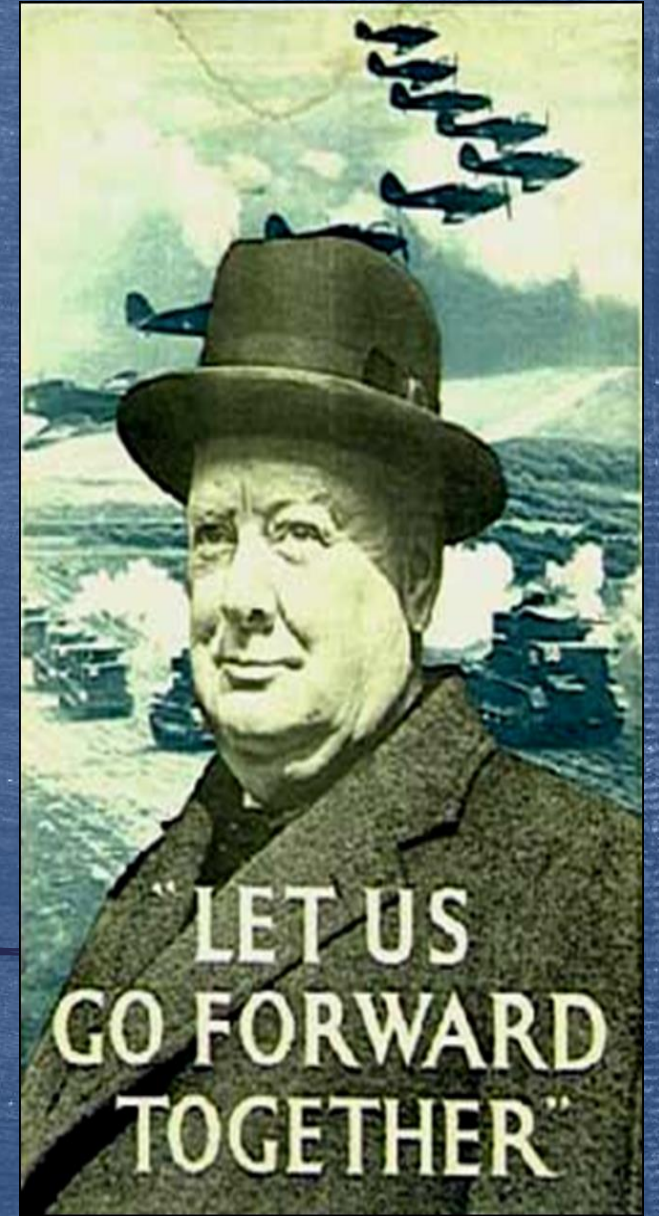


WORLD WAR II



Iroquois High School
Mr. Violanti / Mrs. Verni



Spring, 2017

Key Terms

1. **Appeasement**: The act of giving in to an aggressor's demands. Hitler convinced England and France to hand over land prior to WWII.
2. **Munich Conference**: Agreement reached to hand Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia over to Germany. **APPEASEMENT**.
3. **Axis Powers**: Germany, Italy, Japan.
4. **Allied Powers**: England, France, Soviet Union, USA
5. **Anschluss**: "addition" of Austria to Germany, 1938.
6. **Blitzkrieg**: "lightning war". Full assault of ground, air, sea by Nazi armed forces.
7. **Winston Churchill**: British Prime Minister, refuses to surrender to Hitler and Germany.

Key Terms

8. **Pearl Harbor**: US Naval Base in Hawaii. Attacked by Japan, December 1941. Draws US into WWII.
9. **D-Day**: Operation Overlord. Allied forces attack Normandy Beaches in June, 1944. Attempt to free France from Nazi control. TURNING POINT OF WWII.
10. **Nazi-Soviet Pact**: agreement by Stalin and Hitler prior to WWII, promising not to attack each other.
11. **Genocide**: the attempt to eliminate an entire race or ethnicity.
12. **Concentration Camp**: used by Germany in their "Final Solution" of the Jewish problem.
13. **Nuremburg Trials**: Trials held after WWII to hold German officers responsible for Jewish Genocide.

Key Terms

14. **United Nations**: Peacekeeping force after WWII. Given an army with the chore of keeping peace and protecting human rights around the world.
15. **Hiroshima / Nagasaki**: Japanese cities destroyed by US Atomic Bombs at the end of WWII. Force Japanese surrender to U.S.A.

Causes of WWII



1. INEFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- ▶ No progress in **self-determination** and ending alliances.
- ▶ No military to enforce decisions.
- ▶ USA, Germany not members.



2. JAPAN ATTACKS MANCHURIA

*Why would Japan
attack Manchuria?*

Natural resources!

Ruthless attack in
order to show
progress since **MEIJI
RESTORATION**.

“Rape of Manchuria”



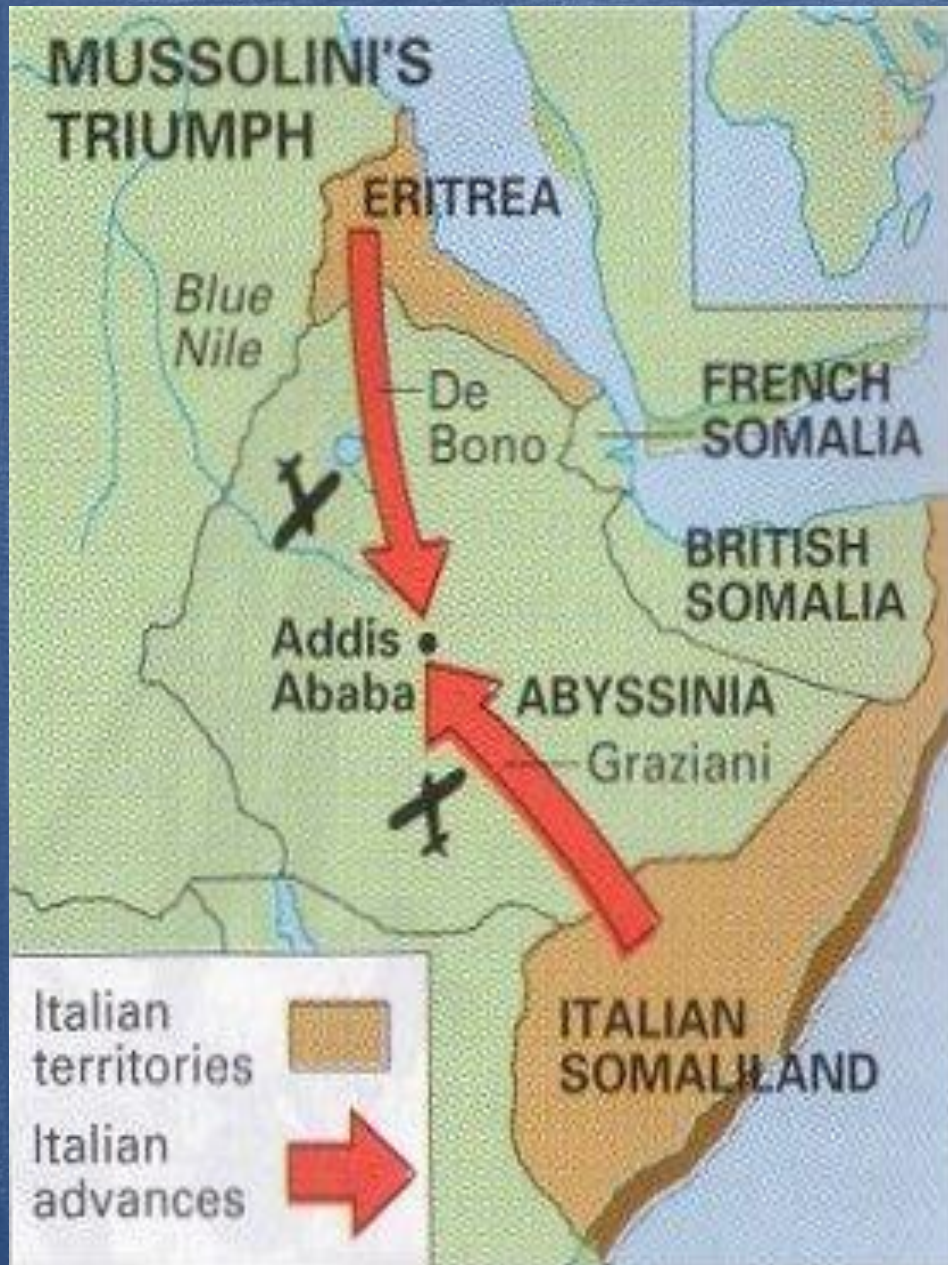
Japan attacks Manchuria

britannica.com

Japan's aggression in China "The Rape of Manchuria"



3. ITALY ATTACKS ETHIOPIA



Italian Bombing Raid Is Start Of African Conflict

Fighting Reported
As Selassie
Mobilizes

By The Associated Press
Official Ethiopian reports of an
Italian bombing raid into Ethiopia
today signalized, in the view of
League of Nations of war in east

ROY ALEXANDER
DIES SUDDENLY
IN IOWA CITY



*Shows Fascism working in Italy.

*League of Nations CANNOT STOP invasion. Italy quits League of Nations.

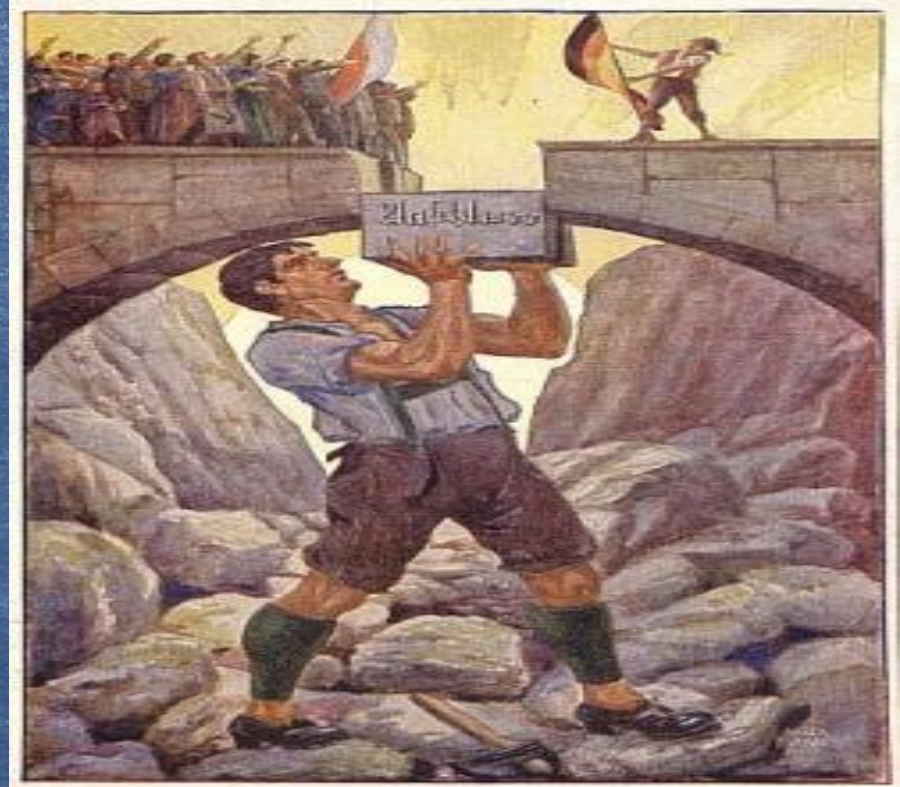
4. GERMAN AGGRESSION IN EUROPE



- Anschluss (Addition) of Austria.
- Takes back Alsace / Lorraine (Rhineland)
- Claim "Sudetenland" (Czechoslovakia)



The Austrian Anschluss



5. APPEASEMENT—MUNICH CONFERENCE 1938



Appeasement: The Munich Agreement, 1938



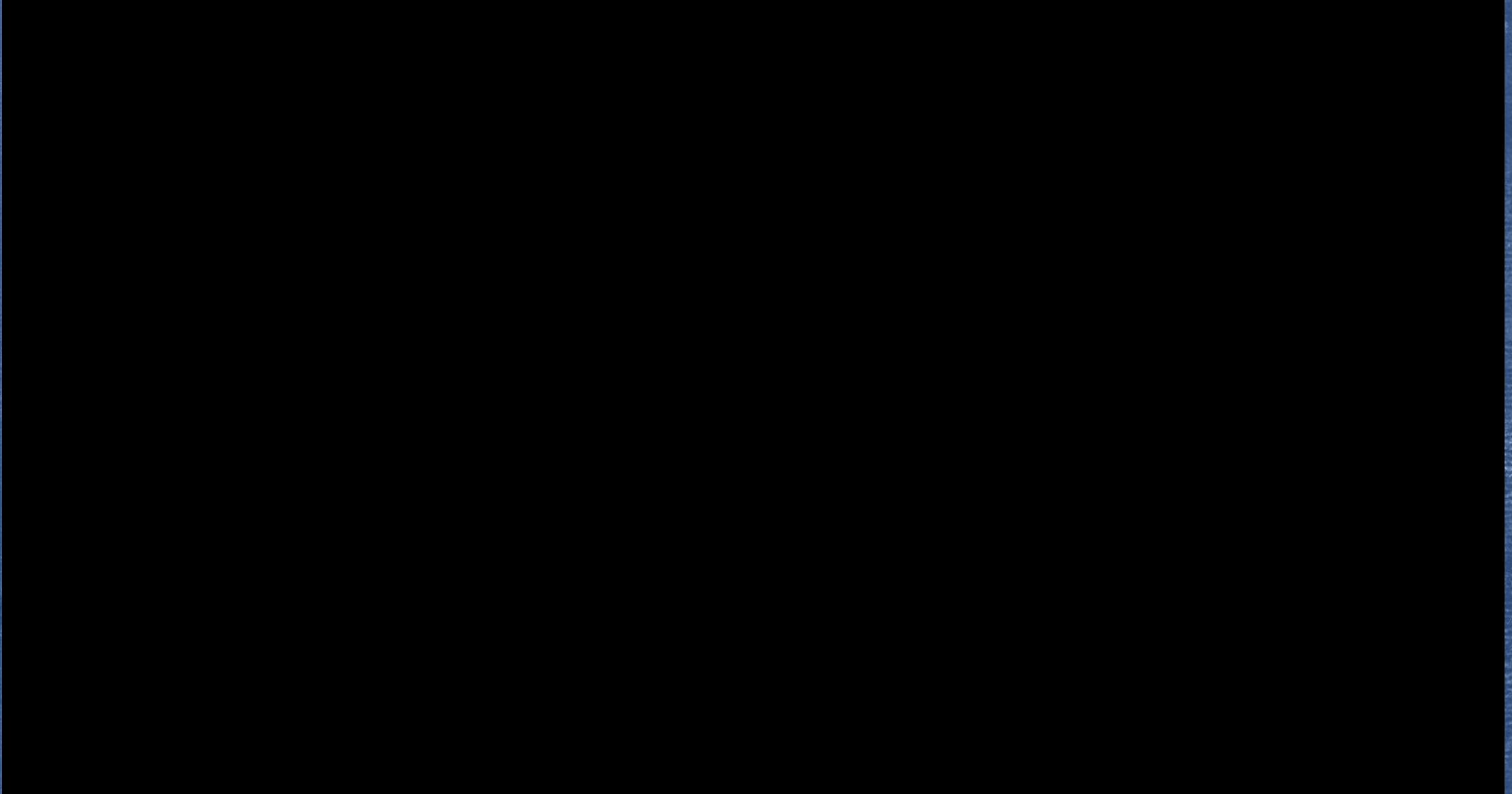
British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain

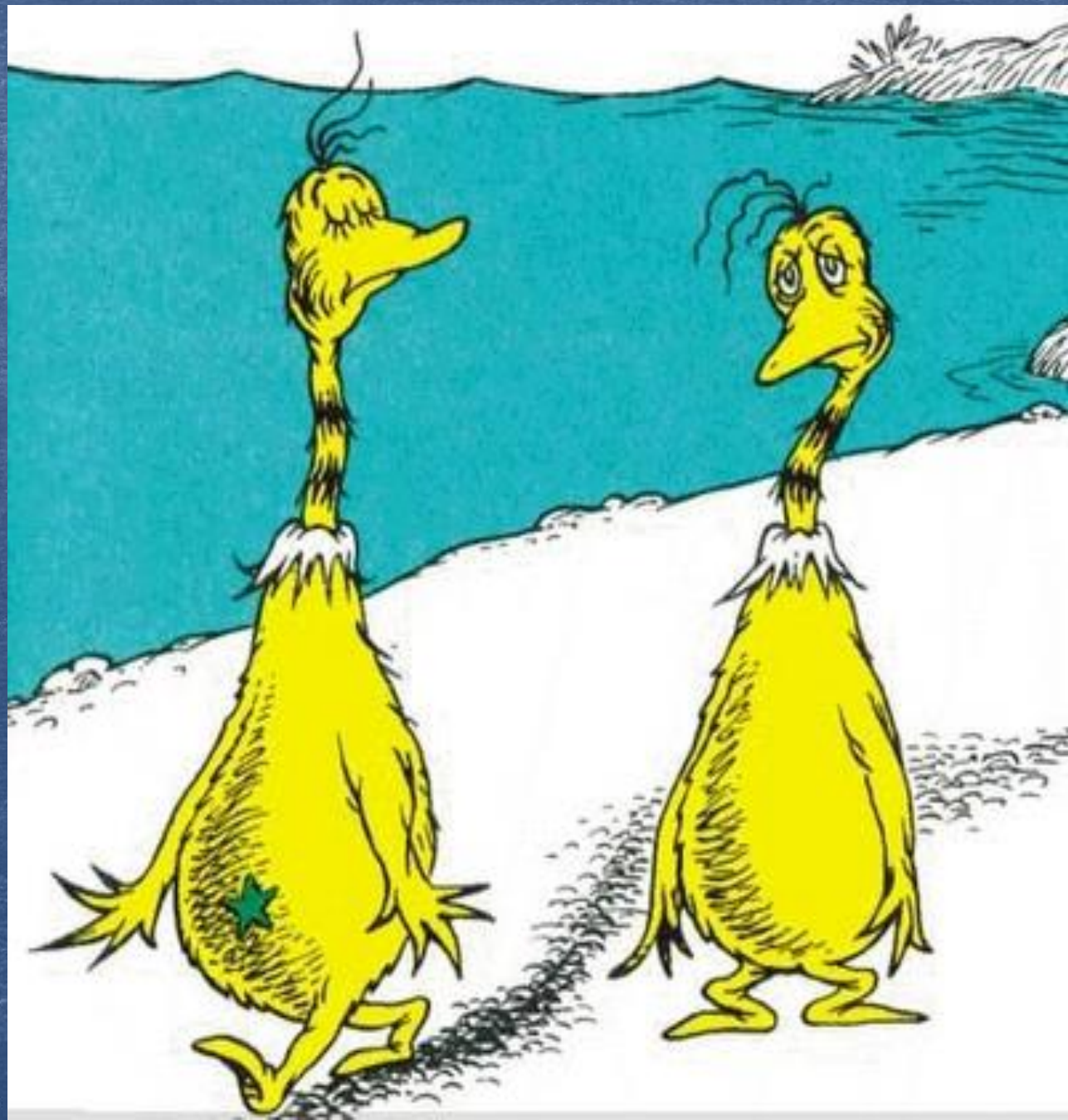
*“...Now we have “peace in our time!”
Herr Hitler is a man we can do business with...”*

'Remember . . . One More Lollypop, and Then You All Go Home!'



The Sneetches and Other Stories, © 1953 Dr. Seuss





Aggression Leads to War > Looking back, it is clear to see that the policy of appeasement was a failure, but many politicians believed it would work. Some, like Churchill, did not. Write a short dialogue that could have occurred between Churchill and Chamberlain discussing the policy of appeasement and the Munich Pact. Use details from the reading to support ideas presented. Exchange dialogues with a partner and discuss them.

“It is a total defeat. Czechoslovakia will be swallowed up by the Nazis. And do not suppose that this is the end. This is only the beginning.

—Winston Churchill, speaking about the Munich Agreement, 1938

“For the second time in our history, a British Prime Minister has returned from Germany bringing peace with honor. I believe it is peace for our time... Go home and get a nice quiet sleep.

—Chamberlain speaking to a jubilant London crowd after returning from Munich, 1938

6. THE NAZI-SOVIET NON-AGGRESSION PACT, 1939



Germany Avoids Two Front War!!!



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat / Copernicus
Image IBCAO

Go

The enemy of my enemy is my friend.

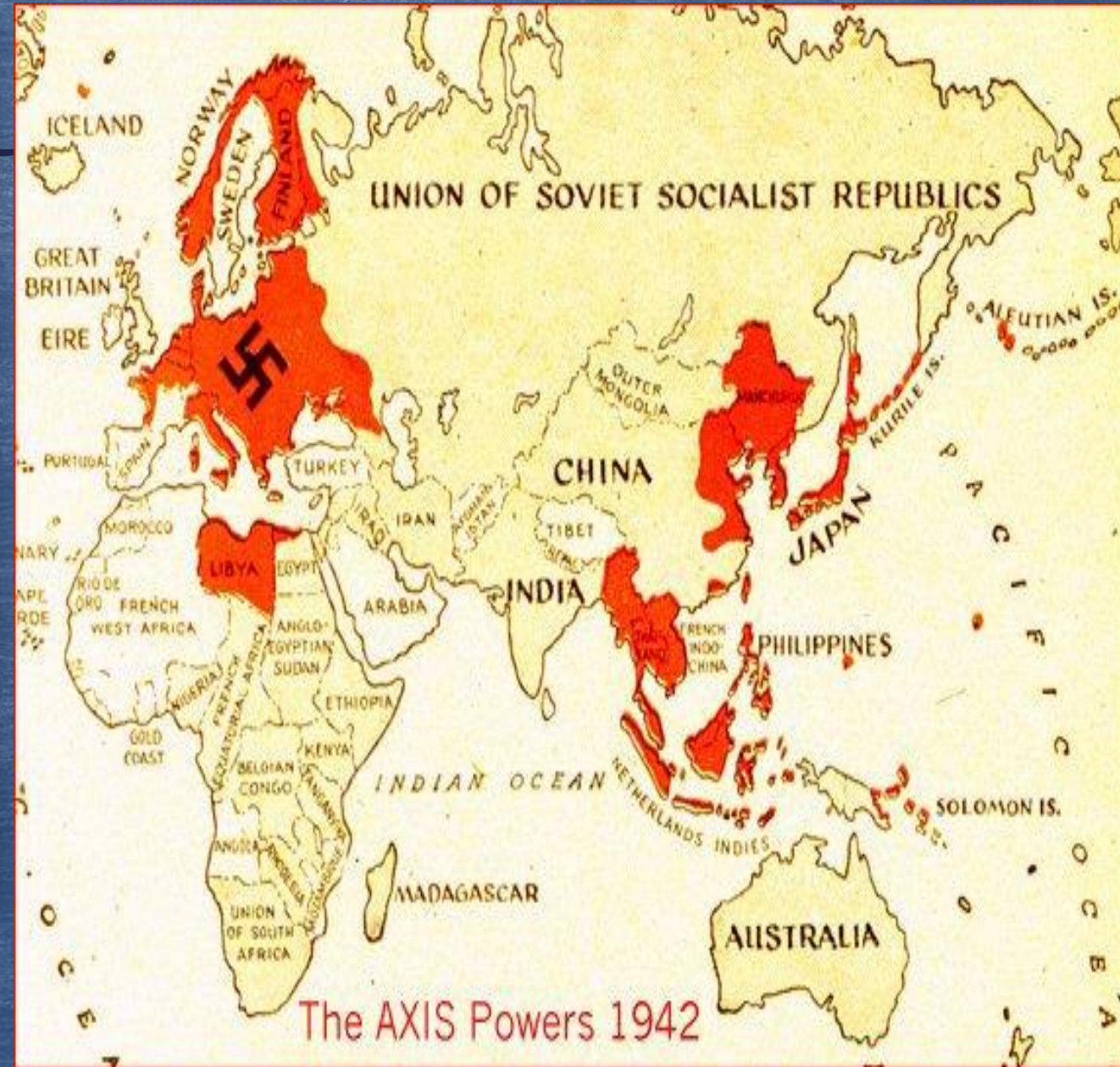


WONDER HOW LONG THE HONEYMOON WILL LAST?

7. THE AXIS POWERS FORMED



GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN.





Main Events of World War II

1. Invasion of Poland
2. Invasion of France
3. Battle of Britain
4. Pearl Harbor
5. Germany Invades Soviet Union
6. D-Day
7. Italy, Germany Surrender
8. Holocaust Discovered
9. Atomic Bombs in Japan
10. Nuremburg Trials

1. Invasion of Poland

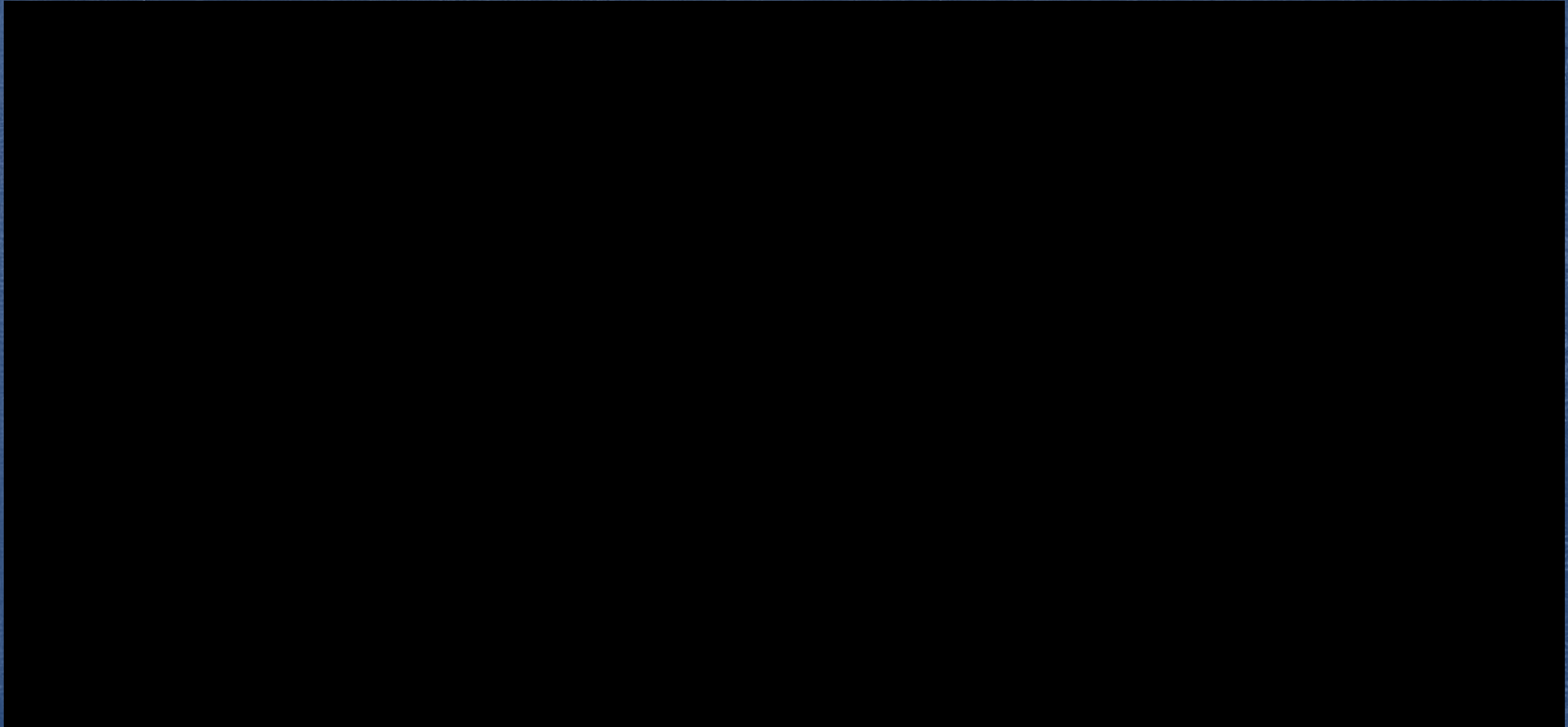
- ▶ September, 1939
- ▶ German “Blitzkrieg” conquers Poland.
- ▶ Flat Plains made Blitzkrieg effective.
- ▶ World watches in awe of the Nazi War machine.

German army invades Poland on several fronts



Invasion of Poland.

Geography allows an easy victory for the Nazi BLITZKRIEG.



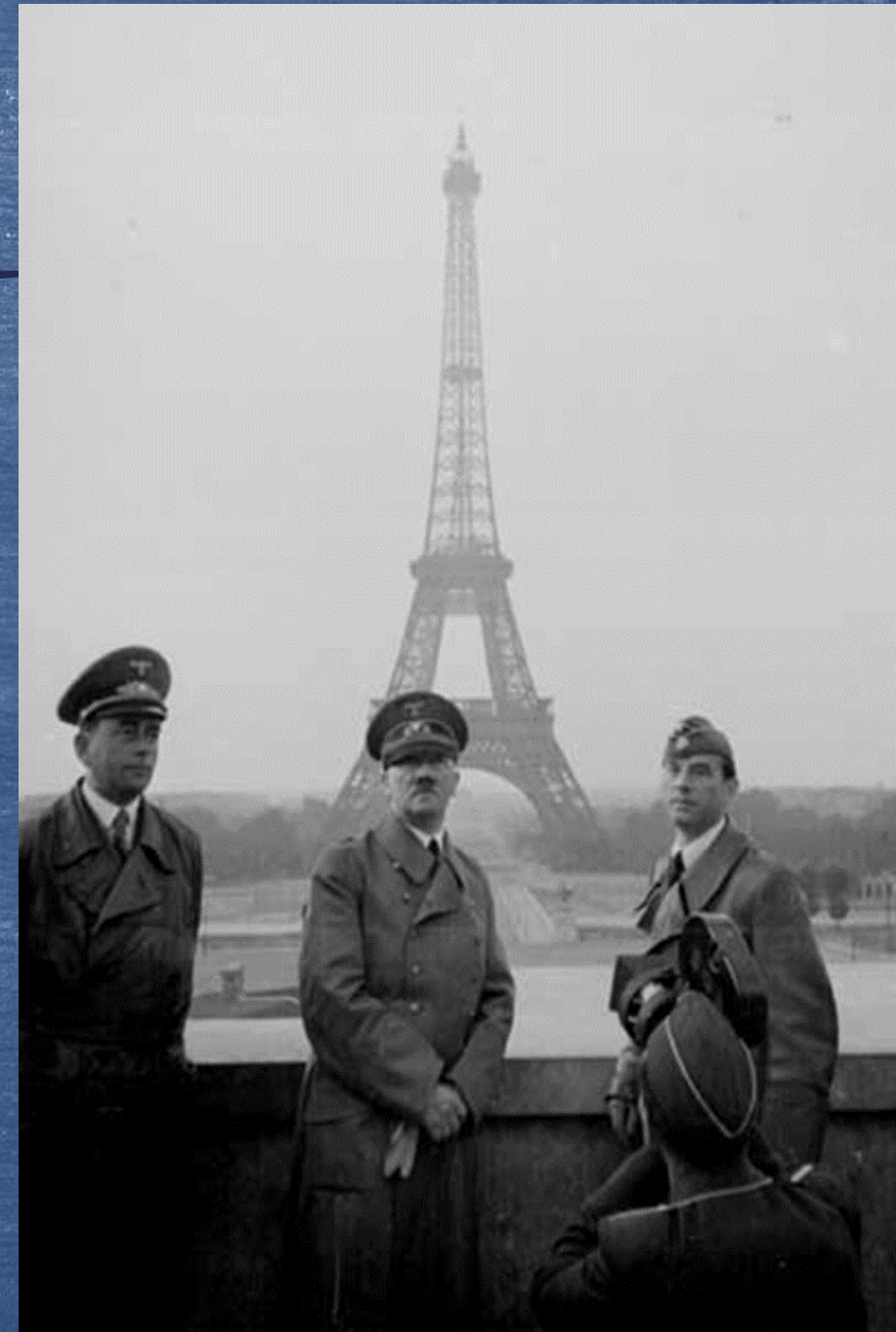
1939	World War II Starts: Hitler invades Poland on 1 September. Britain and France declare war on Germany.
1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German 'Blitzkrieg' overwhelms Belgium, Holland and France. • British victory in Battle of Britain forces Hitler to postpone invasion plans.
1941	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler breaks the Nazi-Soviet Pact and invades Russia. He wants the country's raw materials and the end of Communism in Europe. USSR joins the Allies. • Hitler's Blitz continues against Britain's major cities. • Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, and the US enters the war.
1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany suffers setbacks at Stalingrad due to harsh Soviet climate. • Mass murder of Jewish people at Auschwitz begins.
1943	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surrender at Stalingrad marks Germany's first major defeat. • Italy surrenders, but Germany takes over the battle.
1944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soviet offensive gains momentum in Eastern Europe. • D Day: The Allied invasion of France. Paris is liberated from German control in August.
1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auschwitz liberated by Soviet troops. • Russians reach Berlin: Hitler commits suicide and Germany surrenders on 7 May. • After atomic bombs are dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan surrenders on 14 August.
1945	World War II Ends: On 15 August 1945, Japan surrendered and on 2 September 1945, the war ended.

2. Invasion of France

- ▶ June, 1940
- ▶ France conquered in 4 weeks.



© André Zucca/BHVP/Roger-Viollet/TopFoto



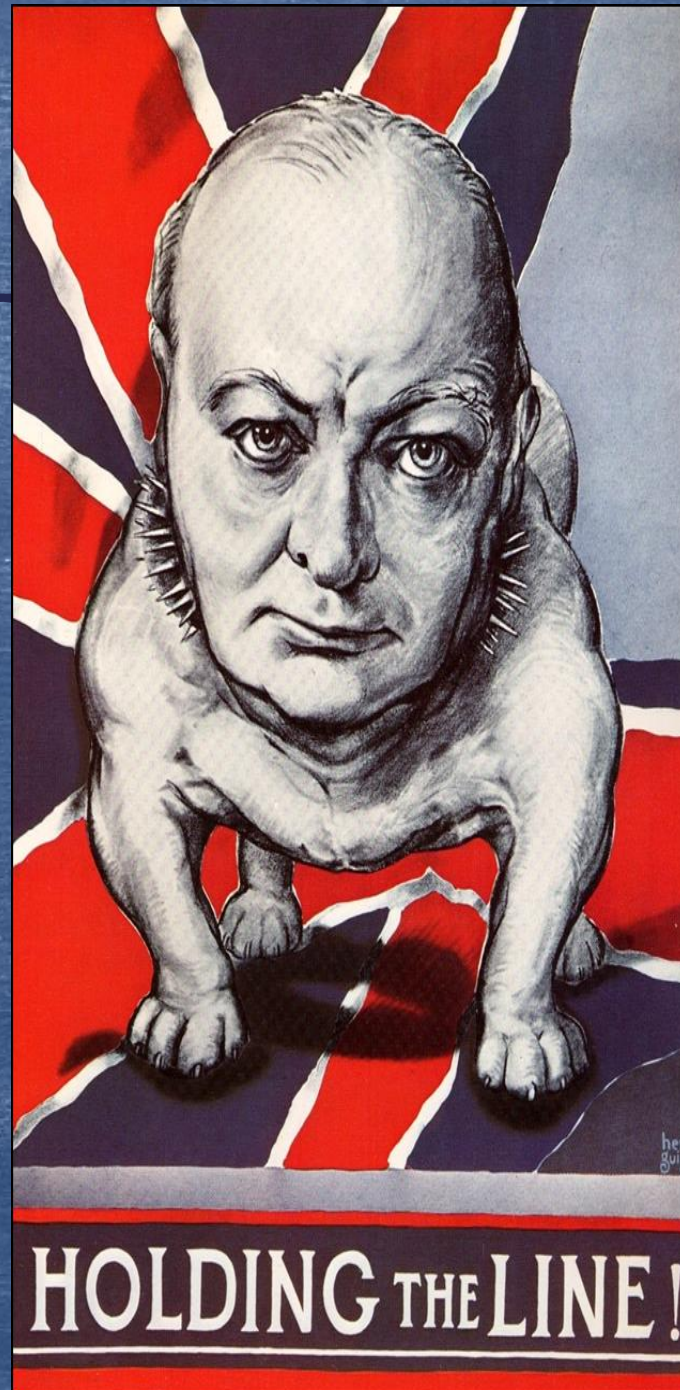


- Under Axis occupation
- Under Axis administration
- Maximum extent of Axis control



3. Battle of Britain

- ▶ 1940-1944
- ▶ Britain refuses to surrender to Nazi attack.
- ▶ Hitler cannot invade due to Geography of England.
- ▶ USA Remains Neutral.











FREEDOM IS
IN PERIL
DEFEND IT
WITH ALL
YOUR MIGHT



YOUR COURAGE
YOUR CHEERFULNESS
YOUR RESOLUTION
WILL BRING
US VICTORY



KEEP
CALM
AND
CARRY
ON

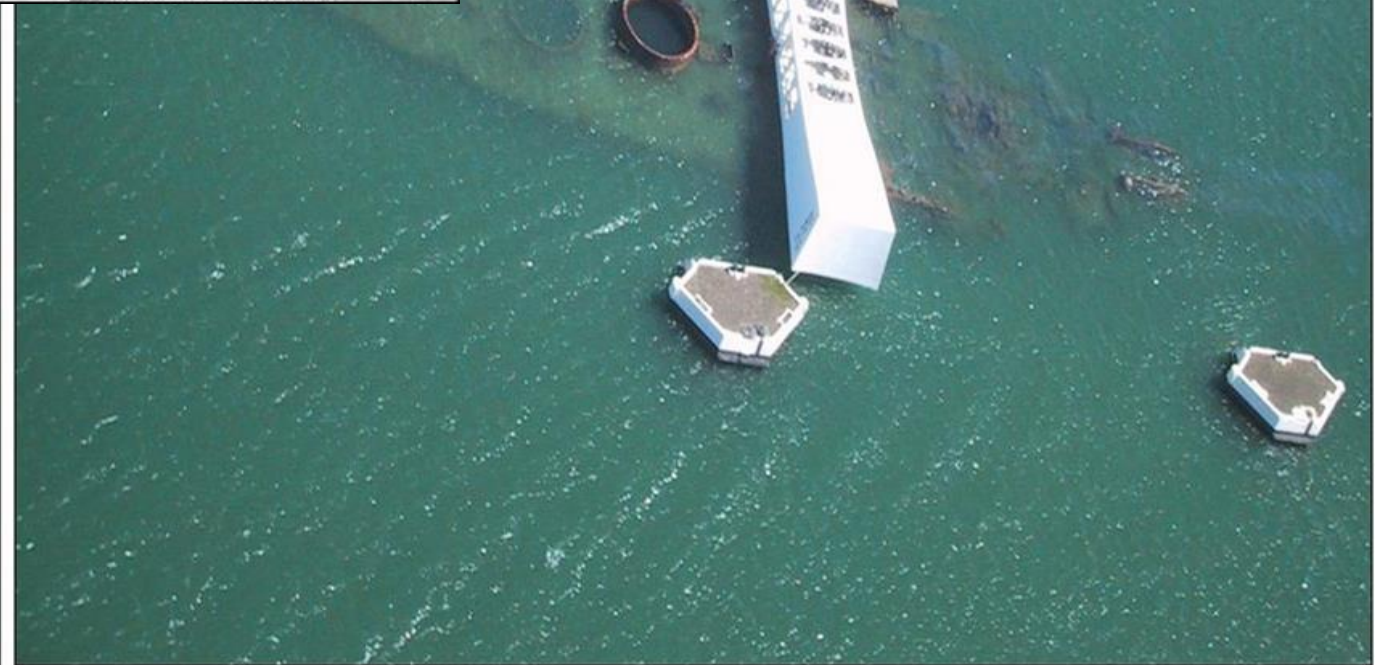


German Aggression in Europe



4. Pearl Harbor

- ▶ December 7th, 1941
- ▶ USA Attacked by Japan
- ▶ Draws US into war against Axis powers (Germany, Japan, Italy)



USS Arizona, Pearl Harbor Memorial, Hawaii, 9/8/2001

Photo: Anders Brownworth - <http://www.anders.com/>



5. Germany attacks Soviet Union

- ▶ 1941
- ▶ Violates Nazi/Soviet Pact
- ▶ Germany cannot win due to weather, geography.



Which action taken by both Hitler and Napoleon is considered by historians to be a strategic military error?

1. invading Russia with limited supply lines
2. introducing combined ground and naval assaults
3. invading Great Britain by land
4. using conquered peoples as slave laborers

6. D-Day

- ▶ Turning Point of WWII
- ▶ US, England launch attack to liberate France from Nazi Control.
Force Germany to fight 2 front war.
- ▶ June 6th, 1944

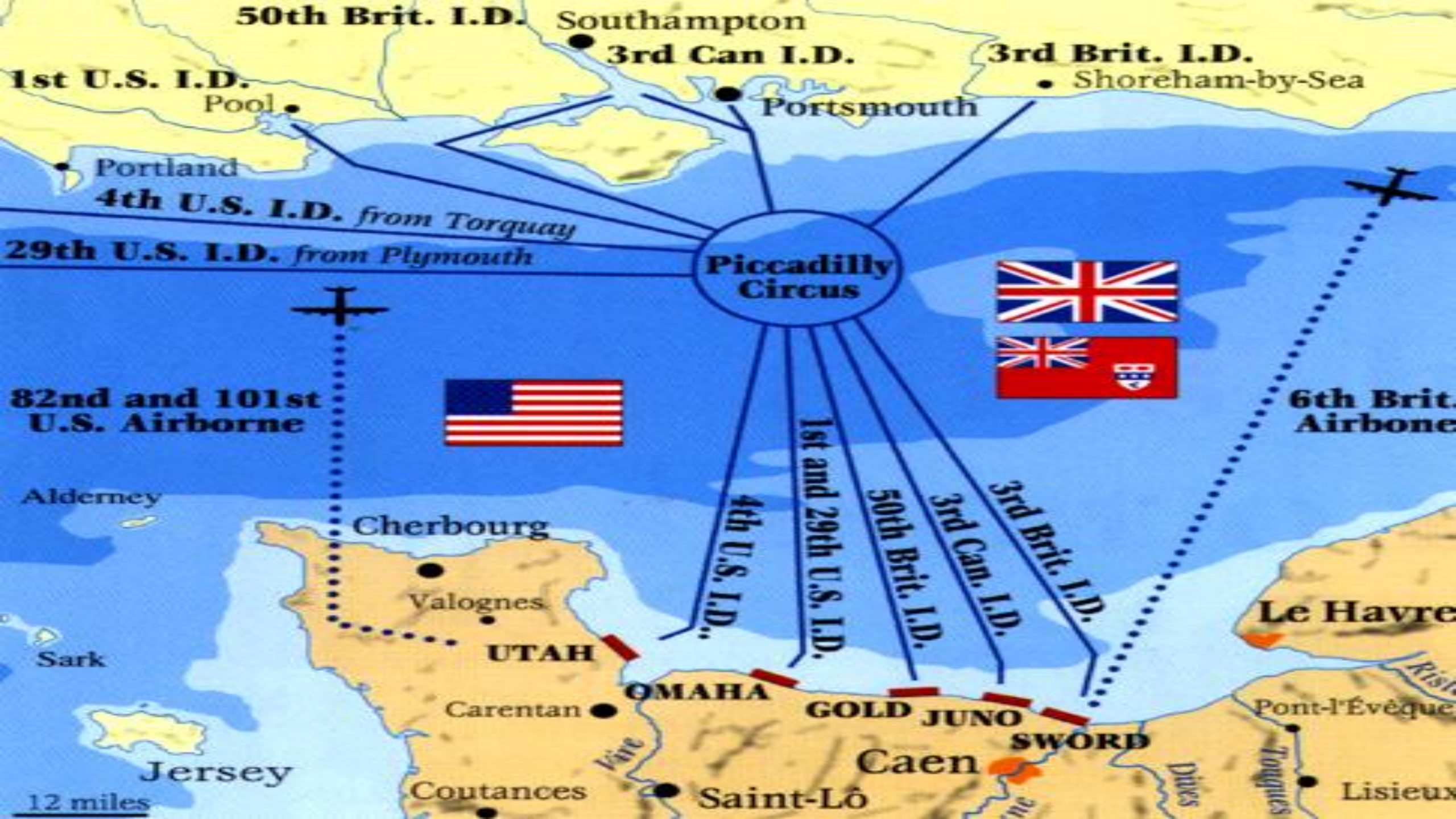


The Atlantic Wall









SAVING PRIVATE RYAN



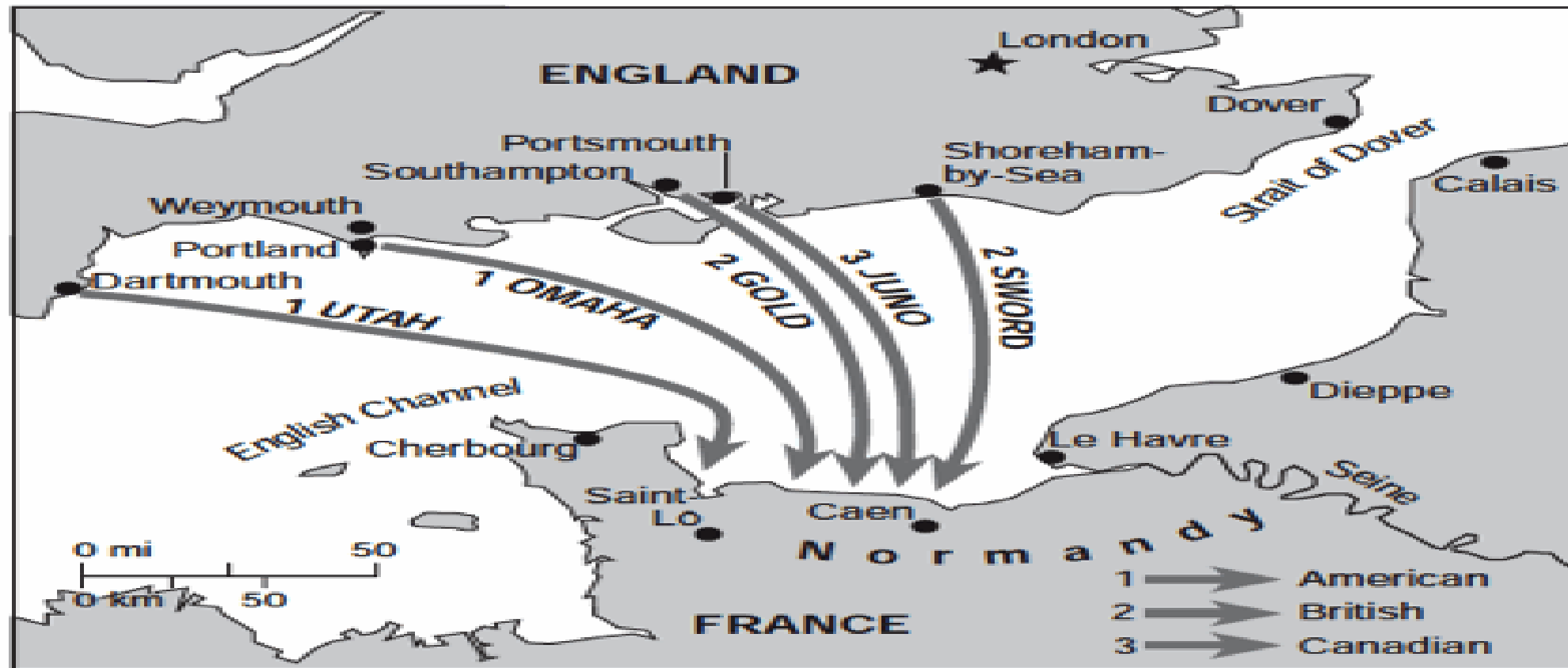


World War II in Europe, 1942–1945



During World War II, the Allied invasion of France on D-Day (June 6, 1944) was significant because it

1. demonstrated the power of the atomic bomb
2. resulted in a successful German revolt against Hitler and the Nazi Party
3. led to the immediate surrender of German and Italian forces
4. forced Germans to fight a two-front war



Source: National Geographic Magazine online, 2002 (adapted)

The World War II military action shown on this map was significant because it

1. took the pressure off the war in the Pacific
2. led directly to the war crimes trials in Nuremberg
3. caused Germany to resort to unrestricted submarine warfare
4. forced Germany to fight the Allies on eastern and western fronts

Liberation of Paris, 1944



7. Italy and Germany Surrender

- ▶ Mussolini killed by Italians, Hitler commits suicide.
- ▶ US and Soviet Union take control of Berlin.
- ▶ May 8th 1945: **V-E Day.**



April 30th, 1945: Hitler commits suicide



"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

Cloudy with showers today. Partly
cloudy and cooler tomorrow.

Temperature Yesterday—Max., 64; Min., 47
Forecast today, 5:40 A. M.: 5:00 P. M.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945.

THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

VOL. XCIV...No. 31,881.

Entered as Second-Class Matter.
Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

THE WAR IN EUROPE IS ENDED! SURRENDER IS UNCONDITIONAL; V-E WILL BE PROCLAIMED TODAY; OUR TROOPS ON OKINAWA GAIN

ISLAND-WIDE DRIVE

Marines Reach Village a
Mile From Naha and
Army Lines Advance

7 MORE SHIPS SUNK

Search Planes Again Hit
Japan's Life Line—
Kyushu Bombed

The Pulitzer Awards For 1944 Announced

The Pulitzer Prize awards announced yesterday by the trustees of Columbia University included: For a distinguished novel, to "A Bell for Adano," by John Hersey; for an original American play of the current season, to "Harvey," by Mary Chase.

Among the newspaper awards were those to Hal Boyle, Associated Press war reporter, for distinguished correspondence; to James H. Reston of THE NEW YORK TIMES for his reporting of the Dumbarton Oaks Security Conference; to Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, for his photograph of marines raising the American flag at Iwo and to The Detroit Free Press for "distinguished and meritorious public service" in its investi-

GERMANY SURRENDERS: NEW YORKERS MASSED UNDER SYMBOL OF LIBERTY



GERMANS CAPITULATE ON ALL FRONTS

American, Russian and French Generals
Accept Surrender in Eisenhower
Headquarters, a Reims School

REICH CHIEF OF STAFF ASKS FOR MERCY

Doenitz Orders All Military Forces of Germany
To Drop Arms—Troops in Norway Give Up
—Churchill and Truman on Radio Today

April 30th, 1945: Hitler commits suicide



On April 30, 1945, Adolf Hitler committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He was in the Führerbunker in Berlin, Germany, with his wife Eva Braun. They had been married for 12 years. The suicide occurred as the Soviet Red Army was closing in on the city. Hitler's death marked the end of the Third Reich and the end of World War II in Europe.

The suicide was a shocking event that shocked the world. It was a final act of defiance against the Allies. The news of his death was spread by the Soviet Union. The Allies were relieved that the war was over. The world was at peace.



World War II in Europe, 1942–1945



2 Front War
For Germany

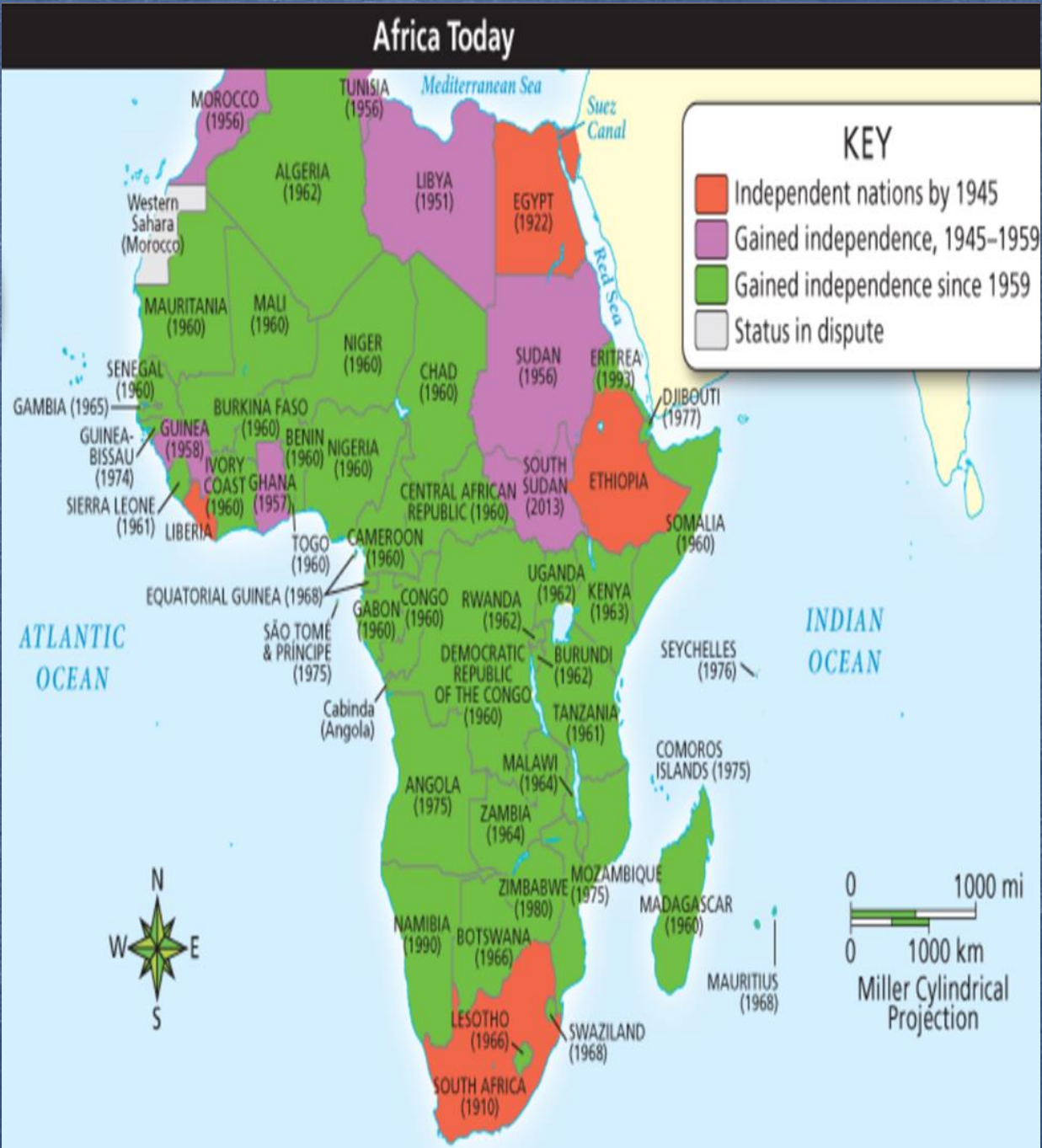
Fighting Famine in South Sudan

#southsudan

Does this video have
a point of view?

Does it have a bias?

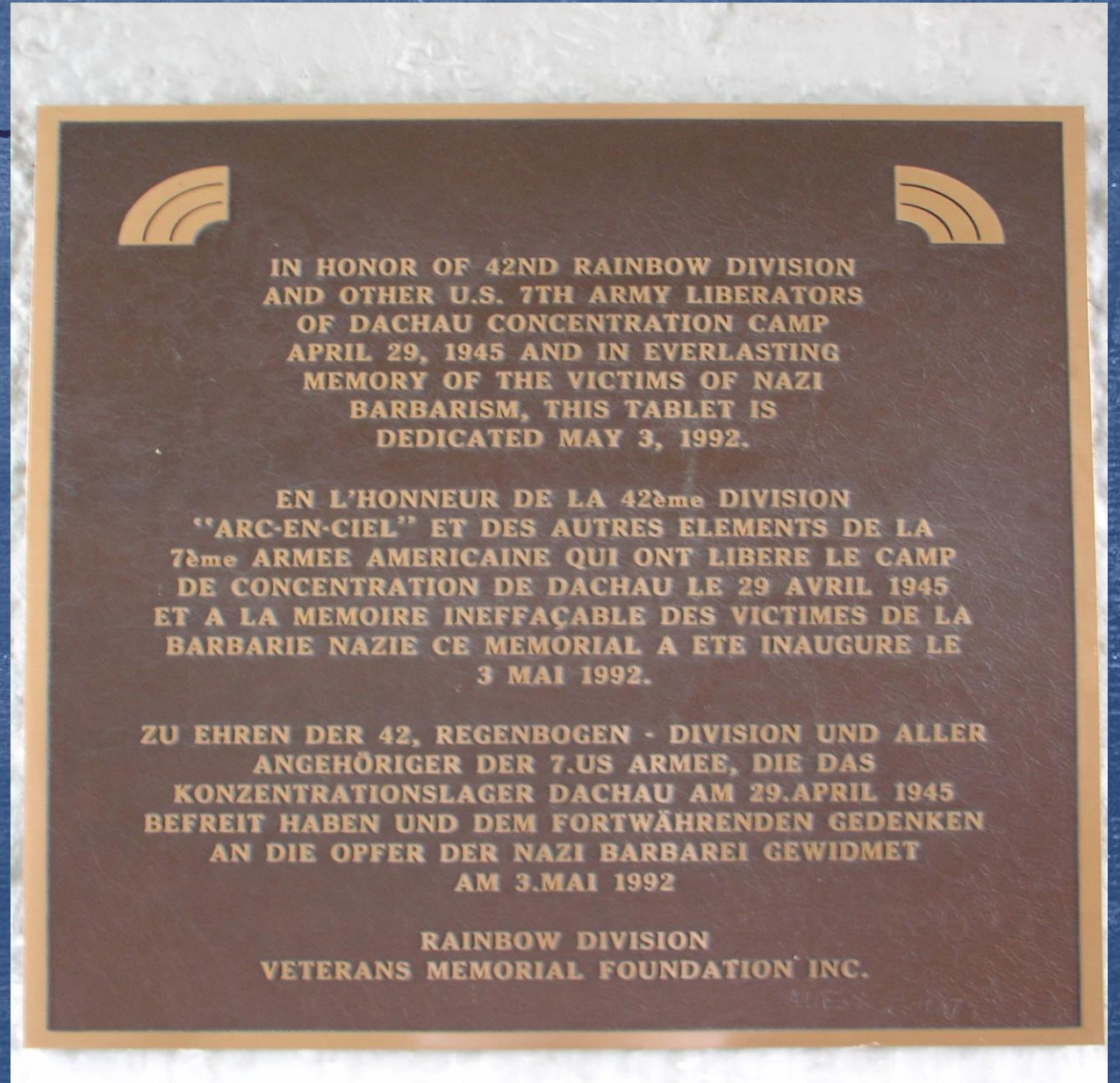
Is it reliable?



#8: Concentration Camps discovered. May, 1945



Dachau Concentration Camp









KREMATORIUM

DENKET DARAN
WIE WIR HIER STARBEN

Collaborate, and Corroborate

- ▶ 1. South Sudan
 - ▶ 2. Quiz
 - ▶ 3. Video on Discovery of the Holocaust.
-
- ▶ Identify Similarities in these 3 items. How are these three things related? Small groups, answer on ONE iPad.
 - ▶ Enduring Issue



Slave Labor at Buchenwald

Victims	Killed
Jews	5.9 million
Soviet POWs	2–3 million
Ethnic Poles	1.8–2 million
Romani	220,000–1,500,000
Disabled	200,000–250,000
Freemasons	80,000
Slovenes	20,000–25,000
Homosexuals	5,000–15,000
Jehovah's Witnesses	2,500–5,000

“I told him that I did not believe that they could burn people in our age, that *humanity would never tolerate it...*”

— Elie Wiesel, Night

Does humanity “tolerate” it today?

49.8 million ** deaths by genocide since 1945.

(China, Cambodia, East Timor, Sudan,
Rwanda, Bosnia, Kosovo, Congo, Uganda)

What can I do?



"I swore never to be silent
whenever and wherever
human beings endure
suffering and humiliation.
We must always take sides.
Neutrality helps the oppressor,
never the victim.
Silence encourages
the tormentor,
never the tormented."

– Elie Wiesel

Photo Credit: Sergey Bermeniev/npr
HistoryByZim.com

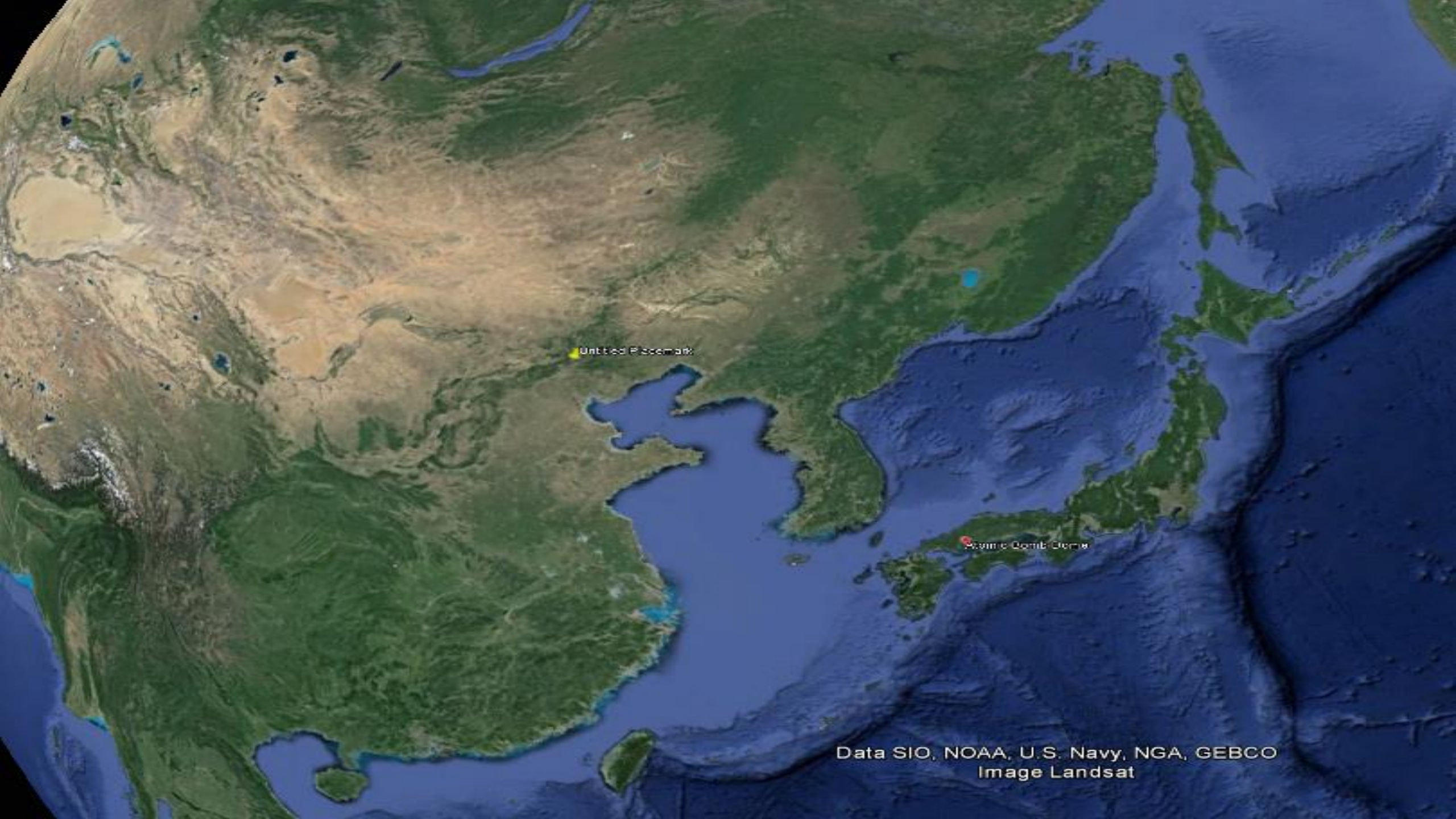
9. Atomic Bombs in Japan

- ▶ Germany Surrenders, Japan does not.
- ▶ US Decides to utilize Atomic Weapons.
- ▶ Hiroshima: August 6th, 1945
- ▶ Nagasaki: August 8th, 1945
- ▶ Japan Surrenders: August 10th, 1945.



Hiroshima, August 6th, 1945





Untitled Placemark

Storm Bomb Center

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat

10. Nuremberg Trials

- ▶ Trials held in Germany to hold Nazi leadership responsible for Holocaust.
- ▶ Germany will remain under the control of US, USSR, England, France.



Hermann Goring at Nuremberg

End of WWII

- ▶ Germany Divided into 4 Sections.
- ▶ Japan forced to accept new constitution with Democracy.
- ▶ Create United Nations
- ▶ Atomic Weapons introduced to the world.
- ▶ Rivalry between US and USSR to control Eastern Europe.
- ▶ What do we do with the surviving Jewish population?

World War II Deaths

