SSWH 19

Demonstrate an understanding of the global political, economic, and social impact of World War II.
Vocabulary

Long Term Causes of WWII

- Failure of the Treaty of Versailles to bring lasting peace.
  - Germany felt it was unfair, punished them
    - Military restrictions
    - Loss of Land
    - Reparations
    - War-Guilt Clause
Long Term Causes of WWII

- Germany, Japan, & Italy promoted fanatical national pride, called fascism.
- Terrible worldwide depression
  - Hit Germany especially hard because of WWI war reparations.
- German, Italian, and Japanese acts of Aggression
  - League of Nations fails to act
Invasion of Poland

The invasion of Poland occurred in September of 1939 and was one of the events that is thought of as the first act of war in Europe.
Alliances

Allies:
Great Britain, France, Canada, Poland, China, United States, Soviet Union (switched)

Axis:
Germany, Italy, and Japan

(Remember these 2 were on the US’s side in WWI)
Terminology - What are you saying?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European Theater</th>
<th>Pacific Theater</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Fighting was primarily land based</td>
<td>● Fighting was primarily at sea</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Large scale bombing raids</td>
<td>● Island hopping &amp; island invasions</td>
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<tr>
<td>● More countries involved</td>
<td>● More up-close fighting</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Germans tended to surrender when defeat was apparent</td>
<td>● Japanese would fight to the death</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Describe the major conflicts and outcomes, include: North African, Pacific, and European theatres.
PEARL HARBOR

- 1941 – Japan signed non-aggression pact with Soviets, and established a protectorate over all of French Indochina.
  - FDR froze Japanese assets, put an embargo on oil to Japan, put armed forces of Philippines under command of MacArthur.

- DECEMBER 7th, 1941 - Japan attacks Pearl Harbor
  - **Japanese wanted to cripple the US fleet**

- This attack ended US neutrality and brought the US into the War.
Pearl Harbor

The barrage lasted just two hours, but it was devastating:
- Japanese destroyed nearly 20 American naval vessels, including eight battleships, and almost 200 airplanes.
- More than 2,000 Americans soldiers and sailors died in the attack, and another 1,000 were wounded.

“A Day that will live in INFAMY!”
The day after the assault, President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan. Congress approved his declaration with just one dissenting vote.
Pearl Harbor

Three days later, Japan's allies Germany and Italy also declared war on the United States, and again Congress reciprocated.
El-Alamein

El-Alamein (NORTH AFRICA) -
site of two major battles between
British and Axis forces in 1942

- Crucial east-west corridor - vital
defensive line held by the
British army.
- German forces wanted to
capture the Suez Canal.
El-Alamein

- First battle (July 1942) was not entirely an Allied success, but the Germans were prevented from advancing and taking the Suez.

- Second (Oct. to November 1942) was a decisive victory for the British.
  - German and Italian forces began a headlong retreat from Egypt that ended with their surrender in Tunisia in May 1943.
  - Turning point in the war. Lead to Germans surrendering in North Africa
  - Opened up the way for invasion of Italy
Stalingrad

Why try to invade the Soviet Union?

1. To secure the oil fields in Caucasus
2. It was a major communications and manufacturing center

Wait a minute?! I thought....

Yes... Germany broke the Non-Aggression Pact they had established with the Soviet Union.
Stalingrad

- One of the most brutal battles of the war
  - Most costly in terms of casualties 2 million people died
- Hand to hand combat fights over individual streets - what Germans took in day the Russians took back at night
Stalingrad

- Germans were not able to deal with winter in Russia
- Germans trapped in the city with no supplies
- Complete army battalion lost and 91,000 Germans taken prisoners
- German commander surrenders

The first large scale German defeat.
Stalingrad

- MAJOR turning point of the war on the Eastern Front
- Hitler orders a day of mourning in Germany for the loss of German pride
- Massive loss of manpower and equipment made it so the Germans could not cope with the Russian advance when it came
D-Day

June 6, 1944, 160,000 Allied troops landed along a 50-mile stretch of heavily-fortified French coastline to fight Nazi Germany on the beaches of Normandy, France.

- major turning point on Western Front
- opened a second front in Europe
- largest amphibious attack in history
- Allies attack on the beaches of Normandy, France
D-Day

General Dwight D. Eisenhower called the operation a crusade in which “we will accept nothing less than full victory.”

More than 6,000 Ships and 11,000 aircraft supported the D-Day invasion, and by day’s end on June 6, the Allies gained a foot-hold in Normandy.
D-Day

- Huge loss of life
  - Over 9,000 Allied soldiers killed or wounded
- Over 100,000 soldiers began the march across Europe to defeat Hitler.
- D-Day forced the Germans to fight a two front war
- Reinforcements for the Allies arrived
- By late August (1944) Paris had been liberated.
Guadalcanal

- August 07, 1942
- Americans v. Japanese
- Located on the Solomon Islands, near Australia
- Took the Americans 6 months to capture the island
- Allied victory allowed Australia to be protected & a safe sea route between US & Australia
- Part of island-hopping
Guadalcanal

- US Marines took the airfield.
- Australian and New Zealand forces fought with the Marines.
- Some of the bloodiest fighting of the war.
- Turned to hand-to-hand combat.
- The Japanese slipped away undetected during the night.
Guadalcanal

- Protected the Australian supply line.
- Gave the Americans a huge confidence boost.
- The United States was able to start “island hopping” toward Japan.
Philippines

- June 19-20, 1944
- America v. Japan
- Naval battle for control of the Philippine Islands
- Allied victory that helped to destroy Japanese planes
- Made it hard for resources to move back and forth from Japan
- Made it possible for US to reach Japan
End of War in Europe - ended May of 1945

- The German troops advanced 50 miles into Allied lines creating the “bulge.” (Battle of the Bulge)
- Jan. 1945 Germany was defeated in the Battle of the Bulge
- In March 1945 US troops crossed the Rhine and German troops retreated further.
- April 30 - Hitler committed suicide.
- May 7th, 1945 (V-E Day) – War in Europe was officially over.
End of War in Asia - ended August of 1945

- August 6, 1945
  - **Hiroshima** (site of large army base)
  - 140,000 killed in the blast or within a few months
  - Thousands survived with radiation and burns
  - 90% of buildings destroyed
- August 9, 1945 - dropped one on Nagasaki
- August 14, 1945 - terms of surrender accepted
- September 2, 1945 - formal surrender signed on the USS Missouri

President Truman used the atomic bomb because he thought it would save the hundreds of thousands of lives an invasion would cost.
Identify Nazi ideology, policies, and consequences that led to the Holocaust.
What is Nazism?

The ideology and practice of the Nazis, especially the policy of racist nationalism, national expansion, and state control of the economy.
Nazi Ideology

- Defined in Hitler’s book Mein Kampf
- Was racist, Anti-Semitic & Anti-Slavic
- Belief in the superiority of the Ancient Aryan race
  - success of the Aryans in spreading their language across Eurasia was proof of their superiority
  - Germanic people of Europe were the only pure descendants of the ancient Aryans
  - as a result were entitled to become a master race

This ideology was called National Socialism, better known as Nazism.
Nazi Ideology

- Inventing common enemies:
  - Slavs - naturally inclined to slavery
  - Roma - genetically criminal
  - Jews - inferior and dangerous
  - Germanic people who threatened the purity and security of the race
    - Gypsies, homosexuals, disabled
- Belief in exterminating all inferior races
Nazi Ideology

Under this ideology:

- Nazis dissolved German democracy
- Militarized the national economy
- Restricted freedom of speech and civil rights
- Persecuted racial and social minorities
- Instigated a world war
Racial Policies

- Claims that "Aryans" had been responsible for all advances in civilization and morality in world history
  - Jews wanted to destroy it.
- based on a specific racist doctrine which claimed scientific legitimacy
- believed they could purify the German population by eliminating the *Untermensch* or "sub-humans".
- severe congenital disabilities, mental illness, and criminal backgrounds were considered a pollutant to the German bloodline
- Homosexuals were viewed as a threat to the virility of the race.
The Results

- 100,000 German men were arrested for homosexuality
  - 15,000 forced into concentration camps
- 300,000 to 400,000 people were forced to undergo sterilization procedures either because of a disability or their ethnicity
- 200,000 disabled and mentally ill Germans were executed
- Roma populations were rounded up and forced into concentration camps for labor or as research
  - end of the war, 200,000 European Roma were dead
The Results

- Nazis invaded Poland - executed Polish Catholic
  - 3 million Polish Catholics were dead by the end of the war

- German and Austrian Jehovah's Witness were arrested and placed into labor camps
  - more than 1,000 died in these camps

- Then there was the targeting of the Jews.
  - Which would lead to the Holocaust
Hitler Persecutes the Jews

- Hitler blamed the Jewish population for most of the country’s hardships including defeat in World War I and the financial crisis of the Great Depression.
- Hitler argued that Jewish people were dangerously clever and worked in collusion to exploit the non-Jewish population of Europe.
- In an attempt to drive the Jews out of Germany:
  - Nuremberg Laws revoked German citizenship from the Jewish population.
  - Subsequent laws restricted Jewish business activities and tightly regulated financial transactions.
Systematic Extermination

● In November of 1938 Nazi party members systematically attacked Jewish owned property all over Germany.
  ○ The windows of Jewish businesses, homes, and synagogues were smashed leading to the name Kristallnacht or the night of broken glass.

● The following year, the Jewish population were forced out of their homes and into walled ghettos in German and Polish cities.

● As the war continued, the Nazis build concentration camps and sent the Jews from the ghettos there to work.
  ○ Concentration camps: efficient methods for killing men, women, & children
The Final Solution - 1942

- Nazi leadership decided to carry out the “final solution to the Jewish problem,” the **systematic execution of the Jewish population**.
- Before ‘42 Nazi SS units killed Jews with firing squads & mobile gas chambers in box trucks but these methods were deemed too slow.
- In 1942 massive complexes were built to kill & incinerate up to 12,000 people per day.
What is the Holocaust?

The systematic mass slaughter of European Jews in Nazi concentration camps during World War II.
Holocaust

- Prisoners' heads were shaved, they were stripped, women & children were separated from men
- Young, elderly, & sick were killed immediately
- Gas chambers, shootings, & crematoriums used
- Medical experiments common

### Victims from 1933-1945
(Source: Wikipedia)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Killed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>5.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet POWs</td>
<td>2-3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Poles</td>
<td>1.8-2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romani</td>
<td>220,000-250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>200,000-250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freemasons</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenes</td>
<td>20,000-25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homosexuals</td>
<td>5,000-15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehovah’s Witnesses</td>
<td>2,500-5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First they came for the Jews - And I did not speak out
Because I was not a Jew.

Then they came for the Communists - And I did not speak out
Because I was not a communist.

Then they came for the trade Unionists - And I did not speak out
Because I was not a trade unionist.

Then they came for me
And there was no one left to Speak out for me. -Pastor Niemoeller
Analyze the impact of the military and diplomatic negotiations between the leaders of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States.
Who are the Big Three???

Great Britain
Churchill
United States
Roosevelt
Truman

Soviet Union
Stalin
The Big Three

There are three major meetings to determine how to handle the war and, eventually, what to do after the war.

1. Tehran
2. Yalta
3. Potsdam
Tehran Conference

First meeting of the BIG THREE – FDR, Churchill and Stalin

Military Negotiation on how to approach winning the war.

Location: Iran, 1943

Distrust among the Allies
Tehran Conference

- Agreed Britain and America would begin to liberate France in Spring ’44
- Soviets would invade Germany and eventually join war against Japan
- Churchill & Roosevelt agreed to allow the borders under the NaziSoviet Pact stand (Poland)
- Invasion of France and Soviets attack on Germany would open up a 2 front war
Yalta Conference

Location: Soviet Union
(Feb. 1945)

Big Three met on Black Sea to discuss what would happen after victory in Europe
Yalta Conference

- Stalin wanted control of Eastern Europe
- Churchill & Roosevelt wanted self-determination (choose own government)
- Germany would be divided into 4 occupation zones (US, France, GB, USSR), including Berlin
- Stalin agreed to hold free elections in the liberated countries of Eastern Europe
  - *Stalin would not end up following through with this*
- UN to be formed at conference in San Francisco
- German Reparations
- Nazi War Criminals would be put on trial
Potsdam Conference

**Location:** Germany (July 16-Aug 02, 1945)

Purpose was how to punish Nazi Germany

- implemented their plans for the division of Germany into occupied zones and agreed to the demilitarization of Germany

- Roosevelt died in April of 1945 so he was replaced by Harry Truman and Churchill was replaced after an election by Clement Attlee
Potsdam Conference

- developed a plan to purge Nazi elements from German society with a system of courts (the Nuremberg Trials)
- Tried war crimes
- issued the Potsdam Declaration where they threatened Japan with “prompt and utter destruction” if they did not surrender immediately
- Relations between the Western powers and the Soviet Union began to deteriorate
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Post War Divisions

- Postwar occupation and territorial division – show division/hard feelings between US and Soviets.
  - Soviets- eastern section of Germany
  - US, Britain, & France- western section of Germany
  - Berlin - (deep within Soviet controlled Eastern Germany) – controlled by all four powers
Post War Tensions

Due to tension, no peace treaty was signed with Germany.

In 1946, Churchill proclaimed an “iron curtain” had come down in Europe separating the Soviet Union and Poland from democratic & capitalistic Western Europe.
How to Rebuild After the War?

- World War II left much of Europe in ruins
  - including industrial centers
- Millions killed or wounded
- Suffered from economic hardship and political distrust
- Many Europeans turned to the Communist Party.
- Only major power that was not significantly damaged, the US
How to rebuild Western Europe after the war?

- President Harry Truman declared in the Truman Doctrine in March of 1947 that the United States would work to prevent the spread of communism.

- US Secretary of State, George Marshall proposed a $12.5 billion plan to rebuild Europe.
The Marshall Plan

- PRIMARY PURPOSE: to aid the economic recovery of war-torn Europe
- United States viewed an economically strong, rearmed Europe as vital to the prevention of communist expansion across the continent
- Plan to rebuild European economies through capitalism and cooperation.
The Marshall Plan

- Aid package offered by US to send food & aid to Europe to help countries rebuild
- Helped Europe recover rapidly (billions of dollars)
- Truman also offered it to USSR & Eastern Europe, Stalin declined & forbade any Soviet country from accepting it
What exactly was the Marshall Plan?

- European nations received nearly $13 billion in aid
- At first: shipments of food, staples, fuel and machinery from the U.S.
- Later: investments in industry in Europe
- Marshall Plan funding ended in 1951.

Results:

Western Europe saw unprecedented economic growth from 1948 - 1952.
What about Japan?

- General Macarthur accepted the Japanese surrender September 1945.
- Macarthur was named Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Japan.
- MacArthuer and his staff helped Japan rebuild itself and institute a democratic government.
- MacArthur was effectively the interim leader of Japan from 1945 until 1948.
Macarthur’s Plan For Japan

In 1946, MacArthur's staff drafted a new constitution that renounced war and stripped the Emperor of his military authority.

- Emperor lost all political power
- Established a parliamentary democracy
- Education system opened to all people
- Legal equality for women
- Rebuilt cities & economy
- Began huge trading relationship with US
- Redistributed land - all large landholders were required to sell their holdings to the government - who then sold it at low cost to farmers
Macarthur and Japan

- Macarthur oversaw the occupation of Japan from 1945-1951.
- The San Francisco Peace Treaty, signed in 1951, marked the end of the Allied occupation, and when it went into effect in 1952.
- Japan was once again an independent state.
- The Japanese gave him the nickname Gaijin Shogun "foreign military ruler“ around the time of his death in 1964.

Why would the US aid Japan?

To turn an enemy into an ally and create a democratic Japan.
The United Nations

- League ended as WW II started (failed to prevent war).
- **April 1945**: delegates from 50 Nations met in San Francisco to create the UN
- attempted to remedy some of the weaknesses of the League of Nations by giving the United Nations the power to enforce its decisions
The United Nations

- organized into two bodies
  - the General Assembly in which all member countries were given an equal vote - included wielding international opinion
  - the Security Council - given the power to issue enforceable directives

- The Security Council includes eleven members, six elected by the General Assembly and five permanent members with veto power
  - At founding, the 5 permanent members were United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Chinese Republic.
  - Today the seat of the USSR is held by Russia and the seat of the Chinese Republic is held by the People’s Republic of China.
The United Nations

- international organization dedicated to keeping world peace
- Prevents outbreak of diseases, helps education, protects refugees, & helps nations develop economically

Considered a MAJOR RESULT of WWII.
Tensions Increase

- post war tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union came to a head in June of 1948
- US, Britain, and France decide to allow their 3 zones in West Germany to reunite
- The Soviet Union responded blockading West Berlin.
  - Berlin was located inside of the Soviet occupied zone of Germany.
  - Attempted to force them into allowing the USSR to take control of West Berlin by closing off all land access to the city
- The US and Britain responded by airlifting supplies into the city.
  - Airlifts lasted until May of 1949
  - Soviet Union finally backed down and reopened land access
Providing Peacetime Security - NATO

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations.
- **Purpose:** to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.
- agreed to consider attack against one an attack against all
  - Consult each other about threats and defense matters.
Providing Peacetime Security - NATO

- outbreak of the Korean War
  - Viewed as communist aggression
- led the members to create a centralized headquarters
- 1952, the members agreed to admit Greece and Turkey
- 1955, West Germany was admitted
- NATO served to place the whole of Western Europe under the American “nuclear umbrella.”
- military doctrines of NATO emerged in the form of “massive retaliation”
  - large-scale nuclear attack by the US
Providing Peacetime Security - NATO

- NATO was created to be a deterrent against Soviet aggression on the continent
- While intended to combat the Soviet threat lasting through the Cold War
  - NATO has lasted beyond the end of that conflict, expanding to include some former Soviet states
- It remains the largest peacetime military alliance in the world
Soviet Response - The Warsaw Pact

- Soviets feared the consequences of a strengthened NATO and a rearmed West Germany
- Civil unrest was on the rise in Eastern European countries
- Soviet Union believed a unified, political and military alliance would tie Eastern European capitals more closely to Moscow
- included the Soviet satellite states of Eastern Europe as members
Soviet Response - The Warsaw Pact

- members of the Warsaw Pact pledged to defend each other if one or more of them came under attack
- emphasized non-interference in the internal affairs of its members
- supposedly organized itself around collective decision-making
  - the Soviet Union ultimately controlled most of the Pact’s decisions
Soviet Response - The Warsaw Pact

- 1980s, the Warsaw Treaty Organization started experiencing issues due to the economic downturn in all Eastern European countries
- Countries began to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact
- The Warsaw Pact officially disbanded in 1991 following the dissolution of the Soviet Union