



The Road to World War II

Rise of Dictators

Causes of World War II

- Germany blamed for causing World War I
- Economy destroyed after WWI
- Discrimination of ethnic groups, especially Jewish and Polish.
- The rise of dictators as a result of WWI

Trouble in Europe

- The Great Depression is worldwide - but especially hard in Germany (due to the Treaty of Versailles - remember how brutal it was to the Germans?)

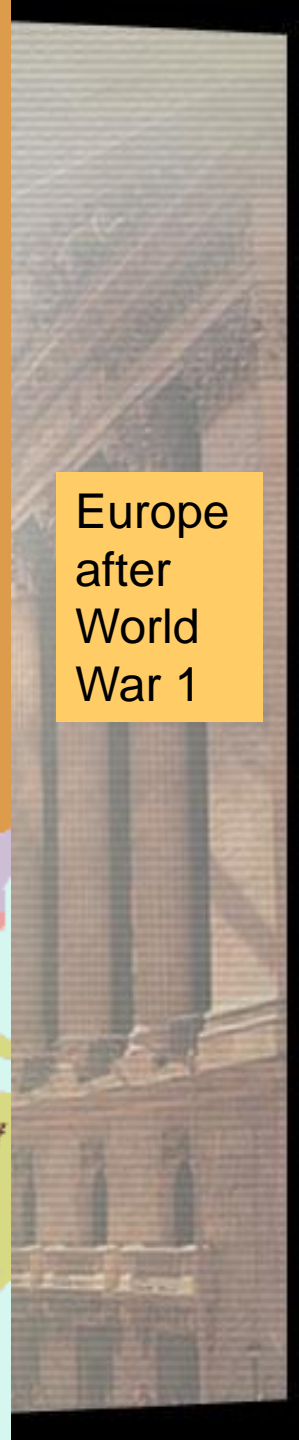




Europe Before World War I



Europe after World War 1



The Rise of Dictators

- Soviet Union (USSR): Joseph **Stalin**
- SPAIN: Francisco Franco
- ITALY: Benito **Mussolini**
- JAPAN: Emperor Hirohito
- GERMANY: Adolf **Hitler**



Rise of Totalitarianism

- A system in which the state and its leader have nearly TOTAL control.
- Individual rights are not viewed as important as the needs of the nation.
 - No right to vote
 - No free speech
 - Government controlled economy
 - Often a police state

BIG BROTHER



**IS WATCHING
YOU**

Josef Stalin

"Man of Steel"



Adolf Hitler

“Führer”



A black and white historical photograph of Benito Mussolini standing on a balcony, performing a fascist salute with his right arm raised. He is wearing a dark military-style uniform with a peaked cap. Behind him, a group of men in similar uniforms are visible, some also saluting. The background shows the architectural details of the building, including arched windows. The image has a high-contrast, grainy quality.

Benito Mussolini

"IL Duce"

Mussolini and Hitler



Three Governments

- Soviet Union – Communism
- Italy - Fascism
- Germany – Nazism



Communism

- **A political, social, economic system where the government controls everything- making sure that all get what they need. (in theory)**

More extreme form of Socialism





Lenin – father of the Soviet Union



Trotsky-
Lenin's handpicked successor

Stalin – the over
thrower



Joseph Stalin – the brief version (1879-1953)

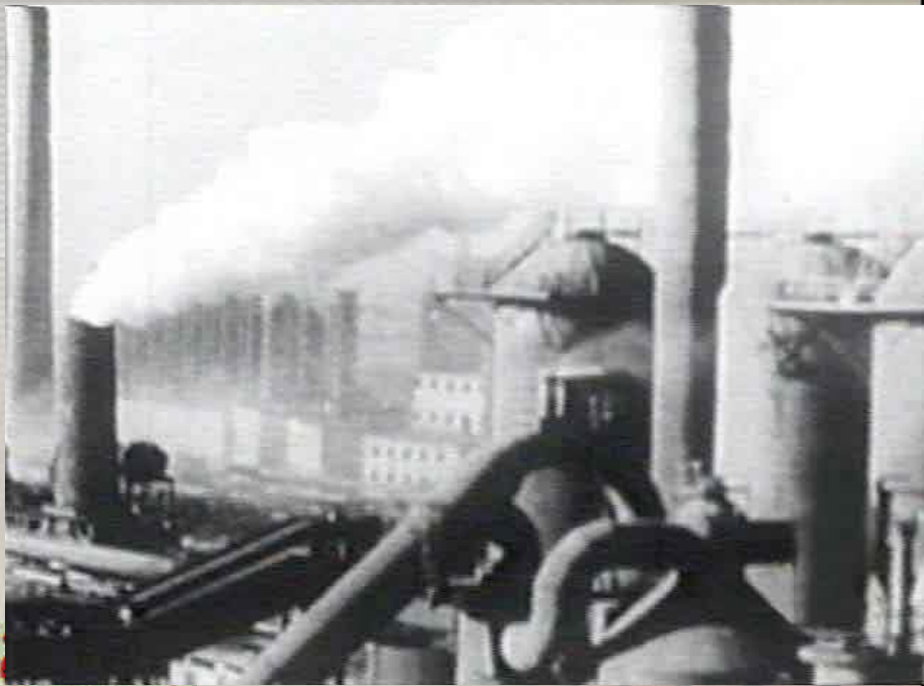


- 1924 Lenin died
 - Lenin wanted Trotsky to take over
- Stalin took over instead.
 - Bullied / threatened / murdered his way into power.
 - Killed those loyal to Trotsky
 - Eventually has Trotsky himself killed. (Mexico 1940)
- Stalin launched a massive program for industrialization (railroads, steel mills, military hardware), despite what it would require in human suffering.
 - Five-Year Plan to “catch and overtake” the leading capitalist countries.



Stalin's Five Year Plans

Concentrate on Heavy Industry



Collectivization

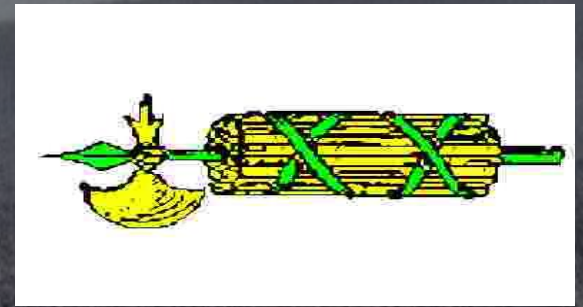


- He also started a revolution in Soviet agriculture forcing peasants to participate in collectivization.
 - This meant the pooling of farmlands, animals, and equipment for the sake of more efficient, and state-run, large-scale production.
- Knowing that the well-to-do peasants (kulaks) would not accept this, Stalin decided to “liquidate them as a class.”
 - Millions were killed outright or sent to forced-labor camps to suffer a slow death.

Purges

- Many of the remaining peasants refused to go along, killing their herds and intentionally sabotaging their crops.
 - From 1931 to 1933, millions starved to death.
 - By 1935, practically all farming was collectivized.
- To wipe out any remaining resistance, Stalin unleashed terror to crush opposition through a series of purges.
 - 750,000 were executed between 1936 and 1938.
 - Those who were not executed were sent to forced labor camps, collectively known as the Gulag.
- In the 1920s and 1930s, between 10 and 20 million people died as a result of Stalin's policies.

What is Fascism?



- Political belief that says the individual is less important than the nation.
- Glorifies violence, believes it is needed to “prove” strength of a people.
- Uses nationalism and racism.
- Dictatorships.
- Italy and then Germany became fascist.
- Hate Democracies, Communists, and Socialists

BENITO MUSSOLINI



- Led fascist movement in Italy
- Black-shirt army
- Totalitarian State under his rule
- AKA - Il Duce- The Chief
- Anti-communist
- Private property with strong government control

ADOLF HITLER

- Brought prominence to the National Socialist German Workers Party (NAZI Party)
- Head of the 3rd Reich
- Believed in Master Race – Aryan Race
- Unite all German-speaking people
- 1933 took power
- Anti-communist
- Private property with strong governmental control
- Das Fuhrer



Nazism

- **Nazism (National Socialism)** a political ideology promoting Germanic racial superiority . Held that the German nation and the purported "Aryan" race were superior to other races.





Hitler Highlights



- Nuremberg Laws: stripped German Jews of all of civil rights (rights to own property, vote, protection under the law, etc.)
- Kristalnacht: Hitler orders a night of violence against Jews. 1000s of businesses and homes attacked on this Night of Broken Glass
- Night of the Long Knives: On this night, Hitler removed his political enemies including Communists, remaining democratic leaders and even one of his closest friends
 - (Ernst Rohm)

Causes

- WWI and the Treaty of Versailles
- Appeasement
- Rise of Totalitarianism



How did WWII start?

- Germany invaded Poland.
- Allies declare war on Germany.
- Germany then invades France, Belgium, etc.
- Then Hitler invades Russia.
- Germans use “blitzkrieg” to overwhelm other armies.
 - Blitzkrieg means “lightening war” in German.
 - Surround with tanks and troops in trucks.



Non-aggression pact



- Germany and Soviet Union sign in 1939.
- Agree not to attack one another.
- This shocked the world:
 - WHY? *Fascists and communists work together.*
- **Secret provision was the dividing of Poland.**
- *However, Hitler knew he would eventually invade Soviet Union.*



Who was on each side?

Axis Powers

- Germany
- Italy
- Japan

Allied Powers

- Great Britain
- Soviet Union
- United States
- France
 - Surrendered to Germany in 1940 after 6 weeks



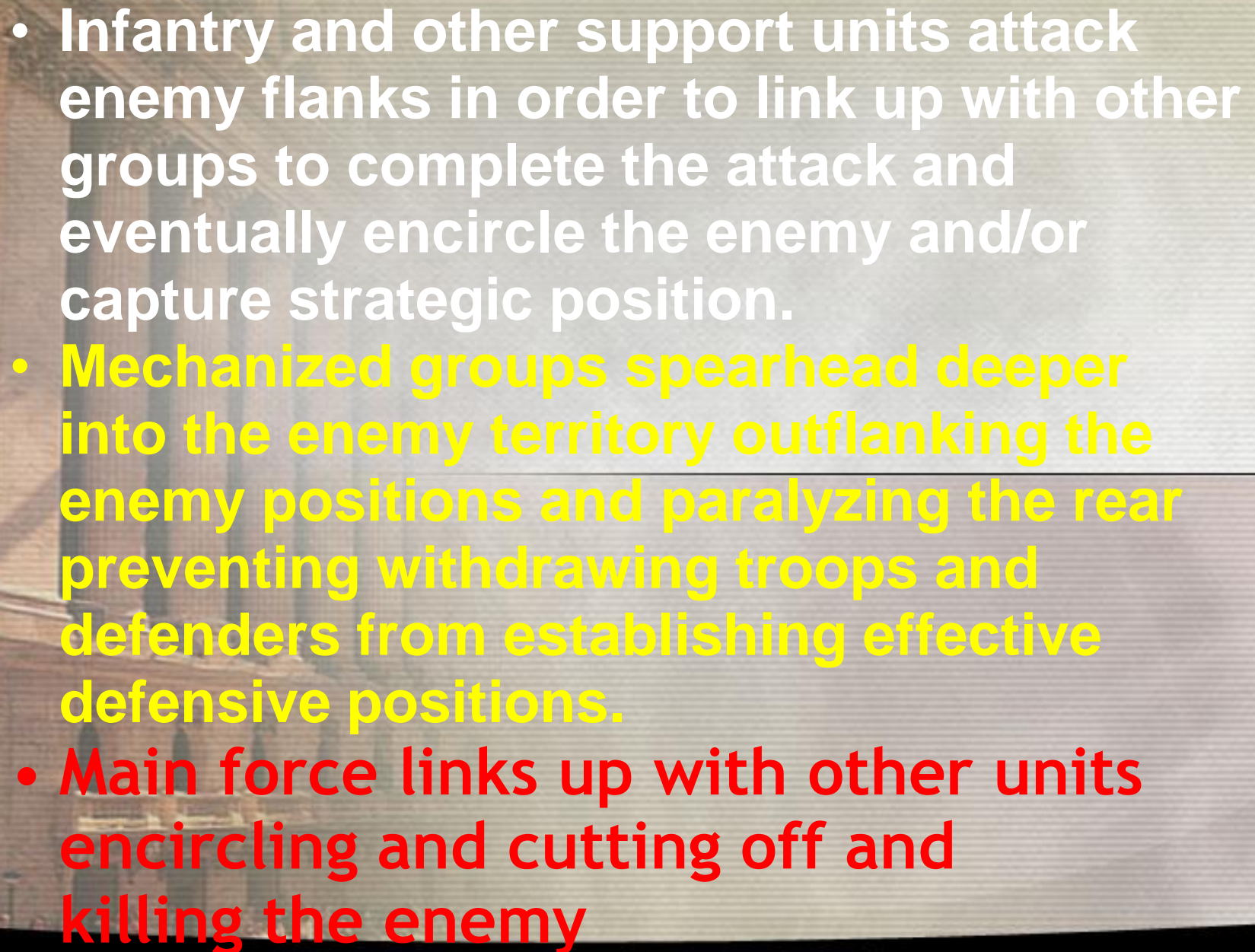
Major Events of World War II

- American Involvement

- Lend-Lease Program to aid Allies
- Attack on Pearl Harbor – December 7, 1941- A Day that will live in infamy
- US enters World War II
- 1942 – War turned in favor of the Allies
 - Victories in North Africa versus Germany
 - Victory in the Battle of the Midway in the Pacific

The Concept of Blitzkrieg

- Airforce attacks enemy front-line and rear positions, main roads, airfields and communication centers. At the same time infantry attacks on the entire frontline (or at least at main places) and engages enemy.
- **This restrains the enemy from knowing where the main force will attack and makes it impossible to prepare any defenses.**
- Concentrated tank units breakthrough main lines of defense and advance deeper into enemy territory, while following mechanized units pursuit and engage defenders preventing them from establishing defensive positions.
- **Infantry continues to engage enemy to misinform and keep enemy forces from withdrawing and establishing effective defense.**

- 
- Infantry and other support units attack enemy flanks in order to link up with other groups to complete the attack and eventually encircle the enemy and/or capture strategic position.
 - **Mechanized groups spearhead deeper into the enemy territory outflanking the enemy positions and paralyzing the rear preventing withdrawing troops and defenders from establishing effective defensive positions.**
 - **Main force links up with other units encircling and cutting off and killing the enemy**



Area of maximum Axis expansion (Sep. 42)

Neutral Country

WWII Combat Europe

How did WWII end in Europe?

- Operation Overlord- Allied invasion of France. Also called D-Day.
 - Within a month 1 million Allied troops were stationed in Europe.
 - Germany is surrounded with the USSR to the east
- Germany surrenders in 1945 after Hitler commits suicide.

LIFE



LONDON

PORTSMOUTH

CHERBOURG

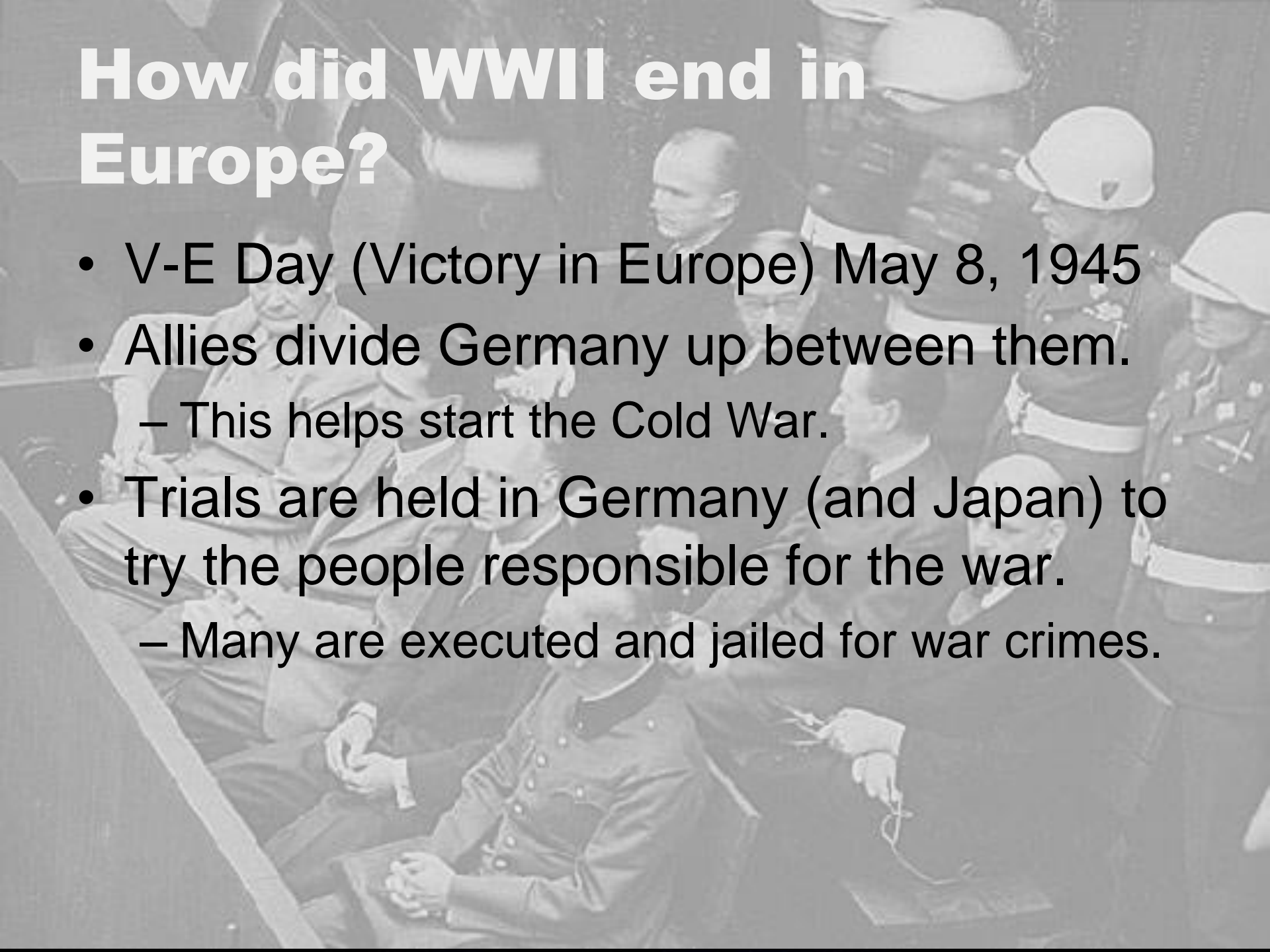
CAEN

PARIS

D Day

How did WWII end in Europe?

- V-E Day (Victory in Europe) May 8, 1945
- Allies divide Germany up between them.
 - This helps start the Cold War.
- Trials are held in Germany (and Japan) to try the people responsible for the war.
 - Many are executed and jailed for war crimes.



What was the Holocaust?



- Nazi plan to kill all Jews.
- Why? Hitler's provided a to Germany's problems
- 6 million Jews murdered in camps in Europe.
- 5 million others (gypsies, mentally ill, homosexuals)
- Total of 11 million exterminated
- What is genocide?
- Purposely trying to exterminate an entire group of people (ethnic, religious, racial).

Germany after the Second World War, Sept.1,1945



What about the Pacific War?

An aerial, high-angle photograph of a large aircraft carrier sailing on the open ocean. The carrier's deck is visible, showing various structures and equipment. The ship is moving from the top center towards the bottom left, leaving a white wake behind it. The water is dark and textured with small waves.

- The US (mostly) fought the Japanese.
- December 7, 1941 Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in Hawaii to sink US ships there.
 - Two hours = most US navy destroyed and 2,000 sailors killed
- Japan surrenders after US drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

HIDEKI TOJO

- Militant Japanese general
- Took control of Japan in 1941
- Pushed for vast colonial empire stretching from China to Thailand
- Organized attack on Pearl Harbor

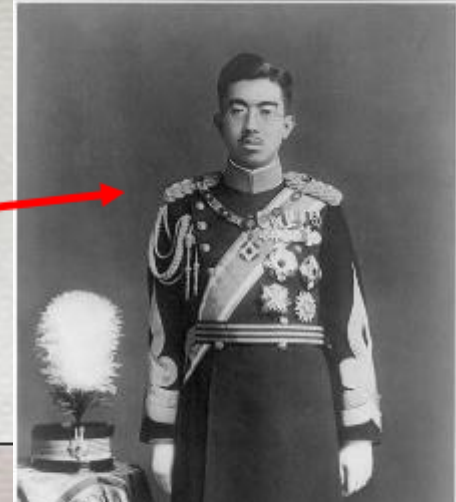




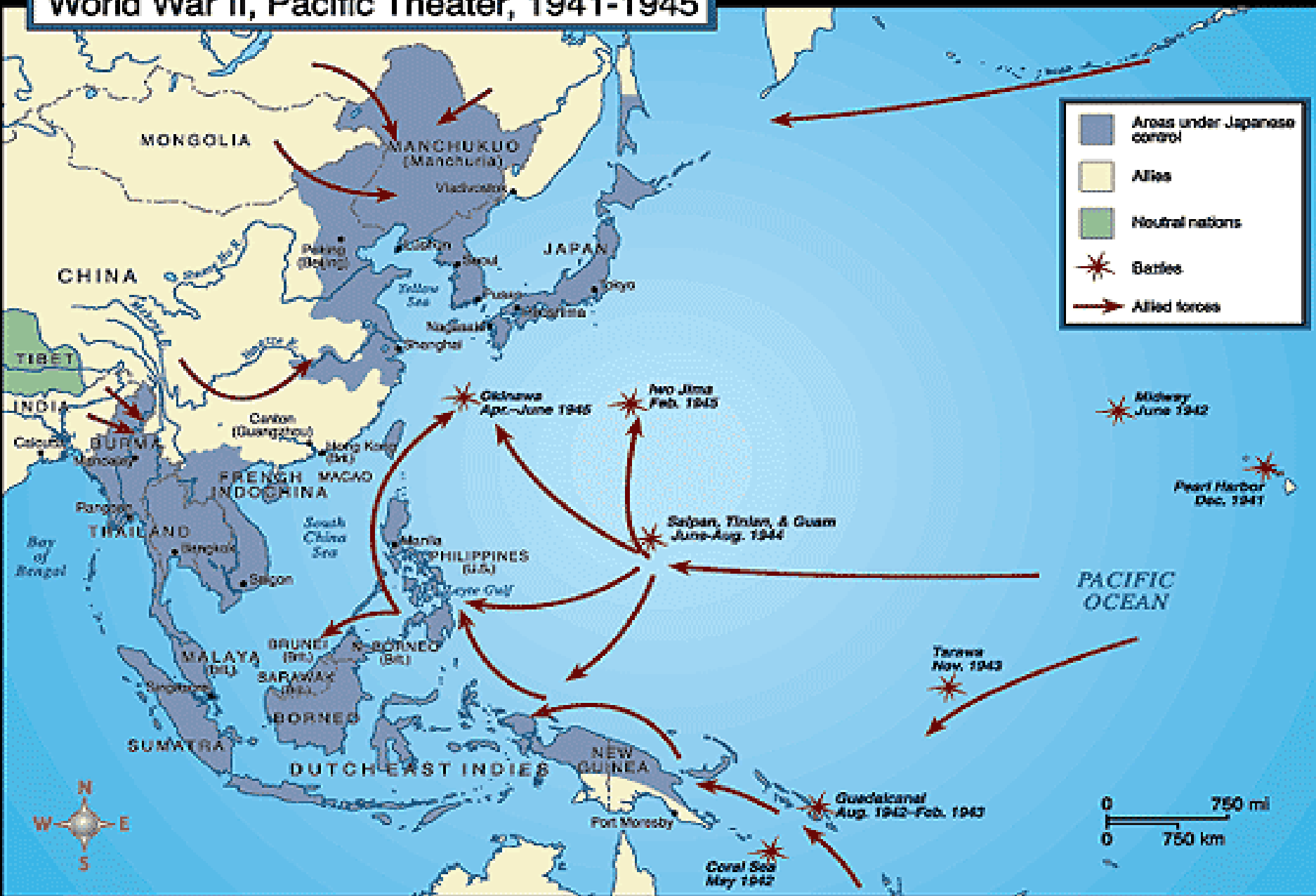
Imperial Japan



- Japanese military leaders had increased control in post WW I Japan.
- Emperor Hirohito
- General Hideki Tojo was Prime Minister.
- Admiral Yamamoto planned the attack on Pearl Harbor.



World War II, Pacific Theater, 1941-1945



	Areas under Japanese control
	Allies
	Neutral nations
	Battles
	Allied forces

Battle of Okinawa
Apr-June 1945

Battle of Iwo Jima
Feb. 1945

Battle of Midway
June 1942

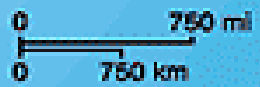
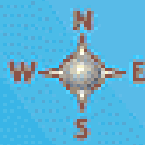
Battle of Pearl Harbor
Dec. 1941

Battle of Saipan, Tinian, & Guam
June-Aug. 1944

Battle of Tarawa
Nov. 1943

Battle of Guadalcanal
Aug. 1942-Feb. 1943

Battle of Coral Sea
May 1942



Navajo Code Talkers



- Served in the Marine Corps in WW II.
- Used Navajo language to transmit messages.
- The Navajo code talkers took part in every assault the U.S. Marines conducted in the Pacific from 1942 to 1945.
- **The Japanese never were able to break the code.**





Kamikaze

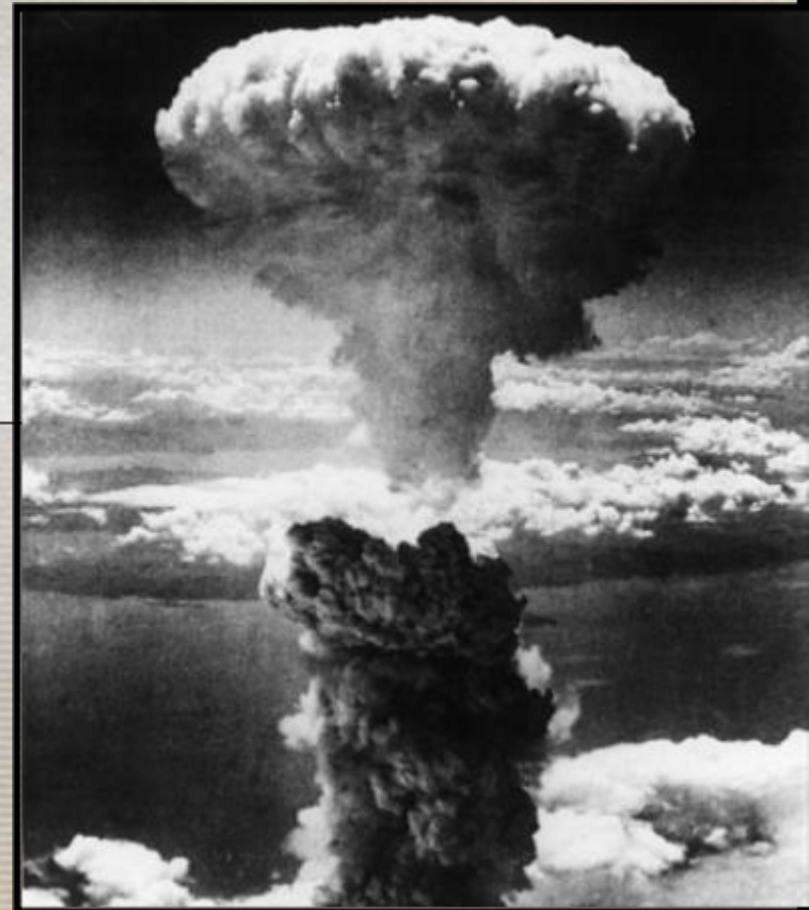


- Means “Divine Wind”
- Suicide attacks by warplanes from the Empire of Japan against Allied naval vessels in the closing stages of the Pacific campaign.
- First used at Battle of Leyte Gulf (Philippines)
- A total of 57 ships were sunk by the Kamikazes



Manhattan Project

- **Codename for a project conducted during WW II to develop the first atomic bomb.**
- **The project's roots lay in fears that Nazi Germany was developing nuclear weapons of its own.**
- **Eventually employed more than 130,000 people and cost nearly \$2 billion.**
- **It resulted in the creation of production and**



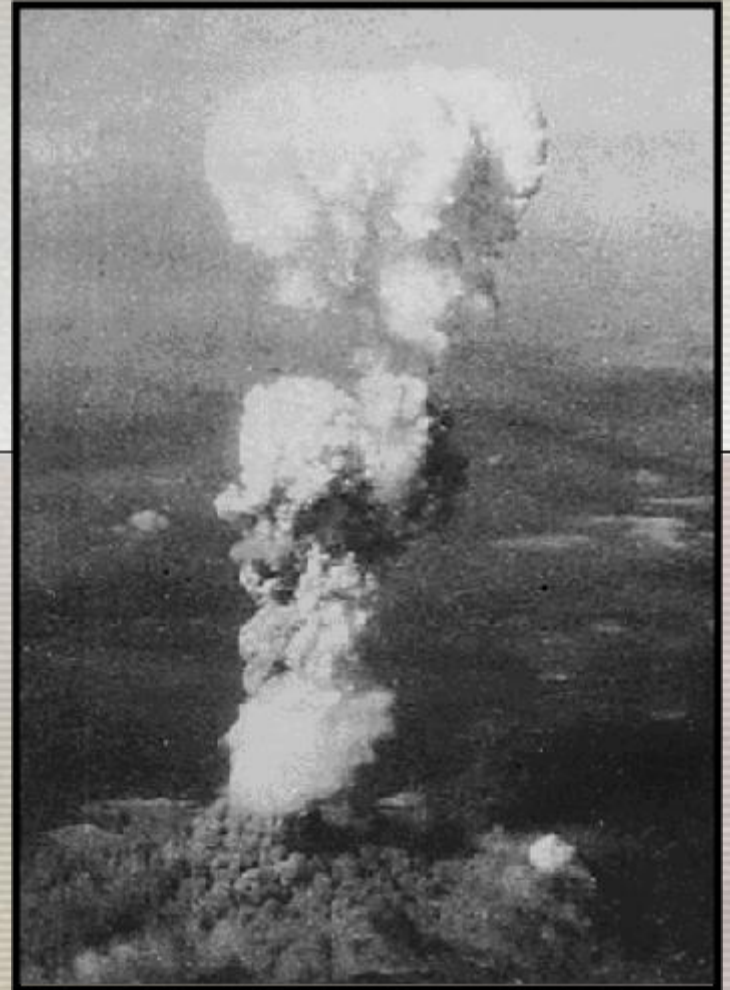
Project Success

- The Manhattan Project will eventually produce 3 bombs: *The Gadget, Little Boy and Fat Man*



Hiroshima

- August 6, 1945.
- B-29 Superfortres the Enola Gay drops 1st atomic bomb in history.
- Codenamed *Little Boy*.
- Col. Paul Tibbets
- Destroyed about 70% of the city.



Nagasaki

- August 9, 1945
- B-29 Superfortress *Bockscar*, flown by Major Charles W. Sweeney, carried the bomb code-named "Fat Man".
- Original target was Kokura, switched because of cloud cover.



Japanese Surrender

VJ Day



- September 2, 1945
- Tokyo Bay, Japan.
- Aboard *the USS Missouri*
- The Japanese delegation surrendered to Gen Douglas MacArthur.

Quick Facts

- War Costs

- US Debt 1940 - \$9 Billion

- US Debt 1945 - \$98 Billion

- WWII cost \$330 billion – 10 times the cost of WWI & equivalent to all previous federal spending since 1776

Losses of the Major Wartime Powers in WWII, 1939-1945

- Germany
 - 4.5 million military
 - 2 million civilian
- Japan
 - 2 million military
 - 350,000 civilians
- Italy
 - 400,000 military
 - 100,000 civilian
- China
 - 2.5 million military
 - 7.4 million civilians
- USSR
 - 10 million military
 - 10 million civilians
- Great Britain
 - 300,000 military
 - 50,000 civilians
- France
 - 250,000 military
 - 350,000 civilian
- United States
 - 274,000 military

