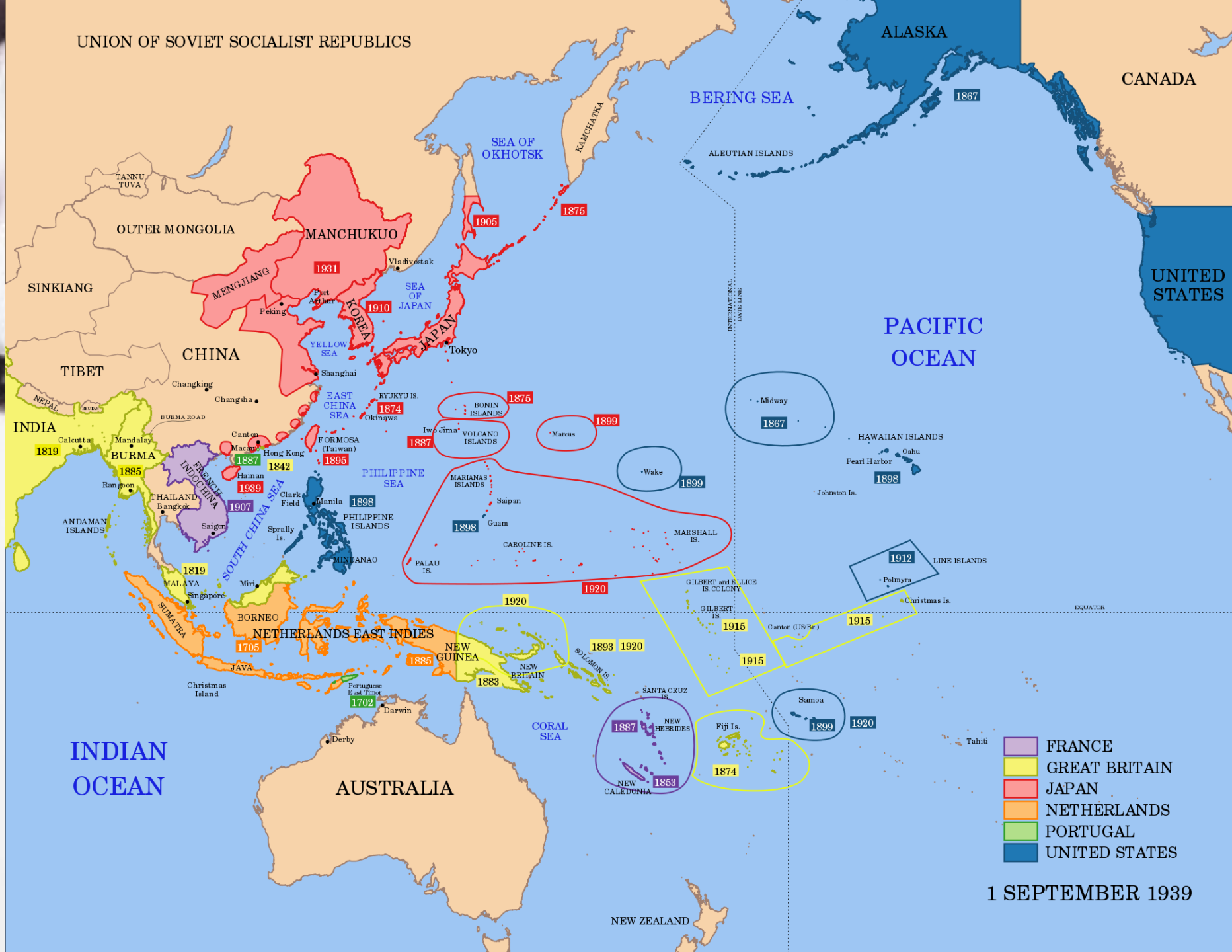
Secret Deal with Stalin—Axis powers united against Soviet Union and Stalin threatened by German expansion

- France and Britain discuss possible alliance with Soviet Union—Stalin did not trust British/French and was in secret negotiations with Germany
- German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact—each side agreed not to attack the other (allowed more German expansion)---secret section divided up territory in Eastern Europe
- News shocked British and French—Hitler on the move



Other Acts of Aggression

- 1935: Italy invades Ethiopia
- 1937: Japan invades China
 - [The Rape of Nanking](#)



UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

ALASKA

CANADA

BERING SEA

1867

SEA OF OKHOTSK

KAMCHATKA

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

UNITED STATES

PACIFIC OCEAN

SINKIANG

OUTER MONGOLIA

MANCHUKUO

SEA OF JAPAN

1905

1875

MENGJIANG

1931

Part Arthur

1910

KOREA

SEA OF YELLOW

EAST CHINA SEA

1905

RYUKYU IS.

1874

BONIN ISLANDS

1875

1899

FORMOSA (Taiwan)

1895

PHILIPPINE SEA

1887

MARIANA'S ISLANDS

1898

1899

1867

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Pearl Harbor

Oahu

1898

Johnston Is.

INDIA

Calcutta

MANDALAY

BURMA

1885

THAILAND

BANGKOK

1907

FRENCH INDOCHINA

SAIGON

1919

MALAYA

1819

SINGAPORE

MIRI

1819

SUMATRA

BORNEO

1705

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

JAVA

1705

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

CLARK FIELD

1907

SPELLY IS.

1898

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA

1898

MINNANAO

1898

PALAU IS.

1920

CORAL SEA

1893

1920

1883

NEW GUINEA

1883

NEW BRITAIN

1883

NEW ZEALAND

INDIAN OCEAN

AUSTRALIA

CORAL SEA

NEW ZEALAND

- FRANCE
- GREAT BRITAIN
- JAPAN
- NETHERLANDS
- PORTUGAL
- UNITED STATES

1 SEPTEMBER 1939



9/1/1939: The War Begins— Germany attacks Poland (Blitzkrieg)

- Polish air force destroyed and soldiers no match for German Forces
- Britain and France declare war on Germany—Allies gave no real help and Poland fell
- Hitler plans for assault on France (Germany's western border)



The Poland Blitz

1940-1941

- Denmark and Norway captured—the Netherlands and Belgium followed
- France surrendered in June 1940
- Heroic Dunkirk rescue
- [Axis Advances](#)
- Great Britain and leader Winston Churchill stood alone against Germany
- [The London Blitz](#)
- Radar technology secret weapon for Britain and they stood tall in Battle of Britain—Hitler calls off invasion





Invasion of Soviet Union

- 1941, Hitler invades Soviet Union with initial success
- Major goals of Leningrad and Moscow not reached before harsh winter—Soviet armies had time to rebuild and would fight back
- [Axis Advances Interactive](#)



Japan Attacks—Japan's Hideki Tojo had peace talks with U.S., but planned for war

- December 7, 1941—surprise attack on U.S. Navy Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor—raid a success
- Heavy casualties—2,400 dead, 200 planes destroyed, 8 battleships sunk (3 carriers survived)



U.S. Isolationism

- Attack had profound effects and ended desire to stay out of Europe's war
- War declared on Japan—
Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.
- Allies vs. Axis



28.2: The Allied Response

- Main Idea- The early years of World War II went poorly for the Allies. After the United States joined the war, the Allies soon recovered and began making gains against the Axis.



Early American Involvement

- The Battle of the Atlantic—food and equipment for England and Soviet Union shipped by sea—German U-boats inflicted heavy damage to shipping
- U.S. provided military aid—provided ships and military escorts for British convoys
- October 1941- USS Reuben James became the first U.S. Navy Ship sunk by Germany



American Home Front

- U.S. entered war two months later—enormous task of mobilization (men and women volunteered for service)
- Factories converted, “victory gardens” planted, scrap metal drives and recycling for materials
- Negative effects—Japanese Americans placed into internment camps during war



Winning Atlantic—With U.S. officially in the war, German U-boats in American waters

- Hundreds of ships lost to German subs—after 1943, Allies able to fight back more effectively
- Allies—large number of ships and planes—key, German code broken
- Losses dropped and supply lines kept open—Allies controlled that Atlantic



War in North Africa and Italy

- Italian and British forces battled for control of North Africa
 - The Suez Canal and the oil fields of the Middle East were essential to British war effort (Hitler sent troops to help Italians)
- Afrika Korps led by Erwin Rommel pushed British back into Egypt and traded blows for two years
- 1942- Battle of El Alamein—British victory under Gen. Bernard Montgomery—Axis power lessened in North Africa



North Africa and Italy cont.

- Dwight D. Eisenhower led troops into North Africa and Rommel caught between forces east and west
- Supplies worsened and Rommel surrendered to Allies (May 1943)—nearly 250,000 Axis soldiers taken prisoner, North Africa belonged to the Allies



Fight in Italy (next Allied goal)

- 1943- Allied soldiers landed on island of Sicily (weak resistance/Mussolini forced from power)
- Allies made plans to invade mainland Italy—Hitler tried to prevent Allied march through Italy
- September 1943—Allied forces move into southern Italy and meet strong German resistance—bloody fighting continued for months



Turning Point in Soviet Union

- 1941- German invasion halted by harsh winter—German equipment failed in bitter cold
- Leningrad- Citizens under siege by Hitler trying to force surrender (winter 1941-1942), thousand starved daily—Siege of Leningrad cost 1 million civilian lives (vid)
- Spring 1942- Hitler renewed assaults on Soviet Union—forces fought well initially
- Germans poised to take Stalingrad, the key industrial city for Soviet arms and ports shipped grains, oil and other products to the rest of the country



Turning Point in Soviet Union cont.

- City bombed into rubble and Germans moved in—Georgy Zhukov led Soviet counterattack—Axis soldiers with no food or ammunition (Hitler-“Surrender is Forbidden”)
- German officers surrender in Feb. 1943—1 million Soviets killed—Crushing defeat for Hitler’s once invincible German army
- Battle of Stalingrad the turning point in the war (vid)
- [Interactive: Fighting in Africa and Europe](#)



The Pacific-The Allies Fight Back

- Attack on Pearl Harbor was a success for Japan and it took time to overcome damage
- Japanese controlled the seas and Allied forces concentrated on Europe
- Singapore, Hong Kong, Burma fell—target was U.S. help Philippines--- U.S. Gen. Douglas MacArthur led doomed defense and Americans surrendered in April of 1942
- Bataan Death March—Forced 70,000 American and Filipino prisoners on long march—violence, tropical heat, and lack of food/water killed thousands—many others died in inhumane prison camps



Battle of the Coral Sea (first carrier battle- May 1942)

- Japanese tried to take Port Moresby on island of New Guinea—allied vessels blocked attack—each side lost a carrier
- June 1942- Midway a strategic island and home to U.S. military base—both had advantages in battle, Japanese had more ships and carriers and the U.S. has broken Japanese secret code
- Admiral Chester Nimitz responsible for Allied victory—Japan's navy suffered terrible blow



The Battle of Midway

- Small island in Pacific, home to U.S. military base
- Japan hoped to lure U.S. into naval battle
- Japan had advantage in number of ships and aircraft carriers
- Americans cracked secret Japanese code
- Great victory for Allies

Midway



Island Hopping

- U.S. skipped over strongholds and captured weaker targets and used them for bases on next attack
- Cut Japanese off from outside supplies



Island-Hopping in the Pacific, 1942-1945





Battle of Guadalcanal

- A six month brutal battle on the island of Guadalcanal
- Ended with Japanese troops fleeing the island but they would continue to fight to the death

Leyte Gulf



- Allies captured more islands and were back to Philippines by 1944
- Largest naval battle and first major use of kamikazes—The Allied forces won the Battle of Leyte Gulf and Japan's naval power was virtually destroyed
- [War in the Pacific, 1942-1944](#)



28.3 The Holocaust

- Main Idea- During World War II, Germany's Nazi government deliberately murdered some 6 million Jews and 5 million others in Europe. These actions became known as the Holocaust.



Nazi Anti-Semitism

- At the time of Hitler's rise to power, 9 million Jews lived in Europe
- Hitler blamed Jews for Germany's problems
- Promoted belief of racial superiority of German people (no factual basis for anti-Semitism or claims about "master race")
- Many found Hitler's twisted claims appealing (Germans suffered through WWI, humiliated by Treaty of Versailles, Economic crisis of 1920's and 30's,) and Jews were a convenient scapegoat



Convincing the German People

- Historical myth: Germans descendants of an elite class of medieval knights
 - Method: planting fake artifacts and staging “archeological” discoveries
 - Truth: Medieval Germanic tribes were barbarians
- Scientific myth: other groups inferior
 - Method: “Medical” studies of cranium size
 - Truth: Jews were disproportionately successful in law, medicine, business, and entertainment

Brainwashing the German People

- Information flow: government controls what is read, listened to
 - [Censorship](#)
 - [Education](#)
 - Propaganda





Kriegsanstifter
Kriegsverlängerer



Progression of Oppression

- Hostility based on religion in Europe/ under Hitler it was based on race
- Nuremberg laws created separate legal status for German Jews, thousands were deported
- Limited emigration options—German laws left Jews without money or property and countries unwilling to take poor immigrants
- Nations recovering economically and jobs were scarce—set limits on number of Germans allowed in
- 250,000 Jews trapped at start of war—1941 Germany outlawed emigration

The “Final Solution”



- Nazi leaders adopted “Final Solution” —deliberate mass execution of Jews
- Brutal treatment of Jewish civilians—forced to live in ghettos within city (400,000 Jews confined in Warsaw ghetto)
- Concentration camps-slave labor camps set up to hold these “enemies of the state” —cruel medical experiments and large-scale executions

1941

- After Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union, Hitler called for destruction of Jews
- Einsatzgruppen (mobile killing units)—carried out large scale executions (Babi Yar—35,000 Jews murdered)
- Not wanting world to know they set up special death camps—gas chambers and furnaces used
- 6 million Jews died in genocidal campaign called Holocaust and the Nazi's killed 5 million others they considered inferior





The World Reacts

- By 1942, people heard of disturbing reports/ reports confirmed but no action taken
- 1944- War Refugee Board established and aided 200,000 Jews
- Allies primarily concerned with large war effort/camps and railroad lines not bombed
- Eventually the concentration camps were discovered in spite of Germany's attempt to cover up evidence



Auschwitz/others

- Jan. 1945, Soviet troops found starving survivors at Auschwitz—evidence showed many prisoners once held there
- April 1945- Americans reached Buchenwald to find thousands of corpses and remaining inmates near death
- British reached Bergen-Belsen camp finding 35,000 bodies
- Hardened combat vets unable to describe the death and destruction

AUSCHWITZ BLOCK 11





28.4: The End of the War

- Main Idea- In 1945 the Allies finally triumphed over the Axis Powers, but the war left many nations in ruins.

War Ends in Europe

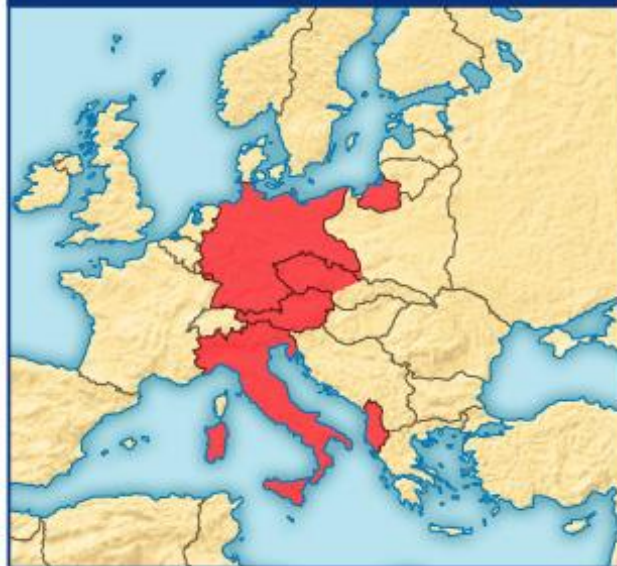


- Soviets drive Hitler's troops back into central Europe—By Feb. 1945, Soviets within 40 miles of Berlin
- Second front on west—D-Day, a sea assault led by Marshall and Eisenhower—June 6, 1944, invasion at Normandy (victory came with high casualties/Paris free by end of August)



The War Ends in Europe, 1945

The Axis Before the War, 1939



The Axis at its Peak, 1942



The Axis at German Surrender, 1945



How Many People Died in World War II?

Country	Military Deaths	Civilian Deaths
USSR	11,000,000	6,700,000
Germany	3,250,000	2,350,000
Japan	1,740,000	393,000
China	1,400,000	8,000,000
Poland	110,000	5,300,000
United States	405,000	2,000
Great Britain	306,000	61,000
Italy	227,000	60,000
France	122,000	470,000

■ Axis-controlled territory
→ Allied advances, 1944–45
 0 400 kilometers
 0 400 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area projection



The Battle of the Bulge

- Battle of the Bulge (Dec. 1944)—one last stand—German counterattack in Belgium (defeat ended German resistance and Allies raced to Berlin from the east and west)

The Germans Surrender



- Soviets reach Berlin first and Adolf Hitler found dead in bunker (suicide-most believe)
- Berlin surrendered May 2, 1945 and Germany five days later
- Victory in Europe (V-E Day)- proclaimed May 8, 1945
- War in Europe finally over after nearly 6 years

War ends in the Pacific



- Mid-1944, regular bombings on Japanese cities including Tokyo
- Battle of Iwo Jima—Feb. 1945, invaded the island 750 miles south of Tokyo—7,000 Americans and 20,000 Japanese died (only 1,000 surrendered)
- Battle of Okinawa- April 1945, invaded island only 350 miles from Japan (by June 12,000 American casualties and 100,000 Japanese defenders and another 100,000 civilians died)



The Atomic Bomb

- After Okinawa the mainland was next—Allies estimated it would cost up to 1 million Allied killed or wounded
- Atomic bomb successfully tested in 1945
- President Harry S. Truman “forced to make a decision to invade or bomb cities to force surrender”
- Allies issued a demand for surrender on July 26, 1945—No response
- August 6, Hiroshima bombed—still no surrender
- August 9, Nagasaki bombed
- 145,000 total deaths—Japanese acknowledge defeat
- Emperor Hirohito surrendered on August 15, 1945—Known as V-J Day or victory of Japan—WWII was finally over



Four Things You Need to Know

To understand the atomic bombing of Japan



The Japanese Mentality

- Death before dishonor
- Death preferable to falling into the hands of American devils

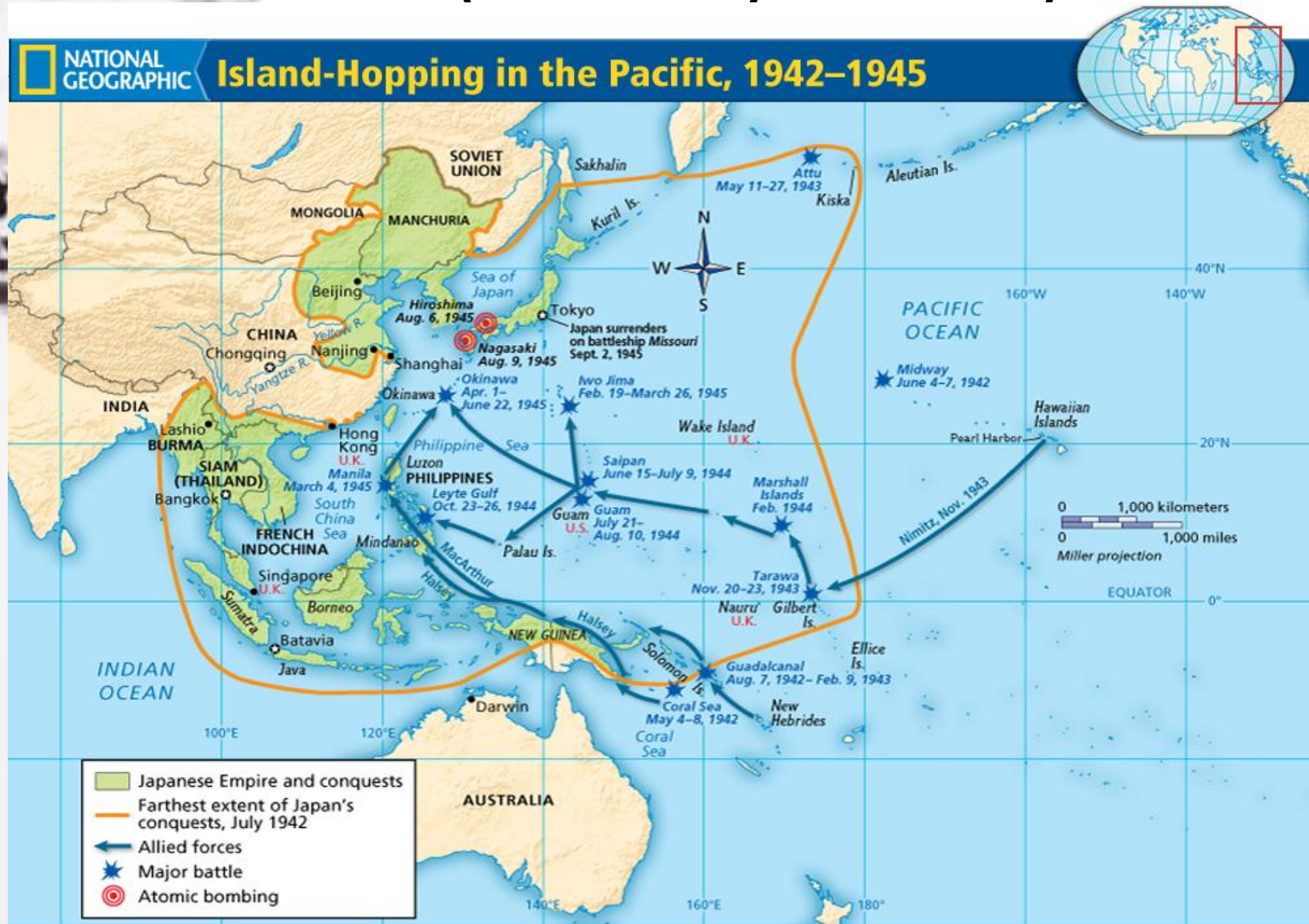


FDR's Fateful Phrase

- “Unconditional Surrender”



Japan was already beaten (and they knew it)



Japan was already beaten (and they knew it)



JAPAN'S CITIES IN FLAMES June-August 1945
4 June: 300 B-29s attacking Kobe.

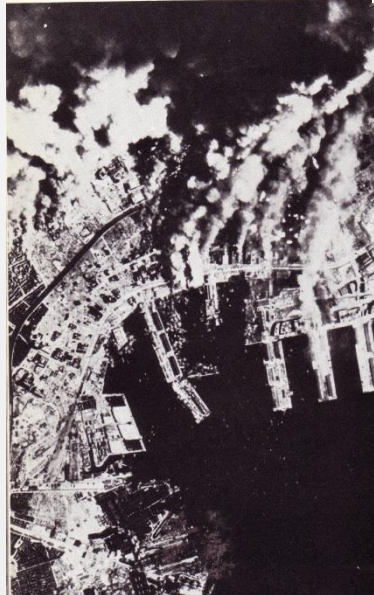


Photo 43.—Japanese photo showing bodies of people trapped and burned as they fled through a street during the attack of 9-10 March. Note that automobiles and bicycles were also trapped and burned.





The Soviet Union

- August 6, 1945: Hiroshima bombed—still no surrender
- August 8: Soviet Union declares war on Japan, invaded Manchuria
- August 9: Nagasaki bombed
- August 15: Japan surrenders

The Postwar world



- Europe and Asia left in ruins
- Tens of millions dead (heaviest losses in Eastern Europe)
- Germany, Japan, and China also suffered physical devastation (cities, villages, and farms destroyed) and national economies near collapse
- Millions uprooted (former prisoners of war, survivors of concentration camps, refugees of fighting and national border changes)



Planning for the Future

- Atlantic Charter- (July 1941)- outlined purpose of war—sought no territorial gains, all nations could choose their own government, and work for mutual prosperity
- Tehran Conference- (Dec. 1943)- Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed on schedule for D-Day invasion and would work together for peace after the war
- Yalta Conference- (early 1945)- Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed on plans for Germany—Stalin got his way with Polish territories, Roosevelt got Stalin to agree to fight against Japan once war in Europe was over
- United Nations- June 1945 charter signed with five major Allies as Security Council



Potsdam Conference

- July 1945
- Location a small German city
- Truman now President after FDR's death in April
- Churchill loses British election
- Growing ill will between Soviets and other Allies
- Three sides—U.S., Britain, and Soviet Union had difficulty reaching agreements
- Americans and British worried about Stalin's intentions/concerned about the spread of communism and growth of Soviet influence
- Americans have A-Bomb and no longer need Soviet Union's help
- U.S. decides not to help Soviet Union recover from the war
- Stalin soon breaks promises and does not respect democracies