

Unit 7



Hot and Cold

World War II and the Aftermath

Rise of Dictators



Hitler---Europe

Mussolini---Europe

Hirohito---Japan

Reasons for Dictators

- The depression in Europe gave rise to the dictators in Spain, Italy and Germany.
- People lost hope in democracies and wanted a strong leader to correct the problems.
- Strong leaders promised solutions to the problems in their countries.

Benito Mussolini

- March 1919, he formed the Fascist Party—the movement proclaimed opposition to social class discrimination and supported nationalist sentiments, hoping to raise Italy to levels of its great Roman past

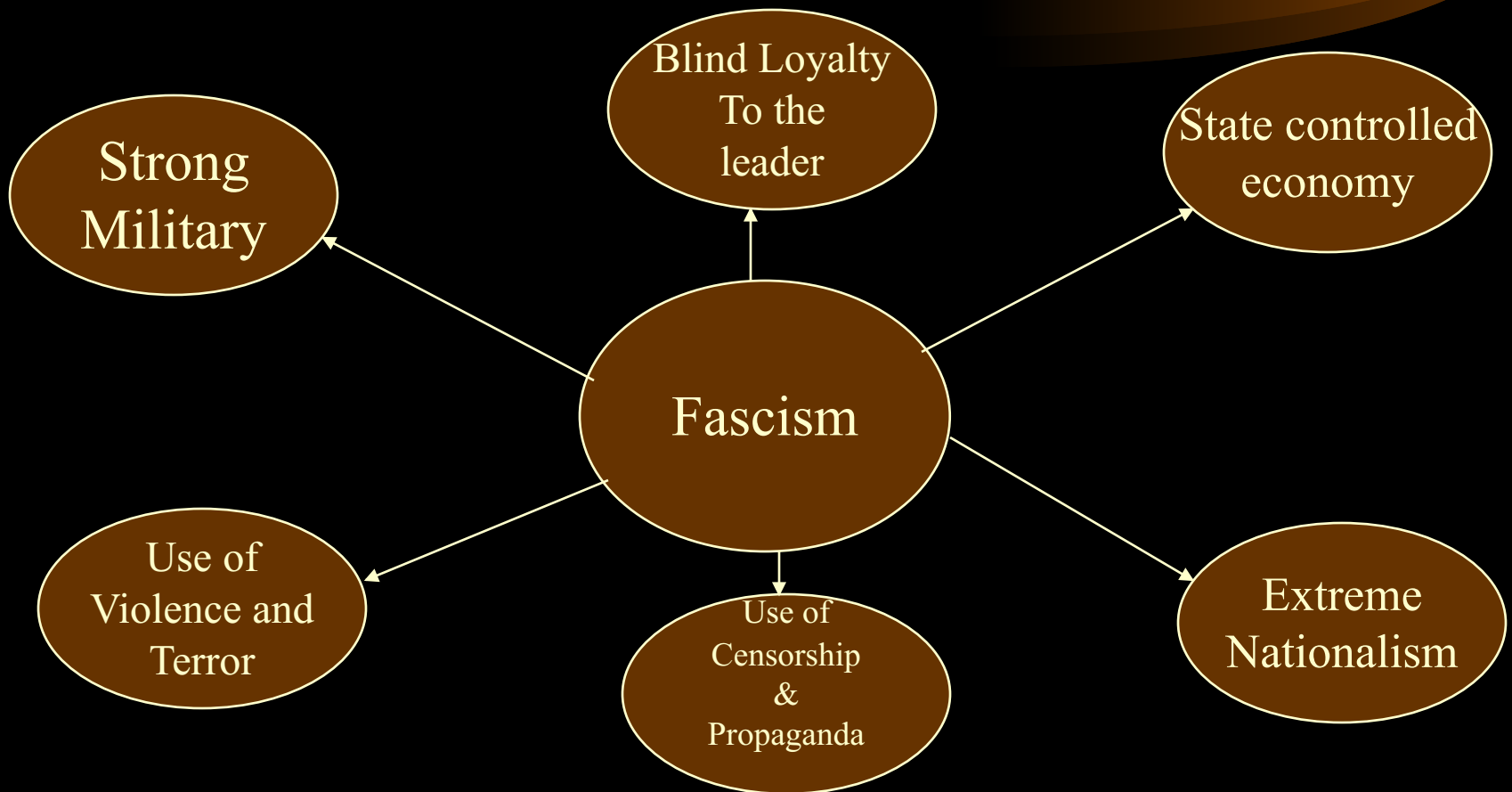


Fascism

- A political movement that promotes
 - Extreme Nationalism
 - Imperialism
 - Dictatorial government
 - **Denial of individual rights**
 - One party system



Fascism



The Rise of Mussolini

- Italy after World War I
 - The Treaty of Versailles gave away land that had been promised to Italy by Britain and France.
 - Italy's economy was slow
 - Men could not find work
 - Trade was slow
 - Taxes were high (pay for the war)
 - Workers went on strike



EUROPE AFTER THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES, 1919

The Rise of Mussolini

- Benito Mussolini
 - Mussolini took advantage of the unrest in Italy by
 - Gathering a following of war veterans and those unhappy with the conditions in Italy.
 - Mussolini called his party the Fascist and promised to fix the problems of Italy.



The Rise of Mussolini

- Mussolini promised
 - To end unemployment
 - Gain more land for Italy
 - Outlaw communism
 - Stop workers from striking
 - Strengthen Italy's military



The Rise of Mussolini

- By 1922 the Fascist and Mussolini were in power.
 - They used violence and terror to win elections.
- Once in power Mussolini ended
 - Free elections
 - Free speech
 - Free Press



The Rise of Mussolini

- Many enemies of the state were killed.
- The *goals* of the *state* were put above the *rights* of the *individual*.



Adolf Hitler

August 1934, Hitler become head of state as well as head of government, and was formally named as leader and chancellor. As head of state, Hitler became supreme commander of the armed forces



The Rise of Hitler

- **Germany after World War I**
 - The Kaiser stepped down
 - A democratic government called the Weimar Republic took over.
 - The Weimar Rep. was weak
 - Inflation caused a major economic problem.
 - People were poor.



The Rise of Hitler

- Germany needed a leader who could fix the economic problems and restore pride in Germany.
- Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party promised to fix Germany.



The Rise of Hitler

- In 1920 Hitler becomes head of the German Workers Party (GWP)
- The GWP later becomes the National Socialist German Workers (Nazi)
- In 1933 Hitler was named Chancellor of Germany.
- By 1934 Hitler was dictator of Germany



The Rise of Hitler

World War I

Germany has to pay large war debt.

Germany loses her colonies.

Germany is bitter over blame for World War I.

Reduced military.

Weak Government

Kaiser steps down

Weimar Rep. fails to end inflation

Weimar Rep. signs the Treaty of Versailles which angers many Germans

Economic Problems

Inflation

Depression

Unemployment

Nazi's Promise

Jobs

A new German super race

Rebuild the military

Get back lost land

Make Germany proud

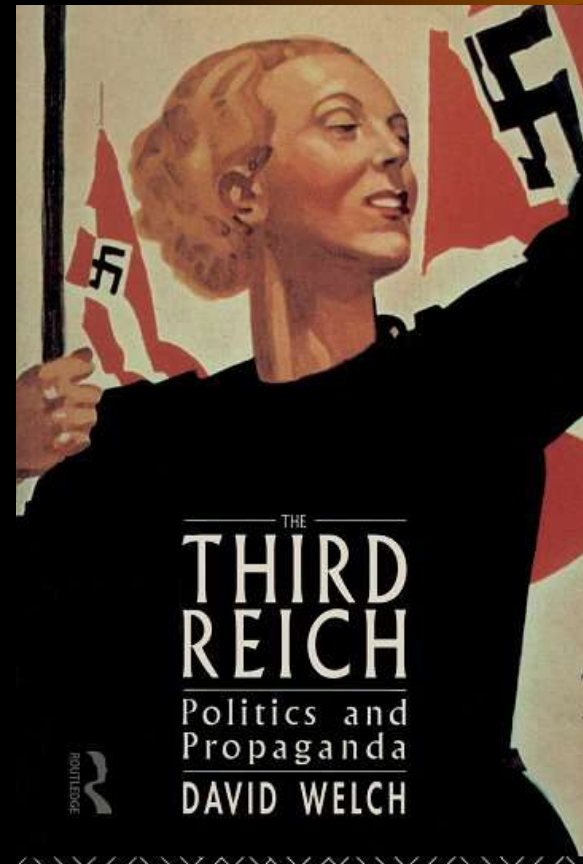
The Rise of Hitler

- Hitler
 - Creates a new Germany called the Third Reich.



The Rise of Hitler

- Hitler
 - Turns Germany into a totalitarian state.
 - Creates a one party system (Nazi Party)
 - Ends civil rights
 - Murders many of his political enemies.
 - Uses force and terror to enforce his rule.
 - Uses propaganda, art and education to promote him and the Nazi party.



The Rise of Hitler

- Hitler
 - Puts businesses under government control.
 - Starts public works programs which employs many people.
 - Rebuilds the military.
 - Raises the standard of living.



The Rise of Hitler

- Hitler instituted programs against Jews to restrict their lives in an attempt to drive them from Germany.
- Many did not care about Hitler's policies many were just happy being employed and having a renewed sense of military and nationalistic pride.

Hitler and Mussolini

- Positives:
 - Both Hitler and Mussolini improved the economic conditions of their nations.
 - Both restored order to their countries.
 - Both brought back nationalistic pride.
- Negatives:
 - Many lost individual rights.
 - Many were driven out of the countries or murdered.

The Rise of Japanese Militarism

- The Japanese began a program of militarism in the 1930's
 - Japan wanted to restore its greatness
 - Get rid of western influence
 - Gain foreign lands



The Rise of Japanese Militarism

- In 1931 Japan attacks Manchuria.
- Japan withdraws from the League of Nations.
- An increase in loyalty to the emperor.
- Japan attempts to imperialize China.



Dictators Expand Territory



- 1931 – Japan attacks Manchuria in northern China
- Japan wanted more natural resources for its growing population (Manchuria is rich in natural resources)

Italy invades Ethiopia

- 1935 – Italy invaded Ethiopia in Africa
- Mussolini wanted new areas to expand his empire in Africa



Germany Begins Conquests

- 1936 – Hitler moves troops into the Rhineland (German region near the French border)
- WWI treaty said no German troops here
- French Gov't and League of Nations – TAKE NO ACTION





German-Italian Alliance

- Germany and Italy formed the Axis Powers
- Now – two dictators with stated goals of expansion are good friends
- Axis Powers help Spain's Fascist military overthrow its elected government (Spanish Civil War)



Mussolini and Hitler

Hitler begins his own Conquests

- 1938 – Hitler and the Germans invade Austria (most Austrians spoke German and welcomed becoming a part of Germany)
- But...Hitler and the Germans were expanding – and the WWI treaty told them not to...



The Sudetenland

- After taking Austria – Hitler wanted more
- His next desire is the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia
- The Czechs didn't want to give this area to Germany – nor did France and Russia



Germany's Expansion



“Appeasement” at Munich

- The British step in to offer a peace and avoid war
- British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain meets with Hitler in Munich, Germany
 - They agree to give Hitler the Sudetenland
 - Hitler has to promise he is done seeking territory



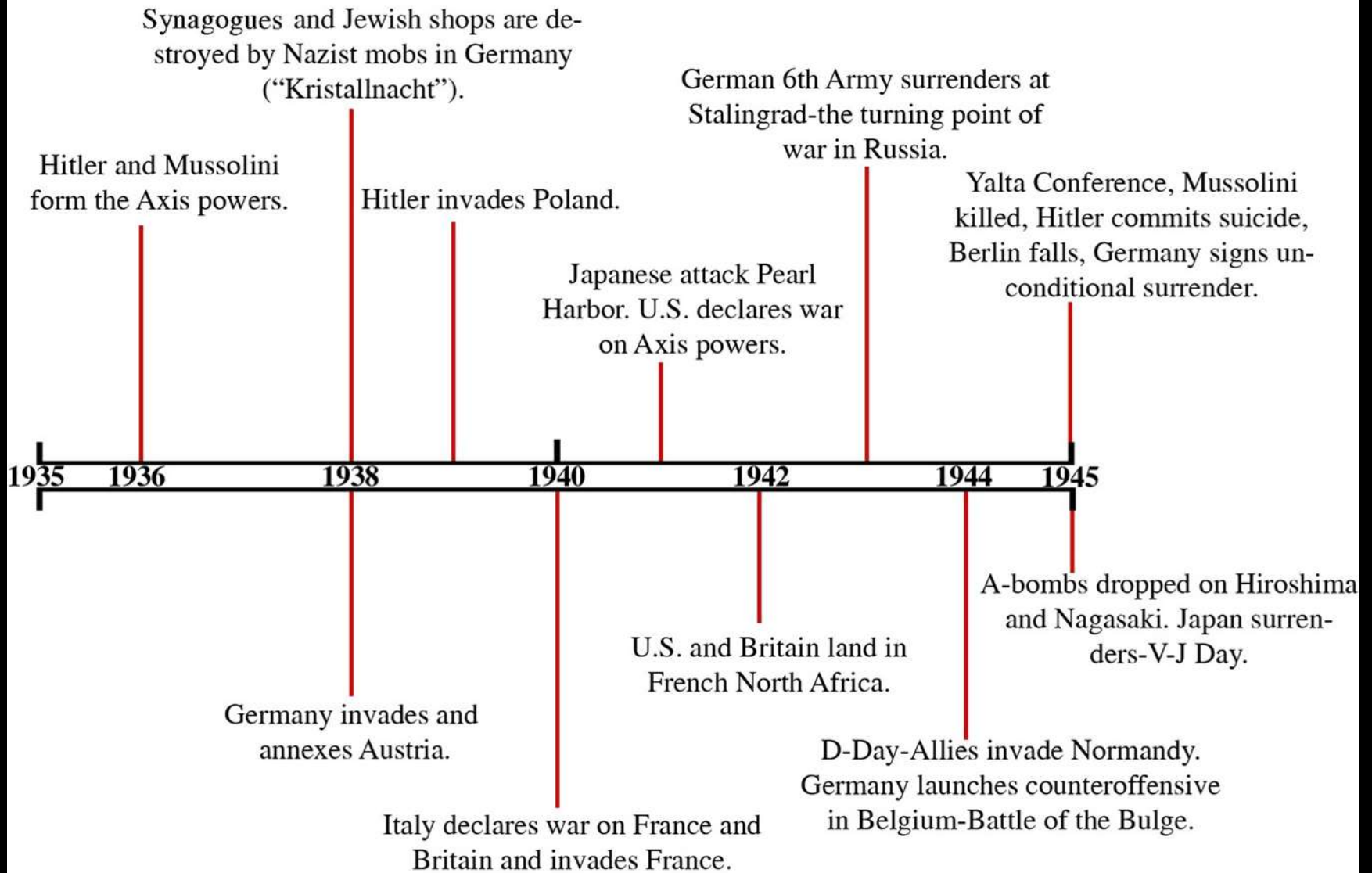
Reactions to Munich

- Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister who came up with the agreement, said that he had achieved “peace in our time”
- Winston Churchill, the future Prime Minister, said: “Britain and France had to choose between war and shame. They chose shame. They will get war, too.”



Hitler breaks his promise: Germany Starts the War

- After being given Sudetenland – Hitler takes the rest of Czechoslovakia
- Hitler signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Stalin and the Soviet Union (they agree to not make war on each other) – now France and Britain have lost an ally in Stalin
- Immediately after – Germany invaded Poland (France & Britain declare war on Germany) WWII officially begins



PEARL HARBOR



THE DAY OF INFAMY

December 7, 1941

Causes...

- The U.S. demanded that Japan withdraw from China and Indochina
- Japan thought that attacking the U.S. would provide them an easy win, and a territory with abundant land and resources to rule once they were victorious.
- The U.S. oil embargo against Japan was hurting Japan's economy

Major Combatants

Japan

- Fleet of 6 Aircraft Carriers under the command of Admiral Nagumo and Admiral Yamamoto
- Aerial Assault Force under the command of Mitsuo Fuchida

United States

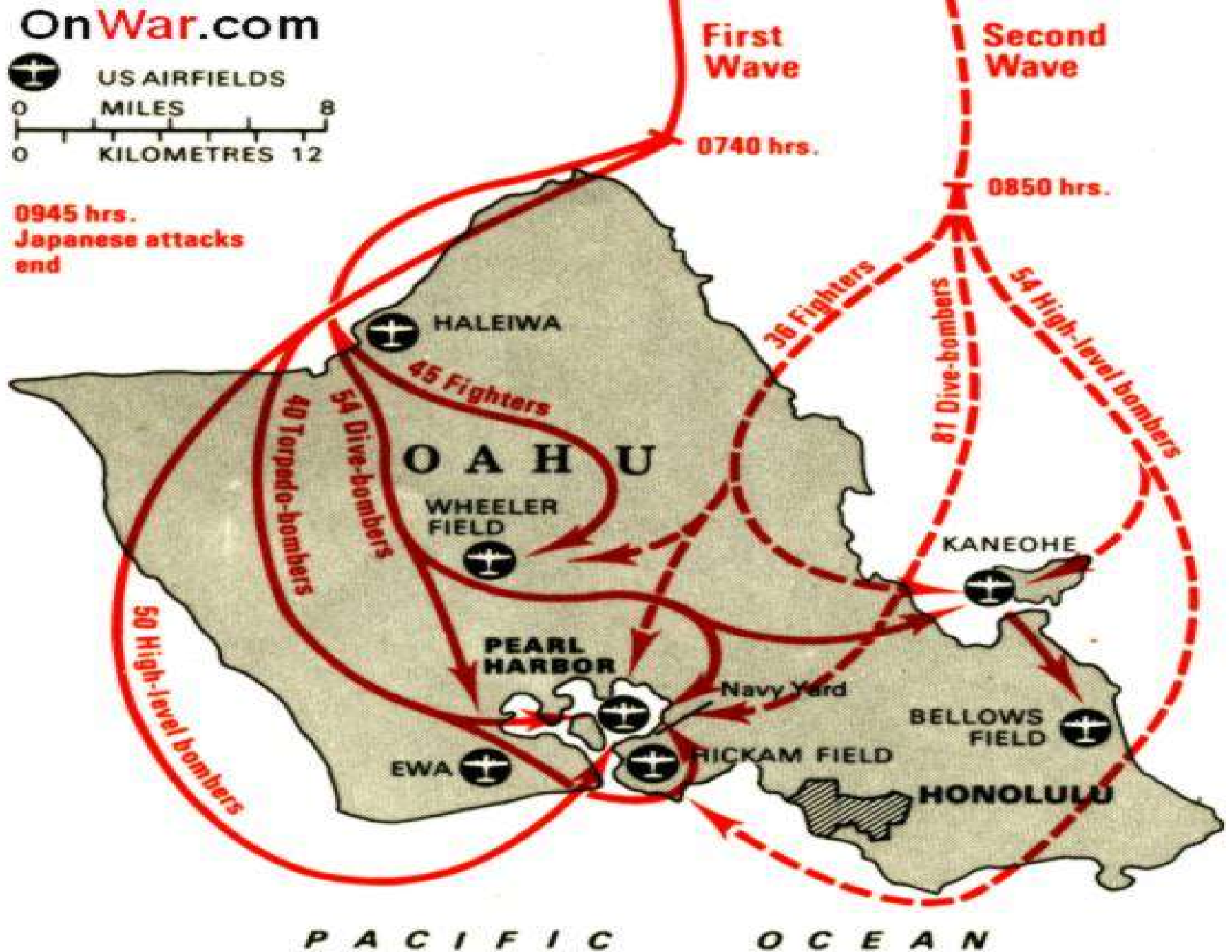
- Pearl Harbor Naval/Army Base under the command of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lt. General Walter C. Short

Battle Sequence

- **5 PHASE ATTACK BY JAPANESE...**
(as noted by the U.S. Navy)
- PHASE 1: Combined torpedo plane and dive bomber attacks lasting from 7:55 a.m. to 8:25 a.m.
- PHASE 2: Lull in attacks lasting from 8:25 - 8:40 a.m.
- PHASE 3: Horizontal bomber attacks from 8:40 – 9:15 a.m.
- PHASE 4: Dive bomber attacks between 9:15-9:45 a.m.
- PHASE 5: Warning of attacks and completion of raid after 9:45 a.m.



0945 hrs.
Japanese attacks end





PEARL CITY

Destroyers

Destroyers and tender

Blue

Phoenix

Destroyers and tender

Solace

Allen, Chew

Detroit

Raleigh

Utah

Tangier

Destroyers

Medusa

Curtiss

Nevada

Ford Island Tennessee

Vestal

Maryland

Oklahoma

California

Neosho

New Orleans

Avocet

Sacramento

Argonne

Helena

Oglala

Shaw

Cachalot

Signal tower

Pennsylvania

Dry docks

Cassin, Downes

St Louis

Honolulu

Bagley

Pelias

HQ CINCPAC

Submarines

Sumner

Castor

Minesweepers

Oil storage tanks

US naval station

Pearl Harbor

FIRST ATTACK BY TORPEDO-BOMBERS

Warfare (continued)

- United States
 - 108 Fighter Planes (59 not available for flight)
 - 35 Army Bombers (27 not available for flight)
 - 993 Army/Navy Antiaircraft Guns

Casualties



Japan

- Less than 100 men
- 29 planes
- 5 midget submarines

United States

- 2,335 servicemen killed, 68 civilians killed, 1,178 wounded
- 188 planes
- 18 ships (8 battleships, 3 light cruisers, 3 destroyers, 4 other vessels)

Effects/Outcome

- Japan dealt a seemingly crippling blow to the U.S. Pacific fleet (U.S. Pacific Fleet aircraft carriers: Lexington, Enterprise, & Saratoga were not in port)
- Japan began their quest for a Pacific empire
- The U.S. finally was forced to join World War II (“The Sleeping Giant was awakened”)
- The U.S. & Great Britain declare war on Japan (Dec. 8, 1941)
- Germany & Italy declare war on the U.S. (Dec. 11, 1941)

December 8, 1941 FDR Speech

“Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 - A date which will live in infamy – the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.”

[FDR Infamy Speech](#)

D Day

- June 6, 1944
- 156, 000 American, British and Canadian troops land on the beach of France's Normandy region
- the largest amphibious military assaults in history

Victory in Europe

- May 8, 1945
- World War II Allies officially accept the unconditional surrender of Hitler and Nazi Germany.
- Hitler had committed suicide on 30 April 1945 in his *Führerbunker* in Berlin so his successor, President of Germany Karl Dönitz signed the surrender.

Iwo Jima

- The Battle of Iwo Jima (19 February – 26 March 1945), or Operation Detachment, was a major battle in which the United States Armed Forces fought for and captured the island of Iwo Jima from the Japanese Empire.

Iwo Jima

- The battle was immortalized by Joe Rosenthal's photograph of the raising of the U.S. flag on top of the 166 m (545 ft) Mount Suribachi by five U.S. Marines and one U.S. Navy battlefield Hospital Corpsman.

