

# World War II

## SS-HS-5.2.5

Students will evaluate how the Great Depression, New Deal policies, and World War II transformed America socially and politically at home (e.g., stock market crash, relief, recovery, reform initiatives, increased role of government in business, influx of women into workforce, rationing) and reshaped its role in world affairs (emergence of the U.S. as economic and political superpower). DOK 3

# I. PRELUDE TO GLOBAL WAR

Rise of Nationalism – Love and pride of one's own country

Totalitarian Governments – a government that controlled every aspect of a citizen's life. These were the types of gov't in German, Italy, and USSR.

**Fascism** – places the importance of the nation above any individual citizen. This allowed ownership of businesses by individuals. Conflicts between workers and owners are settled by the government.

**Communism** – no private business ownership which causes no conflicts between workers and owners. The government is in control of everything.

# Reaction to Treaty of Versailles

Germany wanted revenge for their punishment at Versailles

Woodrow Wilson's 14 points had been ignored

France got their way, Germany was decimated, forced to take full responsibility for WWI, had to pay war reparations, army depleted, and lost territory

# Nationalism



# II. MAJOR PLAYERS IN WWII

## Known as the AXIS POWERS

- **General Hideki Tojo** – Japan. He wanted to expand Japan and make it into a World Leader. He ran the government rather than the emperor (Hirohito). Tojo is the one that organized and order the attack on Pearl Harbor.

# Hirijito and Tojo





- **Benito Mussolini** – Italy, 1922. His party was called Fascist and he gave himself the title of “Il Duce” which means The Leader. His group of thugs were called “Blackshirts” and they were to terrorize or murder anyone who opposed him.

# Mussolini



Discovery  
EDUCATION

## Adolf Hitler

He had been a corporal in WWI. In 1919 (just after WWI), he formed the **National Socialist German Worker's Party (NAZI)**. He promised revenge against Great Britain and France because of what they had done to punish Germany in the Treaty of Versailles.

# Hitler



# Hitler...continued

In 1923, he had about 3000 followers and tried to overthrow the gov't of Germany but they were defeated. He was sentenced to 5 years in prison. While there he wrote a book called Mein Kampf (my struggle)...in this book, he stated that Germany had been weakened by certain groups, especially the Jews who he blamed for Germany's defeat in WWI.

# Hitler...continued

- Hitler said that all “undesirables” should be removed from Germany and he called for a “*Pure Race*” called ARYAN (blond, blue eyed Germans) which he said he would lead. After getting out of prison, many had read his book and began to believe in what he was saying. Hitler promised the German people that he would restore the economy and make Germany a powerful empire. He called this empire the Third Reich. By 1933, his group of Nazi’s was the most powerful party in Germany and Hitler declared himself to be “Der Fuhrer” ...The Leader.

# WWII Allies

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt  
(United States). Only man ever elected 4 times to be President. Led the U.S. during the Great Depression and WWII.

# ALLIES

- Winston Churchill (Prime Minister of Great Britain). Would never allow the British to surrender to Germany no matter what.



# Allies...continued

Josef Stalin (USSR). Was a dictator and communist but was on the allied side in WWII to defeat Hitler.

# Stalin

# III. WORLD WAR II BEGINS IN EUROPE



Appeasement – allowing an aggressive country to takeover areas to avoid going to war. All countries allowed Hitler to do this with areas of Europe, especially Czechoslovakia. Great Britain and France warned Germany to stop their aggressive actions but Germany had no fear of them.



# World War II Begins



**September 1, 1939 – Germany invades Poland. G.B. and France were in a treaty with Poland to protect them and they declared war on Germany. Germany used a warfare tactic called “Blitzkrieg” (german word for lightning war)...means to hit with everything—tanks, aircraft, soldiers, etc...as hard as possible all at once before the enemy had time to react.**



**October 6, 1939 --- Poland surrendered**

**April 9, 1940 --- Germany attacked Norway  
and Denmark**

**May 10, 1940 --- Germany attacked Belgium,  
the Netherlands, and France (Belgium had  
declared neutral but Germany attacked  
them anyway because it was a closer way  
to get to France).**

June 22, 1940 --- France surrendered along with the others. This left G.B. alone in Europe against Germany

Battle of Britain --- June 1940. Was the greatest air assault ever and Germany sent 1000 planes per day to bomb G.B. This went on for a year. By June, 1941....30,000 people in London had been killed and 120,000 injured.





# IV. JAPAN BUILDS AN EMPIRE IN ASIA

Japan began to conquer areas such as Northern China (called Manchuria) and French IndoChina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia). Japan was getting raw materials from these places and also setting up military bases.



# V. THE AMERICAN RESPONSE

Neutral – The U.S. believe in staying out of this war and remain in isolation.....most American believe this throughout the 30's and up until Pearl Harbor was bombed.

The U.S. protests Japanese aggression in Manchuria, and cuts off all trade with Japan. Japan is angry with this, and U.S. and Japan begin competition for trade, military basis and influence in the Pacific

# U.S. ends Isolationism



American Involvement – By 1940, FDR was offering G.B. and Churchill more help against Hitler. FDR traded 50 U.S. destroyers to G.B. for the right to build naval bases in areas controlled by G.B. U.S. also passed the draft (21-36 year olds had to register under the Selective Service Act). Also, in March 1941, Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act which authorized the President full power to aid any nation he believed vital to U.S. Security. (in this case...Great Britain)

# VI. PEARL HARBOR

## Why?

- U.S. cut all ties with Japan because of their military actions in SouthEast Asia. Tensions built between the 2 countries for over a year and Tojo wanted war with the U.S.(Hirihito did not)
- Sunday December 7, 1941 --- 7 a.m. An American radar operator in Oahu reported planes on the radar. He was told on the phone not to worry about it, that they were American planes. At 7:55 a.m. 183 Japanese aircraft arrived at Oahu. At 8:40 a.m. 170 more arrived. By 9:45 a.m. it was all over.

# Pearl Harbor



Japanese goal was to sink all American aircraft carriers.

Although Americans were sure of a Japanese attack anytime, it did not happen because the Japanese were too surprised by their success and did not have ground troops close enough to attack. Plus, Japanese officials were so happy with their victory, they did not want to chance losing if they attacked again.

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





## Results

- **2388 Americans killed....1200 wounded**
- **328 U.S. aircraft destroyed or damaged**
- **18 warships sunk or damaged**
- **8 out of 9 battleships were sunk**
- **Japan lost just 29 planes**
- **14 warships were completely restored and used against the Japanese later in the war.**

## ● Results of Pearl Harbor

**FDR --- said it was “a date which will live in infamy” (wickedness). The next day the U.S. declared war on Japan and Germany and Italy.**

# ● Day of Infamy Speech



*More attacks* --- Also that day, Japan attacked other islands in the Pacific – Guam, Wake, Midway, Philippines. They were using a military strategy known as LEAPFROGGING....jumping from one island to the next and attacking it....sometimes called Island Hopping.



# Marshall Law Issued

Japanese living in Pearl Harbor were arrested or detained-radios were taken away because of a fear that the Japanese would send them secret messages.

**USS Arizona** – 1/2 of all (1100) killed at Pearl Harbor were killed on this ship. A bomb fell directly down the smokestack. There remains a memorial in Hawaii today with a portion of the ship sticking up out of the water. 1.5 million visitors per year.

**USS Oklahoma** – 49 crewman were saved but not until Dec. 8, they had to cut open the hull because it was on its side, and over 400 died on board.



# **VII. WAR IN EUROPE**



Atlantic Charter – Came from a secret meeting in August 1941 between FDR and W.C. They decided that the purpose of the Allies was to create a world of peace among nations after the war. This was the idea that eventually led to the formation of the United Nations.

**G.I.'s** – Name given to American soldiers because of the stamp that was on everything they were given (shoes, clothes, weapons, etc..). The stamp had the words **“Government Issued”**

**Troops – 6 million volunteered and 10 million others were drafted**

- **300,000 were Mexican Americans**
- **25,000 Native Americans (used Navajo language as a code that the enemy could not break... "windtalkers")**

- *African Americans* – Almost 1 million volunteered. Most famous are the *Tuskegee Airmen*—the 99<sup>th</sup> fighter squadron responsible for escorting American bombers. Had 1178 missions and never lost a plane. They had trained in Tuskegee Alabama.
- *Women in WWII* – 275,000 volunteered to work for the military in areas such as clerks, typists, mechanics, drivers, air traffic controllers and in the factories. Symbol of the women working in the factories was a poster known as “*Rosie the Riveter*.” 1200 were WASP’S (Women’s Airforce Service Pilots)—flew planes throughout the U.S. while most men pilots were in the war.

## War in North Africa

- Allies had to defeat one of the top strategic generals in history....he was a German named Erwin Rommel... nicknamed the "Desert Fox"
- General Dwight Eisenhower – Title was Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. He devised a plan called "Operation Torch" to attack North Africa and open up that area to the Mediterranean Sea so the Allies could attack Hitler from the South. By 1943, the Allies had captured North Africa and Rommel fled. FDR and Churchill met in North Africa at Casablanca and decided to continue to defeat Italy and Germany before going after Japan.

# ● War in North Africa

## Invasion of Italy

- July 1943 – American troops led by General George S. Patton (nicknamed Old Blood and Guts) attacked Sicily. He defeated Italy in 38 days and Mussolini was overthrown by his opponents in Italy. Mussolini was killed...April 28, 1945 (and his mistress Clara Petacci) and his body was put on display in Italy for all to view. The new government surrendered but Germany continued to fight the allies in Italy. It was not until April 1945 that the U.S. finally defeated Germany in Italy but 190,000 Americans had been killed or wounded but Germany had almost 1/2 million.

# ● Battle of Italy






**\* War in the Soviet Union** (reason: Hitler attacked because he said Germany needed more living space)



- June 1941.....3.6 million Germans attacked the USSR. The USSR was not prepared for this type of attack...(blitzkrieg) The USSR soldiers did use a warfare tactic called “Scorched Earth” which was as they retreated, they burned everything. G.B. and U.S. could not or would not help the USSR until after they had defeated Italy even though USSR Premier Stalin begged them for help.



- Winter 1941/42.....The worst Russian winter in history. Germans were close to the Soviet capital of Stalingrad (w/in 50 miles) but the harsh winter conditions kept the Germans from getting new supplies. THE RED ARMY (USSR) counterattacked the Germans in January of 1943 and on Jan 31, 1943 more than 90,000 Germans surrendered.....this was after 330,000 Germans had already been killed there. The Red Army continued to attack toward Germany. Total: from 1941-1945, 13.6 million Soviets were killed. 3 million Germans were killed. A total of 27 million were killed in the USSR during WWII. However, by 1945, the Red Army had captured Berlin. 

- **George Marshall**

- **Was FDR's Chief of Staff and was expected to be named the leader of the allied invasion in Western Europe but FDR selected Dwight Eisenhower instead. Marshall is more famous for being the Secretary of State under President Harry S Truman after the war and developing a massive plan to rebuild Europe after WWII called the Marshall Plan (got the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953).**

**Marshall Plan: Massive Plan to rebuild Europe after World War II, millions in economic aide.**

# ● Invasion of Western Europe

- By 1943, the Allies were bombing Germany and military bases of Germany. From April 1 to June 5 1944, 11,000 allied aircraft flew 200,000 missions and dropped 195,000 tons of bombs on France where Germany had bases. Also, the allies started a massive buildup of troops in southern England. The Germans saw this and prepared the beaches of France (just across the English Channel) where they had bases. Germans added more machine guns, barbed wire, and mines (about 4 million of them).
- D-Day Preparation, Allies in England, Germans In France, massive military buildup

# ● D-Day

## VIII. D-DAY

**June 6, 1944**  
**Code Named**  
**Operation Overlord**



- **The Plan/Buildup – D Day Was the largest over-water invasion in history. 6500 ships and landing craft....200,000 vehicles....600,000 tons of supplies (enough for 3 weeks)....13,000 aircraft and 3500 gliders.**



**The Invasion – Was across the English Channel into France. 6:30 a.m. The first troops landed at Omaha Beach in Normandy, France. By the end of the day, the U.S. had suffered 3000 casualties but had landed 34,000 troops. By nightfall, troops had a foothold 6 miles wide and 2 miles deep. By June 11, it was 50 miles wide and 12 miles deep into France. By Sept. 1944, almost all of France had been liberated.**



## ● Other Facts

- 156,000 men took part in the initial invasion with 10,000 casualties
- 30,000 allied airmen took part that day
- 20,000 tons of bombs were dropped
- Hitler was asleep at the time of the invasion and his #1 General Erwin Rommel had left France to go back to visit Hitler—Rommel said there would be no attack because the weather was too bad and the surf was too high.



# IX.VICTORY IN EUROPE

## Battle of the Bulge



In mid-September of 1944, the U.S. and allies attacked across the border into Germany. The Nazi's (some new recruits were as young as 15) launched a counter-attack in Belgium and Luxembourg in Dec. 1944.....this was called the Battle of the Bulge. The U.S. was forced to retreat, however, troops led by Gen. George Patton (250,000 soldiers) went to the area. Most of the fighting took place in the Ardennes Forest. This was the largest battle of WWII. In total, there were 600,000 GI's there and 80,000 were killed or wounded. German losses were around 100,000. The battle lasted 6 weeks but after the U.S. and allies won, Hitler and the Nazi's knew they had lost the war.

April 30, 1945 ---Hitler committed suicide. His body was found by the Red Army (supposedly) with his mistress Eva Braun. It's believed he gave cyanide to Braun, took it himself and then shot her and then himself. However, his dog was also found in the bunker...dead...of cyanide and a gunshot.



## ***V-E Day***

Victory in Europe Day...May 8, 1945!  
Germany surrendered.




Yalta Conference (Feb. 1945)

**The BIG 3 = FDR, Churchill, Stalin!**

They met in a city in USSR near the Black Sea called Yalta to discuss what to do with Germany. They decided to split it into 4 zones. The eastern zone would be USSR (communist) and the western zone would be US/France/GB (democratic). This caused the split of East and West Berlin....later USSR built the Berlin Wall to separate it. Caused MANY tensions in the 50's/60's/70's/80's....will be called the **COLD WAR!**

# **X. WAR IN THE PACIFIC**



- General Douglas MacArthur was the Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific. He controlled the Philippines but Japan attacked there in early 1942 and defeated the U.S. troops there. MacArthur was forced to retreat to Australia but he promised “I shall return!” 

- **11,000 Americans were forced to surrender the Philippines on May 6, 1942. Total: 76,000 Americans and Filipinos were taken P.O.W. The Japanese split the POW's into groups of 500-1000 and forced them to march to a railroad for transport to a prison camp. Many of the POW's were injured, sick or weak from no food. The march took 8-12 days and 10,000 prisoners died or were executed by the Japanese. This became known as the Bataan Death March (after the war, 6 Japanese Generals were executed for their participation in this).**



- Lt. Colonel James H. Doolittle – The Doolittle Raid! April 18, 1942....he organized 17 B-25 bombers on a surprise attack of Japan. They left an aircraft carrier 800 miles from Japan w/no intention of returning. The plan was to drop bombs and fly on to China for safety. The pilots bombed Tokyo....8 planes were shot down in Japan territory (3 pilots were executed). The other planes survived. Goal was to strike at the heart of Japan and this gave hope to the Allies that Japan was vulnerable and U.S. would WIN.

- **Battle of Midway** – Japanese Admiral **Yamamoto** vs. US **Admiral Chester Nimitz**. Yamamoto believed that the US would send all available resources to the island of Midway to protect it if the Japs attacked there. Yamamoto sent most of the Japanese fleet to attack Midway. On June 4, 1942, the US surprised Japan by attacking the Japanese Carriers. All 4 of the Jap carriers were destroyed along with 250 planes. After this defeat, Japan no longer had the strength to launch any offensive attacks.



# Battle of Midway

- Battle of Guadalcanal –  
**11,000 Marines in August 1942**  
**and was the first jungle warfare**  
**for Americans. The battle**  
**lasted until Feb. 1943 when the**  
**Japanese sneaked off the**  
**island in boats.**



- **Battle of Iwo Jima** – (a 14 sq. mile island...strategic airbase). A base that was 700 miles from Japan. One of the bloodiest battles of WWII. Nov. 1944 – American bombers hit Iwo Jima for 24 straight days....7000 tons of bombs were dropped. In mid Feb. 1945, marines stormed the beaches—eventually 110,000 American troops were involved.....25,000 Japanese were fighting to defend it. When it was over, only 216 Japanese were taken prisoner. American casualties were at 20,000 (3000 dead)....1/3 of all marines killed in WWII were killed at Iwo Jima. There were 27 medals of honor were given out after this battle for valor and courage. **Was also the site of the “American Flag Raising”** --- was the 5<sup>th</sup> day of the battle and 3 of the 5 men in the picture of the flag raising were later killed at Iwo Jima.



# Iwo Jima and Okinawa





- Battle of Okinawa --- April 1945-June 1945
  - Battle of Okinawa – April 1945-June 1945...Japanese knew if they lost this, the war would be lost. U.S. had 1300 warships and 180,000 troops. Allies suffered 50,000 casualties in this battle, but Japan lost 107,000.
- Kamikazi – The Japanese pilot strategy of suicide...fly a plane into allied ships and there was no defense against it.
- April 12, 1945 – One month before the war ended, FDR died....his Vice President, HARRY S TRUMAN became President.



# Kamikaze

# **XI. THE ATOMIC BOMB**



# ● ATOMIC BOMB

- Albert Einstein – told FDR in 1939 that an incredibly powerful bomb could be built by splitting the atom.



# Manhattan Project

# Atomic Bomb

- Manhattan Project – (started in N.Y.). Led by Robert Oppenheimer. On July 16, 1945...The US tested a device that had been nicknamed “Gadget”...this was in Los Alamos, New Mexico. It was so powerful that it shattered windows in homes and businesses 125 miles a



# Gadget

- Decision to Drop the Bomb --- Scientists suggested not to use the bomb because of its power. However, many government officials wanted to use it. The decision came to President Harry S Truman (he had only been President for 3 months). He said the bomb was a military weapon and should be used if Japan would not surrender. He believe that by using the bomb, it would force Japan to surrender quicker and save American lives. He warned Japan about the weapon, but they ignored the warning.





- August 6, 1945 -----A specially designed US B-29 bomber (called the ENOLA GAY) dropped the first atomic bomb on the city of HIROSHIMA. The bomb had been nicknamed "Little Boy." It exploded with the force of 20,000 tons of dynamite. 140,000 dead and by 1950, the number was up to 200,000 from the radiation.

- H:\Little Boy Bomb.doc



- August 9, 1945 ---- US dropped the 2<sup>nd</sup> atomic bomb on the Japanese city of NAGASAKI. This bomb had been nicknamed “FATMAN.” 70,000 killed instantly....70,000 more dead by 1950 from radiation.

# Japan Surrenders

- August 14, 1945 ----JAPAN SURRENDERS This is known as V-J DAY. The official papers were signed on Sept. 2, 1945 aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay.....Surrender was accepted by Gen. D. MacArthur.

# Japan Surrenders



# **XII. THE HOLOCAUST**

**( means “burned whole”)**

- **Nazi's attempt to systematically murder an entire race of people....especially the JEWS, but also any that were considered "undesirables" such as gypsies, homeless, retarded, handicapped, alcoholics, etc... This was called GENOCIDE. About 6 million Jews were murdered and about 6 million others.**

# ● Concentration

**Camps** --- Where most of the prisoners were taken to be killed. The worst concentration camp was at **Auschwitz** – had the gas chamber there and gassed them with something called **Zyklon B.** The gas came out of shower heads and the prisoners thought they were being taken in for a shower. At

# Concentration Camps

- Auschwitz 1.5 million were killed (children were killed upon arrival because they were considered “nonessential” workers). Lots of prisoners were used for Medical Experiments...examples: amputations, injected with lethal germs/diseases, sex change operations, removal of organs, incestuous impregnations, drug testing, castrated, dissections...etc...



- Oskar Schindler --- only man to get prisoners out of camps. Saved 1100 Jews by saying they were essential workers to him and his factory for the war effort. Schindler bribed Nazi concentration camp workers to keep his “Jew” workers.

## XIII. RESULTS/COSTS/DEATHS OF WWII

- Bombs, mines, grenades = \$31.5 billion
- Small arms/weapons = \$24 billion
- Tanks = \$64 billion
- All other artillery = \$38 billion
- Average cost of each atomic bomb = \$5 billion (the entire Manhattan Project cost \$22 billion)

# ● TOTALS = = =

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- **US = 405,000**
- **USSR = 21 million**
- **G.B. = 500,000**
- **France = 600,000**
- **Germany = 6.5 million**
- **Japan = 2.1 million**
- **Italy = 375,000**
- **TOTAL ESTIMATED DEAD = 45 TO 55 MILLION**

# Birth of the U.N.