

- World War II
- American History
- Chapter 16
- The Road to War
- The Rise of Dictators
  - Benito Mussolini- Ruled Italy From 1922-1943
    - Rebuild Italy's Power and Prestige
    - Rebuild Italy's Economy
    - Boost Italy's Power in the Mediterranean Region
  - Fascism- Nation and Race Were More Important Than the Individual
  - Totalitarianism- Military Dictator of Italy
    - The Road to War
- Mussolini's Italy
  - Restored Italian Influence in the Mediterranean
    - Launched a Military Campaign Against Ethiopia
    - Expanded into Libya
  - Repressive Fascist Government
    - Nationalism and Militarism
    - Anti-Communist
    - Censorship and State Propaganda
    - The Road to War
- Hitler Founds the Nazi Party
  - National Socialist German Workers' Party
  - Came to Power in the 1920s
  - Blamed the Jews for Germany's Troubles
    - Said the Jews Had Betrayed Germany in WW I
  - Program Favored "Aryans" (German Race)
  - Demands Placed on Germany By the Treaty of Versailles Gave Rise to the Nazis
  - The Road to War
- Hitler- Building the Third Reich
  - Depression in Germany (6 Million Unemployed)
    - Hitler Said He Would Rebuild the German Economy
    - Denounced the Treaty of Versailles
    - Hitler Became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933
    - By March 1933 Hitler Had Full Power in Germany
    - August 1934 Hitler Proclaimed Himself Führer or Supreme Ruler of Germany (Totalitarian Dictator)
    - Took Steps to Rebuild Germany's Military
    - 1936 Occupied Germany's Rhineland in Defiance of the Treaty of Versailles
- The Road to War
- ◆ Hitler and Mussolini
  - ◆ Preached Expansion
  - ◆ Crushed opposition

- ◆ Rebuilt Their Nation's Armies
- ◆ Fascism Clashed With Communism
- ◆ Formed the Axis Alliance in 1936
- ◆ The Road to War
- Defying the Treaty of Versailles
  - ◆ Hitler took steps to rebuild the German military
  - ◆ In 1936, Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland, a demilitarized zone between France and Germany
  - ◆ Neither France nor England opposed this movement
  - ◆ The Road to War
- The Axis Tests Its Strength
  - ◆ Fighting in the Spanish Civil War
    - General Francisco Franco Attempted to Overthrow the Constitutional Government of Spain
- The Road to War
- The Spanish Civil War
  - Both Mussolini and Hitler Supported Franco
  - Germany and Italy Sent Troops to Help Franco
  - Soviet Union Supported the Republicans Who Fought for the Constitutional Government
  - England, France, and the United States Were Officially Neutral (Supported the Republicans)
  - ◆ The Spanish Civil War
- The Road to War
- The Spanish Civil War
  - ◆ Abraham Lincoln Brigade- 3,000 Americans Who Fought in Spain For The Republican Cause (Ernest Hemmingway War Reporter)
  - ◆ Nationalists Under Franco Won
    - Soviet Union Became Convinced that England and France Were Unreliable
    - Germany and Italy Formed a Military Alliance
    - Germany and the Soviet Union Formed a Military Alliance
    - Hitler's confidence grew, England & France Would Not Stop Him
  - ◆ Hitler Invades Czechoslovakia
  - ◆ Hitler's desire was to unite all German-speaking people
  - ◆ October 1938, Germany Invaded Austria and the Sudetenland
  - ◆ Appeasement- England and France Gave In to Hitler's Demands
- Invasion of Austria and the Sudetenland
- The Road to War
- 1938- Munich Conference (September, 1938)
  - ◆ Leaders from France, Germany, Italy, and England met in Munich, Germany
  - ◆ Hitler Said He Had No Further Territorial Demands In Europe
  - ◆ Chamberlain Returned to England- "Peace for Our Time"
- The Road to War

- The Road to War
- ◆ Invading Poland Leads to War
  - ◆ September 1, 1939- German Tanks Rolled into Poland
    - ◆ Germany and the Soviet Union Agreed to Split Poland Between Them
  - ◆ Blitzkrieg- Lightning War, Tanks and Light Armored Divisions, Supported by the Luftwaffe or Air force
  - ◆ Poland Fell, England & France Declare War
- Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis
- The Road to War
- The Rise of Militarism
  - ▶ 1930s- Period of Japanese Expansion
    - ▶ Growing Population, Limited Natural Resources
    - ▶ Rise of Japanese Industry
    - ▶ Japan's Dependence on Foreign Supply of Raw Materials Made Then Vulnerable to Economic and Military Pressure from Abroad
- The Road to War
  - ▶ Japan's History of Militarism:
    - ▶ Taiwan, Manchuria, Korea, and Russia
    - ▶ 1931 Japan Attacked Manchuria in Northern China
    - ▶ League of Nations Condemned Japan's Actions
    - ▶ Japan Withdrew from the League of Nations
- The Road to War
- Shutting the Open Door
  - ▶ Japan Launches an Attack on China (1937)
    - ▶ Roosevelt Urged Boycotts of Japanese Silk
    - ▶ American Sympathy Was With The Chinese
    - ▶ Japan's Actions Threatened the Chinese Markets
    - ▶ Without China the U.S. Could Lose \$100 Million in Annual Cotton Sales
    - ▶ Japan Could Become a Business Competitor With The United States in Asia
- The Road to War
- The "China Incident"
  - ▶ Japan Attacked the Chinese Cities of Shanghai and Nanjing
    - ▶ About 300,000 Chinese Civilians Were Killed
    - ▶ The Japanese Referred to these Actions as the "China Incident" Not Full Scale War
    - ▶ The United States Protested Japan's Actions
  - ▶ The Road to War
- America's Nonneutral Neutrality
  - ▶ 1936 Congress Passed the Neutrality Acts
    - ▶ Forbade the Sale of American Weapons to Nations At War
    - ▶ Kept U.S. Citizens from Traveling on Ships Belonging to Warring Nations
    - ▶ Nations at War had to Pay in Cash for Non-Military Trade Items from The United States

- ▶ 1939 Roosevelt Asked Congress for a \$1.3 Billion Military Budget
- The War Begins
- Hitler Crushes Europe
  - ▶ April, 1940- Germany Crushes Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, & Luxembourg
- The War Begins
  - ▶ 1 Million French Troops Were Poised along the Maginot Line
    - ▶ **System of Bunkers Constructed After World War I**
    - ▶ **Stretched From Belgium to Switzerland along the German Border**
    - ▶ **Maginot Line was a Great Defense, But Totally Immobile**
    - ▶ **German Tanks Bypassed the Line**
- The Maginot Line
- French Commanders Were Lured into a False Sense of Security
- Second only to The Great Wall of China as a Military Defense
- German High Command Chose to Go Around the Line
- Line Was Attacked from the Rear, and The Guns Would Not Turn That Direction
- The Maginot Line
- The Maginot Line
- Hitler Crushes Europe
- France Surrenders
  - ▶ May, 1940 German Tanks Attack the French and British Armies in France
  - ▶ Modern French Army Crushed as Easily as the Obsolete Polish Army
  - ▶ Hitler Crushes Europe
- Hitler Crushes Europe
  - ▶ **By the End of May, British and French Troops Had Been Pushed to Dunkirk on the French Coast**
  - ▶ **Hitler Called Upon the Luftwaffe to Finish The French and British Off**
  - ▶ **Massive Evacuation of 338,000 French and British Troops by Military and Civilian Boats**
  - ▶ **June 22, 1940 Hitler Accepts France's Surrender**
- Hitler Crushes Europe
- Hitler Crushes Europe
- The Battle of Britain
- Almost Nightly from September 1940 Until May 1941 German Bombers Dropped Tons of Bombs on London
- Almost 20,000 Londoners Died During the German Blitz
- Much of London Lie in Ruins
- The Battle of Britain
- The Americans Respond
- **Americans divided into two factions:**
  - ▶ **Interventionism**: Vigorous Support of Britain, Stopped Short of Active Participation in the War
  - ▶ **Committee To Defend America By Aiding The Allies**
    - ▶ Started by William Allen White of Emporia, Kansas

- ▶ More than 600 Local Branches
- The Americans Respond
- 2. **Isolationism:** U.S. Should Stay out of the War
  - ◆ Committee to Defend America First
    - ◆ Supported by Pacifists and Socialists
    - ◆ Herbert Hoover, Frank Lloyd Wright, Charles Lindberg
    - ◆ Organization Had over 60,000 Members
    - ◆ The Americans Respond
- Selective Service
  - September 16, 1940- The Selective Service and Training Act
    - 1<sup>st</sup> Peace Time Draft in United States History
    - Draft Ages 21-35
    - Called for 1.2 Million Men and 800,000 Reserves
    - Troops Could Only Serve In the Western Hemisphere
  - September 1940- U.S. Transferred 50 Old Battleships to England in Return for 99 Year Leases on Naval and Air Bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua, and British Guiana
- November, 1940- F.D.R. Elected to a 3<sup>rd</sup> Term
  - The Americans Respond
- The Americans Respond
- Lend-Lease
  - President Had the Authority to Sell, Lend, or Lease Military Supplies to Any Nation Deemed "Vital to the Defense of the United States"
  - The United States Must be the "Great Arsenal of Democracy"
  - \$50 Billion in Weapons, Vehicles, and Supplies to Support the Allied War Effort
  - Economic War with Germany
- The Lend-Lease Act
- The Americans Respond
- Lend-Lease
  - Germans Responded to Lend-Lease by Sinking American Shipments
  - Roosevelt ordered the U.S. Navy to Help Track German Submarines (Wolf Packs)
  - Roosevelt Referred to the German Wolf Packs as the "Rattlesnakes of the Atlantic"
  - The Americans Respond
- Lend-Lease: Conditions Worsen
  - Sept. 1941- German U-Boats Fired on the U.S. Destroyer "*Greer*"
    - Roosevelt Ordered the Navy to Shoot any Axis Vessel on Sight
  - October 1941- German U-Boats Torpedoed the "*Kearney*" and Sank the "*Reuben James*" killing all 76 crewmen
  - Lend-Lease was Extended to the Soviet Union in June 1941 After Hitler Attacked Russia
- The Americans Respond
- The Atlantic Charter

- The United States Was being Drawn into War
- August 1941- Roosevelt and Churchill Met off the Newfoundland Coast discussing Military Strategy and the Goals for the Post War World
- Their Joint Statement Became Known as the Atlantic Charter
- The Charter Was Eventually Materialized in What We Know as the United Nations
- The Americans Respond
- The Japanese Threat Increases
- The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere (July, 1940)
  - Japan's Plan for the Future of Asia
  - Japanese Empire the Included: China, Southeast Asia, and the Western Pacific
- Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis (Sept. 27, 1940)
  - ❖ Japan's Alliance with Germany and Italy
  - ❖ Pledged Mutual Defense if Attacked By the United States
  - ❖ The Japanese Threat Increases
- The Japanese Threat Increases
- The United States Responds
  - Roosevelt Placed an Embargo on Scrap Metal Bound for Japan
  - Embargo was Extended to All Military Items
    - Fuel, Chemicals, Machine Parts, etc.
  - Japanese Assets in the U.S. Were Frozen
  - All Trade With Japan Was Ended
  - U.S. Ordered Japan to Stop Expansion and Honor the Open Door Policy
- The Japanese Threat Increases
- Yamamoto's Plan
  - Strike the American Naval Base at Pearl Harbor
    - May Provide a Knockout Blow to the United States
  - Yamamoto Had Confidence in a Quick Succession of Victories
  - He Felt that a Long War Was Not in Japan's Best Interest
- The United States At War
  - December 7, 1941
  - U.S.S. Arizona: Pearl Harbor
  - Pearl Harbor Map
  - Ford Island, Pearl Harbor
  - Ford Island Air Station
  - Pearl Harbor
  - December 7, 1941
  - U.S.S. Arizona Today
  - The United States At War
  - December 7, 1941- The "Day That Will Live In Infamy"
    - Less than 3 Hours the Japanese:
      - Destroyed 19 Ships
      - 188 Airplanes
      - Killed about 2,400 American Sailors and Marines



- Inflicted the Worst Defeat in American Military History
- Brought the United States into World War II
- Dec. 8, 1941- Roosevelt asked Congress to Declare War on Japan
- December 7, 1941
- Japanese Aggression in the Pacific
- The United States At War
- Mobilizing at Home
  - U.S. Standing Army when War was Declared Stood at 1.8 Million Men
    - Thousands Signed Up For Military Service
    - Selective Service Act- (The Draft)
    - Patriotism and Anger at the Axis
    - Unemployment because of the Depression
    - 1942- 3.9 Million in Uniform
    - 1945- 12 Million in Uniform
  - All Together Over 15 Million Men and Women Served in the Military During W.W. II
- The United States At War
- Minorities In Uniform
  - 1 Million African Americans (Segregated Units)
  - 350,000 Hispanic Americans (Most Decorated American Ethnic Group)
  - Most Decorated American Unit: 442<sup>nd</sup> Japanese American Regiment
  - Navajo Code Talkers Used Their Language Against the Japanese
  - The United States At War
- The European Front
  - **Germany Would be the Top Priority**
    - **1943 Casablanca Conference:**
    - **Axis Powers Must Accept an Unconditional Surrender**
    - **The United States Would Fight a Defensive War in the Pacific**
    - **Allies Would Launch a Joint Offensive against The Nazis in Europe**
      - The United States At War
- The European Front
  - Operation Barbarossa: Invasion of the Soviet Union (June 22, 1941)
- The United States At War
  - Attack on Russia
    - Blitzkrieg Tactics on a Large Scale
    - Offensive Launched at Leningrad, Moscow, and the Crimean Peninsula
    - Leningrad was Cut off By the Nazis
    - Offensive stopped Short of Moscow
  - Severe Winter of 1941-42 Stopped the Offensive
    - Battle Caused 250,000 German Deaths
    - More Soviet Deaths
- The United States At War
- Allied Offensive

- November 1942- North Africa Campaign
  - German Commander Erwin Rommel "The Desert Fox"
  - Important Allied Victory at El Alamein, Egypt
  - The United States At War
- Erwin Rommel
  - The "Desert Fox" controlled all of North Africa
  - In 1942, the British victory at El Alamein forced a German retreat
  - The American landing at Casablanca put pressure on Rommel's forces from the West
  - The Allied victory at Kasserine Pass in Tunisia forced Rommel to abandon the Africa campaign
- The United States At War
- The United States At War
  - Allies Used North Africa to Launch the Invasion of Italy (Europe's Soft Underbelly)
  - British Forces Invaded Italy from Sicily
  - September 8, 1943- Mussolini's Government Fell
  - Italian Campaign Scene of Bitter Fighting Between Allies and German Forces (Anzio and Cassino Pass)
  - June 4, 1944- Rome Was Liberated by the Allies
- The United States At War
- The Italian Campaign
  - Italy proved to be no "soft underbelly" as Churchill had predicted
  - Benito Mussolini was captured by Italian partisans and killed
  - His body, along with that of his mistress was put on public display
  - The United States At War
  - Allied Advances in Europe
- The United States At War
- D-Day- June 6, 1944
  - Under the Command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower
    - 175,000 Allied Soldiers Along a 60 Mile Beach
      - 2,245 Killed, 1,670 Wounded
  - German Beaches Defended by Erwin Rommel
    - Rommel Felt the War Would be Won or Lost on the Beaches of France
- D-Day, June 6, 1944
- D-Day, June 6, 1944
- The United States At War
- The Beginning of the End
  - August 25, 1944- Paris is Liberated
  - By the End of Summer, France, Belgium, and Luxembourg were in Allied Hand
  - Allied Air, Land, and Sea Superiority were Paying off
    - Sonar Technology- Allowed the Detection of German Submarines (Sound Waves)



- Allowed for the Safe Passage Across the Atlantic
  - The United States At War
- Hitler's Last Major Offensive- The Battle of the Bulge- Ardennes Forest in Belgium
  - Allied Losses were about 76,000
  - Axis Losses were over 100,000
    - Hitler Did Not Have the Troops to Lose
- The United States At War
  - When Surrounded and Asked to Surrender the American Reply was: "Nuts"
  - American forces were liberated by Patton on December 26, 1944
  - Malmedy Massacre- 90 U.S. POWs were executed by the Germans
  - The Germans were Pushed back, and the Door to Germany Opened
- The United States At War
- The Holocaust
  - "the Final Solution" to the "Jewish Problem"
    - Jews from All Over Europe Were Sent to Concentration Camps
    - Used as Slave Labor
    - Subjected to Medical Experiments
  - Death Camps were Liberated in 1945
    - 6 Million Jews were Executed
    - 6 Million Slavs, Gypsies, Communists, and Homosexuals were Also Executed
    - 1944- War Dept. Resisted the Suggestion to bomb the Gas Chambers at Auschwitz
- The United States At War
- Nazi Crematorium
- The Final Solution
- The United States At War
- Victory In Europe
  - Soviets Pushed From the East
  - Allies Pushed from the West
    - Germany was Invaded from Both
    - April 30, 1945 Hitler Committed Suicide
- The United States At War
  - Berlin Fell to the Soviets on May 2, 1945
  - Franklin Roosevelt Died on April 12, 1945
  - May 8, 1945- V-E Day (Victory in Europe)
- Harry S. Truman  
President of the United States
- The United States At War
- The Pacific Front
  - Japan's Offensive Captured: the Dutch East Indies, Burma, Wake Island, Guam, and the Philippines
  - Battle of the Coral Sea- Americans Stopped the Japanese Advance toward Australia

- Battle of Midway- U.S. Sank 4 Japanese Aircraft Carriers and Destroyed 300 planes
- U.S. Strategy Involved "Island Hopping"
  - Take Islands to Build Bases from Which to Attack the Japanese
- Japanese Expansion
- American Pacific Offensives
- The United States At War
- The United States At War
- Guadalcanal
  - Tropical Island Japan Planned to Use for an Invasion of Australia
  - Battle Went on for 6 Months
    - **Heat and Humidity**
    - **Poisonous Insects**
    - **Disease- Malaria and Dysentery**
  - Japanese Fought to the Death Losing 25,000 Men
- The United States At War
- Iwo Jima
  - 20,000 U.S. Casualties in 6 Weeks
  - Secured a tiny Island from Japan
  - Island Located 700 Miles from Japan
- The United States At War
- The United States At War
- Troops Under General MacArthur Recapture the Philippines
  - Island Hopping Was Working
  - The U.S. Prepared for an Invasion of Japan
  - Estimates Called for at least 1 Million Casualties
  - Bombers Struck Mainland Japan
  - Japanese Military was Destroyed
  - Japan Refused to Surrender
  - The United States At War
- The Atomic Bombs
  - J. Robert Oppenheimer Notified President Truman That the Bomb had been Successfully Tested
  - President Truman Was Forced to Decide Between the Bomb or the Invasion of Japan
  - Truman Ordered the Bombing of Hiroshima
  - The United States At War
- The Bombing of Hiroshima
  - Truman Wanted to End the War Without an Invasion of Japan
  - Truman Wanted to End the War Before the Soviets Could Enter the Pacific War
  - August 6, 1945- The *Enola Gay* Dropped a Single Bomb on Hiroshima
    - 100,000 Killed Initially, an Additional 100,000 Died Later
    - The Bomb Destroyed 4 Square Miles of the City

- The United States At War
- The Bombing of Hiroshima
- The Bombing of Hiroshima
- The Bombing of Hiroshima
- The Bombing of Nagasaki
- Japan Did Not Surrender After Hiroshima
  - August 9, 1945 a Second Bomb Was Dropped on Nagasaki
  - The Nagasaki Bomb Killed 40,000
  - The Nagasaki Bomb Convinced the Japanese to Surrender
- The Bombing of Nagasaki
- Japan Surrenders
- V-J Day- August 14, 1945
  - Japan Surrenders to General MacArthur on the Deck of the *U.S.S. Missouri*
  - World War II is Over
- Japan Surrenders
- The Impact of War: World War II Deaths
- The Impact of War
- World War II Was the Most Devastating War in History
  - Loss of Life of Both Military and Civilians
  - Loss of Much of the World's Industry
  - Major Cities In Ruins
  - The War Changed the Lives of Those Involved at Home and In the Service
  - War Changed Relations between Men and Women and Minorities
  - World War II Changed the Global Political Structure- Influenced the Next 40 Years