World War II
Homework = DBQ 21

World War II – The Road to War

✓ Complete the 9 document questions.

☑ OUTLINE (organize) the documents as if you were going to answer the question in an essay

A. **Introduction** – Response to aggression in late 1930s
B. Documents that support **appeasement**.
   I. Document # + brief explanation
   II. Document # + brief explanation
C. Documents that support **collective security**
   I. Document # + brief explanation
   II. Document # + brief explanation
D. **Conclusion** – Appeasement OR collective security? (pick)
The Road to War (DBQ 21)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doc. 1</th>
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<th>Doc. 4</th>
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<th>Doc. 7 –</th>
<th>Doc. 8. –</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>German nationalism</strong> (force) - UNITE</td>
<td>Ethiopian leader wants <strong>League of Nations</strong> to stop Italy <em>Us today, you tomorrow</em> = (Imperialism)</td>
<td>Hitler moved troops into Rhineland. Germany now “equal”. France looks to Lge. of Nations. first, then force.</td>
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<td>Doc. 4 Munich Conference gives Sudetenland to Germany (“price of peace”; “Only Czechs not too happy”)</td>
<td>Chamberlain (P.M.) - Appeasement is attempt at peaceful solution. Czechoslovakia is too small. Fight on “larger” issues/ “war is a fearful thing”</td>
<td>Churchill – aggressor MUST be stopped (collective security) “THEY” ...(blame)</td>
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<td>Doc. 7 – Appeasement unnecessary because Czechoslovakia can defend itself and Hitler is not strong</td>
<td>Doc. 8. – defends appeasement 1. Germany supports Hitler 2. Russian expansion</td>
<td>Doc. 9 – Europe (England/France) not willing to fight. Collective security not an option</td>
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MAIN Causes of World War I

• Militarism
• Alliances
• Imperialism
• Nationalism
Aggression, Appeasement, and WAR

Aggression: ...is met by

1. **Japan** seized Manchuria (1931), overruns much of eastern China (1937)
2. **Italy** invades Ethiopia (1935)
3. **Germany** – Hitler re-militarizes, sends troops into Rhineland (bordering France)

Appeasement:

1. League of Nations condemns Japan’s actions (Japan walks out)
2. L. of N. voted sanctions against Italy, but **no power to enforce them**.
3. Appeasement policy adopted by leaders of Europe in **Munich Agreement** (Consider WHY?)
German Aggression leads to WAR

- **Austria** annexed ("Anschluss" or union)
- **Czechoslovakia** – 3 million Germans in the Sudetenland (western Czechoslovakia).
- **Munich Conference** in September 1938 – British & French leaders choose appeasement and Czechs surrender Sudetenland. “Peace for our time” says Brit P.M. Neville Chamberlain (**cartoon**)
- **Nazi-Soviet Pact** – Hitler and Stalin agree not to fight each other and divide up Poland (**cartoon**)
- **Sept. 1, 1939** – (1 week after N-S Pact)...German forces invade Poland.
Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"SHH-HH! HE'LL BE QUIET NOW—MAYBE!"

1. Which policy did the "nursemaids" use to keep the "baby" quiet?
   (1) militarism  (2) isolationism  (3) imperialism  (4) appeasement

2. What happened during the 1930's after the "baby" finished the "bottle"?
   (1) He went to sleep peacefully.  (3) He made more demands.
   (2) He asked to have different "nursemaids."  (4) He played nicely with other "children."
Why were the leaders of Western Europe surprised by the event addressed in this cartoon?

(1) The Soviet Union and Nazi Germany were both democratic regimes.
(2) The ideologies of these two nations were at opposite ends of the political spectrum.
(3) The Soviet Union had a long history of close relations with Great Britain.
(4) Since 1935, the official government policy of the Soviet Union had supported isolationism.
WORLD WAR II

German reparations
Redrawn boundaries
Creation of weak nations

World War I Peace Treaty

Economic depression
Hitler seen as defense against communism
Desire among some nations for peace at any cost

Economic and Political Factors

Policy of appeasement
American Neutrality Acts; desire to stay out of a European conflict
Alliance formed by Germany, Italy, and Japan

Diplomatic Factors

Challenged Versailles Treaty
Rebuilt German military
Practiced territorial aggression
Promoted extreme nationalism
Encouraged anti-Semitic scapegoating

Hitler's Leadership
## World War II (causes)

### World War I Peace Treaty
- German **reparations**
- Redrawn boundaries (ex= Alsace-Lorraine, Austria)
- Creation of weak countries (Eastern Europe)

### Economic and Political factors
- Depression
- Spread of Communism (fear)
- **Fear of war** (peace at any cost = Pacifism)

### Diplomatic factors
- **Appeasement** (Chamberlain and Czechoslovakia)
- **American neutrality**
- **Alliances** (Axis = Germany, Italy and Japan)
- Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact

### Hitler’s Leadership
- Challenged Versailles Treaty
- Rebuilt German military
- Promoted **German Nationalism** (extreme)
- Anti-Jewish acts (scapegoat)
- **Expansion** (Imperialism) – Austria (Anschluss), Sudetenland, Poland
The **AXIS powers**, armed with the most destructive weapons ever, desired lands that had been denied them before the war.

**1939 - 1940**

Hitler’s **blitzkrieg** ("lightning war") takes Poland, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and then FRANCE

**June 1940**

- France falls ("puppet" gov’t), but resists "underground
- Brits narrowly escape (Miracle at Dunkirk)

**1940 - 1941**

- Modern **MOBILE** war
- German Luftwaffe (air force) and submarines
- Radar and sonar technology
- Battle of Britain
- Bombing of London (Moral victory for Brits)
- Germany turns to Russia (east)

**Operation Barbarossa** and Leningrad
The war in North Africa, the Balkans and the Pacific

1939 - 1942

- Mussolini (Italy) invades Greece and N. Africa
- The “Desert Fox”, Rommel wins with tanks, threatens Suez Canal

Operation Barbarossa (by Germans)

- Conquest of the Soviet Union
- Heavy Soviet losses, but Operation stalls due to weather. Leningrad = huge losses

American Involvement

- Lend-Lease Act
- Atlantic Charter (goals)
- Dec. 7, 1941 – Pearl Harbor

Japanese victories in Pacific

- Southeast Asia (European control
- Philippines, Hong Kong, Burma and Malaya
Allied Success (1942-1945)

Turning Points
- El Alemain (Africa) – U.S. and British “squeeze” Rommel to defeat in 1943
- Invasion of Italy (Mussolini overthrown)

Soviet Union rallies
- Stalingrad
- Russian winter takes heavy toll on both sides

Invasion of France
- June 6, 1944 = D-Day was the most MASSIVE assault in human history.
- August 25, 1944 – the Allies enter Paris. Next is on to Germany
Battle of Stalingrad (September 12, 1942 – February 2, 1943)

**Axis objective**: Germany, with its Axis partners Romania, Hungary, and Italy, wanted control of this strategic city on the River Volga, a railroad hub for trains carrying Soviet industrial and natural resources.
Battle of Stalingrad

- For Operation Blue, Hitler’s 1942 summer offensive, Germany’s Army Group South was split into two forces, Army Groups A and B. While Army Group A swept to the south to capture the Caucasus Mountains with its prodigious oil fields, Army Group B moved north toward Stalingrad.

- Stalin wanted the city held at all cost and turned again to Marshal Zhukov, the hero of Moscow. To prevent a repeat of the panic in Moscow, Stalin issued Order No. 227, “Not a Step Backward,” on July 28. Read aloud to Soviet fighters, the order forbade soldiers from falling back unless sanctioned by the Kremlin. Unauthorized retreats were to be regarded as treason; “panic-makers and cowards” would be liquidated on the spot.
Battle of Stalingrad

After the Luftwaffe softened up Soviet defenses with thousands of bombing runs, German troops entered the center of Stalingrad in September. In bloody hand-to-hand combat, they fought the Red Army for control, street-by-street, house-by-house, while large artillery battles raged outside the city.

In early October, fresh Soviet troops arrived and, on November 19, the Soviets counterattacked. Smashing through two Romanian armies, they surrounded the Axis forces encircling the city. Hitler refused all requests to retreat, leaving his armies bogged down with dwindling supplies as the Luftwaffe was unable to deliver the 700 tons of supplies needed each day.

For two more months, the bloody battle dragged on. The Soviets took the last German airfield in January, cutting the Germans off from supplies. Though ordered to fight to the last man, the last Axis units surrendered on February 2. Despite the loss of approximately 500,000 men at Stalingrad, the victory demonstrated the true power of the Red Army as a fighting force and eased Allied fears that the Soviet Union could not withstand Hitler’s onslaughts. For the first time, Hitler had been beaten.
June 1944 = Normandy Invasion (D-Day)
Richard D. Winters: [interview with Winters where he quotes Mike Ranney on how Ranney answered a question his grandson once asked him]

I treasure my remark to my grandson who asked, "Grandpa, were you a hero in the war?" Grandpa said, "No... but I served in a company of heroes".
May 8, 1945 marks the formal celebration of the Allies' victory in Europe during World War II.

German radio broadcast on May 7th that General Alfred Jodl would sign the **official surrender of Nazi Germany** the following day. Winston Churchill immediately announced that the 8th May, 1945 would be a national holiday. This date became known as the **Victory in Europe (VE) day**.
Toward Victory in 1945 (Sect. 4)

- In Europe, after the “success” of Normandy, allied forces slugged their way inland and liberated France (September 1944) and continued on to Germany.

- American victories at Coral Sea and Midway in the Pacific stopped Japanese advances.

- By 1944 American planes were bombing Japanese cities, but the Japanese fought on.

- Hitler tried one last effort to stop the Allies at the Battle of the Bulge. Huge losses on both sides only slowed the advance to Germany.

- The allies still had to defeat Japan. The United States had developed a weapon that could END the war.

- Should the U.S. “unleash” this weapon OR continue conventional methods (“island hopping” to get Japan to surrender)
Decision to drop the A-bomb

FOR

AGAINST
Aug. 6 & 9, 1945
Atomic bombs dropped on Japan

The Japanese envoy signs the document of surrender on board the USS Missouri in Tokyo bay. September 2, 1945

V-J
(Victory over Japan Day) - Sept. 2, 1945
Nuremberg War Crimes Trial – a series of military tribunals, held by the Allied forces of World War II, most notable for the prosecution of prominent members of the political, military, and economic leadership of Nazi Germany. The trials were held in the city of Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, in 1945–46, at the Palace of Justice. Not included were Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Himmler, and Joseph Goebbels, all of whom had committed suicide several months before the indictment was signed.
World War II - Quiz

• Tuesday March 18
• 25 multiple choice (only)
• Chapter 31, Sections 1-4

**But check out pages 791-792 of Section 5 on the Nuremberg Trials
• READ CHAPTER 31, Section 5 - “From World War to Cold War”
• QUIZ
From World War to COLD war

- 75 million dead worldwide
  (38 mill. in Europe)
- Holocaust (6 million +)
- 1945 United Nations – to secure world peace
- US vs. USSR – Stalin’s intentions (goals) in Europe
- Eastern Europe = an “iron curtain”
- “Containing” Communism
  – Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan
## Cold War - Beginnings

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<th>Purpose</th>
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<td>$ or military aid</td>
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<td><strong>Stated</strong>=“collective security</td>
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<td>(North Atlantic Treaty Organ.)</td>
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<td><strong>Warsaw Pact</strong></td>
<td>Soviet-influenced military alliance</td>
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<td>World peacekeeping organization (branches)</td>
<td>To secure peace and international cooperation</td>
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**Definition**
- Truman Doctrine: $ or military aid
- Marshall Plan: Food, machinery and raw materials
- N.A.T.O.: Military alliance
- Warsaw Pact: Soviet-influenced military alliance
- United Nations: World peacekeeping organization (branches)

**Purpose**
- Stated: help Europe recover
- Implied: halt spread of communism
- Stated: help restore normal economic health to the world
- Implied: strong democratic foundation (containment)
- Stated: “collective security
- Implied: containment
- Stated: buffer zone to protect Soviet Union
- Implied: control “satellites”
- To secure peace and international cooperation