Causes of WWII

1. **Treaty of Versailles (treaty that ended WWI)**

   Germany had to take a greater share of blame and punishment for WWI.

   - Pay 33 Billion dollars in reparations to the winners of WWI.
   - Lost territory and all of their overseas colonies
   - Couldn’t have a military
   - Had to accept full blame for the war

Map of Germany after WWI

German money became worthless after WWI and during the Great Depression. This woman is burning money.
Cause of WWII

1. Treaty of Versailles

The German economy is ruined and is in heavy debt. Germans are humiliated and very resentful about how they were treated at Versailles.

People in Germany become desperate and start to look for a way to solve their problems. This makes them very susceptible to giving up their democratic form of government, and turning towards a charismatic leader (dictator) to solve their problems.

Hitler promises to return Germany to greatness.
2. Rise of Dictators and Totalitarian Governments
Benito Mussolini came to power in Italy in 1922. He was one of the leaders in the Italian Fascist party. By 1925, become the dictator of Italy.

Benito Mussolini
“Il Duce”
2. Rise of Dictators and Totalitarian Governments

Adolf Hitler led the National Socialist Workers’ Party (Nazi Party). It was a fascist type of government that stressed extreme Nationalism (pride in one’s country) in Germany. In 1932, Hitler was elected as the chancellor (prime minister) of Germany. He overthrows the government and declares himself the supreme leader of Germany.
2. Rise of Dictators and Totalitarian Governments

Stalin rose through the communist party to become its leader in 1924. After taking leadership of the party he tighten his control of all aspects of life in the Soviet Union. In effect, he set himself up as a dictator in the Soviet Union.
Cause of WWI

2. **Rise of Dictators and Totalitarian Governments**

**Appeasement of Hitler.**

When Germany threaten to use military force to take the Sudetenland. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain met with Hitler in Munich, Germany worked out a compromise where Hitler promised to stop future aggression if he was given the Sudetenland. Prime Minister Chamberlain gave in to Hitler’s threat of violence by giving him what he wanted (appeasement).
Cause of WWI

2. Rise of Dictators and Totalitarian Governments
Appeasement of Hitler.

Munich Agreement
Cause of WWII

3. Japan needed raw materials

Japan starts to invade other countries in Asia and Pacific in search of raw materials (oil, iron ore, coal...). Japan was trying to build up its military and industrial power, and they needed these resources to do that.
How did the invasion of Poland start WWII?

On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Breaking their promise made during the Munich Agreement to stop aggression. France and Great Britain declare war on Germany.
Cause of WWII

*Attack Pearl Harbor, HI. Causes*

Japan needed raw materials from other Asian countries. The United States decided to stop trading with Japan which angered the Japanese leadership. The United States Navy in the Pacific was the only obstacle in their way. The Japanese leadership decided to attack the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.
The Japanese attacked military airfields at the same time they hit the anchored fleet. The Navy air bases at Ford Island and Kaneohe Bay, the Marine airfield at Ewa and the Army Air Corps fields at Bellows, Wheeler, and Hickam were all bombed and strafed as other elements of the attacking force began their assaults on the ships moored in the Harbor. The purpose of the simultaneous attacks was to destroy the American planes before they could fly and intercept the Japanese.
Cause of WWII

**Attack Pearl Harbor, HI. Effects**

After the attack, President Roosevelt asks Congress to declare war on Japan. Germany and Italy then declare war on the U.S. Over half of the Pacific fleet was destroyed. America suffered more than 3,500 dead and wounded. The U.S. starts to mobilize for war.

*Pearl Harbor Memorial*

*USS Arizona*
Home Front During WWII

*The war provides new opportunities for women and minorities at home.*

Women took the place of men in the work force. 25% of the labor force was women. Many women became wage earners for the first time. “Rosie the Riveter” was a fictional symbol that represented working women. Over 300,000 women served in the armed forces.

Over 1 million African-Americans and tens of thousands of Native Americans and Hispanics worked in the defense industry. Minority groups served in the armed forces in segregated units.
Home Front WWII

The war provides new opportunities for women and minorities at home.

As minorities took advantage of the new opportunities given to them in the workplace, there was a backlash of racism towards African and Hispanic Americans.

1943- Race riots in Detroit

1943- Zoot Suit Riots Los Angeles
Americans support the war effort at home

Automakers stopped making cars as a way to save metal. Many Americans at the direction of the government started to ration war materials like food, rubber, metal and oil. Americans helped to pay for the war by buying War Bonds from the government.
Home Front During WWII

_Thousands of Japanese-Americans are sent to internment camps during WWII._

After the attack on Pearl Harbor anti-Japanese feeling grew and many people started to distrust Japanese-Americans living in the United States. President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 requiring all persons of Japanese ancestry to leave the Pacific coast area of the United States.
Home Front During WWII

Life in the internment camps for Japanese-Americans.

Over 100,000 Japanese-Americans were forced to leave their homes and leave their possessions behind as they relocated to prison-like internment camps away from the West coast. About 2/3 of those sent to the camps were native born American citizens (Nisei). Many Japanese Americans volunteered to serve in the armed forces as a way to show their loyalty to the United States. Fred Korematsu (Korematsu v. United States) sued to the Supreme Court stating that Executive Order 9066 was unconstitutional, but his claim was denied.
**War in Africa and Europe**

**U.S. invades North Africa**

Battle of Britain—After the invasion of Poland and the British Army’s defeat trying to defend France, Germany decided to use its air force to bomb Great Britain into surrender. The British people suffered months of bombing and large amounts of civilian causalities. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill rallied the British people during this time and kept their hopes up. Eventually, with the use of RADAR, the Royal Air Force they beat back the Germany air assault.
British Prime Minister Winston Churchill thought the Allies were unprepared for an invasion of Europe. By taking North Africa the Allies would gain control of the Mediterranean Sea, which would make an invasion of Europe easier. Taking North Africa would also give the Allies control of the Suez Canal in Egypt. Allies (British) won a major turning point battle at El Alamein.
The Battle of Stalingrad was a turning point in the war

The Russian Army stopped the German advance into the Soviet Union. The German Army got trapped in the Soviet Union during the winter and were forced to retreat.

Soviet soldiers lead German POWs past the Stalingrad grain silo in February 1943.
The D-Day invasion put German on the defensive

On June 6, 1944 American, British and Canadian forces invaded Europe at Normandy, France. The invasion at Normandy caught the Germans by surprise and now they would have to fight on two fronts (Russia in the East and the U.S. and British in the West).
War in Africa and Europe

**Battle of the Bulge Dec. 16, 1944- Jan. 25 1945.**

After the D-Day Invasion, the Germans tried to counter attack the Allies at the Battle of the Bulge. American forces led by General George Patton were able to stop the counter attack. At this point Germany is all but defeated. The Allies will proceed to move into Germany, and within four months Germany will surrender.
Germany surrenders

Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945 (V-E Day: Victory in Europe Day). Russian forces advanced into Germany from the east and captured the German capital of Berlin. Just prior to this Adolf Hitler killed himself on April 30, 1945. American and British forces took control of the western half of Germany. The remain German leadership surrendered unconditionally to General Dwight D. Eisenhower.
The U.S. bombed Japan directly during the Doolittle Raid. This showed the Japanese that their homeland could be directly attacked. U.S. Navy stopped the Japanese from taking Australia at the Battle of the Coral Sea. The U.S. Navy defeated the Japanese fleet at the **Battle of Midway**. This was the **major turning point battle for the U.S.** in the Pacific. Even though the Japanese had a larger fleet (6 carriers v. 3 carriers) the Americans had broken the Japanese radio code and caught the Japanese fleet by surprise. After Midway, the U.S. adopted an island hopping strategy to bypass heavily defended Japanese controlled islands and slowly work their way to Japan itself.
The first major Japanese target in the U.S. island hopping strategy was the Island of Guadalcanal. U.S. ground forces and naval forces fought the Japanese for over 6 months. Eventually, the Japanese gave up the islands and U.S. (Allied) forces used this as a base to attack other important Japanese target in the Pacific. The U.S. military used Navajo Indians to send coded radio message in the Pacific for the first time at Guadalcanal. The Japanese were never able to break the coded messages.
WWII Pacific

Battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa

The **U.S military was able to take these two islands at a high cost**, which **provided air bases** for the U.S. to bomb the Japanese mainland.

U.S. Marines raise the American flag on Mt. Suribachi during the battle for Iwo Jima.
Atomic Bomb

The Manhattan Project was the U.S.’s secret program to build an atomic bomb. J. Robert Oppenheimer was the lead scientist on the project. It took three years for the U.S. to develop a working bomb.
Decision to drop the atomic bomb

The U.S. felt an invasion of the Japanese homeland would be too costly. President Truman gave Japan a warning to surrender or face destruction. They refused. The first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. Again Japan refused to surrender. A second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki three days later on August 9, 1945.
VJ Day: Victory in Japan

On August 14, 1945, Japan accepts the U.S.'s unconditional terms for surrender. Japanese leaders formally sign the peace treaty on September 2, on board the Battleship Missouri. Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific, Douglas MacArthur accepted the Surrender for the U.S.
The Legacy of WWII

Cost of the war in terms of human life- Complete on your additional note page

- **20 million** soldiers died. Millions more wounded.
- **Soviet Union** had about **8 million military deaths**, and **5 million more** wounded. **7-12 million Soviet civilians died.**
- **China 10 million** dead
- **400,000 Americans** died and **600,000 were wounded.**
- Million die in genocides. **Holocaust 11 million, Stalin killed millions** of his own citizens prior to and during WWII. **Japanese military committed war crimes** against POWs and Chinese civilians.
- **21 million refugees** worldwide.
The Legacy of WWII

Occupation and rebuilding of Germany and Japan after the war

Both counties were devastated by the war millions of civilians and soldiers were killed. Both were economically ruined. The U.S. was in the best position to help other countries devastated by war.

The U.S. will occupy Japan and set up military based throughout the country after the war. General MacArthur is put in charge of a temporary government run by the U.S. military (1945-1952). While the military was in charge, the U.S. will start the process of rebuilding Japan’s cities and industry and create a new government.

This residential section of Tokyo was virtually destroyed.
The Legacy of WWII

Occupation and rebuilding of Germany and Japan after the war

Germany is occupied by the U.S. France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union after the war. Germany loses territory and is divided into four military districts. Ultimately, the Germany will be divided into two new countries (West and East Germany until 1989).

Soviet soldiers raising the Soviet flag over the German Reichstag in Berlin after its capture.
The Legacy of WWII

**Marshall Plan**

Secretary of State George C. Marshall developed a plan to help Europe **recover and rebuild after the war**. Over **$13 billion** was given to the nations of Europe. Money was especially given to nations that **pledged to reject communism**.
Legacy of WWII

Boundary Changes in Europe

After the war Germany loses territory, and other nation are restored to boundaries similar to what they had been prior to the start of the war. The Soviet Union annexes the nations of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. New nations of Israel and Palestine are created in the Middle East.
Legacy of WWII

Start of the Cold War - NATO/ Warsaw Pact Military Alliances

Spread of Communism

Many nations after the war were economically ruin which led to social changes. As a result, many countries turned to communism to repair the damage done to their country during WWII. Communism is an economic system where the government controls all areas of the economy. There is no private ownership.

Soviet Union Flag

Chinese Flag
Legacy of WWII

Start of the Cold War - NATO/ Warsaw Pact Military Alliances

After WWII, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. began to distrust each other more than ever. At the Potsdam Conference, Stalin had promised to allow free elections in Eastern Europe. He broke his promise and set up communist/ pro-Soviet (communist) governments in those countries.
NATO and Warsaw Pact

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), was created as a defensive alliance for Western Europe, the U.S. and Canada as the communists gained control of Eastern Europe. In response to NATO, the Soviet Union created the Warsaw Pact alliance for the nations of Eastern Europe (Communists).
The Legacy of WWII

United Nations

The United Nations (UN). The member nations would work together to solve their difference and keep the peace. Replaces ineffective League of Nations.
The Legacy of WWII

*Start of the Atomic Age*

After the use develops the A-bomb many other nations will work on developing their own, especially the Soviet Union. It also launches a period of nuclear weapons build up between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
The Legacy of WWII

Nuremburg Trials

After the Potsdam Conference, the Allies decided to put German war criminals on trial at Nuremburg, Germany. The defendants included some of Hitler's top officials. They were charged with crimes against humanity for the Nazi's murder of millions of people in the Holocaust.
The Legacy of WWII

Creation of the nation of Israel

In response to the Holocaust, the UN created the state of Israel in 1948 as a homeland for Jews in Palestine. Many Arabs living in Palestine opposed the creation of Israel. Neighboring Arab countries joined the Palestinians in their opposition to Israel. This lead to a series of wars between Israel and several Arab countries in the Middle East.