

BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF WWII



The following slides are considered to be my lecture notes.
Please copy into your notebooks or print off for later use.

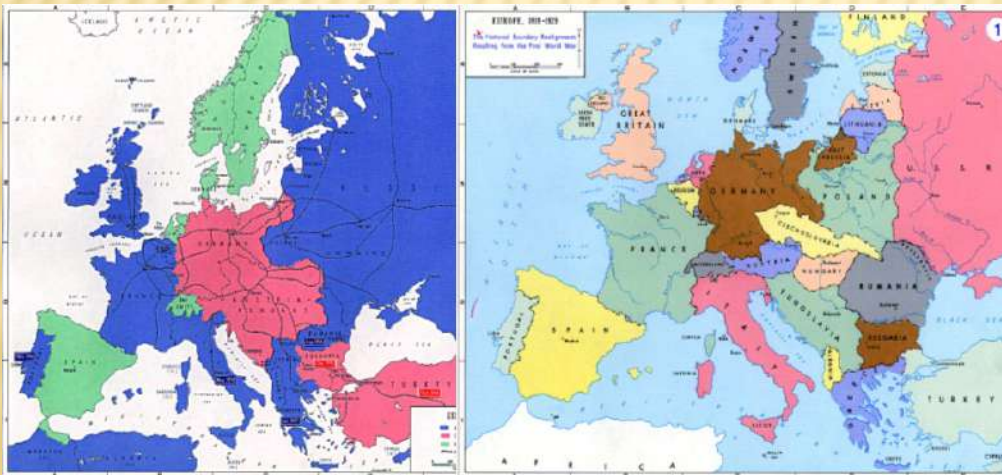
Treaty of Versailles

After Germany lost WWI, the winning nations drafted a treaty to address issues such as territorial adjustments, reparations, armament restrictions, war guilt and the League of Nations.

The treaty punished Germany and left bitter feelings.

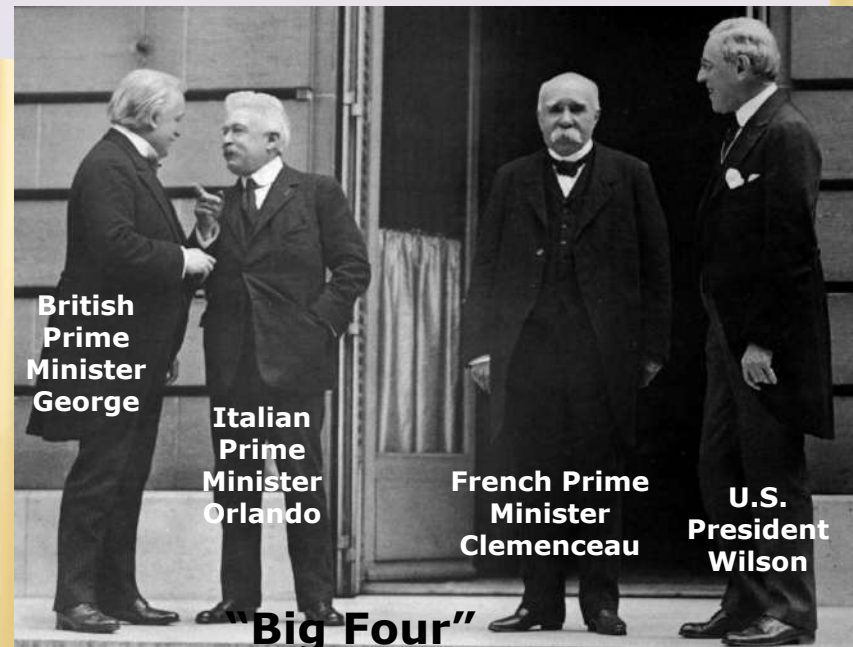
Germany was forced to accept all the blame for the war and pay millions in reparations to Britain and France.

Italy was disappointed that it was denied territory promised by Britain and France.



1914

1919



British
Prime
Minister
George

Italian
Prime
Minister
Orlando

French Prime
Minister
Clemenceau


U.S.
President
Wilson

"Big Four"


The Rise of Fascism in Italy

Fascism is a totalitarian form of government which:

 Glorifies the state

 Has one leader and one party

 All aspects of society are controlled by the government

 No opposition or protests are tolerated

 Propaganda and censorship are widely practiced

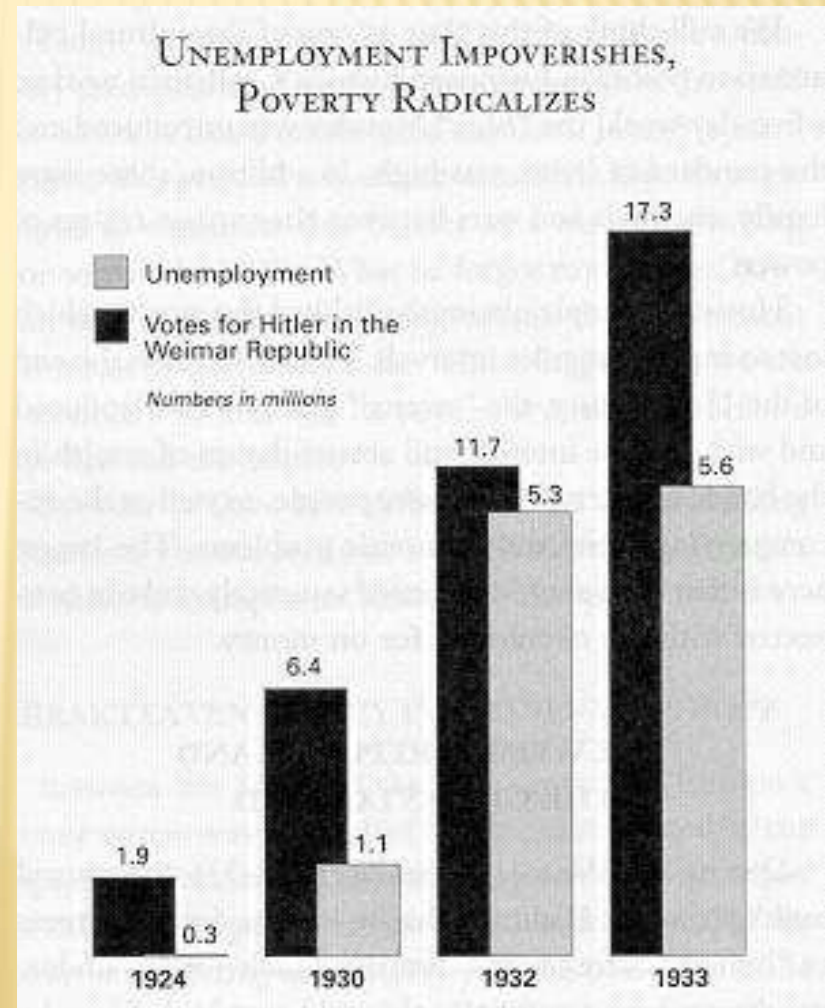


Benito Mussolini came to power in 1922 and helped found the political ideology of fascism. He sided with the Axis powers in 1940.

In Germany, depression, unemployment and hard times led to a dramatic increase in votes for Hitler and the Nazi Party.

Election date	Votes in millions	Share
May 20, 1928	0.81	2.6%
September 14, 1930	6.41	18.3%
July 31, 1932	13.75	37.3%
November 6, 1932	11.74	33.1%
March 5, 1933	17.28	43.9%

Voting for Hitler's party increased as unemployment rates rose



Worldwide Economic Depression

After WWI many European economies were unstable.

The boom in the U.S. throughout the 1920s helped sustain worldwide trade.


The 1929 stock market crash in the U.S. and the resulting Great Depression spread throughout the world. U.S. restrictive tariff policies worsened the depression.

As economies plummeted and unemployment rose, many people turned to powerful leaders and governments who promised success through military buildup and the conquest of territory.




Japanese Expansionism




 In 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria for raw materials.



 The same year, Japan began to attack China, with full-scale war breaking out in 1937 in the Sino-Japanese War.




 In 1938, war broke out between Japan and the Soviet Union in what were known as the Soviet-Japanese Border Wars.



Anti-Communism



***A Battle for Germany: Nazi
anti-communist book from
1933***

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

 The 1930s saw the rise of many totalitarian regimes; but most people chose fascism over communism.

 Hitler exploited people's fear of a communist takeover in Germany to rise to power in 1933.

Appeasement



Appeasement is the act of giving in to an enemy's demands in hopes of avoiding further conflict.



In 1938, Hitler demanded that Czechoslovakia cede the Sudetenland to Germany. He claimed that the German population living there was being mistreated.



The British and French prime ministers agreed to Hitler's demands without consulting Czechoslovakian leaders, in the hopes that this would avoid a war in Europe.



Militarism



The glorification of war, in which a nation strengthens its military and stockpiles weapons in preparation for war.



An important aspect of militarism is that the glorification of war is incorporated into all levels of society, including education of the nation's youth.



Militaristic societies have existed throughout human history.



Hitler Youth group



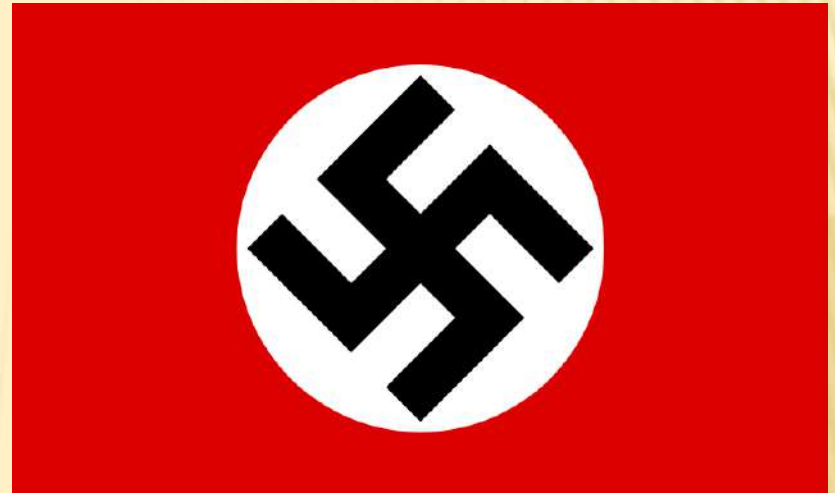
Ancient Sparta is an example of a militaristic society

Nationalism

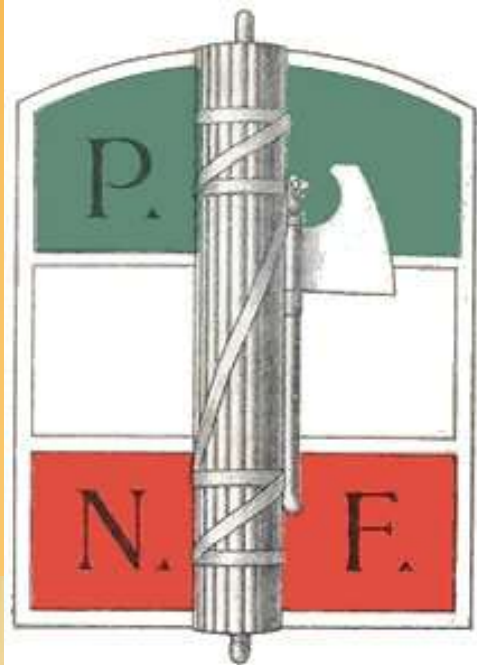
⌘ **Nationalism** is the belief in the **superiority** of one's own nation over all others.

⌘ In the extreme, it can lead to major conflicts between nations.

⌘ **Hitler**, **Mussolini**, and Japan's **Tojo** each touted their nation's ability to dominate all others in the years leading up to WWII.



Nazi flag, Italian fascist logo, Japanese flag



American Isolationism



The failure of peace efforts such as the Kellogg Briand Treaty during the 1920s disillusioned many Americans about international involvement.



The U.S. was in a major depression throughout the 1930s and was mostly concerned with its own problems.



Conflict in Europe seemed distant, and the U.S. tried to remain neutral. This policy weakened the European democracies.



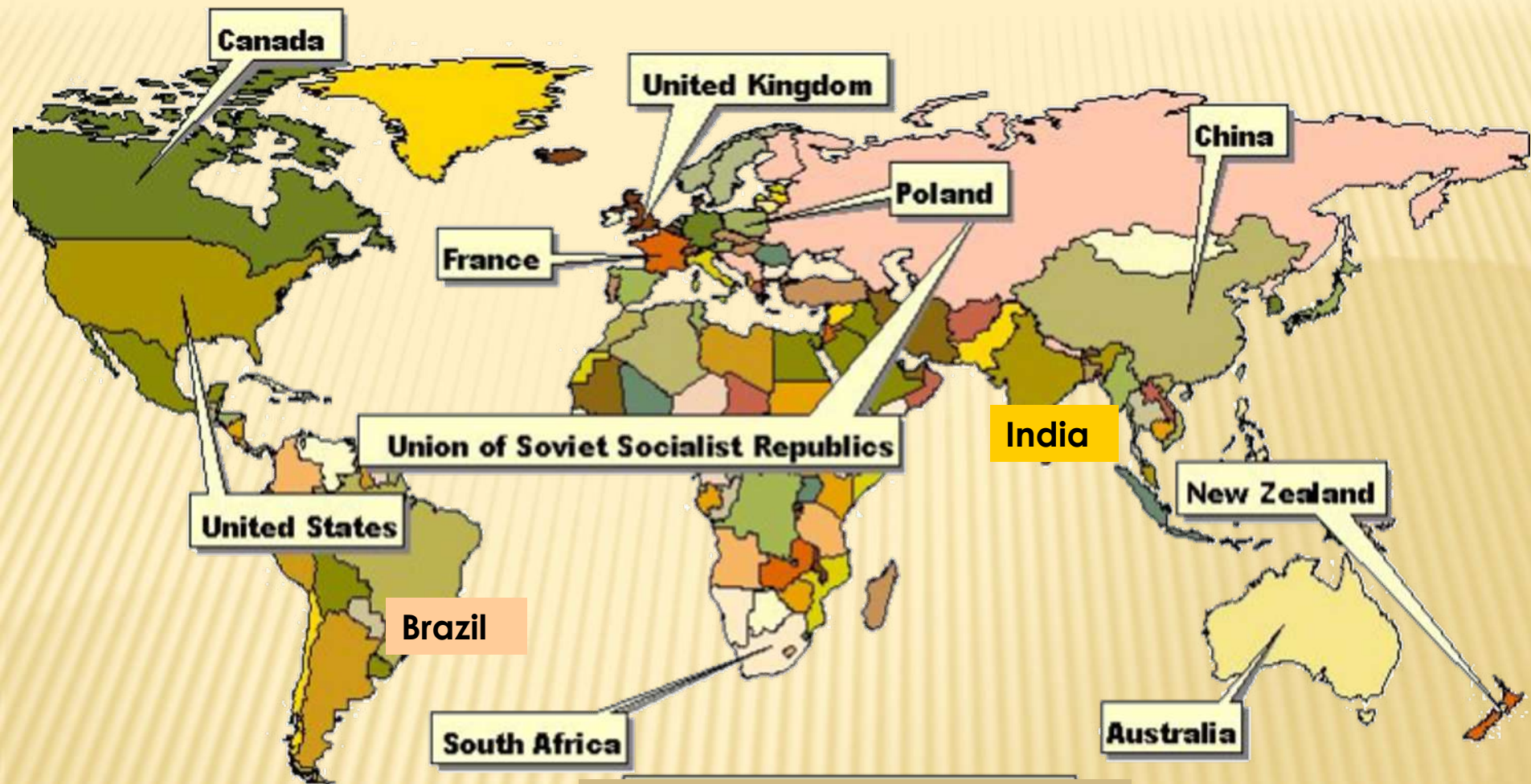
The Nye Committee held congressional hearings in the mid-1930s, concluding that the U.S. was tricked into entering WWI by arms manufacturers and Allied propaganda.

Theaters of War: Where WWII Was Fought





HITLER'S WWII PARTNERS



THE ALLIED POWERS IN WWII

DAY 21 ASSIGNMENT

1. Copy the notes from this power point into your notebooks as we will be revisiting it.
2. Generate 5 questions you have about the notes or about World War II . The questions must be higher level questions. Points will be deducted for simplistic questions that do not require any higher order thinking or problem solving. Please be aware of your questions. I will do my best to answer each and every one of them
3. Draw a Diagram in any format you would like and list the Axis Powers and the Allied Powers. I am looking for originality, not what you can copy and paste.
4. Please take a picture or type up in a google doc and submit your work. This will be due to me April 21—So Day 21 is Due on Day 21 of April..

Background to WWII

When examining the causes of the Second World War, it is important to look at the **legacy** of the First World War.

Legacy -
something
resulting from.

When WWI ended in 1918, there were millions of casualties on all sides and it cost nearly £38 billion. At the start of the war Britain and France were wealthy countries. By 1918 they were nearly bankrupt. Many on the winning side wanted to make Germany and her allies pay. They wanted revenge.

Some saw things differently though. They thought that treating Germany harshly might make the country bitter and could cause another war in the future.

The Treaty of Versailles

In Paris in 1919, the leaders of the victorious countries met to discuss the peace settlement. They were dominated by 'The Big Three' who were Georges Clemenceau of France, the American President, Woodrow Wilson and David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Britain. Germany was not invited to the peace conference.



Georges Clemenceau
French PM

Make Germany pay!
Stop Germany
invading again.
✱ Revenge.



David Lloyd George
British PM

Similar to French but
✱ worried that too
harsh a treaty might
cause more hostility
in future



Woodrow Wilson
US President

Put forward the use
of 'the 14 points'
designed to establish
a lasting peace in ✱
Europe

At the treaty of Versailles, Germany agreed to:

1. Accept the new map of Europe.
2. Accept the decisions made by the new League of Nations.
3. Limit the size of its army and navy.
4. To give up its Empire.
5. To accept blame for the war and to pay reparations to countries that suffered damage.



Reparations -

Money paid by the
defeated countries to
repair damage done to the
victorious countries.

The treaty of Versailles treated Germany very harshly. President Wilson of the USA didn't like the treaty - he thought it was too harsh. Many historians argue that mistakes made at this treaty - by treating the Germans too harshly - actually caused World War II.

When Germany surrendered in 1918, many Germans couldn't believe it. They hadn't been told the truth about the war. They thought they had been 'stabbed in the back' and betrayed by their government.

→
QUESTIONS

in a google doc.

Put the title - "Background to World War II" ~~in your book~~ and answer the following questions in **full sentences**:

1. How many died in the First World War and how much did the war cost?
2. Why were Britain and France in trouble in 1918?
3. Clearly, many people wanted revenge. Why did some people think Germany should not be treated harshly? [CLUE - use the third paragraph]
4. What was the peace settlement of 1919 called?
5. Who or what were the 'Big Three'?
6. Copy and complete this table: [CLUE - use the table with the pictures]

Leader (Country)	How he thought Germany should be treated.
Georges Clemenceau (France)	
David Lloyd George (Britain)	
Woodrow Wilson (USA)	

7. Put the sub-title: Terms of the Treaty of Versailles
Create your own table with the five main things Germany had to agree to.
8. Which leader didn't like the treaty - and what did he think was wrong?
9. What do many historians think about the treaty of Versailles?
10. Why did many ordinary Germans feel they had been 'stabbed in the back' by their Government. Explain why 'stabbed in the back' is a good phrase to use.

BONUS

EXPLAIN IN AS MUCH DETAIL AS YOU CAN !

1. What do you think - was the treaty too harsh? Using your list of the terms of the treaty, explain whether **you think** each term is **harsh** or **not**.
2. ~~Imagine you are a German in 1919 - why might you want revenge?~~

The Bonus is Optional - Only #1 - If you do it, it must be a thorough answer, support your answer.

The Causes of World War II

Day 23-US History-Anna Sullivan

Research and Fill in the following Table of the Events that Led to War in Europe

These events will refer to Germany, Hitler and the countries involved in the War in Europe.

March 1936	
March 1938	
September 1938	
March 1939	
August 1939	
Sept. 1, 1939	
Sept. 3, 1939	
April 1940	
May 1940	

Complete the following after you finish the Chart above.

1. How did the Treaty of Versailles become known as a major cause of WWII?
(Explain and support with evidence from the Treaty)
2. How was Hitler and the Rise of the Nazi Party a Long Term Cause of the war?
(Be specific and give support.)
3. How many countries did Germany control in 1936? List them
4. How many countries did Germany control by about the mid-1940s? List them
5. Until 1938, Great Britain and France basically ignored Hitler's foreign policy.
This was known as appeasement. Do you think this was wise? What made them change their minds? (Please explain and be very specific with your support. 0
6. Why did Hitler sign the Nave-soviet Pact in 1939 if he had no intentions on honoring it?

What Hitler Did - 1934 - 1941

Rearmament

In 1934, only a year after coming to power, Hitler gave top-secret orders for the armed forces to expand. The army was to treble from 100,000 to 300,000, the navy was to build two 'pocket battleships' and six submarines. Hermann Goering was to create an airforce and secretly train pilots in civilian flying clubs. These were all forbidden under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1935, Hitler went public and announced that there would be compulsory military service and that the army would be built up to 550,000 men. The countries around Germany were alarmed and quickly began making alliances with each other in case Germany attacked one of them. Britain, France and Italy signed an agreement condemning Hitler's announcement but no country took military action to stop this breach of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Rhineland

In 1936, Hitler ordered his army to march into the Rhineland - this was forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles. It was also a wild gamble; Britain and France had agreed ten years earlier that they would use their armies to stop German troops from entering the Rhineland. Worse, Hitler had only 30,000 fully equipped troops to send in. As he admitted later 'If the French had then marched into the Rhineland we would have had to withdraw with our tails behind our legs.'

But the gamble paid off. The British refused to help the French and the French did not want to fight Germany single-handed. The Germans stayed in the Rhineland and were able to build up a great line of forts on the border with France and Belgium. The building of this 'West Wall' meant that France and Britain could not easily take action against Hitler in the future.

Alliances

Hitler also made a number of foreign alliances. When a civil war began in Spain, he sent his best air force unit to fight on the side of the nationalist General Franco. If Franco won the war Hitler would have Spain as an ally.

Hitler also made an agreement in 1936 with Mussolini to work closely together in foreign affairs. This agreement was called the Rome-Berlin Axis pact and gave Hitler a powerful ally in Europe. An agreement with Japan, the Anti-Comintern Pact, gave him an ally on the other side of the world.

Anschluss with Austria

By 1938, Hitler felt strong enough to plan a union or Anschluss with Austria. This was part of his aim to unite all German-speaking people in one country. It was forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles so Hitler had to plan very carefully.

Hitler began by ordering the Austrian Nazi Party to make as much trouble as it could. The Austrian Nazis held parades and marches, set buildings on fire, let off bombs and organised fights. When the Austrian government banned them, Hitler held a meeting with the Austrian leader Kurt Schuschnigg. Hitler threatened to invade Austria unless Schuschnigg gave all important jobs in his government to Nazis. Hitler moved his troops to the Austrian border leaving Schuschnigg with no choice but to agree to this. France, and Britain both refused to help Austria.

Schuschnigg resigned and an Austrian Nazi, Seyss-Inquart, took his place. Inquart immediately asked Hitler to send the German army into Austria to help restore order. Hitler was now able to enter Austria by 'invitation'. Along with the army came the Gestapo and the SS to deal with opponents of the Nazis.

Schuschnigg found himself cleaning public toilets while Austria's Jews were made to get down and scrub streets on their hands and knees. Before long they would find themselves in concentration camps while the Austrian people lived under a Nazi regime of terror.

Having succeeded in gaining Austria, Hitler then used similar tactics to gain the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia that contained over three million Germans.

Invasion

Hitler's armies invaded Poland on 1 September 1939. By the end of the month they had occupied the capital, Warsaw, and had divided the country up with Russia. Hitler's Germany was now complete.

However, this was not the end of his ambitions. Hitler wanted more living space (lebensraum) for Germany. During the spring of 1940, German armies invaded Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. By June they had all been defeated. In 1941 Hitler invaded Greece and Yugoslavia before turning his attention to Russia. By December he had captured all western Russia and the Ukraine. At the end of 1941, Hitler was Fuhrer of nearly all of Europe.

Read + Use this Reading to fill in the Table

Day 24- Fill in using the Reading.

What Hitler Did	Date Achieved	How did Hitler Achieve This?	What Did The Allies Do?
Re-Armament			
Reclaim the Rhineland			
Unite German-speaking people			
Make Alliances			
Invade European Countries			
Rid Germany of the Jews			

Day 25 - US History Sullivan

Appeasement

World War I caused the deaths of nearly nine million people and cost huge sums of money. Most countries in Europe were anxious to avoid another costly war - both in terms of money and lives.

The British Prime Minister from 1937, Neville Chamberlain, believed in appeasement. The major aim was to avoid another European war.

'Appease' literally means pacify, soothe or satisfy.



In 1938, Germany and Austria joined together - this was known as the Anschluss. Hitler claimed he was uniting all German speaking people in one 'greater Germany'.

Seeing this, German speaking people in the Czechoslovakia (mainly living in an area known as the Sudetenland - shaded on the map) began to demand they become part of Germany too. Hitler made sure these people received support from Germany. However, Hitler couldn't just take over the area. Czechoslovakia was a powerful new country and had the backing of the Soviet Union.



In September 1938, Hitler demanded that German speakers in Czechoslovakia should be allowed to join his 'greater Germany'. War between Germany and Czechoslovakia seemed likely!

Everything depended on the actions of Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

British and French foreign policy 1938

PM Chamberlain was determined to avoid war. He made many trips around Europe in September 1938 attempting to make agreements.

Chamberlain took the lead and the French followed. The French also wished to avoid war at all costs. If they didn't go to war, then neither would the Soviet Union.

As a final attempt to avoid war, a conference in Munich was organised.

THE MUNICH CONFERENCE

Chamberlain, Hitler, Daladier (French PM) and Mussolini (leader of Italy) all met in Munich to discuss Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovakian government was not invited.

It was decided that Germany would occupy the Sudetenland within 10 days and other parts of Czechoslovakia would go to Poland and Hungary.

The French and British governments agreed. The Czechoslovakian government was told to agree or face Germany alone.

* Hitler promised not to take over any more land. *
IT WAS GENERALLY FELT GIVING HITLER THE SUDETENLAND WAS
* A GOOD PRICE TO PAY FOR PEACE. *

- * Chamberlain was congratulated in Britain for avoiding war. Britain and France had given in to Hitler's demands, but in return Hitler had promised to not take over any more land. *

Chamberlain was very pleased saying:

SOURCE A. Speech by Chamberlain, 3/10/1938

"...the Munich agreement has shown that four Great Powers can agree on a way of carrying out a difficult operation by discussion rather than force of arms."



"Peace in our time" - Chamberlain returning from Munich showing a piece of paper with Hitler's promise of peace.

However, not everyone was so pleased:

SOURCE B. Speech by Churchill, September 1938

"We have been defeated without a war. And do not suppose this is the end. This is only the first taste of a bitter drink which will be forced on us year by year. Unless we rise again and take our stand for freedom as in the olden days."

SOURCE C. Speech by Churchill, October 1938

"We have been reduced from a position of safety and power to where we now stand."

Tasks Complete in full sentences

1. Why were the countries of Europe so keen to avoid another war?
2. What did Hitler claim when he united Germany and Austria?
3. What was the part of Czechoslovakia where most German speakers lived called?
4. Give two reasons why Germany couldn't just take over Czechoslovakia.
5.
 - i) Which four countries were at the Munich conference?
 - ii) In your opinion, should any other countries have been invited? Why?
6. What was agreed at the Munich conference? *Also called the Munich Pact.*
7. Why did many people feel giving in to Germany at Munich was a good idea?
8. Translate source A, Chamberlain's opinion of the Munich Agreement, into your own words.
9. Using sources B and C, explain what Churchill thought of the Munich Agreement.
10. In your opinion, how do you think the people of Czechoslovakia felt about the agreement?
[Remember the different areas of Czechoslovakia.]

In early 1939, Hitler ordered his armed forces to prepare to 'smash the remainder of the Czech state'. On 15 March 1939, German troops invaded the remaining part of Czechoslovakia.

Final Question: *W*

WAS THE POLICY OF APPEASEMENT JUSTIFIED? *

*Answer completely & be thorough.
Use specific evidence to support
your answer.*

Presidential Address on the Declaration of War on Japan



ABOUT THE SOURCE Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941. The following day, President Roosevelt made a radio address to the American people to explain the decision.



As you read note how President Roosevelt links the actions of the Japanese with those of the other Axis powers—Germany and Italy.

The sudden criminal attacks perpetrated by the Japanese in the Pacific provide the climax of a decade of international immorality.

Powerful and resourceful gangsters have banded together to make war upon the whole human race. Their challenge has now been flung at the United States of America. The Japanese have treacherously violated the long-standing peace between us. Many American soldiers and sailors have been killed by enemy action. American ships have been sunk. American airplanes have been destroyed.

The Congress and the people of the United States have accepted that challenge.

Together with other free peoples, we are now fighting to maintain our right to live among our world neighbors in freedom and in common decency, without fear of assault.

I have prepared the full record of our past relations with Japan, and it will be submitted to the Congress. It begins with the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan 88 years ago. It ends with the visit of two Japanese emissaries to the Secretary of State last Sunday, an hour after Japanese forces had loosed their bombs and machine guns against our flag, our forces, and our citizens.

I can say with utmost confidence that no Americans today or a thousand years hence, need feel anything but pride in our patience and our efforts through all the years toward achieving a peace in the Pacific which would be fair and honorable to every nation, large or small. And no honest person, today or a thousand years hence, will be able to suppress a sense of indignation and horror at the treachery committed by the military dictators of Japan, under the very shadow of the flag of peace borne by their special envoys in our midst.

The course that Japan has followed for the past 10 years in Asia has paralleled the course of Hitler and Mussolini in Europe and Africa. Today, it has become far more than a parallel. It is collaboration so well calculated

The United States in World War II**Primary Source**

that all the continents of the world, and all the oceans, are now considered by the Axis strategists as one gigantic battlefield.

In 1931, Japan invaded Manchukuo—without warning.

In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia—without warning.

In 1938, Hitler occupied Austria—without warning.

In 1939, Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia—without warning.

Later in 1939, Hitler invaded Poland—without warning.

In 1940, Hitler invaded Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg—without warning.

In 1940, Italy attacked France and later Greece—without warning.

In 1941, the Axis Powers attacked Yugoslavia and Greece and they dominated the Balkans—without warning.

In 1941, Hitler invaded Russia—without warning.

And now Japan has attacked Malaya and Thailand—and the United States—without warning.

It is all of one pattern. We are now in this war. We are all in it—all the way. Every single man, woman, and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history . . .

We expect to eliminate the danger from Japan, but it would serve us ill if we accomplished that and found that the rest of the world was dominated by Hitler and Mussolini.

We are going to win the war, and we are going to win the peace that follows.

Source: United States Government Printing Office

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. Who did President Roosevelt consider to be "powerful and resourceful gangsters"?

2. Toward the end of the passage, what did President Roosevelt mean when he said, "It is all of one pattern"?

3. Why do you think it was so important for President Roosevelt to link the aggression of the Japanese, Germans, and Italians?

Anna Sullivan

US History

Lecture Notes

- In the beginning of WWII, the US has been involved in some small warlike activity but had not officially committed to support or fight for or with anyone.
- A surprise attack on Pearl Harbor will change all of that and bring us into the war.
- World War II was fought on two theatres. You will hear of the War in Europe and the War in the Pacific.
- Although we were allies with Japan in World War I, the US had some conflict over Asia and the Pacific that had been developing prior to 1941.
- American presence in Guam and the Philippines, and its support of China posed such a threat. Japan of course did not like that at all!
- Japan relied on trade with the US to supply their need for much needed resources.
- As war broke out in Europe with Hitler, the Japanese Empire and presence continued to grow in China and began to move into Indo China.
- Franklin Roosevelt tried to stop the expansion in July of 1940 by placing an embargo on naval and aviation supplies such as oil, iron ore, fuel, steel and rubber.
- Japan signed what was called "The Tripartite pact" in 1940 with Germany and Italy.
- So FDR tightened the terms of the embargo and it slowed Japan but it did not stop them.
- 1941-Hideki Tojo, the Prime minister of Japan (known as the razor) focused on military expansion but wanted the US to remain neutral.
- After some attempts to negotiate the terms for expansion, we failed to come to an agreement.
- November 1941-Japan made final demands but we refused to accept them and Tojo gave up on peace.
- Tojo sets his sights on Pearl Harbor.
- His mission was to eradicate the Naval and Air Presence in the Pacific with a surprise attack.
- The attackers struck with devastating power.
- America suffered heavy casualties with nearly 2500 killed.
- 8 battleships were damaged severely, 160 aircraft were destroyed and 128 more were damaged.
- The US battle fleet was knocked out of commission for nearly 6 months allowing the Japanese to freely access the raw materials of their newly conquered territories.
- Luckily, our aircraft carriers were already at sea and survived untouched. 7 heavy cruisers were at sea also.
- 3 of our Battleships suffered irreparable damages.

- Historians claim that the Japanese Admiral Nagumo was too conservative. He cancelled a third wave of bombers, refused to seek out aircraft carriers and turned back home because he feared American counter attack.
- So, the American Pacific Fleet survived and the President of the US (FDR) addressed the nation in a radio broadcast “A Day which will live in Infamy”
- After the speech, the House voted 338 to 1 to declare war and the Senate joined them unanimously. So we officially go to war with Japan

After reading my lecture notes, complete the reading and worksheet Presidential Address on the Declaration of War on Japan.

Notes on War in Europe will follow

Days 27-30

I am allowing several days for this assignment as you will need to research each individual battle of the Pacific that is significant to the United States.

Please research thoroughly and for Winner I am looking for Allies or Axis powers. Also under Casualties, I am looking for an actual number or it might say something like many or millions. This will only apply to one or two.

For Date-That would include start and stop date.

Significance would mean why do we care? What happened at this battle that would cause concern, make us want to know about it, etc.

You also have questions to follow the chart so that is the reason for the allowance of more than one day on this.

War in the Pacific

World War II

Battle	Date	Winner	Significance	Casualties
Philippines (Bataan)				
Battle of Midway				
Battle of Coral Sea				
Guadalcanal				
Iwo Jima				
Okinawa				
Atomic Bombs on Nagasaki + Hiroshima				

Questions: The Pacific

1. **Philippines:**
 - a. **At the beginning of the war (1941), who had control of the Philippines?**
 - b. **Who was the US military leader in control of the US forces in the Philippines?**

2. **Coral Sea:**
 - a. **Where were the Japanese headed prior to Coral Sea?**
 - b. **What was the new technology used in this battle?**

3. **Midway:**
 - a. **Who was the commander of the US Naval forces in the Pacific?**
 - b. **What did the Japanese call the Battle of Midway for the Americans?**

4. **Guadalcanal:**
 - a. **What was the tactic of moving from one island to another called?**
 - b. **What was the island called after the battle?**

5. **Iwo Jima:**
 - a. **Why was this island important to America?**
 - b. **What famous picture come from this battle? Print and attach to your answers.**
 - c. **How is this picture relative to people from this area of Kentucky?**

6. **Okinawa:**
 - a. **What was one of Japan's attack strategies in this battle?**
 - b. **What was this strategy?**
 - c. **What did the Battle of Okinawa cause the Americans to fear in terms of the possibility of invading the main Japanese islands?**

7. **Hiroshima and Nagasaki:**
 - a. **What was the name of the project to make the atomic bomb?**
 - b. **What were the code names given to the two bombs?**
 - c. **What dates were they delivered (dropped) on Nagasaki and Hiroshima?**
 - d. **Who decided to drop the bombs on those cities?**

