

WORLD WAR II

By: Ms. Susan M. Pojer
Horace Greeley H. S. Chappaqua, NY

the ROAD TO WAR: 1919~1939

The Versailles Treaty

A Weak League of Nations

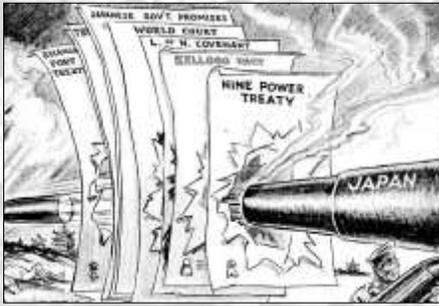
The Ineffectiveness of the League of Nations

- No control of major conflicts.
- No progress in disarmament.
- No effective military force.

The "Stab-In-The-Back" Theory

German soldiers are dissatisfied.

Japan Invades Manchuria, 1931



Italy Attacks Ethiopia, 1935



Emperor Haile Selassie



Germany Invades the Rhineland March 7, 1936



Prelude to War: Hitler's Role



- Hitler embraces Haushofer's doctrine of *Lebensraum*
 - Seize land to the East from "inferior" Slavs
 - Many German conservatives supported this
- This meant war with Soviets
- Hitler pursued this policy to a much greater extent than conservatives had intended...

U. S. Neutrality Acts: 1934, 1935, 1937, 1939



America-First Committee



Charles Lindbergh

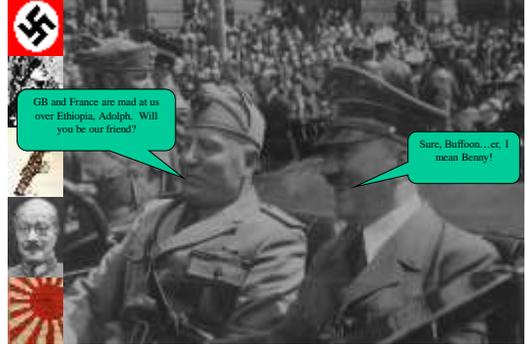


Rome-Berlin Axis, 1936



The "Pact of Steel"

Adolph Hitler & Benito Mussolini in Munich, Germany, June 1940



GB and France are mad at us over Ethiopia, Adolph. Will you be our friend?

Sure, Duffoon... er, I mean Benny!

The Spanish Civil War: 1936 - 1939



- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Carlists [ultra-Catholic monarchists]. ✓ Catholic Church. ✓ Falange [fascist] Party. ✓ Monarchists. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Anarcho-Syndicalists. ✓ Basques. ✓ Catalans. ✓ Communists. ✓ Marxists. ✓ Republicans. ✓ Socialists. |
|--|---|

The Spanish Civil War: 1936 - 1939



The Spanish Civil War



- Nationalist Territory
- Republican Territory
- Territory under Siege

The Spanish Civil War: 1936 - 1939



The American "Lincoln Brigade"

The Spanish Civil War: 1936 - 1939



Francisco Franco

The Spanish Civil War: A Dress Rehearsal for WW II?



Italian troops in Madrid

"Guernica" by Pablo Picasso



The Japanese Invasion of China, 1937



The Austrian Anschluss, 1938



The Path to War (1938-1939): Anschluss 3/13/1938



- 11/5/37 – Hitler reveals ultimate goal: living space in the east and **Austria** is first!
- Hitler threatens Austrian chancellor **Kurt von Schuschnigg** with invasion
 - Kurt attempts to have Austrians vote in plebiscite in 3/13 on German takeover
 - undermined by **Wehrmacht** invasion 3/12.
- Austrian Nazis to take over!
- 24 hours later, 3/13/1938, Austria formally annexed by Germany (**Anschluss**)
- GB and France do nothing!

The "Problem" of the Sudetenland



The Path to War (1938-1939): Sudetenland, 9/15/38



Chamberlain and Hitler

With Czechoslovakia almost surrounded, Germans put squeeze on them
 Demands the cession of the **Sudetenland**, September 15, 1938

- Home to many ethnic Germans
- A major industrial region
- Initially asks for independence from Czechs, eventually demands that Germans take control, 9/15/38

Munich Conference, 9/29/38
Neville Chamberlain (1869-1940) Prime Minister of GB

- **Appeasement**
- "Peace for our Time"
- Churchill's opposing viewpoint

By 1939, Germans take Bohemia and Moravia too!
 German dismemberment of Czechoslovakia provokes suspicion...

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.

Czechoslovakia Becomes Part of the Third Reich: 1939



The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, 1939



Foreign Ministers von Ribbentrop & Molotov



The Path to War (1938-1939):

- Hitler demands Danzig (Gdansk)
 - Allegedly a "free" port city
 - British offer to protect Poland
- Non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, August 23, 1939 (**Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact**)
- Invasion of Poland, September 1, 1939
- Britain and France declare war on Germany, September 3, 1939



The Course to World War II

- **Blitzkrieg** (lightening war) overwhelms Poland
Poland divided on September 28, 1939
- Victory and Stalemate
 - Allied "defensive" stance and the Maginot Line
 - "Phony War", winter 1939-1940: not much happening
 - Germany resumes offensive, April 9, 1939, against Denmark and Norway (Springtime for Hitler)
 - Attack on Netherlands, Belgium, and France, May 10, 1940
 - Evacuation of Dunkirk ("Miracle at Dunkirk" – 300k)
 - Surrender of France, June 22, 1940
 - **Vichy France**
 - Marshal Henri Pétain (1856-1951)
- **Battle of Britain**, August-September 1940
 - Churchill's hardcore stance...
 - German shift to civilian targets
 - German Luftwaffe

the WAR BEGINS!

Poland Attacked: Sept. 1, 1939



Blitzkrieg ["Lightening War"]

German Troops March into Warsaw



Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, 1940



The Tripartite Pact

The Course to World War II



- German Mediterranean strategy
 - Take **Suez Canal** – cut off supply of oil
 - Depends on Italy's ability to hold off British in Africa – no luck!
- New Plan: Germany invades the Soviet Union, June 22, 1941
 - Initial German success
 - Soviets able to bring eastern front troops to west as Japan was busy with the U.S. in 12/41
 - Extra troops and early winter turn tide in favor of Soviets
 - Hitler's declaration of war on U.S. helps to seal Germany's fate...

the European & North African theaters



The French Resistance



The Free French



The Maquis



General Charles DeGaulle

Resistance Movements

- **Charles de Gaulle**
 - Free French movement
 - Against Communist liberation groups
- Communist **Josip Broz ("Tito")** in Yugoslavia
 - Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ)
 - Communist leader who later broke with Stalin and the Soviet bloc
- In Germany
 - The **White Rose** movement and **Sophie Scholl**
 - Gestapo executes all involved students
 - **Colonel Count Claus von Stauffenberg**
 - Stauffenberg assassination attempt
 - **Operation Valkyrie**
 - Five thousand executions

Now Britain Is All Alone!

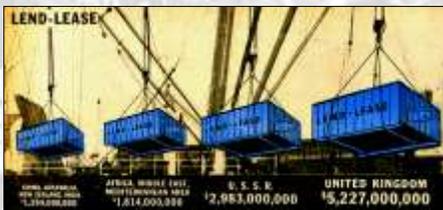


U. S. Lend-Lease Act, 1941

Great Britain.....	\$31 billion
Soviet Union.....	\$11 billion
France.....	\$3 billion
China.....	\$1.5 billion
Other European.....	\$500 million
South America.....	\$400 million

The amount totaled: \$48,601,365,000

Lend-Lease



Battle of Britain: The "Blitz"



Battle of Britain: The "Blitz"



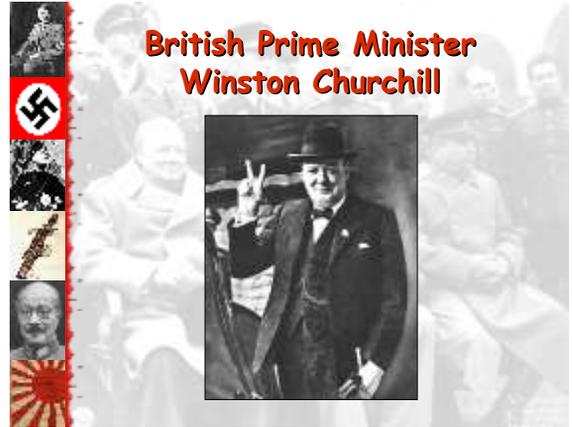
The London "Tube": Air Raid Shelters during the Blitz



The Royal Air Force



British Prime Minister Winston Churchill



The Atlantic Charter



- ✓ Roosevelt and Churchill sign treaty of friendship in August 1941.
- ✓ Solidifies alliance.
- ✓ Fashioned after Wilson's 14 Points.
- ✓ Calls for League of Nations type organization.

Operation Barbarossa: Hitler's Biggest Mistake



Operation Barbarossa: June 22, 1941



- Y 3,000,000 German soldiers.
- Y 3,400 tanks.

The "Big Three"



Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin

Axis Powers in 1942



The Nazi Empire, 1942



Turning Point of War, 1942-1943

- o The **Grand Alliance**: US, GB, USSR
 - Defeat of Germany the first priority
 - Military aid to Russia and Britain
 - Allies ignore political differences
 - Agree on unconditional surrender
- o German success in 1942 in Africa and Soviet Union starts falling apart...
 - Allies invade North Africa, November 1942, victory in May 1943 **Rommel** stopped at **El Alamein**
 - **Battle of Stalingrad**, November 1942-February 1943 – surrender at Tunisia & Allied victory
- o War in Asia: Tide turns to favor Allies
 - **Battle of the Coral Sea**, May 7-8, 1942
 - **Battle of Midway**, June 4, 1942

Battle of Stalingrad: Winter of 1942-1943



German Army	Russian Army
1,011,500 men	1,000,500 men
10,290 artillery guns	13,541 artillery guns
675 tanks	894 tanks
1,216 planes	1,115 planes

The North Africa Campaign: The Battle of El Alamein, 1942



Gen. Ernst Rommel,
The "Desert Fox"



Gen. Bernard
Law
Montgomery
("Monty")

Last Years of the War

- o Going after the "soft underbelly"
 - Invasion of Sicily, 1943
 - Invasion of Italy, September 1943
 - Rome falls June 4, 1944
- o **D-Day** invasion of France, June 6, 1944
 - Five assault divisions landed on **Normandy** beaches
 - Within three months, two million men landed
 - **Battle of the Bulge**
- o German surrender at **Stalingrad**, February 2, 1943
- o **Tank Battle of Kursk**, Soviet Union, July 5-12, 1943: 18 Panzer divisions wiped out!

The Italian Campaign ["Operation Torch"] : Europe's "Soft Underbelly"

- y Allies plan assault on weakest Axis area - North Africa - Nov. 1942-May 1943
- y **George S. Patton** leads American troops
- y Germans trapped in Tunisia - surrender over 275,000 troops.



The Battle for Sicily: June, 1943



General
George S. Patton



The Battle of Monte Casino: February, 1944




The Allies Liberate Rome: June 5, 1944



Gen. Eisenhower Gives the Orders for D-Day ["Operation Overlord"]



D-Day (June 6, 1944)



Normandy Landing (June 6, 1944)



German Prisoners

Higgins Landing Crafts

July 20, 1944 Assassination Plot



Major Claus von
Stauffenberg

July 20, 1944 Assassination Plot



1. Adolf Hitler
2. Field Marshall Wilhelm Keitel
3. Gen Alfred von Jodl
4. Gen Walter Warlimont
5. Franz von Sonnleitner
6. Maj Herbert Buchs
7. Stenographer Heinz Buchholz
8. Lt Gen Hermann Fegelin
9. Col Nikolaus von Below
10. Rear Adm Hans-Erich Voss
11. Otto Günsche, Hitler's adjutant
12. Gen Walter Scherff (Injured)
13. Gen Ernst Jahn von Freyend
14. Capt Heinz Assman (Injured)

The Liberation of Paris: August 25, 1944

De Gaulle in Triumph!

U. S. Troops in Paris, 1944

French Female Collaborators

The Battle of the Bulge: Hitler's Last Offensive

Dec. 16, 1944
to
Jan. 28, 1945

Yalta: February, 1945

- y FDR wants quick Soviet entry into Pacific war.
- y FDR & Churchill concede Stalin needs buffer, FDR & Stalin want spheres of influence and a weak Germany.
- y Churchill wants strong Germany as buffer against Stalin.
- y FDR argues for a 'United Nations'.

Mussolini & His Mistress, Claretta Petacci Are Hung in Milan, 1945

US & Russian Soldiers Meet at the Elbe River: April 25, 1945



Horrors of the Holocaust Exposed



Horrors of the Holocaust Exposed



Entrance to Auschwitz:
Work Makes You Free

Crematoria at Majdanek



Last Years of the War (cont)



Mussolini's corpse on display

- Russians enter Berlin, April 1945
- Mussolini's body dragged through Rome
- Death of President Franklin Roosevelt, April 12, 1945
- **Hitler's suicide**, April 30, 1945
- Surrender of Germany, May 7, 1945
- Difficulty of invading the Japanese homeland
- New President **Harry Truman** makes decision to use the atomic bomb on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**
- Surrender of Japan, August 14, 1945
- Human losses in the war: 17 million military dead, 18 million civilians dead

Horrors of the Holocaust Exposed



Eli Wiesel

Slave Labor at Buchenwald

The Holocaust

- First focused on emigration: **Madagascar Plan**
- Initial efforts to confine and exterminate Jews
 - **Reinhard Heydrich** (1904-1942)
 - **Einsatzgruppen**
 - confine Jews to ghettos
 - begin policy of shooting large groups: too difficult
- **Final Solution: Wannsee Conference** 1/20/42
- Death camps
 - In operation by the spring of 1942
 - Shipments of Jews from Poland, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Berlin, Vienna, Prague, Greece, southern France, Italy, and Denmark
 - **Zyklon B** (hydrogen cyanide): modeled after T-4 Program
 - **Auschwitz** and **Rudolf Hoess (Hess)**
 - 2/3 European Jews Killed
- The Other Holocaust
 - Death of 9 - 10 million people beyond the 5 - 6 million Jews
 - 40 percent of European Gypsies, Homosexuals



The Code Breakers of WW II



Bletchley Park

The Japanese "Purple" [naval] Code Machine

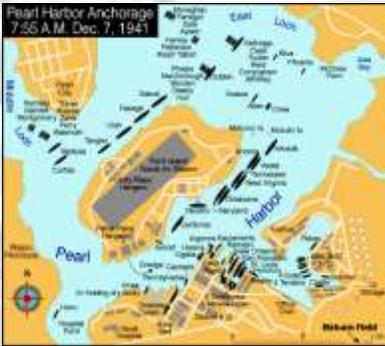


The German "Enigma" Machine



the pacific theater

Pearl Harbor



Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto



Pearl Harbor from the Cockpit of a Japanese Pilot



Pearl Harbor - Dec. 7, 1941



A date which will live in infamy!

President Roosevelt Signs the US Declaration of War



USS Arizona, Pearl Harbor



Pearl Harbor Memorial



2,887 Americans Dead!

Pacific Theater of Operations



"Tokyo Rose"



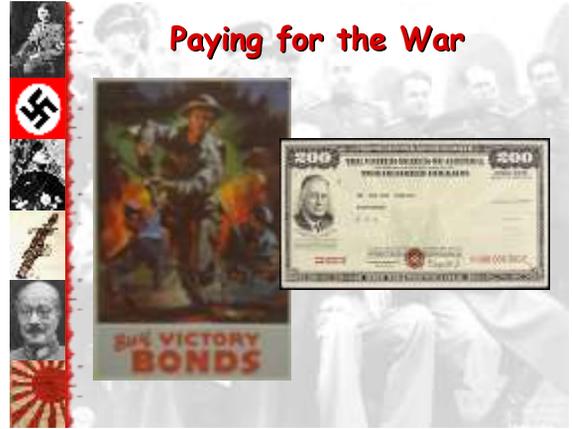
Paying for the War



Paying for the War



Paying for the War



Betty Grable: Allied Pinup Girl She Reminded Men What They Were Fighting For



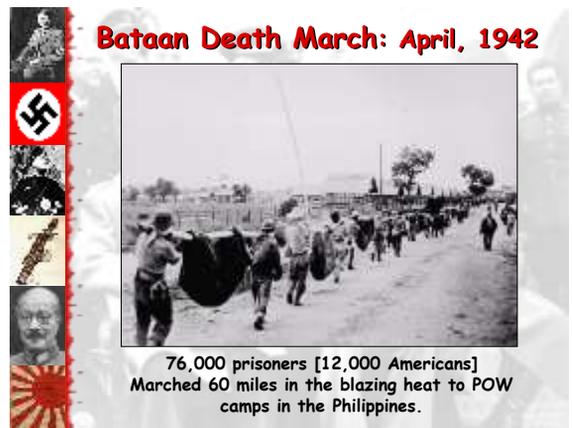
Singapore Surrenders [February, 1942]



U.S. Surrenders at Corregidor, the Philippines [March, 1942]



Bataan Death March: April, 1942



Bataan: British Soldiers



A Liberated British POW

The Burma Campaign



The "Burma Road"

General Stilwell Leaving Burma, 1942



Allied Counter-Offensive: "Island-Hopping"



"Island-Hopping": US Troops on Kwajalein Island



Farthest Extent of Japanese Conquests



The New Order in Asia

- **Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere**
 - "Asia for the Asians"
 - Propaganda to convince Asians in occupied territory to allow for Japanese exploitation
- **Japanese Occupation**
 - Conquest of Nanjing
 - "Comfort women"
 - Served 15-20 soldiers/day
 - 10,000 - 200,000 are estimated to have been procured
 - majority were from Korea and China
 - used in "comfort stations" for Japanese military
 - 800,000 Korean forced laborers
 - **Burma-Thailand Railroads:**
 - Allied POWs and Asian forced labor - worked to death
 - 12,400 Allied POWs dead; 100,000 Asian

**Lt. Col. Jimmy Doolittle:
First U. S. Raids on Tokyo, 1942**



**Battle of the Coral Sea:
May 7-8, 1942**



**Battle of Midway Island:
June 4-6, 1942**



**Battle of Midway Island:
June 4-6, 1942**



**Japanese Kamikaze Planes:
The Scourge of the South Pacific**



Kamikaze Pilots



Suicide Bombers

**Gen. MacArthur "Returns" to
the Philippines! [1944]**



US Marines on Mt. Surbachi, Iwo Jima [Feb. 19, 1945]



Potsdam Conference: July, 1945

- y FDR dead, Churchill out of office as Prime Minister during conference.
- y Stalin only original.
- y The United States has the A-bomb.
- y Allies agree Germany is to be divided into occupation zones
- y Poland moved around to suit the Soviets.



P. M. Clement Atlee President Truman Joseph Stalin

The Manhattan Project: Los Alamos, NM



Major General Lesley R. Groves



Dr. Robert Oppenheimer



I am become death, the shatterer of worlds!

Tinian Island, 1945



Little Boy Fat Man



Enola Gay Crew

Col. Paul Tibbets & the A-Bomb



Hiroshima - August 6, 1945



- © 70,000 killed immediately.
- © 48,000 buildings destroyed.
- © 100,000s died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.



The Beginning of the Atomic Age



Nagasaki - August 9, 1945



- Ⓢ 40,000 killed immediately.
- Ⓢ 60,000 injured.
- Ⓢ 100,000s died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.

Japanese A-Bomb Survivors



Hiroshima Memorials



V-J Day (September 2, 1945)



Japanese POWs, Guam



V-J Day in Times Square, NYC



RESULTS OF WORLD WAR II

WW II Casualties: Europe



WW II Casualties: Asia



Country	Men in war	Battle deaths	Wounded
Australia	1,000,000	26,976	180,864
Austria	800,000	280,000	350,117
Belgium	625,000	8,460	55,513 ¹
Brazil ²	40,334	943	4,222
Bulgaria	339,740	6,671	21,878
Canada	1,086,343 ³	42,042 ³	53,145
China ²	17,250,521	1,324,516	1,742,006
Czechoslovakia	—	6,483 ⁴	8,017
Denmark	—	4,339	—
Finland	500,000	79,047	50,000
France	—	201,568	400,000
Germany	20,000,000	3,250,000 ¹	7,250,000
Greece	—	17,024	47,290
Hungary	—	147,435	89,313
India	2,393,891	32,121	64,354
Italy	3,100,000	149,496 ¹	66,716
Japan	9,700,000	1,270,000	140,000
Netherlands	280,000	6,500	2,860
New Zealand	194,000	11,625 ¹	17,000
Norway	75,000	2,000	—
Poland	—	664,000	530,000
Romania	650,000 ²	350,000 ²	—
South Africa	410,056	2,473	—
U.S.S.R.	—	6,115,000 ¹	14,012,000
United Kingdom	5,896,000	357,116 ¹	369,247
United States	16,112,564	291,957	670,844
Yugoslavia	3,741,000	305,000	425,000

WW II Casualties

1. Civilians only.
2. Army and navy figures.
3. Figures cover period July 7, 1937 to Sept. 2, 1945, and concern only Chinese regular troops. They do not include casualties suffered by guerrillas and local military corps.
4. Deaths from all causes.
5. Against Soviet Russia; 385,847 against Nazi Germany.
6. Against Soviet Russia; 169,822 against Nazi Germany.
7. National Defense Cr., Canadian Forces Hq., Director of History.

Massive Human Dislocations



The U.S. & the U.S.S.R. Emerged as the Two Superpowers of the later 20^c



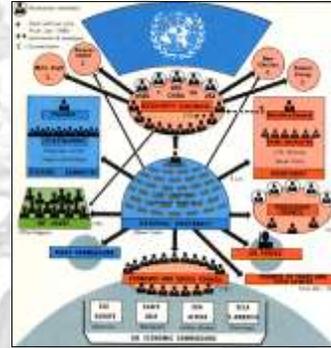
The Bi-Polarization of Europe: The Beginning of the Cold War



The Division of Germany: 1945 - 1990



The Creation of the U. N.



The Nuremberg War Trials: Crimes Against Humanity



Japanese War Crimes Trials



General Hideki Tojo



Bio-Chemical Experiments



7 Future American Presidents Served in World War II



The Race for Space



Early Computer Technology Came Out of WW II



Mark I, 1944



Colossus, 1941



Admiral Grace Hooper, 1944-1992
COBOL language



The Emergence of Third World Nationalist Movements



The De-Colonization of European Empires



the world we live in today was formed by the events of world war II & its immediate aftermath!



The Mobilization of Peoples

- Great Britain
 - 55 percent of the people were in “war work”
 - By 1944, women held 50 percent of the civil service positions
 - **Dig for Victory**
 - Emphasis on a planned economy
- The Soviet Union
 - “**Great Patriotic War**”
 - Enormous losses, 2 of every 5 killed in World War II were Russians
 - Supercentralization
 - “**Battle for Machines**”
 - Factories moved to the interior when Germans advanced
 - Starvation

The Mobilization of Peoples

(cont)

- The United States
 - Slow mobilization until mid-1943
 - Social problems
 - FDR: No racial discrimination in defense industries
 - Movement of African Americans north for jobs; racial tension
 - **Detroit Race Riots**, June 1943
 - Japanese Americans in **concentration camps**
- Germany
 - Continued production of consumer goods first two years of the war
 - Blitzkrieg and then plunder conquered countries
 - **Albert Speer** and armaments production: wanted more humane treatment in factories
 - Total mobilization of the economy, 1944: too little too late!
- Japan
 - Highly mobilized society
 - **Bushido** “the way of the warrior” from Samurai tradition
 - **Kamikaze** – modern take on Bushido

The German Home Front

- Hitler demanded few sacrifices from German people at first.
- Production grew through 1944.
- By 1943, labor shortages made it necessary for teenagers, retired men and some women to work in the factories.
- Radio and film propaganda used to boost the cause.
- Allied terror bombing campaign (1942-45)





Civilians on the Front Line: The Bombing of Cities

- Bombing civilians: **Giulio Douhet**
- Luftwaffe begin the Blitz in Britain
- Allies begin bombing raids on German cities
 - **Cologne**, Germany
 - Later in **Hamburg** and **Dresden**
 - Massive firestorms
- Bombing civilians did not break the Brits or the Germans
- Atomic bomb
 - **Hiroshima**, August 6, 1945
 - **Nagasaki**, August 9, 1945

Hiroshima after the atomic bomb, August 6, 1945

Clip from Hiroshima, Man Against part 1 Amy

Aftermath: The Emergence of the Cold War

- **Big Three: Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt**
- **The Conferences at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam**
- Conference at Teheran, November 1943
 - Future course of the war, invasion of the continent for 1944
 - Agreement for the partition of postwar Germany
 - Churchill's approach through Balkans overruled: Soviets liberate E. Europe.
- Meeting at Moscow: "Spheres of Influence" on a scrap of paper... Churchill and Stalin
- Conference at Yalta, February 1945
 - "Declaration on Liberated Europe"
 - Soviet military assistance for the war against Japan
 - Creation of a United Nations
 - German unconditional surrender
 - Free elections in Eastern Europe
- Conference at Potsdam, July 1945
 - Truman replaces Roosevelt
 - Growing problems between the Allies

Winston Churchill proclaims in March 1946 the existence of "an iron curtain" across the continent of Europe
Cold War begins...

Territorial Changes after World War II



Conferences

- Washington Pact: Jan 1942
 - 26 "united nations" will not make separate peace
- Casablanca Conference: Jan 1943
 - US and UK demand unconditional surrender
- Tehran Conference: Nov – Dec 1943
 - Summit Meeting: First meeting of the "Big Three"
 - Stalin demands Second Front
 - Decision to invade France
 - Secret: Russia and Poland shifted west at Germany's cost
 - Stalin's objectives?
 - UK and US concerned USSR conclude separate peace
 - Roosevelt wins agreement for new int'l organization

Winding Down...and Starting Up

- October 1944: "Percentages Agreement"
 - Churchill flies to Moscow
 - Establishes spheres of influence:
 - Romania and Bulgaria: USSR 90% influence
 - Greece: UK 90% influence
 - Equal influence in Hungary and Yugoslavia
- Western Allies finally invade 6 June 1944

End of the War

- Germany surrenders 8 May 1945
- Conference of San Francisco: 25 April 1945
 - UN Charter
- Potsdam (July – August 1945):
 - New leadership: Atlee and Truman
 - Stalin and the Atomic Bomb
 - Zones of Occupation
 - Redraw eastern border of Germany



Yalta: (Feb 1945)

- Most important meeting
- What happens to Poland ?
- Zones of occupation in Germany
- USSR: Agrees to Japan war, UN, "free elections" and "national sovereignty" in E. Europe
- French given an occupation zone
- Roosevelt: Yalta the end of balance of power and spheres of influence
- East Europeans see Yalta as a great betrayal



The Iron Curtain Falls

- USSR: prevents elections, eliminates opposition
- Eastern Europe becomes USSR satellite
- 1946: "Iron Curtain" speech
- Truman Doctrine: Greece/Turkey
 - Containment
- Marshall Plan (48)/COMECON (49)
- Berlin Airlift
- USSR atomic bomb (1949)
- Red China (1949)

Squaring off

- NATO (1949)
 - West Germany (1955)
- Warsaw Pact (1955)
- USSR:
 - Territorial aggrandizement
 - Massive army
- USA: Economic, industrial might
- Struggle for allies, influence



The Two World Wars, 1900-1950

- Lessons of the world wars seem contradictory:
 - Failure of the Munich Agreement in 1938 to appease Hitler used to support hard-line foreign policy – deterrence
 - BUT in 1914 it was just such hard-line policies that led Europe to WWI, might have been avoided with appeasement.
- Scholars have not discovered a simple formula for choosing the best policy to avoid war.



Discussion Questions

- What steps did Hitler take to conquer England?
- Why did he abandon the fight for England and turn toward Russia?
- What seemed to have been the causes of Soviet suspicions about Britain and the US throughout the war? Give examples.
- How were conquered or occupied peoples treated by the Germans during the war? Give examples.
- How did each country mobilize the home front for the war effort?