



World War II

Mrs. Majask
US History

Costs of War

▶ **Economic Costs**

- ▶ US Debt 1940 - \$9 billion
US Debt 1945 - \$98 billion
- ▶ The war cost \$330 billion -- 10 times the cost of WWI & as much as *all* previous federal spending since 1776

▶ **Human Costs**

- ▶ 50 million people died (compared to 15 million in WWI)
- ▶ 21.3 million Russians (7.7 million civilians)
- ▶ 11 million died as a result of the HOLOCAUST (6 million Jews + 5 million others)



Who's Who???

Allied Powers

- ▶ Major Powers
 - ▶ Great Britain
 - ▶ Russia
 - ▶ United States
 - ▶ France

Note: France surrendered to Germany in 1940
(after 6 weeks of fighting)

Axis Powers

- ▶ Major Powers
 - ▶ Germany
 - ▶ Italy
 - ▶ Japan



Major Leaders – Axis Powers



Benito Mussolini
Italy



Adolf Hitler
Nazi Germany



Hideki Tojo
Japanese Prime Minister



Major Leaders – Allied Powers



Winston Churchill
British Prime Minister

Joseph Stalin
Russian Leader



Franklin Delano Roosevelt
US President



Why? Causes of World War II

#1 Treaty of Versailles

- ▶ The Treaty of Versailles was meant to bring peace and to make the world “safe for democracy” – wrecked Germany
- ▶ Germany lost land to surrounding nations
- ▶ War Reparations
 - Allies collect \$ to pay back war debts to U.S.
 - Germany must pay \$57 trillion (modern equivalent)
 - Bankrupted the German economy & embarrassed Germans



Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau, and Woodrow Wilson
during negotiations for the Treaty



Why? Causes of World War II

#2 Worldwide Depression

- ▶ The Depression made Germany's debt even worse
- ▶ Desperate people turn to desperate leaders
 - ▶ Hitler seemed to provide solutions to Germany's problems
 - ▶ Hitler provided **scapegoats** for Germany's problems (foreigners, Jews, communists, Gypsies, mentally ill, homosexuals)
 - ▶ **Kristallnacht** - vandalism & destruction of Jewish property & synagogues



1923 - Wallpapering with German Deutschmarks



Why? Causes of World War II

#3 Rise of totalitarian regimes

- ▶ In a Totalitarian country, individual rights are not viewed as important as the needs of the nation



Why? Causes of World War II

#4 Isolationism of Major Powers

- ▶ US **isolationist** because of Great Depression and Perceptions of WWI
- ▶ Opposition to war (**Pacifism**)
 - Washington Conference - Limits on size of country's navies
 - Kellogg-Briand pact - condemned war as a way to solving conflicts
- ▶ This led to policies of “Appeasement”
 - Appeasement: give dictators what they want and hope that they won't want anything else
 - Begins with Japanese invasion of Manchuria, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, and continues with Hitler . . .



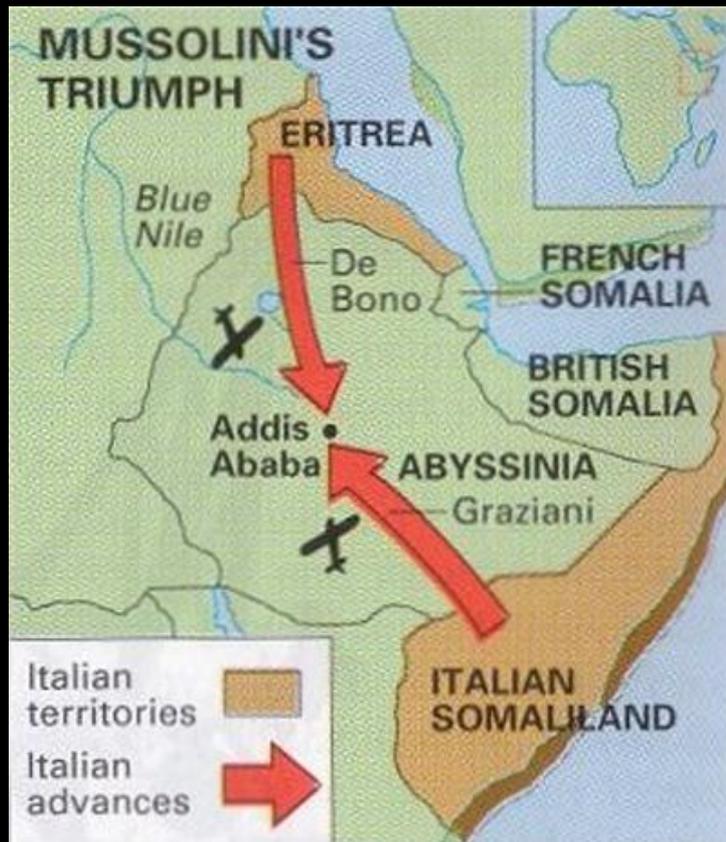
Why? Causes of World War II

#5 Failure of the League of Nations

- ▶ 1933 Hitler, after seeing L.O.N do nothing to Japan, pulls Germany out of LON in 1935
- ▶ 1935 Germany builds up military, puts troops in the Rhineland (direct disobedience against Treaty of Versailles)
- ▶ He signs the Rome-Berlin Axis Pact (alliance between Germany & Italy)
- ▶ League of Nations does nothing to stop him



Italy Attacks Ethiopia



- ▶ 1935 Ethiopia was Africa's only independent country
- ▶ L.O.N knew about the attack but only verbally threatened
- ▶ 1936 Ethiopia fell
- ▶ Haile Selassie warned: "It is us today, it'll be you tomorrow"

What does the cartoonist suggest Hitler is doing?
Who are the other people in this picture and what does the cartoonist think of them?



January 1933: Hitler became Chancellor of Germany



Hitler soon ordered a program of rearming Germany



Hitler visits a factory and is enthusiastically greeted. Many Germans were grateful for jobs after the misery of the depression years.



What was Hitler Asking For?

- Return of German Speaking Lands - **“Lebensraum”**



March 1936: German troops marched into the Rhineland

- ▶ **The Rhineland** = region of Germany that was 'demilitarized' after the Treaty of Versailles.
- ▶ Germany - not allowed to have troops in the region.



German Troops Parade in Streets of Czechoslovakian Town, ca. 1939

****Hitler's actions =**
direct challenge to
the treaty





March 1938: Nazi Germany annexed Austria

- ▶ Also against the terms of the **Treaty of Versailles** which banned Germany from uniting with Austria.
- ▶ Arrival of German troops met with great **enthusiasm** by many Austrian people.



March 1939 - Germany invaded Czechoslovakia



- ▶ Occupation of the **Sudetenland** (Czech.) began in Oct. 1938
- ▶ In March Hitler ordered the takeover of rest of **Czechoslovakia**

****This was the first aggressive step that shows that a war in Europe would soon begin.****



August 1939: Germany and Russia signed a non-aggression pact

- ▶ Hitler and Stalin (Russia) signed a **'non-aggression pact'**.
- ▶ Agreed neither country would attack the other in the event of war.
- ▶ Hitler promised Stalin part of **Poland**
- ▶ **September 1939: Germany invaded Poland** w/o fear of Russian attack



This photo shows the Russian foreign minister signing the pact, whilst Stalin stands smiling in the background



Hitler



Stalin

- ▶ The non-aggression pact was surprising. Hitler and Stalin were seen as natural enemies.
- ▶ When Hitler talked of taking over new land for Germany, many thought that he meant Russia.
- ▶ Hitler also hated Communism, the form of government in Russia



Great Britain and France Declare War

- ▶ September 3, 1939 GB & FR **declare war** on Germany due to military agreement (alliance) they had with Poland
 - Germany declares that Germans living in Poland are mistreated



How did Hitler Make War?

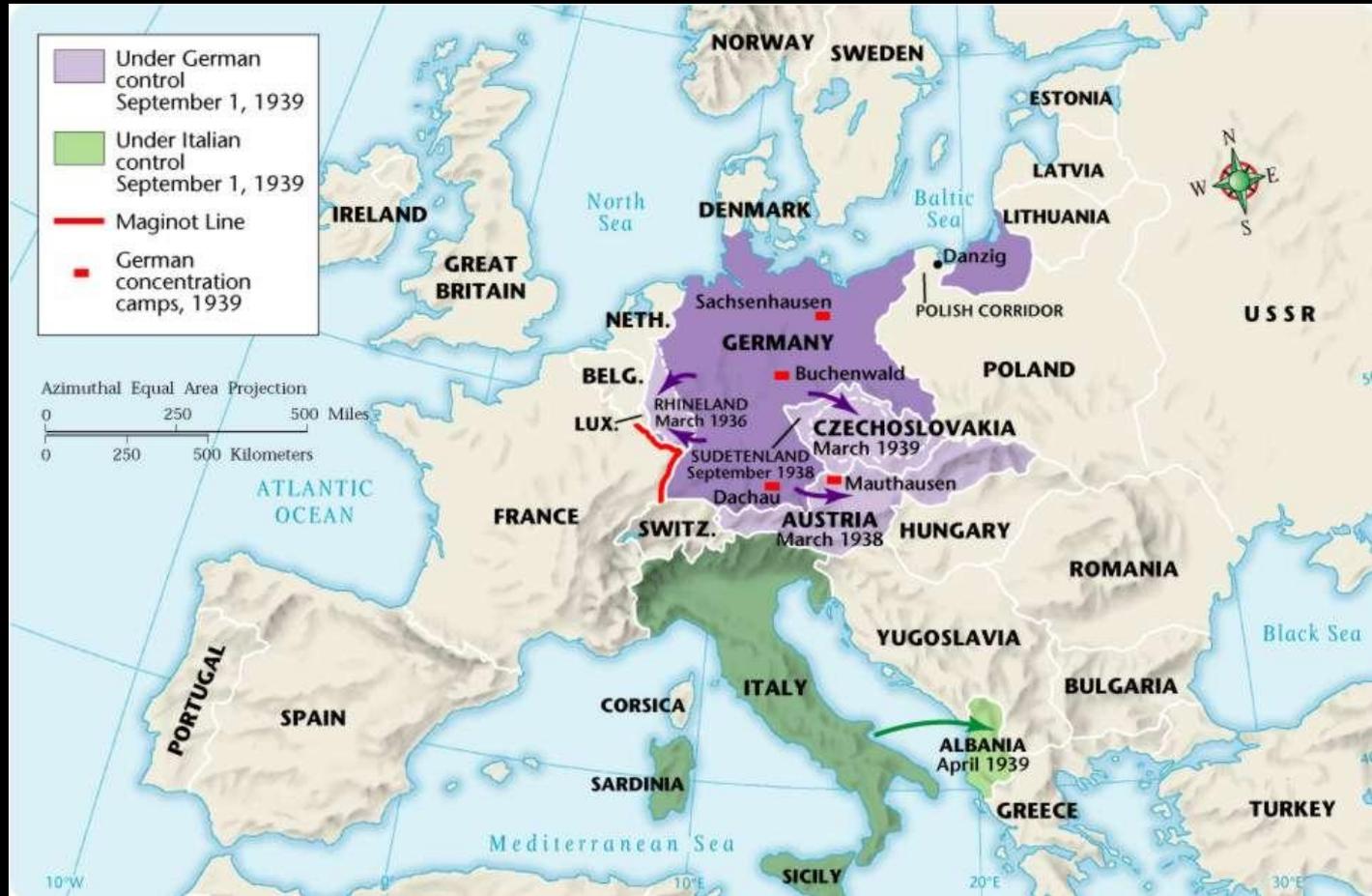
- ▶ **Blitzkrieg** = “Lightning War”
- ▶ In the next year, Hitler invades:
 - ▶ Denmark
 - ▶ Norway
 - ▶ The Netherlands
 - ▶ France



Hitler in Paris



Aggression in Europe to 1939



Early Axis Gains

By 1941, the Axis powers or their allies controlled most of Western Europe.

- Germany and Russia conquered and divided Poland.
- Stalin's armies pushed into Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
- Soviet forces seized Finland.
- Hitler conquered Norway and Denmark.
- Hitler took the Netherlands and Belgium.
- France surrendered to Hitler.
- Axis armies pushed into North Africa and the Balkans.
 - Led by Nazi General Erwin Rommel the "Desert Fox"
- Axis armies defeated Greece and Yugoslavia.
- Bulgaria and Hungary joined the Axis alliance.





US Involvement - Background

- 1928 US signs **Kellogg-Briand Pact** (pledged never to make war again)
- **Nye Committee** found out that WWI was caused by greedy bankers and arms dealers (Merchants of Death)
- After WWI, US had a growing sense of **isolationism**

Neutrality Acts (1935) – Meant to keep US out of future wars
- Cant sell arms or loans to nations at war or civil war

1937 US supplies arms to China after Japan attacks it



US Assistance

****MADE US A TARGET****

- ▶ **Roosevelt** provided aid to the Allies:



London Firefighter Tackles an Air Raid Blaze

“Cash-and-Carry Provision”
–nations at war can buy US arms as long as they paid cash and transported them

Lend-Lease – 1939
US “lent” war materials to cash-strapped Great Britain

Atlantic Charter – US
secretly meets with England to commit to defeating Germany

Meanwhile...in the Pacific

- ▶ Dec. 7, 1941 - **Pearl Harbor**: *“a date which will live in infamy”*



USS Arizona Sinking in Pearl Harbor

What?

Surprise attack by the Japanese on American forces in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Effect?

US declares war on Japan & other Axis powers



Pearl Harbor



Pearl Harbor

- ▶ Because of the United States' trade embargoes Japan sees no option but attack.
- ▶ General Tojo ordered the surprise attack
- ▶ **Dec. 7, 1941** Japanese planes destroy or damage 19 ships, many planes, and kill over 2400 people.
- ▶ It was **“a day that will live in infamy.”**

Photo # NH 50472 Japanese aerial photo of Pearl Harbor's "Battleship Row" under attack, 7 Dec. 1941



Photo # NH 50932 Japanese aerial photo of Pearl Harbor's "Battleship Row" soon after USS Arizona exploded



US Declares War

- ▶ Dec. 8, 1941, **President Roosevelt** asks for **declaration of war**.
- ▶ **Germany and Italy as allies of Japan** declare war on the US Dec. 11.
- ▶ In the beginning it's not looking good for the Allies

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION
Closely followed by clearing and colder today. Tomorrow fair and moderately cold.
Temperature Tuesday—Max. 47; Min. 33

VOL. XXI, No. 30,635. Printed at Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. Copyright, 1941, by The New York Times Company. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1941. THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY and Vicinity

U. S. DECLARES WAR, PACIFIC BATTLE WIDENS; MANILA AREA BOMBED; 1,500 DEAD IN HAWAII; HOSTILE PLANES SIGHTED AT SAN FRANCISCO

TURN BACK TO SEA

Two Formations Nearing City on Radio Beams, Then Went Astray

ALARM IS WIDESPREAD

Whole Coast Has a Nervous Night—Many Cities Blacked Out

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Two formations of "many planes," described as undoubtedly enemy aircraft, flew over the San Francisco Bay area tonight, it was announced officially by Brig. Gen. William O. Ryan, commander of the Fourth Interceptor Command, after a progressive blackout had blotted out naval and military establishments and whole cities along the

Philippines Pounded All Day As Raiders Strike at Troops

Air Base Near Capital Among Targets Hit by Japanese—Landing on Lubang With Aid of Fifth Columnists Reported

By H. FORD WILKINS
Special to The New York Times.

MANILA, Tuesday, Dec. 8.—A raid on Nichols Field, which was conducted by approximately ten Japanese bombers, one hangar was damaged and one officers' quarters was burned. The casualty list consists of one soldier killed and twelve wounded—all Americans.

The reported landing on Lubang, sixty miles southwest of Manila, was not officially confirmed, but the reports received credence here.

[Other unconfirmed reports, relayed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, told of landings in the Davao region, on the southern island of Mindanao.]

The Manila area's first experience with bombs was a climax to a day and night of tension and activity. The explosions could be

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BATTLESHIP LOST

Capsized in Pearl Harbor, Destroyer Is Blown Up, Other Ships Hurt

FLEET NOW IS FIGHTING

Aid Rushed to Hawaii—Some Congressmen Sharply Critical

By CHARLES HURD
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The battle of the Pacific spread tonight over a 5,000-mile "front" from Hawaii to the Philippines while a badly battered United States fleet fought back at Japanese sea and air forces that launched severe attacks yesterday afternoon.

Tonight the Japanese were reported to be launching their main



UNITY IN CONGRESS

Only One Negative Vote as President Calls to War and Victory

ROUNDS OF CHEERS

Miss Rankin's Is Sole 'No' as Both Houses Act in Quick Time

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The United States today formally declared war on Japan. Congress, with only one dissenting vote, approved the resolution in the record time of 33 minutes after President Roosevelt denounced Japanese aggression in ringing tones. He personally delivered his message in a joint session of the Senate and House. At 4:10 P. M. he affixed his signature to the declaration.

Holocaust

- ▶ German leaders worked to accomplish the “final solution of the Jewish problem” — the **genocide**, or deliberate murder, of all European Jews.
- ▶ Became known as the **Holocaust**
- ▶ Jews, political prisoners, and other undesirables were sent to labor camps to starve and work to death or sent to death camps to be exterminated.
- ▶ About **6 million Jews died**



Turning Points



During 1942 and 1943, the Allies won several victories that would turn the tide of battle and push back the Axis powers.

EL ALAMEIN	INVASION OF ITALY
<p>The British stopped Rommel's advance and drove the Axis forces back across Libya into Tunisia.</p> <p>(late 1942)</p>	<p>From North Africa, the Allies invaded Italy. The invasion weakened Hitler by forcing him to fight on another front.</p> <p>(mid-1943)</p>
STALINGRAD	D-Day Operation Overlord
<p>The Red Army took the offensive and drove the Germans out of the Soviet Union entirely. Hitler's forces suffered irreplaceable losses of troops and equipment.</p> <p>(late 1942)</p>	<p>The Allies opened a second front in Europe with the invasion of France. They freed France and were then able to focus on defeating Germany and Japan.</p> <p>(June 6, 1944)</p>

Defeat of Japan

- ▶ After victory in Europe, full attention was given to the Pacific.
- ▶ US was winning battles and destroying Japanese air force and navy but the Japanese kept fighting.
- ▶ Invasion vs. Bomb?
 - ▶ Estimated an invasion would cost 1 million casualties
 - ▶ Japan had been using **Kamikaze** since 1944-pilots who undertook suicide missions.
 - ▶ They would not surrender easily



The Atomic Bomb

- ▶ Military leaders planned for an invasion while scientists developed the new “atomic bomb”.
- ▶ The **Manhattan Project** = development of the atomic bomb
- ▶ President Truman (FDR died while in office) meets with advisers and decides to use the bomb instead of an invasion.
- ▶ They issued a warning to Japan to surrender or face “utter and complete destruction.”
- ▶ **Japan ignores the deadline**



Hiroshima and Nagasaki

➤ August 6, 1945, US plane the **Enola Gay** drops an atomic bomb on the city of **Hiroshima**.

- Four square miles flattened
- Over 70,000 people killed instantly



- ▶ August 8 - Soviets declare war on Japan.
- ▶ August 9 - a second bomb is dropped on **Nagasaki**.
 - Over 40,000 people die.
- ▶ August 10 - the emperor of Japan forces the government to surrender
- ▶ September 2, 1945 - Treaty is signed aboard the USS Missouri on. **The war is over.**



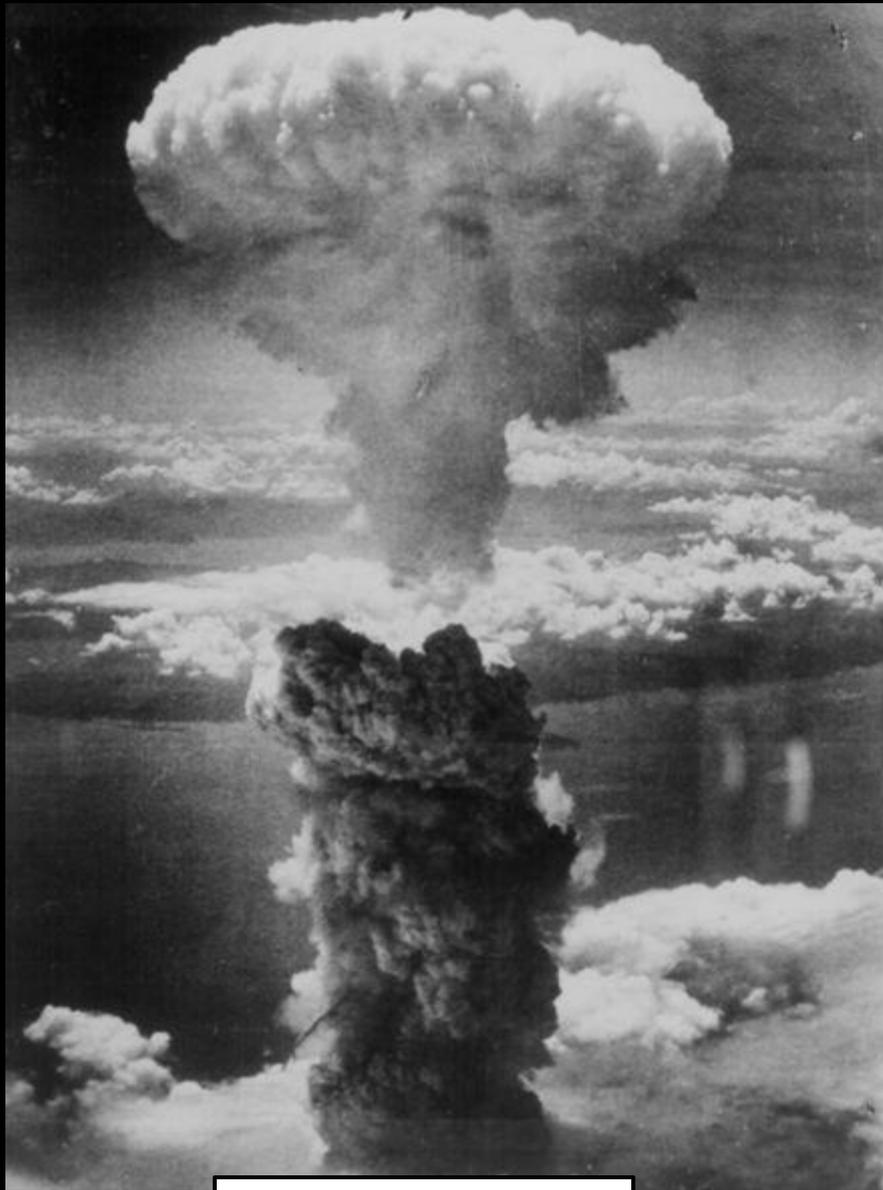


"Fat Man"



"Little Boy"





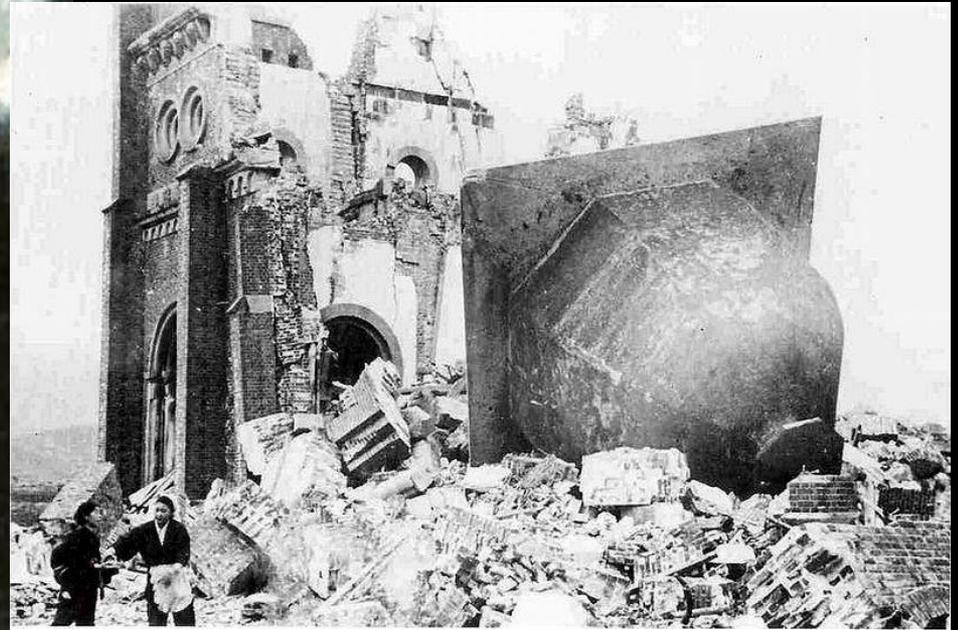
Hiroshima

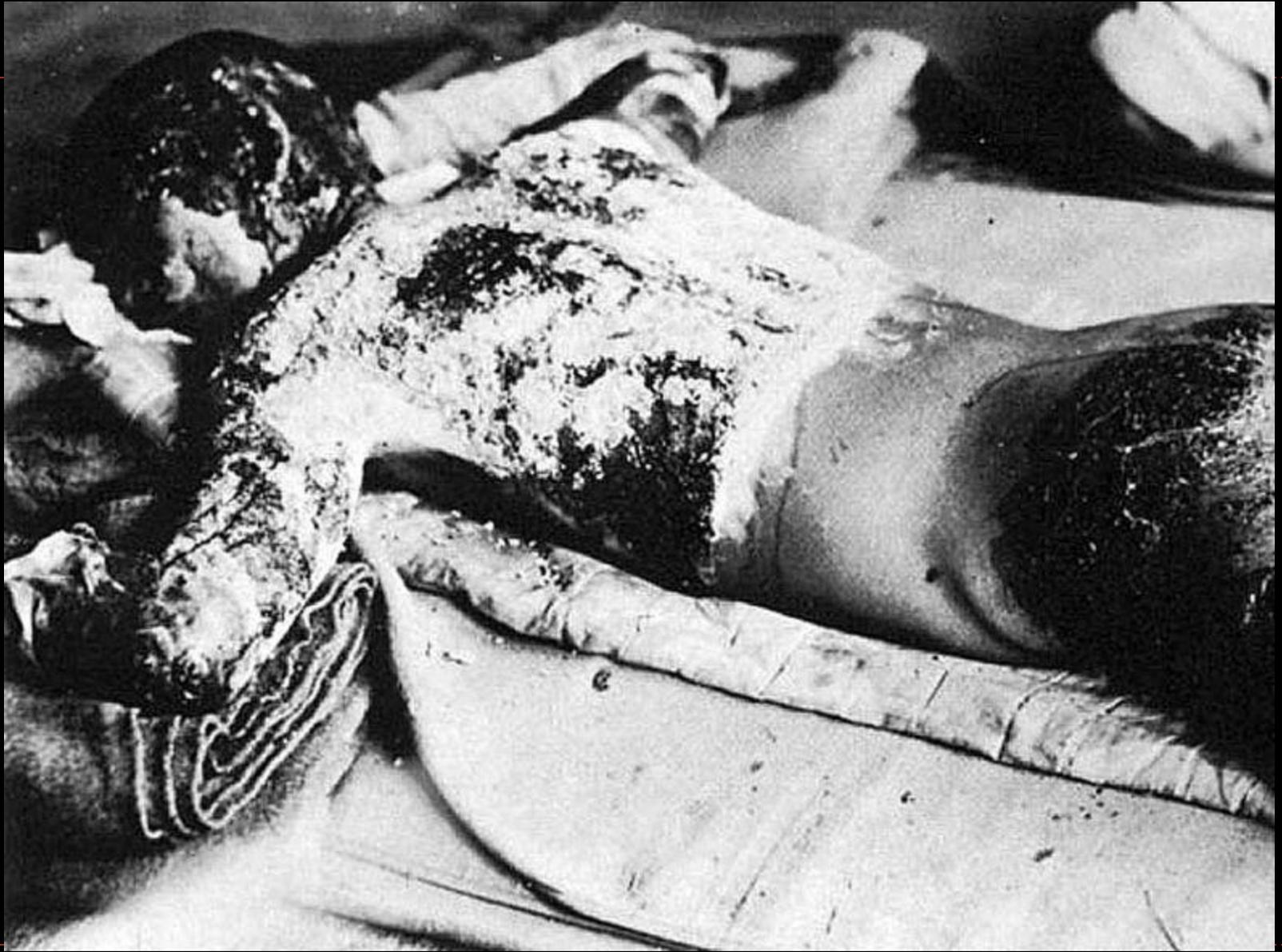


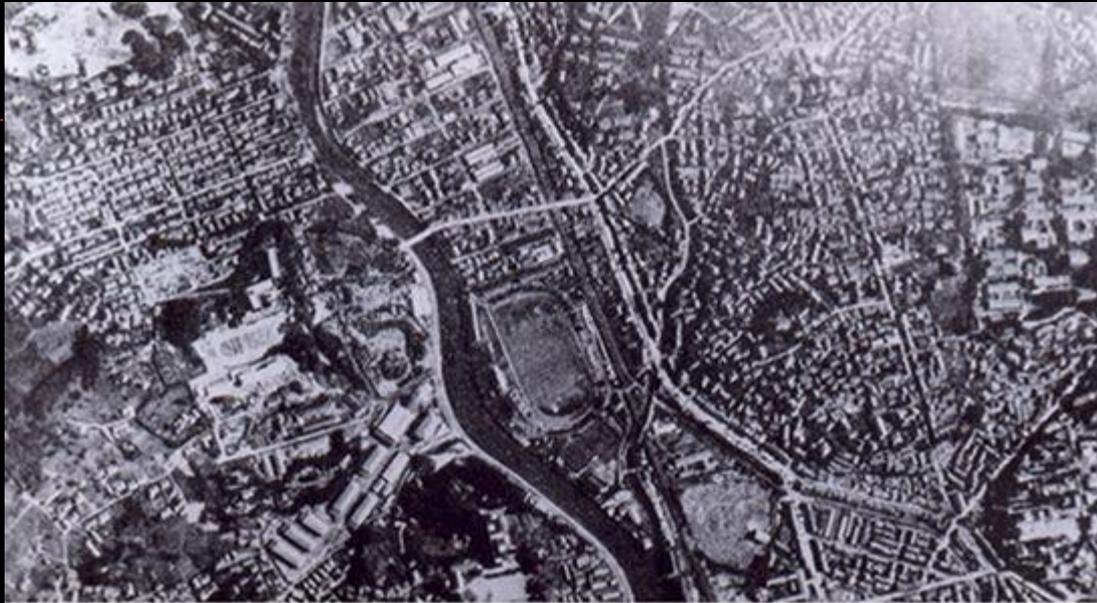
Nagasaki











New Technology

- ▶ **Better:**
 - ▶ Planes
 - ▶ Medicine
 - ▶ Submarines
 - ▶ Ships-destroyers and carriers
 - ▶ Jet engines
 - ▶ Bombs and artillery
- ▶ **Radar and Sonar** developed to detect planes and submarines



The Atomic Bomb

Dropping the atomic bomb brought a quick end to the war. It also unleashed terrifying destruction.

Why did President Truman use the bomb?

Truman was convinced that Japan would not surrender without an invasion that would result in enormous losses of both American and Japanese lives.

Truman also may have hoped that the bomb would impress the Soviet Union with American power.



Review

Answer the following questions:

- 1) In what ways did Hitler ignore the Treaty of Versailles?
- 2) At what stage do you think other countries should have attempted to stop Hitler by using force? Why do you think they did not?
- 3) How was Hitler able to take over Western Europe so quickly?
- 4) Why did he create problems for the German army by deciding to invade Russia?

