European Wars

- **100 Years War (1337 - 1453)**
  - Multiple conflicts grouped into one
  - Cause: conflicts between England and France
  - Battle of Castillon
    - Last battle
    - First time artillery played a major role
  - Long term:
    - Change in warfare (large armies)
    - Powerful monarchs emerged

- **War of the League of Schmalkald (1546 - 1555)**
  - Cause: Religion
  - League of Schmalkald = protestant states
  - Catholic vs. Protestants
    - Religious War
  - Charles V = Catholic
  - **Peace of Augsburg 1555**
    - Religion of ruler = religion of state
      - "Cuius regio eius religio"
    - Ecclesiastical Reservation
      - Princes had to give back the property
      - Didn't work

- **Thirty Years War (1618 - 1648)**
  - Background
    - Holy Roman Empire
      - Hapsburgs
      - Many little states
    - Peace of Augsburg (ruler's religion = people's religion)
      - Religious Leagues (Catholic and Protestant)
  - Foreign Aims
    - United Provinces
      - Independence from Spain (Netherlands)
      - GOAL: To maintain their independence
    - Spain
      - Lost territory
      - GOAL: To recover the lost lands
      - GOAL: To help fellow Hapsburgs
      - GOAL: To control Scheldt river
    - France
      - GOAL: Weaken the Hapsburgs
    - Austria
      - GOAL: Gain territory along the Rhineland (German states)
      - Catholic
GOAL: To keep the Holy Roman Empire together
- Denmark
- GOAL: To get more land

2 Views of the 30 Years War:
- Civil War
  - German Catholics vs. German Protestants
- International War
  - Struggle for power
  - NOT AS MUCH for religion
  - 2 sides
    - Catholics
      - Austria, Spain, Catholic Germanic States
    - Protestants
      - Denmark, Sweden, France, Protestant Germanic States
- All fighting was in Holy Roman Empire
- Most fighting = Mercenaries (hired soldiers)

4 Phases
- Bohemian Phase
  - Bohemia (Czechoslovakia)
    - Protestant
    - Capital = Prague
  - Defenestration of Prague (capital)
    - Defenestration = throw out the window
    - Catholics sent 2 envoys to Prague
    - 2 Catholics thrown out the window
  - Battle of White Mountain
    - Bohemia loses
    - End of Bohemian Phase
- Danish Phase
  - Albert of Wallenstein
    - Cruel mercenary
    - Sent by Ferdinand II
    - Defeated the Danes
  - Treaty of Lubeck
- Swedish Phase
  - Gustavus Adolphus
    - Very good army
    - Everyone killed in battle
    - Catholics keep on winning
  - Peace of Prague
- French Phase
  - Richelieu
    - Got directly involved
    - Sent troops

END:
- Fighting for a generation
- PEOPLE GOT TIRED OF FIGHTING
- Germany started resenting the fact that other nations are participating

Peace of Westphalia (1648)
- Administrative provisions
  - Peace of Augsburg reinstated but amended
  - Included Calvinism
- Former territories returned to Protestants (who lost)
- New constitution for HRE (Holy Roman Empire)
  - Each of 500 states sovereign
  - Consensus required for joint action of ALL states

- **Territorial Changes**
  - Sweden got **Swedish Pomerania**
  - France got **Alsace**
  - **United Provinces independent**
  - Switzerland independent

- **Significance**
  - End of religious wars
  - Wrecked HRE
    - Politically (can't join together)
    - Physically (a lot of destruction)
    - Population (a lot of men dead)
  - Germany weakened
  - Established a system of **International Law**
    - First time international rulers came together to solve problems...
    - England was the only that didn't attend
  - Independence of separate states recognized

- **War of the League of Augsburg (1688 - 1697)**
  - **France v. League of Augsburg**
    - League of Augsburg = **German states**
    - Leopold = emperor of Austria (Hapsburg)
    - King of Spain = Charles II (Hapsburg)
    - **King of Sweden**
    - The Electors of **Bavaria, Saxony and the Palatinate**
    - **The Dutch Republic**
    - After 1689 **England** under William of Orange
  - **Cause:**
    - Louis XIV attacked German cities along the Rhine
  - **War dragged on**
    - 11 years
    - No decisive victories or defeats
    - French navy was weak
    - Louis forced to impose taxes on nobles
  - **Treaty of Ryswick**
    - Territories returned
    - Status quo - things remained the same

- **War of Spanish Succession (1701 - 1713)**
  - "1st world war"
  - Most European countries involved
  - **CAUSE:**
    - Charles II of Spain died with no heir
    - **Spanish throne claimed by both Louis XIV and Leopold**
      - Both grandsons of Spanish kings
    - Charles II will: Philip of Anjou (French grandson of Louis XIV) = Named heir to Spanish throne
Louis XIV: "The Pyrenees no longer exist"
- Upset the balance of power!!
- Other European powers feared French dominance
  - ALL HATED IT (except Spain and France)

- **Grand Alliance:**
  - England
  - Holland
  - Prussia
  - Austria

- **War went BAD!! for the French**
  - Battle of Gibraltar
    - English capture Gibraltar
  - Battle of Blenheim - English Duke of Marlborough (John Churchill) won
    - Louis loses along the Danube River
  - Battle of Ramillies in Brabant - Marlborough wins again

- **Peace of Utrecht**
  - (to maintain BALANCE of POWER)
  - Wanted to maintain the balance of power
  - Philip of Anjou keep Spanish throne BUT
    - Never could their be the same ruler of FR. And SP.
    - Territory given (Spanish Netherlands) to Austria (Austrian Netherlands) + land in Northern Italy
    - Territory given to England (keep Gibraltar) + French lands in N. America
  - **England** got
    - Gibraltar
    - Minorca
    - Nova Scotia
    - New Foundland
    - Hudson Bay Territory
    - Right to control the slave trade in the new world = Asiento
  - **Dutch** got
    - Gained some land as barrier against France along the Scheldt River
  - **Austria** got
    - Spanish Netherlands (Austrian Netherlands) - didn’t want that much
    - Milan - N. Italy
    - Naples - N. Italy
    - Sardinia - N. Italy
  - **Prussia**
    - Elector of Brandenburg was allowed to call himself “King of Prussia”
  - Duke of Savoy = "King of Savoy"
  - France got to keep Alsace
  - Philip of Anjou was allowed to be king
    - France and Spain can never be ruled by the same person

- **Long-term effects of the War**
  - French treasury drained/bankrupt
  - Depopulated = 20% of people in Europe died
    - War
    - Starvation
    - Revolts
  - Trade disrupted; tax system in ruins
- Confirmed system of sovereign states (1st time was Peace of Westphalia)
- England became dominant
- Principle of balance of power maintained
- Legacy of warfare inherited by 18th Century

**Great Northern War (1700 - 1721)**
- Cause: Peter the Great wanted warm water ports
- Peter the Great vs. Charles XII of Sweden
- Battle of Poldava
  - Spring 1709
  - Russian victory
  - Europe shocked; Russia = Major power
  - Charles XII flees to Ottoman Empire
- **Treaty of Nystad**
  - 1721
  - Russia gained Baltic territories
  - Sweden lost everything outside Scandinavian peninsula
- **Long-term effects:**
  - Sweden no longer a power
  - Russia = strongest in Eastern Europe
  - Russia got a warm water port

**English Civil War / Puritan Revolution (1642 - 1651)**
- Cause: split of views about English government
- **Roundheads vs. Cavaliers**
  - For king - Cavaliers
    - Anglican
    - Nobles
    - Large land owners
    - Fancy clothing
    - Rural areas and NW England
  - Anti King - Roundheads
    - Puritans
    - Middle class and gentry (lower aristocracy)
    - Towns and SE England
    - Oliver Cromwell - Leader
- New Model Army
  - John Pym died; --> Cromwell
  - Organized by Cromwell
  - Paid wages
  - Paid for supplies (from tax money)
  - Well trained
  - Cromwell = iron sides
- Battle of Marston Moor = turning point
- Roundheads won
  - Executed Charles I
- **Long term**
  - Established a republic = gov. without a king
  - Later became limited monarchy
Great War of the 18th Century

2 parts
- War of Austrian Succession
  - Civil struggle within the HRE
  - Conflict between Hapsburgs and Bourbons
- 7 Years War
- Both for Balance of Power

War of Austrian Succession (1740 - 1748)
- Frederick the Great invaded Silesia
  - Wealthiest Hapsburg province
  - Broke Pragmatic Sanction
- Sides
  - Britain, Austria, Russia, Spain, Netherlands
  - France, Prussia
- Battle of Fontenoy
  - Most important battle
- Battle of Louisburg
  - British defeated the French
  - Tilted the balance
- Peace of Aix-La-Chapelle
  - 1748
  - Prussia kept Silesia
  - Everything else returned to status quo
- Long-term results
  - Weakness of French position proven
  - Austrians bitter but satisfied
  - German Dualism
    - Two major Germanic States

7 Years War (1756 - 1763)
- Diplomatic Reversal / Revolution
  - 1756
  - Same countries, switched sides
    - Austria, France, Russia
    - Prussia, Britain
- Fighting on 3 Continents
  - Europe
  - North America (Canada and Caribbean)
  - Asia (India)
- War in India
  - British East India Co. vs. France East India Co.
  - Robert Clive led Brit troops and Indian mercenaries to Bengal
    - Black Hole of Calcutta
      - French locked up British troops in a cave and let them die
    - Used British troops as personal army
  - British won in India
- War in Canada “French and Indian War”
  - British advantages
    - Permanent population and navy
- **Indian allies**
  - French advantages
    - Indian allies
  - British won
- **Treaty of Paris and Peace of Pressburg**
  - 1763
  - Prussia kept Silesia
  - Austria kept Austrian Netherlands
  - Saxony remained independent
  - British got Canada, all territories east of Mississippi, and India
  - Spanish got all French territories West of Mississippi

- **Napoleonic Wars (1799 - 1815)**
  - **Cause:** Napoleon trying to conquer vast amounts of land in Europe
    - Upset balance of power
  - Napoleon Bonaparte vs. 3 Coalitions (rest of Europe)
  - Napoleon successful at first
    - **Italian Campaign**
      - Napoleon Won
      - Treaty of Campo Formio (Napoleon gained land)
    - **Egyptian Campaign**
      - Against Britain and Ottomans
      - Napoleon failed
  - **Peninsular War**
    - Huge Drain
    - Spanish guerrilla warfare
    - Napoleon had to always have troops in Spain
  - **Battle of Trafalgar**
    - French navy destroyed
    - British victory (Admiral Lord Nelson)
  - **Russian Campaign**
    - 1812
    - Battle of Borodino
  - **German War of Liberation**
    - 1813
    - Battle of the Nations (Battle of Leipzig)
  - **Battle of Waterloo**
    - Napoleon's last battle
    - British Duke of Wellington
    - Napoleon lost, exiled to St. Helena
  - **Congress of Vienna**
    - Post-Napoleon peace conference
    - 10 months
    - Conservative attitude
    - Wanted to turn back the clock
    - Easy treatment of France
    - Louis XVIII returned to throne
- 1st Treaty of Paris
  - 1814
  - Very lenient b/c wanted to maintain peace and solidify power of Louis XVIII
  - Restored 1792 borders
  - No indemnity or reparations
  - No occupation army
  - Napoleon to Elba
  - 100 Days is what messed it up

- 2nd Treaty of Paris
  - 1815
  - Peace with FR. After the 100 days and Waterloo
  - More severe
    - No more Mr. Nice Guy
    - Restore 1790 borders
    - Indemnity imposed
    - Occupying army until the debt is paid
  - Territorial Changes
    - Restored France to 1790 boundaries
    - Strong buffer states along eastern border
      - United Provinces united with Austrian Netherlands to form Kingdom of Netherlands
    - New country
      - Switzerland
    - Created German Confederation (replaced Confederation of the Rhine)
    - Prussia got left bank of Rhine
    - Piedmont and Sardinia form Kingdom of Sardinia
    - Austria got Lombardy and Venetia
      - Land in Italy
    - Kingdom of Two Sicilies
      - Returned to Bourbon rulers
    - Papal States restored
    - Polish-Saxon Question
      - Russia wanted Poland but Britain and Austria feared Russian expansion
      - Prussia wanted Saxony but Austria feared Prussian expansion
      - Compromise: Alexander became king of Congress of Poland
    - Gave Saxony to Prussia
    - Gave Malta, Ceylon islands in East and West Indies, and South Africa to England

- Significance
  - Minimum resentment in France
  - Britain = colonial leader
  - Smoothed over problems of Poland and Saxony
  - German Dualism
  - Triumph of conservatism
  - Disappointment to liberals and nationalists
  - Congress System
    - Anytime there was a problem, European leaders would meet and quash liberalism

- 7 Weeks War (1866)
  - Cause: Bismarck disputed Schleswig and Holstein with Austria so that he could establish
Germanic dominance (realpolitik)
- Prussia vs. Austria
- Battle of Sadowa
- Prussia won very easily
- Treaty of Prague
  - Prussia got Schleswig and Holstein
  - Austria to give Venetia to Italy
  - North German Confederation formed
    - Led by Prussia
    - Austria not part of it
    - Catholic states in the south excluded
- Long-term effect:
  - Prussian dominance over Germanic states
  - Austria is out

Franco-Prussian War (1870 - 1871)
- Cause: Ems Telegram
  - Bismarck's realpolitik
- Napoleon III declares war on Prussia
  - Issue of ruling families (Hohenzollerns candidates for Spanish throne)
- Bismarck made allies fast
  - Russia, Italy, Austria [hated French], Britain [did not want France to get control of Belgium]
- Bismarck besieged Paris
- Easy victory for Prussia
- Treaty of Frankfurt
  - Territory taken from France (Alsace and Lorraine)
  - 5 billion francs in reparations
  - German Empire
  - January 18, 1871
    - King William I became Emperor William I of Germany
- Long-term effect:
  - Final step in the unification of Germany
  - France very angry --> revenge

Russo-Japanese War (1904 - 1905)
- Cause: dispute over Manchuria and Korea, Japanese sent surprise attack
- Russia poorly supplied
  - Only 1 railroad going East
- Japan wins fast
- Battle of Mukden
  - Trench warfare
- Humiliating defeat for Russia
- Treaty of Portsmouth
  - Overseen by USA
  - Japan gained influence in Korea
  - Japan took Liaodong and Manchuria
- Long-term effect:
- **Boer War (1899 - 1902)**
  - Cape of Good Hope originally Dutch
  - 1879 Britain gets Cape Colony
  - Dutch settlers = Boers
    - Resent British rule
    - Made “Great Trek” moving north
  - Boers founded Orange Free State and Republic of Transvaal
  - 1880s diamonds and gold in Transvaal
    - Britain annexed
  - Fighting
    - 3 years
    - Very expensive
    - British imprisoned Boer wives and kids in concentration camps
    - Most outsiders sympathize with Boers
    - British Empire lost respect
  - Treaty of Vereeniging
    - Transvaal and Orange Free State independent
    - Dutch privileges
    - Britain to pay reparations

- **Russo-Turkish War (1877 - 1878)**
  - Cause: Russia wanted Balkan lands/influence
  - War between “one-eyed and the blind”
    - Russia vs. Turks
  - Russia winning easily
  - Ottoman Empire = clueless, poor strategy and planning
  - Russians reached Istanbul
  - Britain scared that Russia will win
    - Sent ships
  - Treaty of San Stefano
    - Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria = independent
    - Led to Congress of Berlin
      - Stopped spread of Russia
  - Long-term:
    - Ended up being a waste for Russia
    - Ottomans losing power

- **Crimean War (1854 - 1856)**
  - Cause: British support Turks to stop Russian expansion
  - Ended long term peace
  - British supported Turks against Russia
German strategy to avoid the war on two fronts
- Based on assumption
  - Russia would need long time to mobilize
- Attack and defeat France quickly
  - Invade through neutral Belgium
    - Because Franco-German border was fortified
- Germans were moving fast
- Failed to work because
  - Russia moved fast
  - Belgium resisted
  - Forces were split to Alsace and Lorain
  - Caused England to enter war

- Battle of the Marne
  - French abruptly stopped German advance
  - Turning point in the war
  - Turned war into a slow war (stalemate)
  - TRENCH WARFARE!!!
- England entered war
  - When Germany invaded Belgium
  - Because of geographical location

- Trench Warfare
  - Battle of Verdun
    - German offensive
    - Took Central Powers 6 months to advance 4 miles
  - Battle of Somme
    - French offensive
    - Took Allies 1 month to advance 2.5 miles

- Naval Battles
  - Allies
    - Blockade Germans
      - worked
    - Battle of Jutland
      - Heavy losses on both sides
      - Germans unable to break blockade
  - Germans
    - Unrestricted submarine warfare
      - Sink any ship that they saw
      - EX: RMS Lusitanian
        - British-American cruise ship
        - Germans sunk b/c they said that there was contraband
        - Contraband was there

- War on the Italian Front
  - Secret Treaty of London 1915
    - Originally Italy was allied with Austria Hungary
    - Joined Allies b/c
      - Allies promised Italy Austrian lands
  - Little fighting
  - Battle of Caporetto
    - 1917
    - Italy vs. CP
War on the Balkan Front
- Balkans occupied by CP
- Prior Balkan = POWERKEG
- British devise plan to capture the straits (Bosporus and Dardanelles)
  - Take Istanbul
  - Improve ties to Russia
  - Free Balkans
- Battle of Gallipoli
  - 1915
  - Disaster for the Allies
  - Took 1 year
  - Huge casualties
  - British retreat

War on the African and Mid-Eastern Front
- Britain and the French seize German colonies in Africa
- T. E. Lawrence
  - British colonel
  - Nickname: "Lawrence of Arabia"
  - Organized Arab nationalists
  - Led guerrilla raids against the Turks

War on the Eastern Front
- Baltic Sea to Black Sea
  - Seesaw in the beginning
  - Russians & Serbs vs. Germans, A-H, Turks
  - Few decisive results
- Russians were poorly equipped
  - unprepared
- Battle of Tannenberg
  - 1914
  - East Prussia
  - Russians destroyed
- Bulgaria joined by Central Powers
- Serbians overrun by Germans and Bulgarians
- Russians save Allied cause
  - 1917
  - Russia withdraw from war
  - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
    - Russia gave up land
    - Russia quit war

Peace of Versailles
- PROVISIONS
  1) German fortifications banned from Rhineland
    - Allies are allowed to put troops there
  2) Rhineland occupied by the Allies for 15 years
  3) Limited German military size
    - Aviation forbidden
    - Conscription forbidden
4) Allies took over German fleet
   - Germans so mad, they destroyed their own ships
5) Reparations
   - War damages
   - 33 billion dollars
6) War Guilt Clause
   - Germany was responsible for starting WWI
7) League of Nations
   - US never joined

- **TERRITORIAL CHANGES**
  1. Redrew the map of Europe
  2. Alsace-Lorraine to France
  3. Saar Valley to France for 15 years
    - Very rich in coal
  4. German colonies turned over to League of Nations
  5. Mandates in Middle East
    - Britain: Iraq, Transjordan, Palestine
    - France: Lebanon, Syria
    - Japan, Australia and New Zealand: German Asian colonies
  6. New Countries
    - Austria and Hungary separated (never to be joined again)
    - Czechoslovakia
    - Yugoslavia
    - Poland
      - Polish Corridor established
      - Gave Poland water rights
    - Turkey
      - O.E broke up
    - Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
    - Finland
    - Danzig = free city
      - Port at the end of Polish Corridor
      - Any country can trade
    - Memel = free city
    - Dardanelles under international control
    - Italian, Romanian, and Bulgarian borders expanded

- **UNPOPULAR**
  - Germany hated
    - Loss of territory
    - Reparations
    - War Guilt
    - Limits of military
    - Polish Corridor
  - Austria upset
    - Loss of territory
    - Land locked
    - Very weak
  - New countries
    - Self-determination not perfect
    - Lacked experience with democracy
France
- Still felt insecure
- Wanted more revenge

Italy
- Felt cheated
- Denied colonies in Africa
- Granted only a little land in the north

Russia
- Lost more territory than Germany
- Suffered 48% of all casualties
- Excluded from the peace conference

United States
- Preferred isolationism
- Rejected League of Nations

**Russian Civil War (1918 - 1922)**
- **Cause**: Russian revolution, struggle for power
- **Reds vs. Whites**
  - **Reds**
    - Communists
    - Red Army
      - Very well organized, because of Trotsky
    - Led by Lenin and the Bolsheviks
    - Fighting to preserve the cause of the revolution
  - **Whites**
    - Central Asia, Siberia
    - Royalists, and supporters of democracy
    - Lacked order and organization
    - Anti-Semitic
    - General Anton Denikin
      - Defeated by the Reds
      - Had 150,000 troops

- **Reds won (long term)**
  - World's 1st communist nation established (USSR)

**Spanish Civil War (1936 - 1939)**
- **Cause**: struggle for power in Spain
- **Dress rehearsal for WWII**
- **Right vs. Left**
- **Right**
  - Fascists - dictatorship
  - Nationalists
  - Conservatives
  - Army
  - Church
  - Nobles
  - Phalange
Led by Francisco Franco

Left

- Republicans
  - Loyalists
    - Loyal to present gov.
  - Liberals, aka "Popular Front"
  - Socialists
  - Communists
  - Anarchists
  - Unions

Right wins

Long-term:
  - Franco = dictator of Spain

**World War II (1939 - 1945)**

- **Cause:** aggression and appeasement; Hitler invaded Poland
  - Invasion of the Sudetenland
    - Led to Munich Conference - Hitler said that he does not want anymore territory
  - Invasion of Poland
    - September 1, 1939
    - September 3, 1939 GB and France declared war on Germany
    - Excuse/Lie: Poles attacked German fortifications on the border
    - Blitzkrieg
      - War strategy of Hitler
      - "Lightning war"
      - Every force hits at the same time (1.7 million)
    - Poles fought back
    - Poland fell within a few days
    - GB and France waited, did not act

**Winter War**

- Russian offensive
- Winter, 1939
- Stalin attacked
  - Estonia
  - Latvia
  - Lithuania
  - Finland
- Wanted to gain back territories
- USSR kicked out of League of Nations
- No military action from allies

**Phony War**

- War in the wast
- 6 months nothing happened
- "Sitzkrieg"
- April, 1940
  - Hitler attacked Norway and Denmark
  - Denmark falls immediately
  - Norway fights back, but doesn't succeed
- Hitler later attacks
- Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
- Wins very fast
  - Hitler attacks France
    - May 1940
    - Went around the Maginot-Line
      - Through the Ardennes Forest
    - Uses the blitz
    - Surrounds allied forces on coast of Dunkirk
  - Hitler invades
    - Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, France

**Miracle at Dunkirk**
- Allied soldiers surrounded on the coast
- British people took their boats and crossed English Channel to save the soldiers
- 350,000 troops saved
- Left equipment on the shore

**France Falls**
- Fell in less than a month
  - Defeatist psychology
- Germans occupy northern part of France
- Southern France = Vichy Regime
  - Set up by the Germans
  - Cooperated with the Nazis; "puppet state"
  - Led by Marshall Petain
  - Traitors
- Northern France
  - Put up a fight
  - Germans had to occupy
- Free French
  - French patriots (led by Charles deGaulle)
  - Left to England
  - Wanted to overthrow the Nazis
  - Were working on a plan
- Resistance
  - French patriots
  - Stayed in France
  - Worked "underground"
  - Fought from the inside

**Battle of Britain**
- "Operation Sea Lion"
- Did not have a plan, because he thought that continent would take longer to invade
- Hitler does not want to send ships
- Hitler sent planes
- Germans bombed every day
  - 57 days
  - Major cities
- Did not soften the British
  - Moral raised
  - Very angry
- British able to withstand
  - Radar
  - Deciphered German secret code
  - RAF (Royal Air Force) fought in the air = well trained
  - High morale and production continued
- Winston Churchill
  - Prime Minister
  - Sent troops to North Africa
- Eventually Hitler abandoned this plan
  - Due to attack on Russia
- Summer of 1940
  - Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Greece
- 1941
  - Blakest year for Allies
  - Germany's peak
- 1942 = turning point
  - Pacific
  - Russia
  - Africa
- PACIFIC
  - Battle of Midway
  - June 1942
  - Midway = American held island just NW of Hawaii
    - Half way between CA and Japan
    - Within striking distance of Hawaii
  - Japanese launched assault on Midway
    - In the air
    - Americans ready
    - Fighting done by carrier based torpedo planes and dive bombers
    - Heavy losses
      - 35/41 American planes shot down
      - 4 large Japanese aircraft carriers sunk
    - Japanese never again went on the offensive
  - American strategy after Midway
    - Island hopping
- RUSSIA
  - June 1941
  - Wants resources
    - Oil
    - Food
  - Surprise attack
    - Had an alliance
  - "Operation Barbarossa"
  - Fighting two-front war
  - As he moves eastward, Russians retreated
    - Hitler uses Blitzkrieg
  - Stop for the winter
    - Outside of Leningrad
      - 2.5 years siege of Leningrad
  - Spring 1942: Germans resume advance
    - Main thrust at Stalingrad on Volga River
      - To get some oil
  - Battle of Stalingrad
    - August 22, 1942
    - Went on for 2 months
• Russians refuse to surrender
  ▪ Led by Marshall Georgi Zhukov
    ○ Germans surrender in early 1943
    ○ Russians go on offensive
      ▪ Push back and win eastern Europe
      ▪ Impose communism once they kick out Nazis

○ AFRICA
  ○ Battle of El Alamein
    ▪ In Egypt
  ○ Fighting in the colonies
  ○ See-saw(ed)
    ▪ No clear winner
  ○ Axis
    ▪ Base: Libya
      ▪ Command: General Erwin Rommel
        □ German tank commander
        □ Leader of "Afrika Korps"
        □ "Desert Fox"
  ○ Allies
    ▪ Base: Egypt
    ▪ Command: General Bernard Montgomery
      □ British
      □ "Monty"
  ○ Fall 1942
    ▪ Americans landed in morocco and Algeria
    ▪ Caught Germans in the middle
    ▪ Command: Dwight David Eisenhower
      □ "Ike"
    ▪ Rommel
      □ Caught in between Monty and Ike
  ○ Axis surrendered

○ Italy’s Defeat
  ○ July 1943
    ○ Allies come through the South (Sicily)
    ○ British and American forces defeat Mussolini in Sicily
    ○ Badoglio takes over
      ▪ Represented Allies
      ▪ Southern Part
    ○ Mussolini flees
      ▪ Executed, hung up upside down
  ○ Allies invade mainland
    ▪ Sept. 1943
    ▪ Move North
    ▪ Freed Rome in June 1944
  ○ Germans remain in control of mainland until spring of 1945

D-DaY

○ France
○ Beaches of Normandy
  ▪ Surprise for the Germans
○ (opened second front)
  ○ June 6, 1944
○ Eisenhower = commander of Allied forces
- Cold War (1945-1991)
  - Conflict between "East" and "West"
    - East = Soviet Union, communist
    - West = United States, democratic
    - No "HOT" conflict
    - "Battles" in the UN
  - Iron Curtain
    - Imaginary line that separated East from West
  - Arms Race
    - NATO
      - Military alliance
      - If one is attacked everyone helps
    - Warsaw Pact
      - With satellite states
      - Russia made them communist
    - Everyone was building up militaries
    - Détente - "the thaw" (warming of relationships)
      - Khrushchev tried to open up communications with US
      - S.A.L.T. talks - Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
        - Problem is how can this be verified
  - Truman Doctrine
    - United States would help any nation that tried to stop communism
    - Soviet Union was spreading communism
      - First used in Greece
    - Based on containment
  - Brezhnev Doctrine
    - SU would make sure that satellite states adhered to communism
  - Gorbachev and end of Cold War
    - Gorbachev's major internal reforms
      - Perestroika
- Restructuring of the economy
- Privatization allowed to a degree
- Glasnost
  - Openness
  - Freedom of speech and press
- Democratization - multi candidate elections
- Weakened Communist Party → led to collapse of SU

- Gorbachev’s foreign policy
  - Improve connections/trade with the West
  - Abandoned Brezhnev Doctrine
    - Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania say goodbye to communism, but SU does not use force (1989)
  - Restrictions on nuclear weapons (SALT I and SALT II)
  - Breaks down the Berlin Wall (1989)