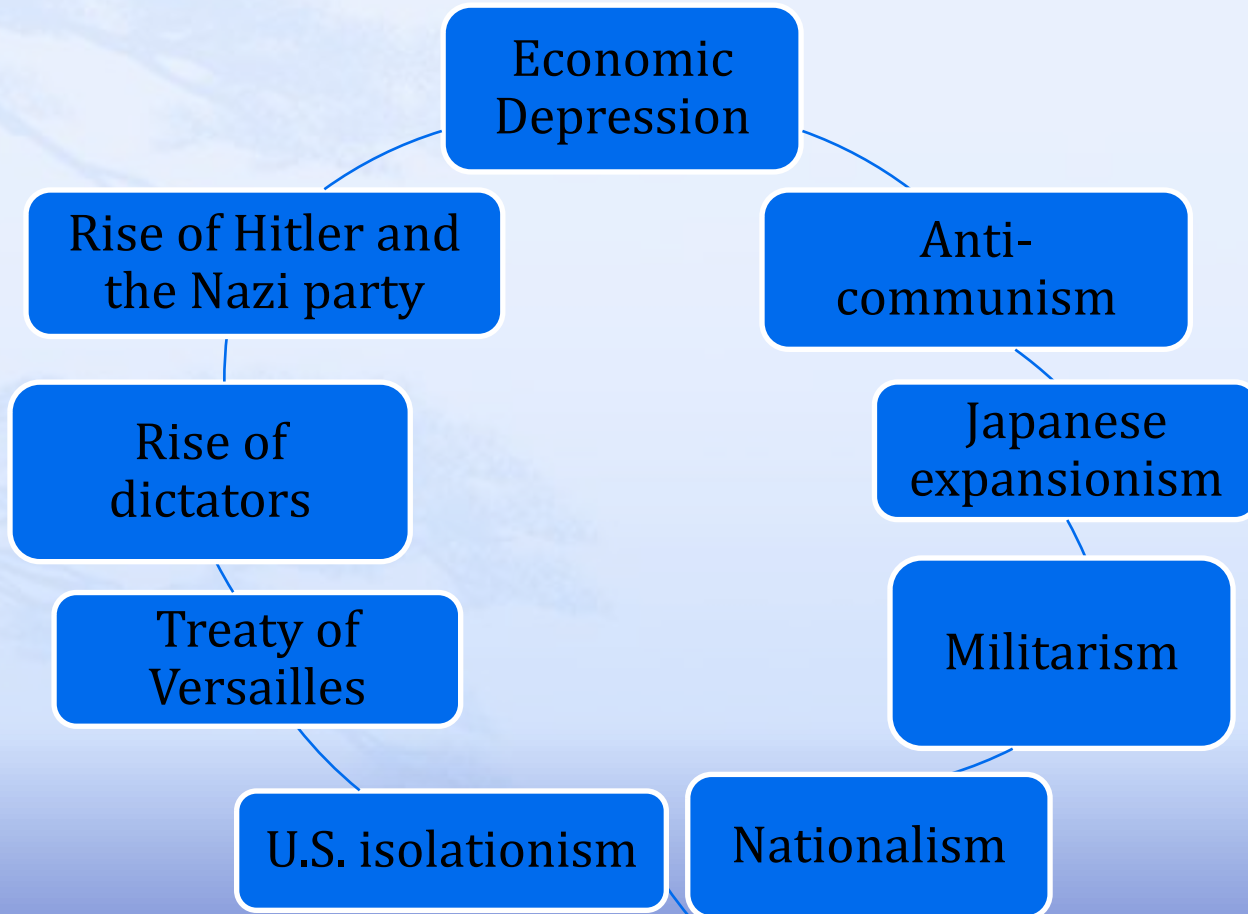


# **SS5H6 The student will explain the reasons for America's involvement in World War II**

- a. Describe Germany's aggression in Europe and Japan's aggression in Asia.**
- b. Describe major events in the war in both Europe and the Pacific; include Pearl Harbor, Iwo Jima, D-Day, VE and VJ Days, and the Holocaust.**
- c. Discuss President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.**
- d. Identify Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill, Hirohito, Truman, Mussolini, and Hitler.**
- e. Describe the effects of rationing and the changing role of women and African-Americans; include "Rosie the Riveter" and the Tuskegee Airmen.**
- f. Explain the U.S. role in the formation of the United Nations.**

# MAJOR CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II



# TWO-COLUMN NOTES

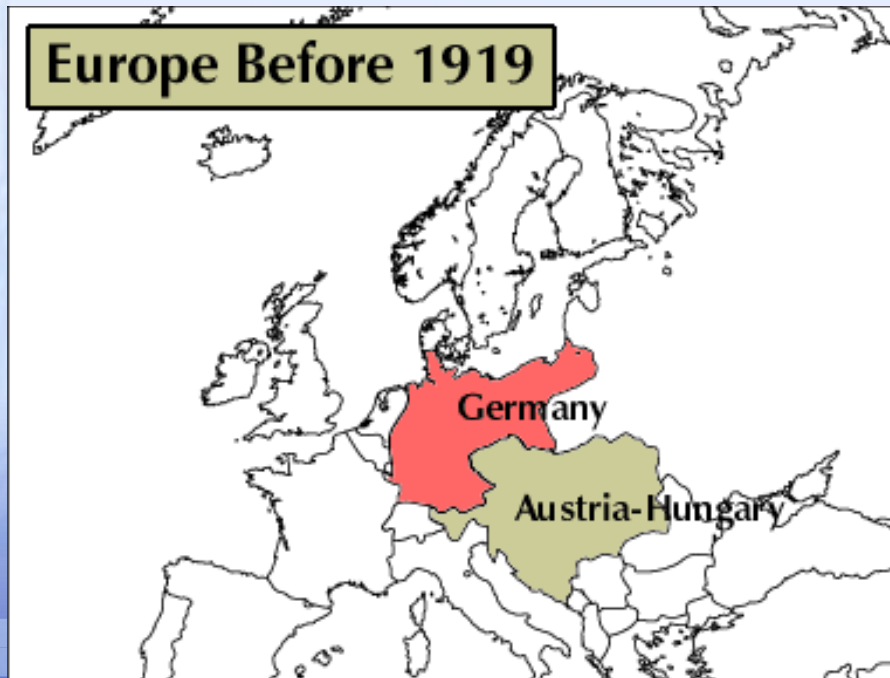
Slide Title

Bullets of Facts

# TREATY OF VERSAILLES

- ❖ Physically changed the geography of Europe, took land from Germany
- ❖ Blamed Germany for the war and made them accountable for the war. They had to make payments that were called reparations.
- ❖ Changed Germany's political system.
- ❖ Limited Germany's army and weapons
- ❖ Severely affected Germany's economy with the loss of industrial territories

[Germany could either sign the treaty or be invaded](#)



# RISE OF DICTATORS

Dictators, or absolute ruler, seized power in Italy, Germany, Japan, and the Soviet Union after World War I. These rulers all promised to restore their countries to greatness, but did so by controlling the people.

❖ ***Benito Mussolini, Italy*** – was a fascist

- Fascism is a form of government that believes in absolute power for the dictator, and expansion and exploitation of other countries

❖ ***Adolf Hitler, Germany*** – led the Nazi party, he believed in a superior race, and desired revenge for Germany's loss in World War I

❖ ***Joseph Stalin, Soviet Union*** – the Soviet Union turned to Communism after World War I, this form of government controls every aspect of the lives of its people

❖ ***Emperor Hirohito, Japan*** – though not a dictator, Hirohito's wish to expand its country led it to colonizing Korea, Taiwan, Islands in the Pacific and eventually Manchuria (China)



❖ Hitler began by preparing Germany for war.

❖ Japan invaded parts of China.

❖ Mussolini sent troops to conquer Ethiopia, in Africa.

And none of the world's democracies did anything to stop them.



# Dictators



Adolf Hitler



Benito Mussolini



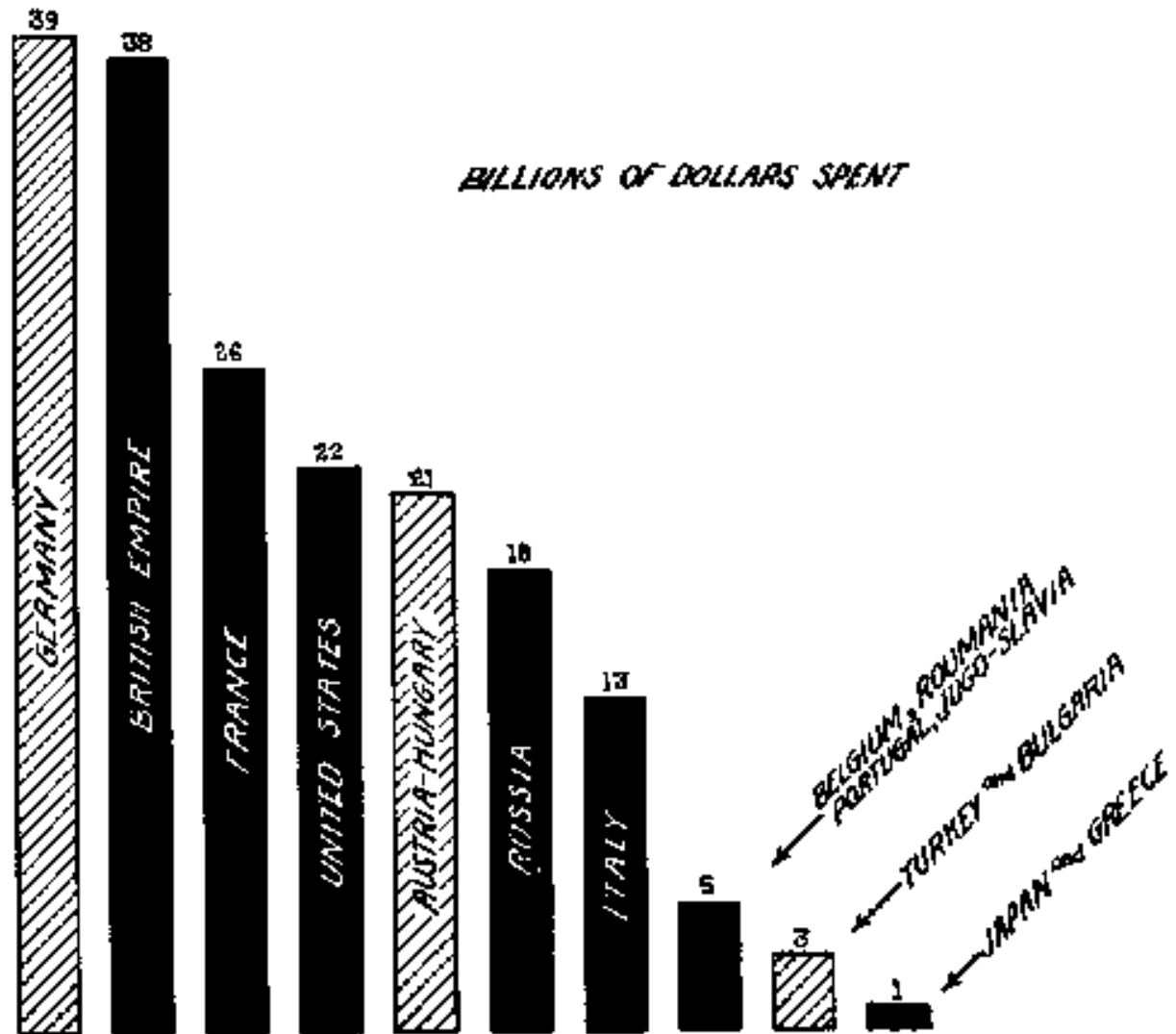
Emperor Hirohito



Joseph Stalin

# ECON

- ❖ The United States
- ❖ The Treaty of Versailles
- ❖ European economic
- ❖ Germans looked to powerful leaders



TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$186,000,000,000

Diagram 61.—Billions of dollars spent by each nation for direct war expenses to the spring of 1919.

# RISE OF HITLER AND THE NAZI PARTY

- ❖ Economic  
component
- ❖ As the  
growth im  
leader.
- ❖ Hitler of  
to the arm



mic  
ion



# MILITARISM

❖ Militarism is a time when governments look to strengthen their military to prepare for war.

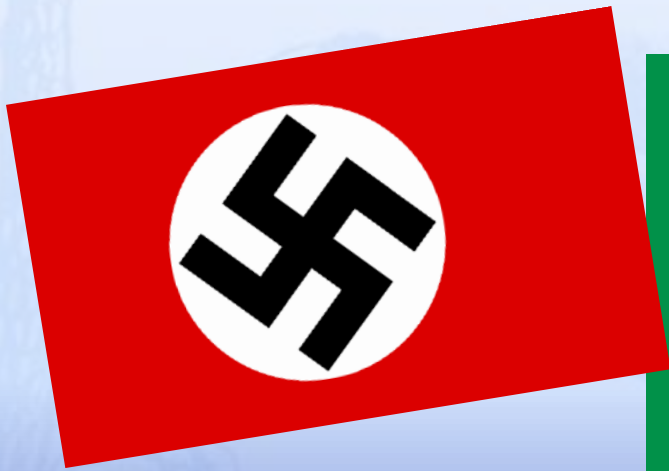
❖ War is glorified and extends even to the youth, often through their education. **DOGMA**

Hitler youth marching with flags.

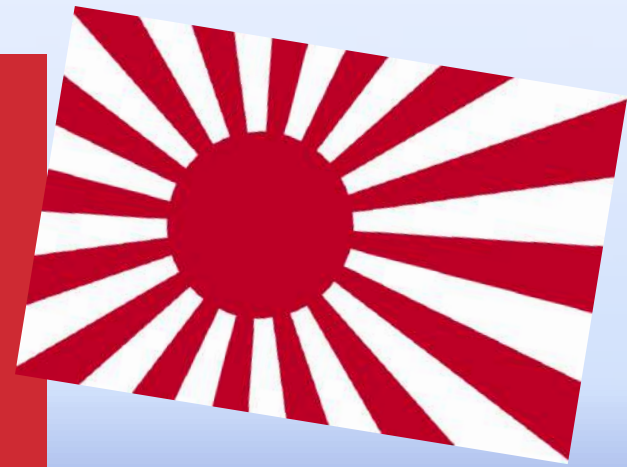


# NATIONALISM

- ❖ Nationalism is the belief in the superiority of one's country.
- ❖ Hitler, Hirohito, and Mussolini all believed their countries could and should dominate others.



Italian fascist logo

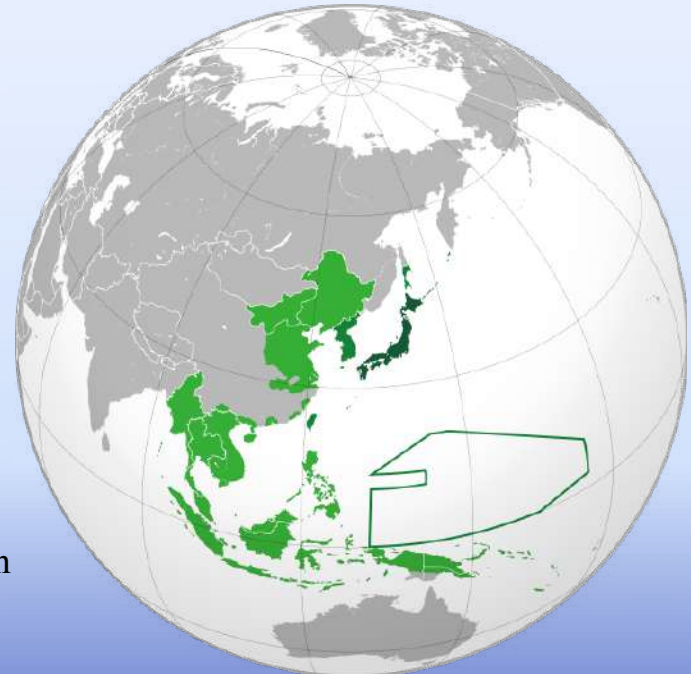


# U.S. ISOLATIONISM

- ❖ United States does not choose to join the League of Nations, choosing isolationism instead
- ❖ The Great Depression causes the U.S. to focus more on its problems.
- ❖ Conflicts in Europe were distant to the U.S., but this further weakened any democracies in Europe.

# JAPANESE EXPANSIONISM

- ❖ 1931, Japan invades Manchuria for raw materials which led to Manchuria being separated from China.
- ❖ By 1937, Japan was at war with China.
- ❖ This led into further expansion by Japan in the Pacific, which most likely set up the eventual bombing of Pearl Harbor.



Light green areas were part of the Japanese Expansion between 1930-1942

❖ The aftermath of World War I led to the **rise of Communism in Russia.**

# ANTI-COMMUNISM

❖ Under communism, **all means of production, property, media,** and other aspects of society are controlled by the government.

❖ Many people feared a communist take over.

❖ **Hitler exploited this fear, which led to his rise in power.**

Propaganda during this time period.



Library of Congress



# GERMANY'S AGGRESSION

❖ As Germany began to rearm and grow stronger, Hitler became greedy for more territory.

❖ **In 1937, Hitler, along with Mussolini, formed a Fascist partnership that hoped to takeover Europe.**

❖ Hitler began to take over parts of Europe – Austria and Czechoslovakia, then moved on to Poland.

❖ No one wanted war. Yet, when Germany attacked Poland on September 1, 1939, other European countries felt they had to act.

❖ **The result was six long years of World War II**

❖ **The United States remained neutral (in a way).**

# PEARL HARBOR

- ❖ Meanwhile, as the world watched the activities of Hitler, and worried about the Great Depression, **Japan was becoming a military power in its own right.**
- ❖ While in the midst of peace negotiations with U.S. leaders, Japan planned a surprise attack on the United States' largest naval base.
- ❖ On December 7, 1941, a Japanese air fleet attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii resulting in many casualties. The U.S. would no longer be neutral.

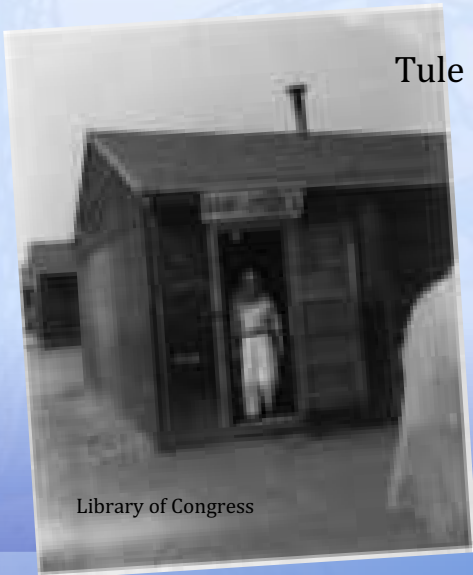
Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor



# JAPANESE INTERNMENT

- ❖ **Repercussions of the attack on Pearl Harbor were almost immediate.** Japanese Americans that were believed to have close ties with Japan were arrested.
- ❖ About 10 weeks after the attack on, the United States government began to round up more than 110,000 Japanese residents/citizens and sent them to internment camps.
- ❖ **President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 authorizing this relocation to prevent acts of sabotage and espionage.**
- ❖ **More than 2/3 of those interned were U.S. citizens.**
- ❖ **They left with only what they could carry.**

Tule Lake internment camp



Library of Congress

Map of Japanese Internment camps in the U.S. during WWII



# ALLIED VS. AXIS POWERS

## ALLIES

Great Britain

France

Soviet Union

United States

## AXIS

Germany

Italy

Japan

## WW II Europe

**Red** countries are Allied or Allied-controlled.

**Blue** is Axis or Axis controlled countries, and the

Soviet Union is colored **green** prior to joining the Allies in 1941.







# THE WAR CONTINUES

- ❖ **Battles raged on throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa.**
- ❖ **In 1942, the Germans moved to Russia.** Stalin ordered his army not to retreat, stating the choices were “victory or death”.
- ❖ The Russians remained strong and Germany was eventually forced to retreat.
- ❖ Meanwhile, an Allied defeat of Japan at the Battle of Midway turned the tides in the Pacific.

Battle of Midway  
June, 1942



# UNITED NATIONS

- ❖ The United Nations organization began before the end of World War II, but it officially came into existence on 24 October 1945.
- ❖ United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year.
- ❖ As people found the effects of the two world wars both disastrous and unbearable, the alliance was organized to promote justice and peace around the world.
- ❖ It is still in effect today, with its headquarters in New York City.



Flags of the member states  
flown alphabetically outside  
the U.N.



United Nations headquarters in NYC

# SOCIAL EFFECTS: WOMEN AT WORK

- ❖ When America went to war, the women went to work.
- ❖ They worked in defense plants and shipyards doing work that had been done by men.
- ❖ “Rosie the riveter”, the image inspired by artist Norman Rockwell, was used to encourage women to become wartime workers.
- ❖ As a result of the poster, a popular song was introduced and quickly became a source of inspiration for women to continue working for the cause.



[Click here to learn about real-life Rosies](#)

[Click on Rosie to listen to the song](#)





# THERE'S A WAR ON, YOU KNOW!





# ENTERTAINMENT

- ❖ **Radio was an important part of American life during the war.**
- ❖ Not only was it a form of entertainment that Americans could afford, but it was a way to get updates about the war.
- ❖ Americans listened to President Roosevelt after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and other news flashes.
- ❖ War correspondents were sent overseas to get the news firsthand.
- ❖ **Though there were some families with televisions at this time, the war slowed down technology production.**
- ❖ Television would have to wait until after
- ❖ the war for most Americans.



# TUSKEGEE AIRMEN

- ❖ **Opportunities were still extremely limited for African Americans, even in the military.**
- ❖ Leadership roles were restricted and they were barred from flying for the U.S. military.
- ❖ The formation of an all African-American pursuit squadron based in Tuskegee, Alabama, in 1941 came about due to pressure from civil rights organizations.
- ❖ These men became known as the Tuskegee Airmen.
- ❖ During the war,



First class of Tuskegee cadets

**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.

*Keep us flying!*

**BUY WAR BONDS**

**WASTE HELPS THE ENEMY**

**CONSERVE  
MATERIAL**

*...because somebody talked!*

Don't Let That Shadow Touch Them

*Buy* **WAR BONDS**



# D-DAY

- ❖ June 6, 1944 was a major turning point of World War II, especially in Europe.
- ❖ The largest land to water invasion ever, led by General Dwight D. Eisenhower saw Allied soldiers storm the shores of Normandy, France.
- ❖ Though many died, the Allies held strong and the invasion eventually led to the defeat of the Nazis in Western Europe.

Click on photo to view  
letters from soldiers that  
experienced Normandy

Invasion on the  
beaches of Normandy



# V-E DAY

- ❖ May 8, 1945 victory in EUROPE for the Allies
- ❖ Excerpt from broadcast from President Truman on V-E Day:  
“THIS IS a solemn but a glorious hour. I only wish that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day. General Eisenhower informs me that the forces of Germany have surrendered to the United Nations. The flags of freedom fly over all Europe.



Churchill waving to the masses after surrender of Germany



Click on photo to hear President Harry S. Truman's broadcast



# HOLOCAUST

- ❖ The Holocaust, the systematic mass slaughter of European Jews in Nazi concentration camps, began in 1933 when Hitler came to power in Germany.
- ❖ Hitler believed in a superior “Aryan” race.
- ❖ Hitler was determined to rid Germany of anyone that failed to fall into the Aryan ideal.
- ❖ The Holocaust ended in 1945 when the Nazis were defeated by the Allied powers.
- ❖ Allied soldiers were shocked at what they found when discovering and liberating camps in 1945.
- ❖ It is estimated that 11 million people were killed during the Holocaust, 6 million of them Jews, which was approximately 2/3 of all the Jews living in Europe.



Entrance to Auschwitz I,  
“Work will make you free.”



Railway leading to Auschwitz-Birkenau  
one of the largest German concentration  
camps in existence. Birkenau was named  
for the Polish village destroyed to make way  
for the camp.

# NAVAJO CODE TALKERS

- ❖ After being moved to reservations and informed not to use their native languages, Native Americans were called upon to create an unbreakable code during World War II.
- ❖ Known as Navajo Code Talkers, young Navajo men transmitted secret messages in places such as Guadalcanal and Iwo Jima.
- ❖ They served with distinction in every major engagement in the Pacific from 1942-1945.
- ❖ Their *unbreakable* code played a crucial role in saving lives and bringing about the end of the war.
- ❖ Code was unbreakable because it came from an unwritten language that used syntax and tone, along with a variety of ways to represent each letter of the alphabet.



Click on photo to  
watch video and learn  
more about the Museum  
for the Code Talkers

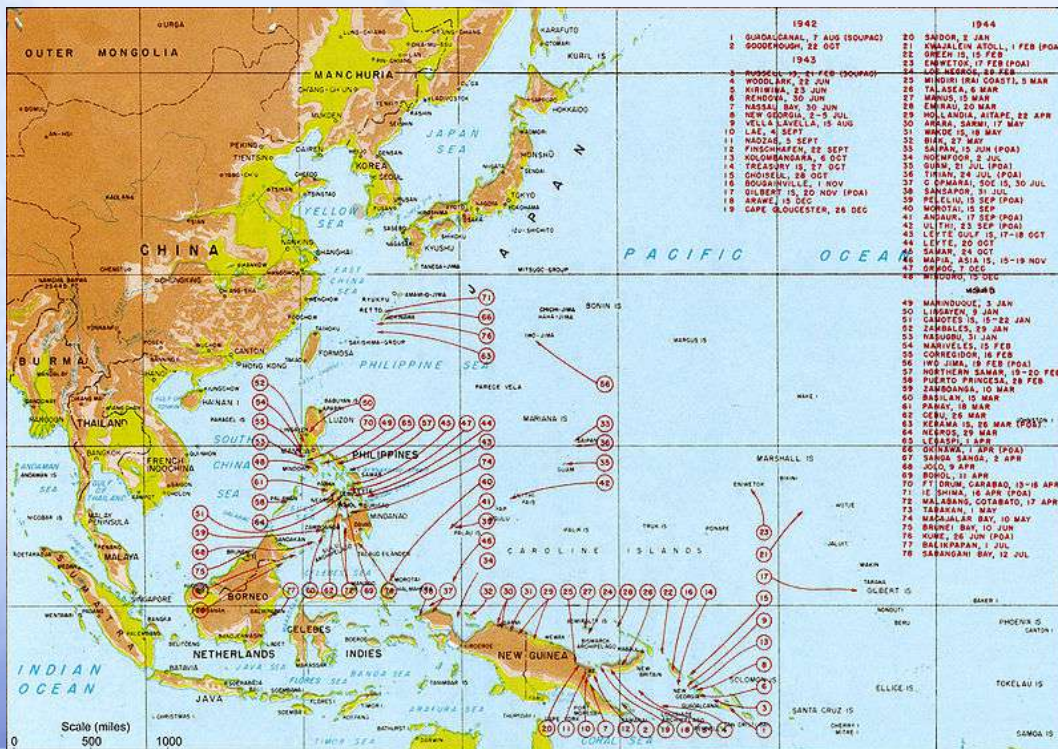


Click on photo for  
Video about the Navajo Code Talkers



# PACIFIC FRONT

- ❖ Japan and Germany were on the same side during the war, but it was almost as if there were two separate wars.
- ❖ The battles in the Pacific centered on sea and air battles.
- ❖ The goal in the Pacific was to “island-hop” to various islands to enable the Allies to get closer to Japan. This was called island-hopping.
- ❖ Early victories were at Guadalcanal and Midway Island.



Though text is unclear, the numbers on this map clearly show the many U.S. landings in the Pacific.

# IWO JIMA

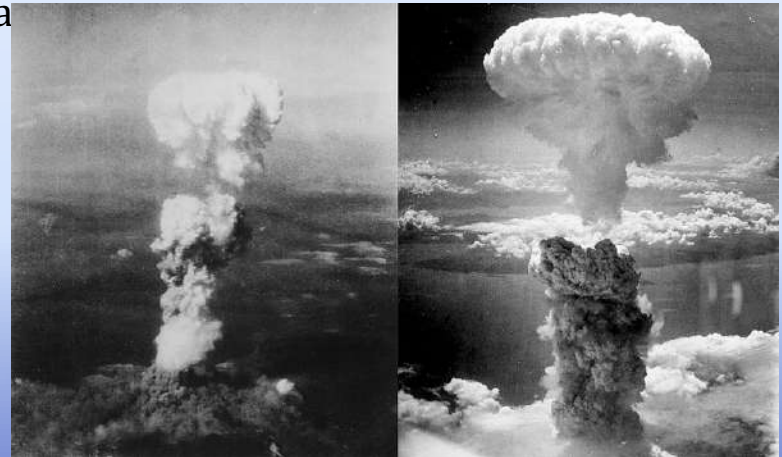
- ❖ Iwo Jima was one of the bloodiest battles in the Pacific.
- ❖ The Japanese saw the invasion coming, and hid in caves around the island.
- ❖ The battle took a month to win, but was the first American attack on the Japanese home islands.
- ❖ The battle will always be remembered through the famous image taken of American Soldiers planting an American flag atop Mount Surabachi.



Guns firing against cave position at Iwo Jima

# HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

- ❖ After careful and deliberate thought and planning, President Harry S. Truman made the agonizing decision to drop an atomic bomb over Japan in hopes of bringing an end to the war.
- ❖ This was not a decision to be taken lightly. Other countries, including our enemies, were at work on their own atomic bomb.
- ❖ On **Monday, August 6, 1945**, a B-29 bomber, called the *Enola Gay*, named for the pilot's mother, dropped the bomb over Hiroshima, then sped away.
- ❖ Truman felt dropping the bomb would bring an end to the devastating war and save the lives of many American soldiers.
- ❖ Japan did not surrender. A second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, 3 days later, **August 9, 1945**.
- ❖ Japan surrendered on **August 14, 1945**.
- ❖ The last surviving member of the crew, the navigator, that flew the *Enola Gay*, Theodore Van Kirk, is from Stone Mountain, Georgia



Hiroshima on the left  
Nagasaki on the right



# V-J DAY

- ❖ Japan formally surrendered aboard the *USS Missouri*, in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945.
- ❖ Both days, August 14, and September 2, are referred to as V-J Day, or Victory over Japan Day.

[Click to watch spontaneous celebrations in Hawaii on August 15, 1945](#)

[Click on photo to read eyewitness letters](#)



Soldiers and citizens celebrating on the lawn at the White House.



Japanese representatives aboard the USS Missouri



Kissing the war good-bye!  
Famous image from Times Square.

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Flags of the member states  
flown alphabetically outside  
the U.N.



United Nations headquarters in NYC

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