

Warm Up:

- Create a new section in your notebook and label it “Unit 8: World War II”

Unit 8: World War II

Essential Questions:

What factors led to the outbreak of WWII?

What opportunities and hardships does war create on the home front and abroad?

What were the international consequences of WWII?

Vocabulary:

Appeasement

Fascism

Nazism

Blitzkrieg

Neutrality Act

Rationing

Island-Hopping

Holocaust

Office of War Information

War Production Board

Manhattan Project

D-Day

Victory Gardens

Pearl Harbor

Genocide

Lend-Lease Act

Internment Camps

Bataan Death March

Yalta Conference

V-E Day

V-J Day

Warm Up:

Pick up a picture strip from the table & cut so you have 4 individual pictures

The Rise of Dictators!

1. Joseph Stalin- Soviet Union
2. Benito Mussolini- Italy
3. Hirohito- Japan
4. Adolf Hitler- Germany

Joseph Stalin



- Leader of the world's first communist country
- Took control in the 1920's after the Russian Revolution of 1917
- Allied with Britain, France, U.S.A. due to his hatred of Hitler and Mussolini
 - Russia/USSR
 - Communist
 - Totalitarian
 - Ruled After Revolution

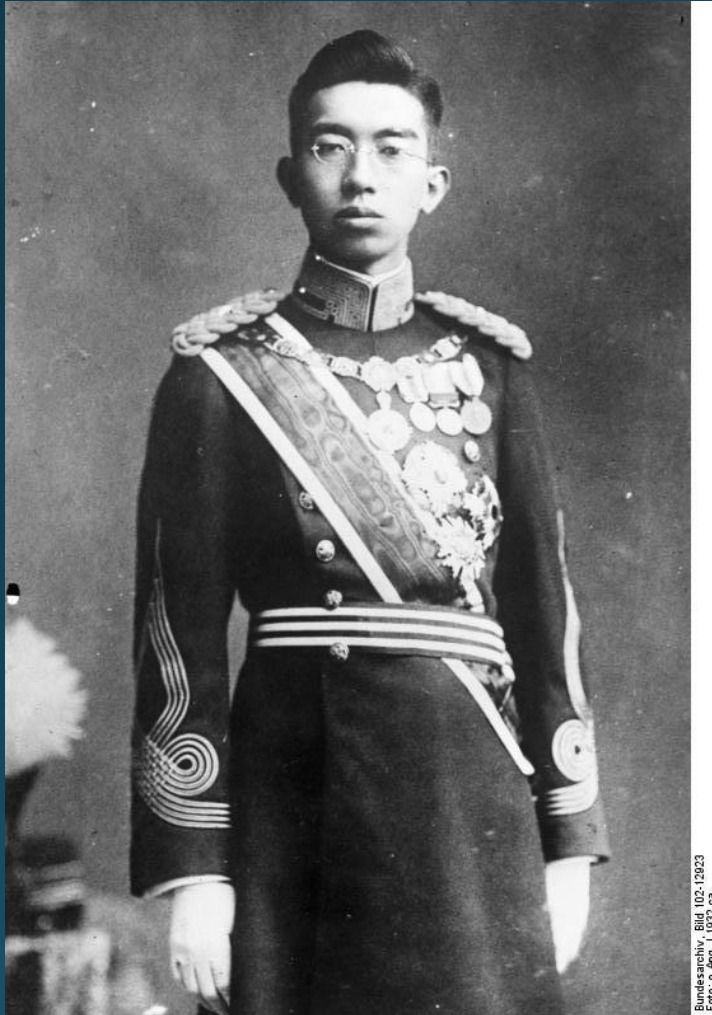
Benito Mussolini

- Believed in fascism-conservative and authoritative ruling where the govt controls everything
- Took advantage of fears over the bad economy and seized power after WWI
- Dreamed of creating a second Roman Empire

- Italy
- Fascist
- Il Duce
- Anti-Communist



Hirohito



Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-13023
Foto: o. Ang., 1. 03.2 ca.

- Japanese emperor who gave military leaders all the power
- Allowed military to take over large parts of Asia
- Many atrocities attributed to Hirohito's leadership

- Japan
- Emperor
- Pacific
- Military Ruled

Adolf Hitler

- Leader of the National Socialist German Worker's Party ("Nazi")
- Took control of Germany due to bad economy and fear.
- Promised to make Germany a world power again
- Nazi aggression was the main cause for the outbreak of WWII



- Der Fuhrer
- Mein Kampf
- Aryan Race
- Anti-Semitic
- Anti-Communist
- Nazis
- Totalitarian

Match the terms to the correct dictator:

Benito Mussolini

Totalitarian

Anti-Communist

Joseph Stalin

Totalitarian

Anti-Communist

Adolf Hitler

Mein Kampf

Hirohito

Il Duce

Russia/USSR

Pacific

Italy

Military Ruled

Germany

Aryan Race

Japan

Ruled after Revolution

Der Fuhrer

Anti-Semitic

Communist

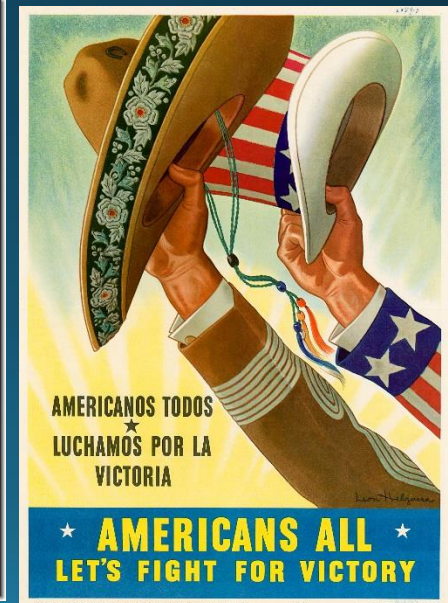
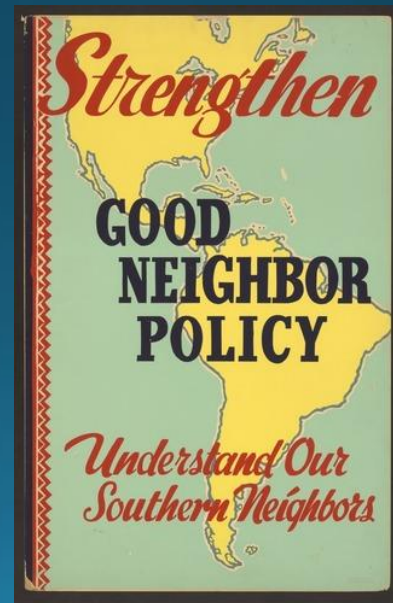
Emperor

Fascist

Nazis

Exceptions to Isolation Policy

- Washington Naval Conference 1921
 - Pres. Harding hosted leading world powers
 - All agreed to limit the size of their navies
- Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact 1928
 - Pact signed by 62 nations, renouncing the use of war
- “Good Neighbor Policy”
 - U.S. agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin American nations



Failure of the League of Nations



- Set up to prevent another war, but was too weak to resist the dictators
- Failed when the U.S. and Soviet Union did not become members
- Germany and Japan backed out in the 1930s and formed the AXIS powers along with Italy



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

Munich Conference

- Meeting with Germany, Britain and France
- Hitler demanded the Sudetenland- part of Czechoslovakia where many Germans lived
- He also invaded his own nation of Austria
- Appeasement- B and F agreed to give Hitler part of Czech.
- B and F looked weak
- 6 months later, Hitler took over the rest of Czechoslovakia



Warm Up: Answer on the back of your worksheet

1. Who does the three-headed enemy represent?
2. What country does the infant represent?
3. What does this cartoon mean by saying "just wait until the little feller grows up"?



Just Wait Until the Little Feller Grows up

Germany Invades Poland in 1939

- Hitler & Stalin signed a pact to invade and divide Poland
- After invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany which started WWII
- Blitzkrieg
 - A new type of German warfare which consisted of rapid, coordinated movements by airplanes, tanks, troop carriers and infantry



German invasion of France & Russia: 1940

- Germany invades Holland, Norway Denmark, Belgium & France next
- Only takes one month to completely overrun the French defenses
- Germany then turns toward Britain
- German planes bomb Britain from July to October of 1940 but Britain does not give up
- Hitler decides to turn his attention towards Russia and Invades Russia by the end of 1940
- Russia successfully turns German forces back by 1942



AXIS controlled territory: 1942



Area of maximum Axis expansion (Sep. 42)

Neutral Country

WWII Combat Europe

America Enters the War

NEUTRALITY ACTS 1935-1937

- AMERICANS COULDN'T TRAVEL ON SHIPS OF NATIONS AT WAR
- COULDN'T SELL ARMS
- COULD SELL MILITARY GOODS TO NON-AGGRESSIVE NATIONS-
"CASH-AND-CARRY"
ONLY



The Old Man of the Sea



QUARANTINE SPEECH

isolationism:
staying out of
foreign affairs



- “Quarantine Speech”—FDR says that Nazi Germany is a disease that should be contained



- GIVEN AFTER JAPAN INVADED CHINA
- FDR SAID THAT PEACEFUL NATIONS HAD TO ACT TOGETHER TO QUARANTINE (ISOLATE) AGGRESSIVE NATIONS

QUARANTINE SPEECH:

FDR's Quarantine Speech called for economic embargos against aggressors. The speech caused an uproar with isolationists, and FDR later backed down:

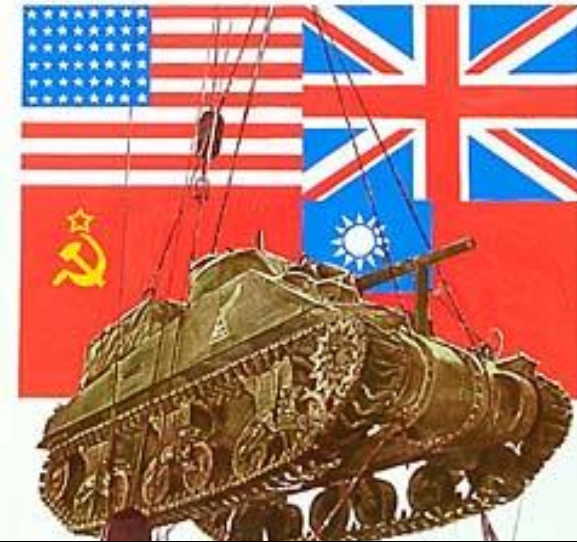


“IT IS MY [HOPE] TO PURSUE A POLICY OF PEACE AND AVOID INVOLVEMENT IN WAR. THERE IS AN INTERDEPENDENCE ABOUT THE MODERN WORLD, WHICH MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY NATION TO ISOLATE ITSELF FROM THE UPHEAVALS IN THE REST OF THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY WHEN SUCH UPHEAVALS APPEAR TO BE SPREADING. IT SEEMS THAT THE EPIDEMIC OF WORLD LAWLESSNESS IS SPREADING. WHEN AN EPIDEMIC OF DISEASE STARTS TO SPREAD, THE COMMUNITY JOINS IN A QUARANTINE OF THE PATIENTS IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY AGAINST THE SPREAD OF THE DISEASE.”

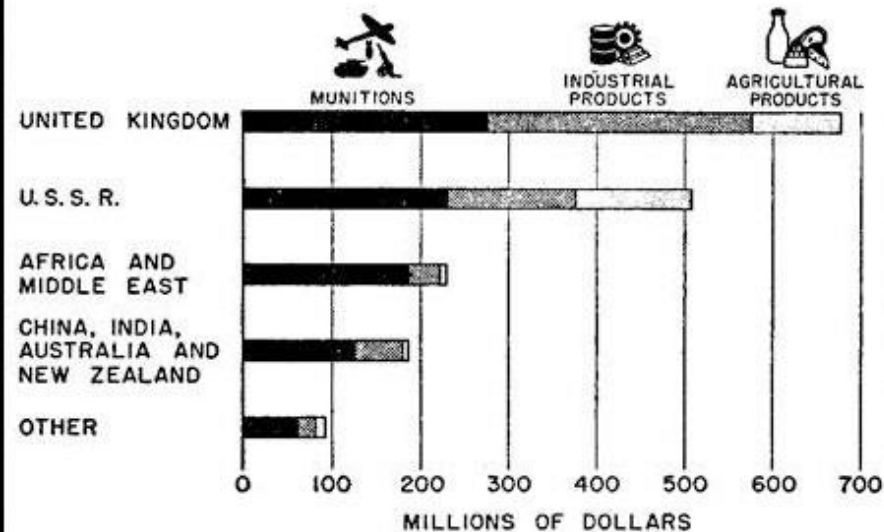
BATTLE OF BRITAIN LED TO LEND-LEASE ACT 1941

- GERMANY ATTACKED BRITAIN IN 1941
- US FELT THE NEED TO HELP BRITAIN FOR FEAR THAT IT MAY BE NEXT
- US WOULD SELL, LEASE, OR LEND WAR MATERIALS TO “ANY COUNTRY WHOSE DEFENSE THE PRESIDENT DEEMS VITAL TO THE DEFENSE OF THE US”
- AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS BEGAN PROTECTING BRITISH SHIPS CROSSING THE ATLANTIC WITH SUPPLIES FOR BRITAIN

LEND-LEASE ACT, AID TO OUR ALLIES



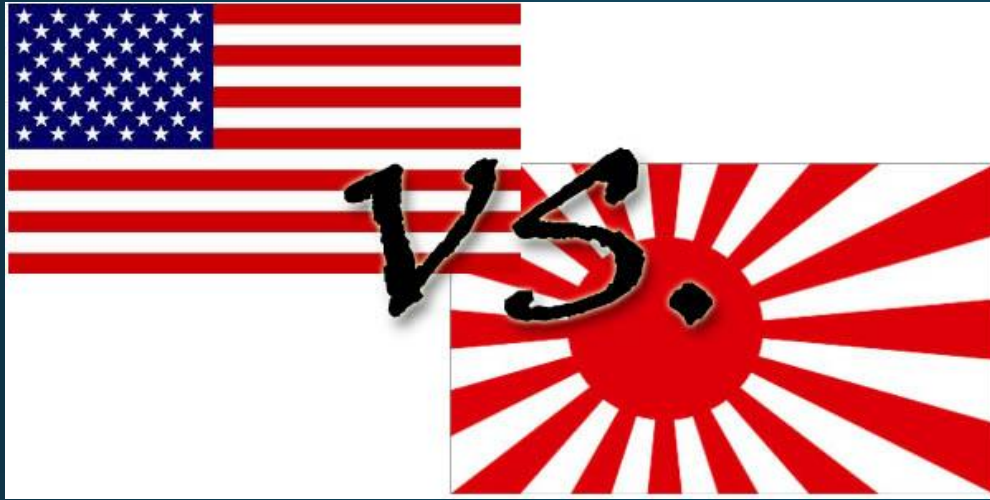
WHERE LEND-LEASE GOODS ARE GOING JANUARY – MARCH 1943





IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH, SHOT IN DECEMBER 1941, BRITISH CHILDREN, EVACUATED FROM LONDON'S EAST END, ARE RECEIVING A MEAL MADE FROM AMERICAN DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES, PROVIDED UNDER THE LEND LEASE PROGRAM.

Tensions Grow Between U.S. & Japan



- In 1937 Japan attacked and invaded China, so FDR cut off all trade
- FDR would resume trade only if Japan withdrew, but they refused
- Japan planned a surprise attack on the U.S.-
 - Dec. 7, 1941: the bombing of Pearl Harbor
 - FDR: "A date which will live in infamy"

Pearl Harbor: December 7, 1941

- Japanese planes attack U.S. Fleet at Pearl Harbor early in the morning.
- 18 U.S. Ships sunk or damaged
- 260 planes destroyed or damaged
- 2,470 Americans killed 1,200 wounded
- 1,177 on the U.S. Arizona alone died (many still remain in the ship)
- Luckily, none of the oil reserves or aircraft carriers were damaged



USS Arizona today



Pearl Harbor Attack:

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



Declaring War:

· <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s7hcooyEfgE>



PEARL HARBOR
 DECEMBER 7, 1941, A DATE
 WHICH WILL LIVE IN INFAMY...
 NO MATTER HOW LONG IT
 MAY TAKE US TO OVERCOME
 THIS PREMEDITATED INVASION,
 THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IN
 THEIR RIGHTEOUS MIGHT,
 WILL WIN THROUGH
 TO ABSOLUTE VICTORY.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

David Pride 2004

NORTH IOWA'S DAILY PAPER EDITED FOR THE HOME. DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRY AND RECORDS. MASON CITY GLOBE-GAZETTE. HOME EDITION. MASON CITY, IOWA. "THE NEWSPAPER THAT MAKES ALL NORTH IOWANS NEIGHBORS". VOL. XLVIII. MASON CITY, IOWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941. THIS PAPER CIRCULATES IN 1700 HOUSES. NO. 10

U.S. DECLARES WAR

Hawaiian Casualties Total 3,000

Philippines Attacked by Japanese Bombers; 290 Casualties Listed

Where U. S. Battles Japanese

ENGLAND GOES TO WAR; CALLS JAPS "WANTON"

United Front Is Shown as Congress Declares Hostilities

Japs Claim Supremacy in Pacific

NEW YORK (AP)—An NBC reporter, broadcasting in the midst of an early Monday morning attack on Manila, said that " terrific damage" had been left by the Japanese line troops at Manila, the city.

MANILA (AP)—The Japanese radio at Cebu, Philippines, reported in a broadcast Monday that Japanese warships have surrounded Cebu and said all big buildings on the island were aflame.

MANILA (AP)—Three dispatches reported that 100 to 200 troops, 80 of them American, were killed at Mindoc Monday night when Japanese warplanes bombed the town on the west coast of the island of Luzon, north of the Cagayao bank here.

NEW YORK (AP)—At least 100 American warplanes were reported shot down Monday in the Philippines, according to a dispatch from Manila, the far northern island.

MANILA (AP)—Japanese bombers struck at military bases and over the length of the Philippine island, according to the big Fort Stotsenburg, Clark field, the summer mountain capital at Baguio, the ports of Cebu and Zamboanga and the far northern island.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States, through its congress, declared war Monday on Japan. Overwhelmingly, and with the greatest unity shown in many a day in capital Hill, the senate and house backed up President Roosevelt's request for a war declaration with unprecedented speed. The senate vote, first to be recorded, was 82 to 6.

The senate vote of 82 to 6 and the house vote of 388 to 1, both their own story of unity in the face of common danger, the speed with which the two chambers granted President Roosevelt's request for a declaration was unprecedented.

High resolution came before the chamber within 10 minutes of the president's request. The vote on the house side was 388 to 1.

CHINA (AP)—China's parliament should be increased to 400 members, according to a dispatch from Chungking, the Chinese capital.

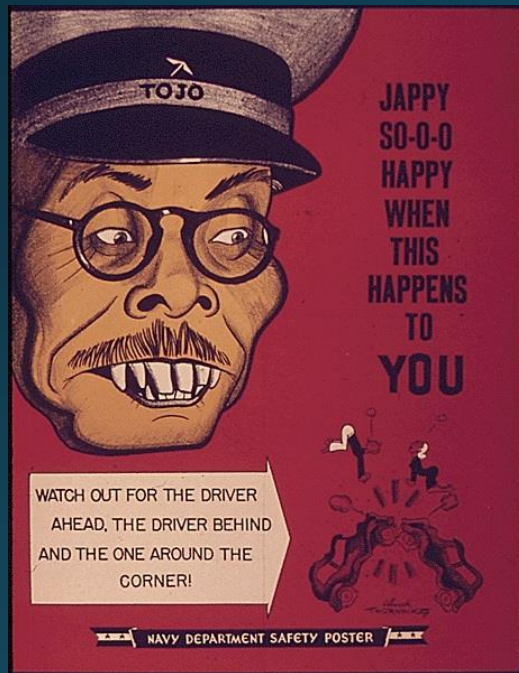
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Americans at War

Warm Up:

1. What do you think these propaganda posters say about American views towards the Japanese? (I.E. How do they talk? Look?)
2. Is there any similarity between how we viewed the Japanese in America back then and other groups in America today?
3. In each situation; are American fears warranted?



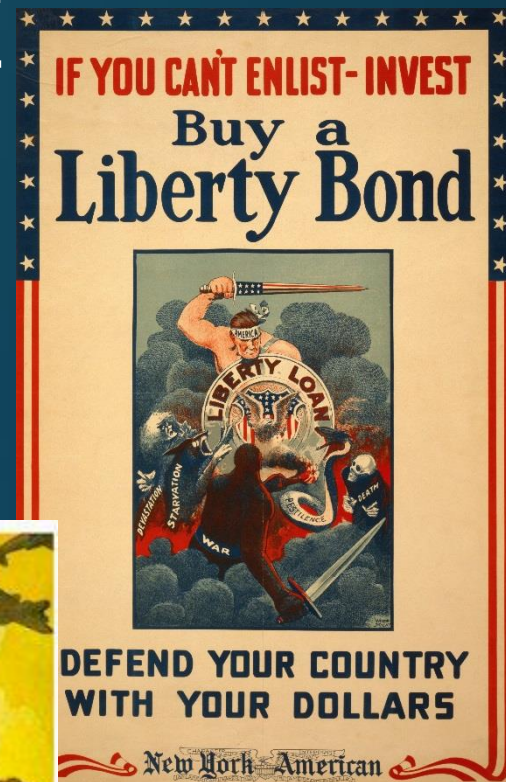
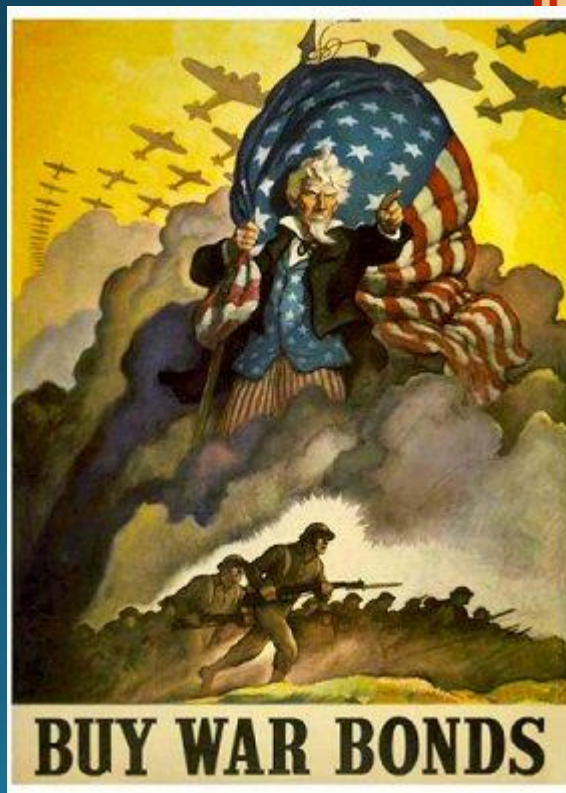
Paying for the War

War Bonds

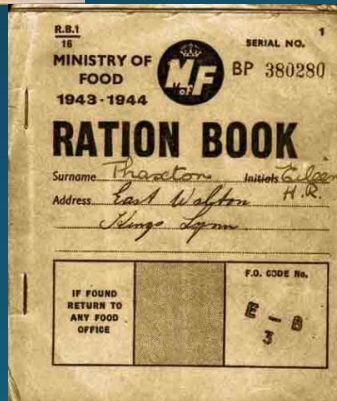
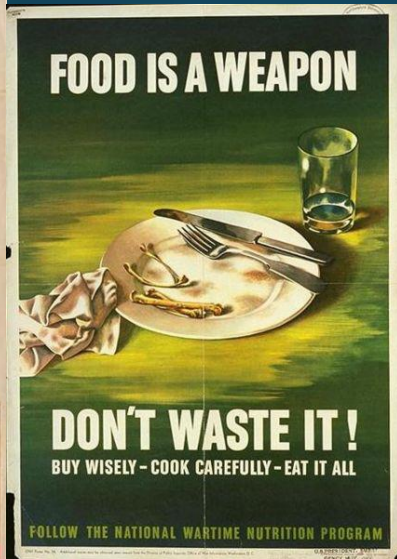
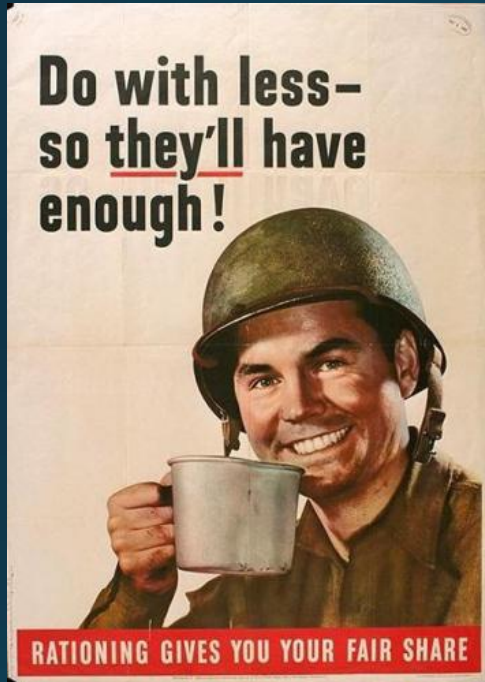
- Government issued loans to raise money to pay for the war
- 85 mil bought bonds= \$185 billion

War cost: \$350 billion

- U.S. changed from a creditor to a debtor nation



Production & Rationing



- Industries switched to wartime production= end to unemployment of Great Dep.
- Rationing
 - Regulated the amount of goods that a consumer could get
- Ration coupons
 - Issued to each family based on size
 - Limited food, coffee, tires, gasoline, and clothing

Victory Gardens

- People grew their own food so more food grown by farmers could be sent to the soldiers



The Office of War Information (OWI)



- Responsible for the production of pro-Allied, anti-Axis propaganda
- Produced radio programs, newsreels and movies
- Voice of America
 - Sent messages overseas to encourage surrender of enemy troops



Women in the Work Force

Women's Army Corps (WACS)

- Went through basic training then took clerical jobs in the military

Rosie the Riveter

- 6.5 mil women filled the jobs of men
- This had a tremendous impact on the success of the war effort



African Americans



- 1 mil served in segregated units
- Tuskegee Airmen
 - Successful fighter group that provided escorts for pilots on bombing missions



Vernon Baker

- One of the 1st African American soldiers to see combat
- Single-handedly removed 3 machine gun nests, two observation posts and two bunkers
- Pres. Clinton awarded him the Congressional Medal of Honor



Navajo Code Talkers



- The Navajo language was a unique and difficult language to speak and understand.
- US Military created a unit of Navajo Indians that could talk to each other and send secret messages between other units that could not be deciphered.

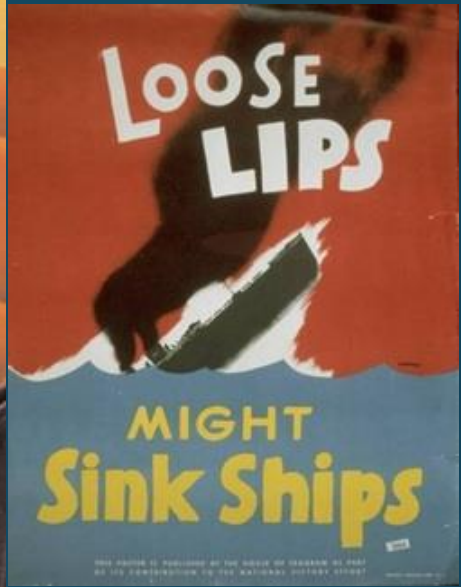
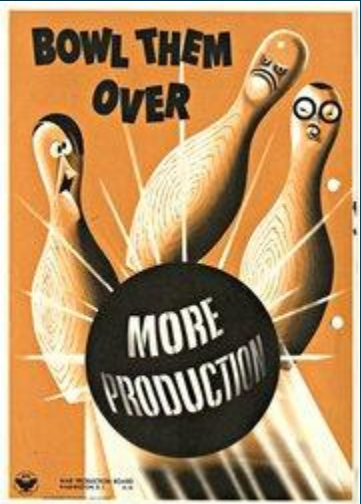


Japanese Internment Camps

- Americans were afraid that Japanese Am. might commit acts of sabotage
- Executive Order 9066
 - FDR issued order that permitted military commanders to relocate Japanese Am. To internment camps
 - They lived in primitive and crowded conditions
 - Upheld by Supreme Court in *Korematsu v. U.S.*



Americans at War: Crash Course



World War Two



SCISSORS BEAT PAPER

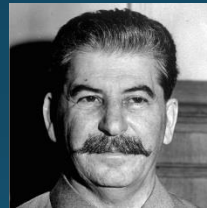
The Participants

Allied Powers

-Great Britain



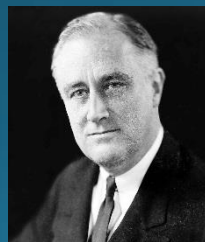
-Soviet Union (after
German attack on
June 22, 1941)



-France



-United States

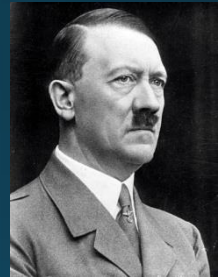


Axis Powers

-Italy



-Germany



-Japan



A Global War

- European Theater
- Pacific Theater
- War in Mediterranean, North Africa
- All of British possessions in India and Australia
- Total War for U.S.
 - Fear of invasion



Yellow = Allies
Pink = Axis
Orange = Axis controlled
Cream = Neutral

Allied Strategy

- FDR decided to focus on defeating Germany first
- Hitler's mistake—invading the Soviet Union & declaring war on the US before defeating GB
- US (FDR) and GB (Churchill) teamed up to attack Germany from the West



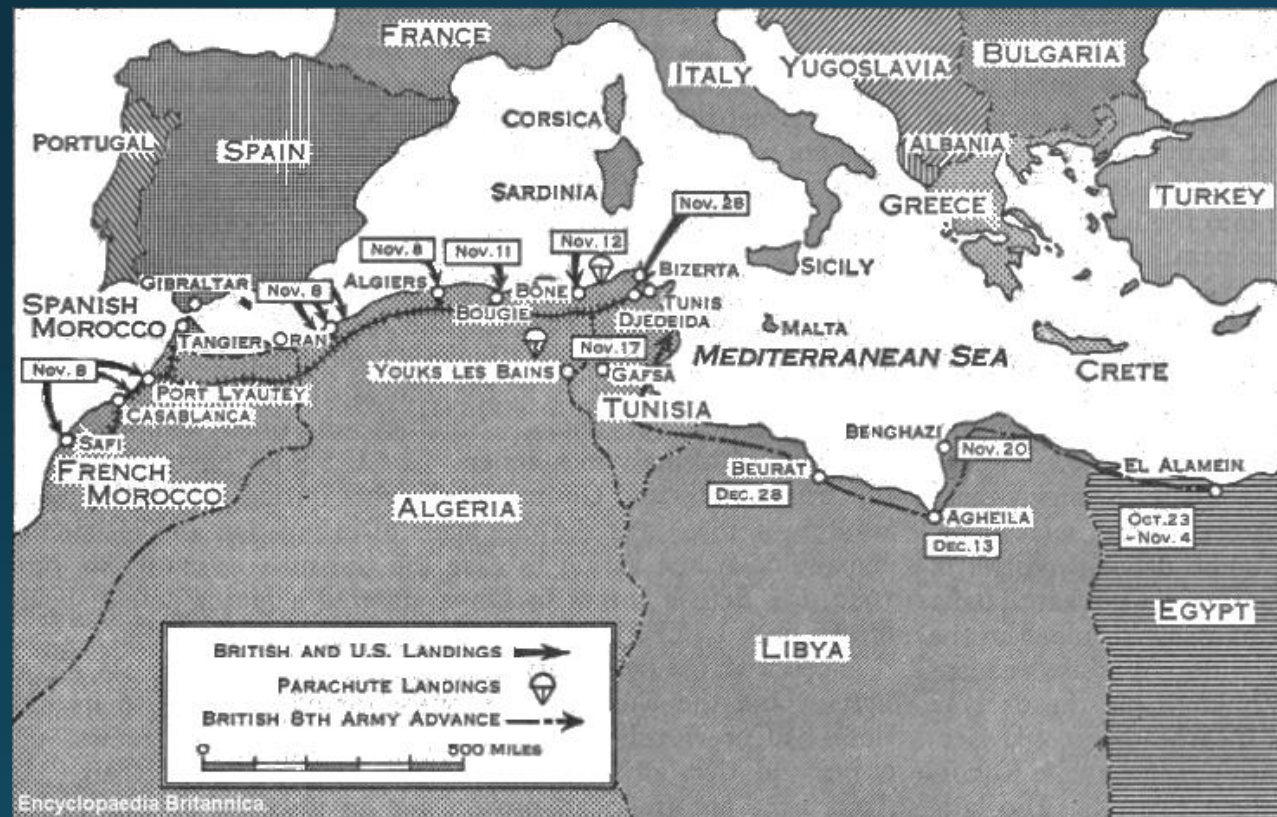
Africa & Italy

1942 Allies went to North Africa to stop Axis expansion

- Defeated Germans, crossed the Mediterranean and moved into Sicily and Italy in 1943

• Gen. George Patton

- Successful American commander in N. Africa



D-Day: June 6, 1944

- 156,000 Allied troops began invasion of France at 5 beaches in Normandy (N. France)
- Gen. Dwight Eisenhower planned the invasion
- Gen. Omar Bradley led 1st American Army in France
- Most important operation of the war

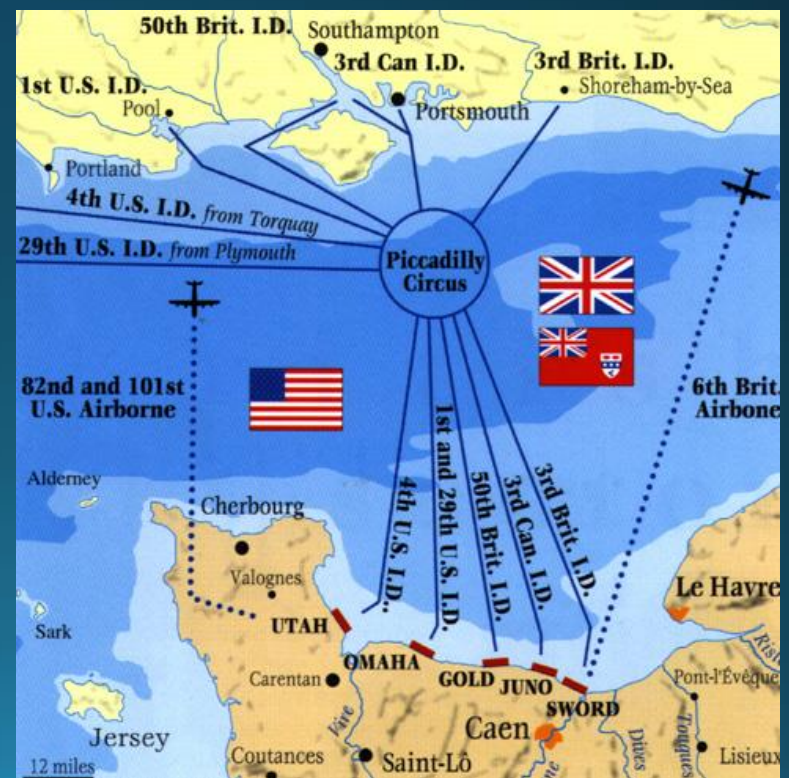
Photo # 26-G-2517 LSTs landing vehicles and cargo on a Normandy beach, June 1944



D-Day:

As we watch the following video I want you to describe what you see and how you would feel as a soldier trying to take the Normandy beach.

Photo # 26-G-2343 Army troops wade ashore on "Omaha" Beach, 6 June 1944



Battle of the Bulge- Dec.-Jan 1944-45

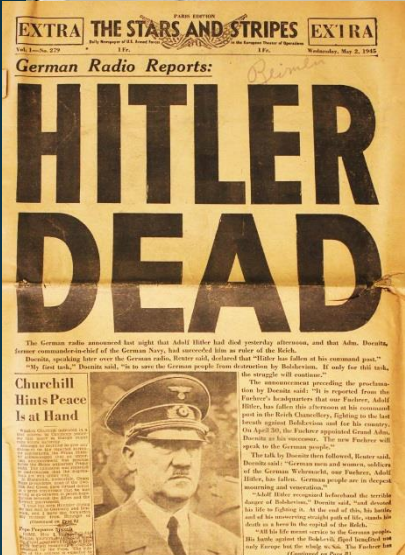
- Allies advanced quickly & liberated Paris in 1944
- Caught by surprise when Germans counter-attacked at German border
- German attack collapsed & Allies crossed the Rhine River into Germany



The Final European Offensive



- Americans, British & French invaded Germany from the west & Soviets came from the east



- Soviets captured Berlin
- Hitler commits suicide & Germany surrenders



- May 8, 1945 known as V.E. Day (Victory in Europe)

Warm Up:

- What do you see happening in this political cartoon?
- When do you think this cartoon was published?

Ice Journal

Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

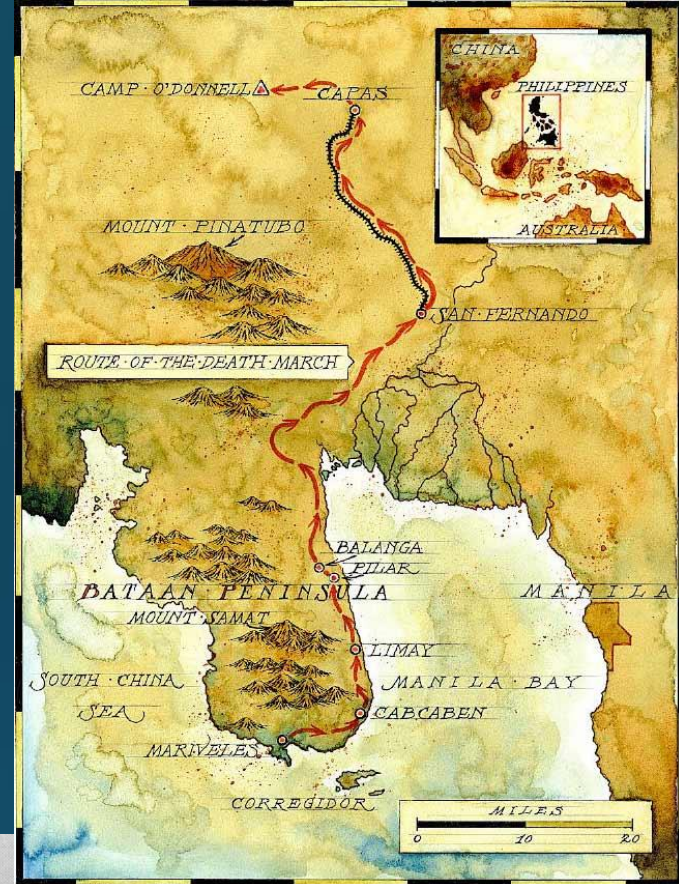
AY. MAY 2, 1915

THE END OF THE ROAD?



Asia & the Pacific

- The Bataan Death March
March-1942
 - US & Filipino forces in the Philippines surrendered
 - Japanese forced prisoners to make a 60 mile march through the jungle
 - About 5,000 Americans died from starvation, disease, no water, being shot or beheaded

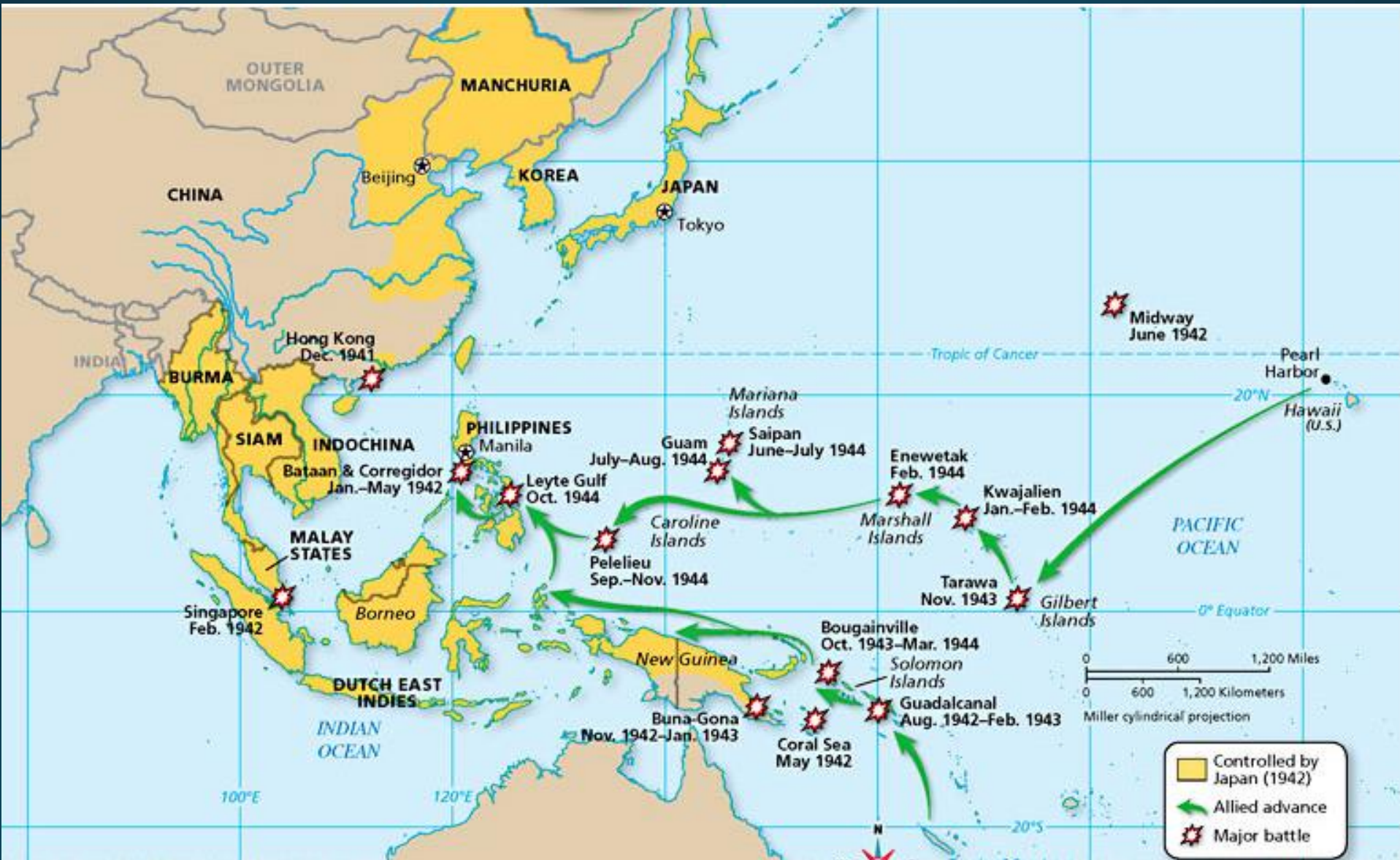


The Battle of Midway June 1942

- “Island-hopping” helped US
 - Liberated Pacific islands one at a time
- Midway (a tiny island) was the turning point for US
- US deciphered Japanese secret codes & knew about surprise attack
- U.S. surprised the Japanese instead using Navajo Code Talkers
- 4 Japanese aircraft carriers were sunk
- Japanese never recovered



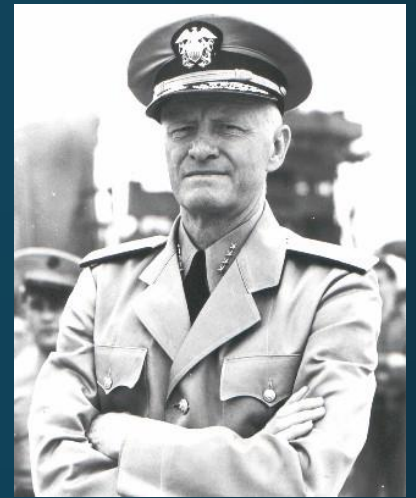
Photo # USMC 127-MN-57675. Infanteo, Cosimo, Navajo Indian Code Talkers, July 1945



Leaders in the Pacific

- Admiral Chester Nimitz

- Commander of US Pacific Navy Fleet
- Led forces at Midway



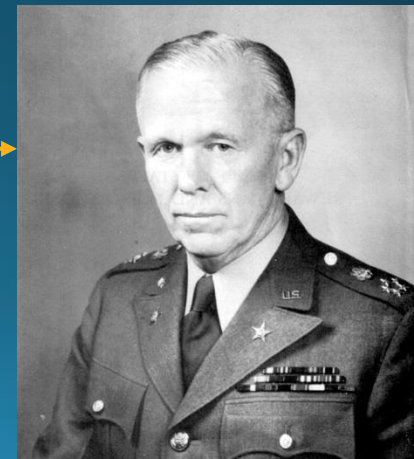
- Gen. Douglas MacArthur

- Commanded US Army
- Took back islands from Japan
- Led troops at Iwo Jima & Okinawa- Japanese islands



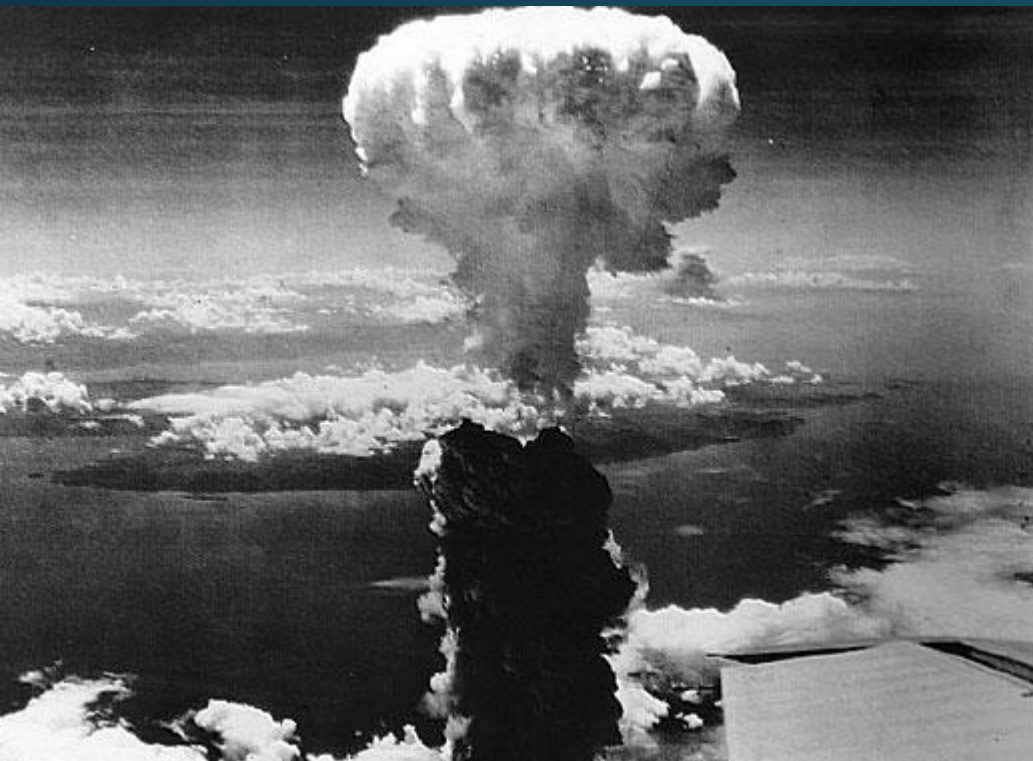
- Gen. George C. Marshall

- The “organizer of victory” who worked with FDR to build up the Army



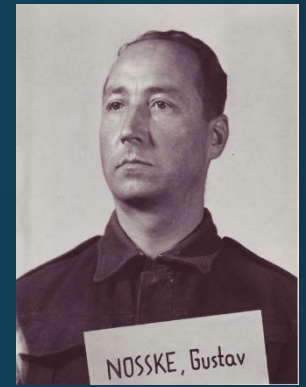
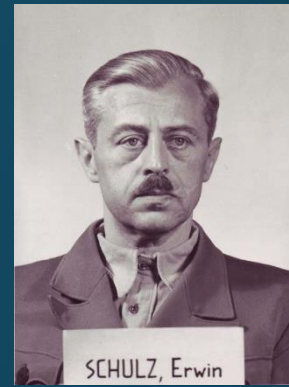
The Atomic Bomb

- 1939- Albert Einstein warned FDR about German development of the a-bomb, so US started production too
- April 1945- FDR dies & Pres. Harry Truman takes over
 - Feared losing millions of U.S. troops and Japanese citizens with an invasion, so used the a-bomb to end the war more quickly
- Aug 6 - 1st bomb dropped on Hiroshima
- Aug 9 - 2nd bomb dropped on Nagasaki
- Aug. 15 - Japan surrenders & war is over!



The Nuremberg Trials

- Allies put surviving Nazi leaders on trial for “crimes against humanity” in Nuremberg, Germany
- Nazis claimed they were only following orders
- Many found guilty & were hanged or imprisoned
- “Denazification” of Germany began



Occupation of Japan



- Gen. MacArthur led the rebuilding and reforming of Japan
- Took away overseas empire, put military leaders on trial and built U.S. military bases in Japan
- A new constitution turned Japan into a democracy
- Today, Japan is one of America's closest allies



THE COSTS OF THE WAR

- *U.S. lost over 400,000 soldiers
- *World suffered at least 70 million deaths
- *Over 25 million Russians alone died
- *Over 10 million in death camps
- *230,000 missing/killed after Atomic bomb
- *Beginning of a global rivalry between Western powers allied with U.S. and powers allied with Soviet Union (Cold War)
- *New fears arise after the war— fight to contain Communism— THE COLD WAR ERA

Crash Course WWII

- In the space on your notes, I want you to answer the following question:
 1. Give 3 examples of how the United States attempted to remain neutral before WWII.
 2. What did the Lend-Lease Act do?
 3. What occurred on June 6, 1944?
 4. What percentage of civilians were killed in WWII?

Crash Course WWII

- In the space on your notes, I want you to answer the following question:
 1. When do most people say WWII started?
 2. In what ways was 1941 an important year for the war?