Europe in the 1920s and 1930's
Sum up the country of **<u>Italy</u>** on the left hand side

World War I devastated Europe economically and made many Europeans question their political systems.

Countries such as Italy began a form of government known as **<u>fascism</u>** under the leadership of Benito Mussolini.

He promised to create a well-organized, efficient, and militaristic state that created a sense of pride in the Italian people.

Upon becoming prime minister in 1922, he built a strong staff around him, banned criticism of the government, and used violence against opponents in the parliament.

In Germany at the end of World War I, the existing German government under Kaiser Wilhelm II collapsed.

In its place, Germany decided to form a democracy, known as the Weimar Republic.

One of the new government's first actions was to sign the controversial Treaty of Versailles which placed blame for WWI solely upon Germany.

Germany in the 1920s and 1930's continued

The new democracy was primarily composed of the following:

A president, who was elected every seven years and had immense powers.

A chancellor, who was appointed by the president to oversee the Reichstag. The chancellor was frequently a member of the majority party in the Reichstag.

The Reichstag, or German Parliament, which was elected every four years and based on proportional representation (i.e. the number of seats was based on the number of votes received by each party).

Although this system put more power in the hands of the people than ever before, it was relatively unstable

1930's Germany Continued

Hitler was appointed Chancellor in 1933.

Then in 1934, when the Pres. of Germany died, Hitler combined the office of Chancellor with the office of the President and became the Führer.

Over the course of the next 19 months, a variety of events would drastically increase Hitler's power over the German government and German military.

It would only be a matter of time before Adolf Hitler attempted to assert his power over the entire continent of Europe.

Right Hand Side

Write the following:

Why were European countries open to new forms of government?

Answer the question

Draw a line under both columns

1939 – The Beginning of WWII
Summarize the following on the Left hand side

On September 1, 1939 Adolf Hitler led the Germany army to invade Poland

Two days later, France and Great Britain declared war on Germany.

Europe quickly exploded into war.

From 1939 to December 1941, there was no direct involvement by the United States

The country wanted to **isolate** themselves from the conflict.

Right hand side: draw map of Europe and U.S.

Lend – Lease Act
Summarize on the left hand side

After WWII started, the U.S. send aid to many of its allies in the form of war material and other resources.

In early 1941, Congress passed the **Lend-Lease Act**

It gave Pres. Roosevelt the power to lend or rent military goods to countries he thought was important to U.S. interests. (Great Britain, France, China, and the Soviet Union)

Examples of items shipped:

Airplanes

Tanks

Bullets

Other materials: uniforms, etc.

Purpose of Lend Lease

The United States did not wish to openly declare war on *the Axis Powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan* but wanted to help stop Nazi Germany.

The Lend Lease Act allowed the U.S. to lend military equipment to countries such as England without receiving payment right away.

Many U.S. companies profited as a result of shipping goods overseas

By the end of the war over 50 billion dollars in materials had been shipped.

Right hand side: draw a ship leaving the U.S. with tanks on it going to England.

Pres. Roosevelt signing the Lend-Lease Act in 1941

December 7, 1941
A Date Which Will Live in Infamy
Summarize Pearl Harbor on the left hand side slide 1 of 3

Just before 8 a.m. on December 7, 1941, hundreds of Japanese fighter planes attacked the American naval base at Pearl Harbor near Honolulu, Hawaii.

The attack lasted two hours and was devastating:

The Japanese managed to destroy nearly 20 American naval vessels, including eight enormous battleships, and more than 300 airplanes.

More than 2,000 Americans soldiers and sailors died in the attack, and another 1,000 were wounded.

http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/pearl-harbor/videos/america-enters-world-war-ii?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&free=false#

Effectives of Pearl Harbor

In one day, 12 U.S. ships were sunk or beached for repairs

Nine other vessels damaged

160 U.S. aircraft were destroyed with 150 more damaged

2,300 Americans were killed

The next day Congress declared war on the Empire of Japan

Within the next 3 days, we declared war on Germany as well.

Life in the U.S. was forever changed.

Georgia will have many contributions to the War.

Right hand side: draw newspaper headline: FD

...we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain...

REMEMBER DEC. 7th!

Georgia in WWII

WWII permanently altered Georgia.

Bell Aircraft in Marietta Georgia

Within 4 months of Pearl Harbor, the ***Bell Aircraft Corp.*** broke ground in Marietta on its newest production facility

This massive plant would assist in the making of the most technologically-advanced bomber in the world: B-29 Super fortress.

Important: By the end of the war, it had produced 668 bombers and was the **state's single largest employer** during WWII with more than 28,000 workers.

Women became 1/3 of the workforce during WWII

Draw an airplane on the right hand side and label it Bell Aircraft/ Bell Bomber Plant with a help wanted sign

Military Bases In Georgia

Of the different geographic regions of Georgia, ***the Piedmont received the most military bases.***

Metro Atlanta had three bases emerge in its' general location. These included

- n ***Fort Gillam,***
- n ***Fort McPherson***
- n ***Rickenbacker Field, which was later renamed Dobbins Air Reserve Base.***

The rest of Georgia saw the development of two more bases, including

- n ***Fort Benning (largest infantry training school in the world)***,
- n ***Fort Gordon (used to hold foreign prisoners)***

These bases sprung up almost overnight and immediately became integral parts of the United States war effort.

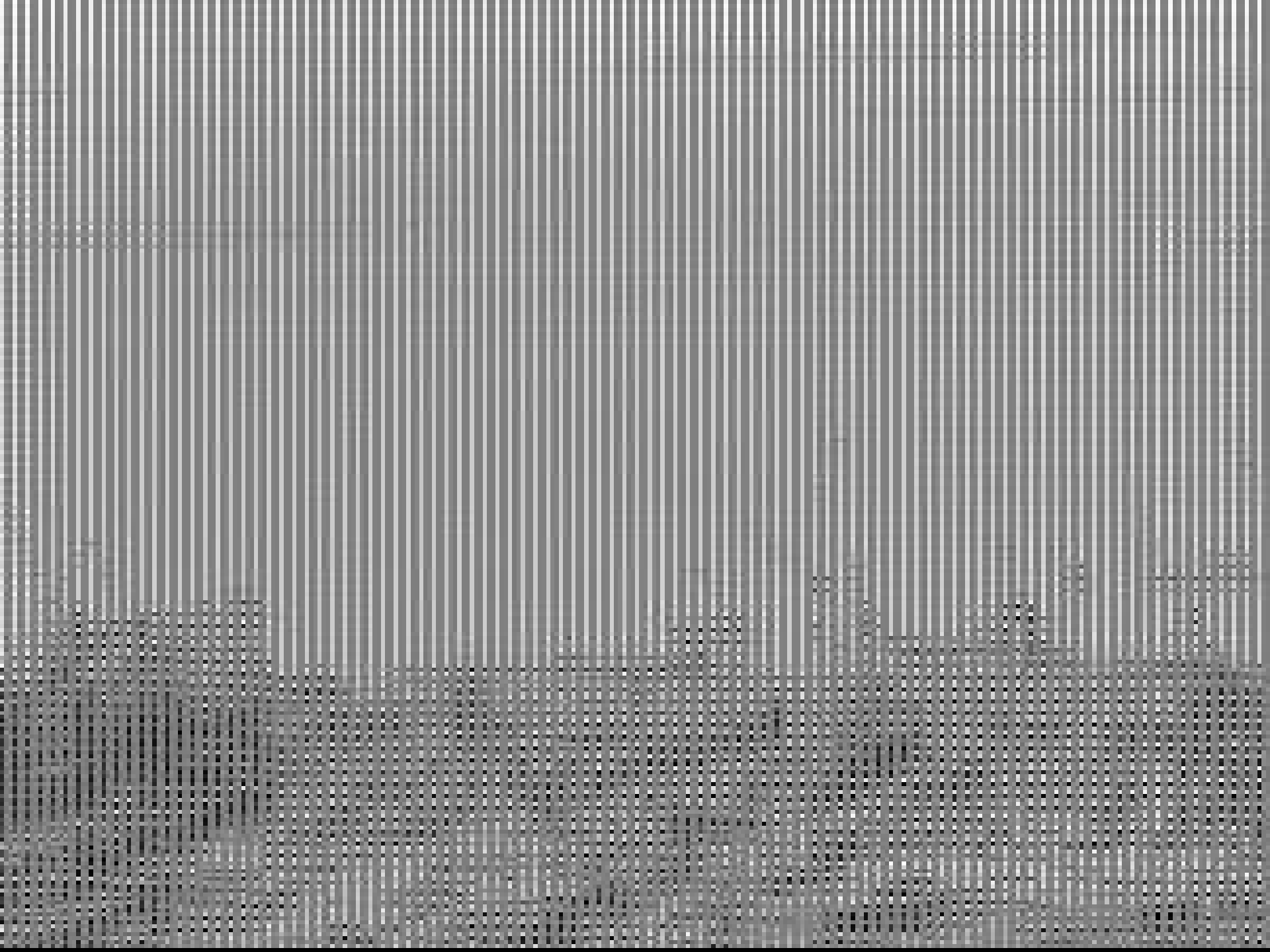Right hand side: draw a map of Georgia with military bases

Shipbuilding in the deep water ports

Savannah and Brunswick were also important during the war

These two sites were chosen as 2 of 16 ports across the U.S. to build ships.

The ships constructed were called **"liberty ships,"** and they were capable of hauling thousands of tons of cargo across the Atlantic.

Both were located on the coast and had a long maritime history as a trading ports.

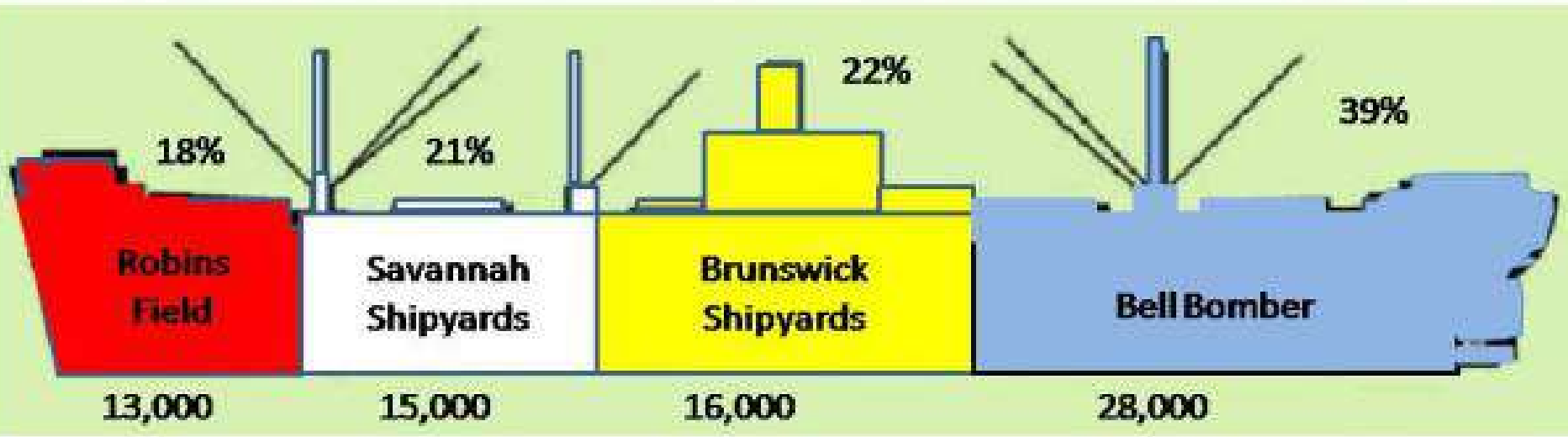Important: From 1942 – 45, S.E. Shipbuilding in Savannah built 87 ships for the war effort.

Liberty Ships

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=9oX_x-L_BoY

Right hand side: draw map of Georgia with two dots on coast line with a ship beside each one. Label them deep water ports.

Four Largest Wartime Production Facilities in Georgia: 1941 - 1945

Robins Field	Savannah Shipyards	Brunswick Shipyards	Bell Bomber
18%	21%	22%	39%
13,000	15,000	16,000	28,000

Industries started during WWII that will bring the state out of the depression and forever change the state from an agriculture economy to a diverse skilled state.

Carl Vinson
Summarize on the left hand side

Born in Georgia in 1883 (18 years after the Civil War)

In 1914, he was sworn into Congress as its youngest member.

He quickly gained a **seat on the Naval Affairs Committee.**

He was known for his consistent policy for a strong national defense.

He was vitally important in getting **Congress to expand the budget for the Navy**

He will become known as the **"Father of the two ocean navy."**

It is through his influence, Georgia was selected for ship building during WWII

During his career, Carl Vinson helped to increase the size of the U.S. Navy by 70%, through several pieces of legislation

Right hand side: draw a
navy ship with dollar
symbol shown on this page

Richard Russell

He served in several different political positions

- n State House of Representatives
- n Georgia Governor (reduced the number of agencies from 102 to 17)
- n U.S. Senator

While working in Washington D.C. he became friends with FDT and worked on many committees and agencies (atomic energy, Central Intelligence, etc.)

By the end of his career, many considered him one of the most powerful men in the country, second only to the President of the U.S.

Important: Because of him we received the contract for additional military bases in Georgia

Richard Russell campaigning for FDR in Warm Springs in 1932

Holocaust impact on Georgia

Many Jewish survivors eventually made their way to Georgia.

Several found anti-Semitism feelings when they moved here

Eventually, Georgia created the Georgia Commission on the Holocaust in 1986 to help with racism against Jews

Review for Test

Take out your study guide so we can go over the information