

- World War II
- Chapter 16
- 1939-1945
- Key Events
- As you read this chapter, look for the key events in the history of World War II
  - Adolf Hitler's philosophy of Aryan superiority led to World War II in Europe and was also the source of the Holocaust
  - Two separate and opposing alliances, the Allies and the Axis Powers, waged a worldwide war
  - World War II left lasting impressions on civilian populations
- The German Path to War
- Adolf Hitler believed that Germany could build a great civilization
  - To do this Germany needed more land to support more German people
  - He wanted land in the east in the Soviet Union and prepared for war
  - His plan was to use the land for German settlements
  - The Slavic people would become slaves
- The German Path to War
- Hitler proposed that Germany be able to revise the unfair provisions of the Treaty of Versailles that had ended World War I
  - At first he said he would use peaceful means
  - However, in March 1935, he created a new air force and began a military draft
- The German Path to War
- France, Great Britain, and Italy condemned Hitler's moves
  - Due to problems at home created by the Great Depression, they were not prepared to take action to stop Hitler
  - Hitler became convinced that the Western states would not stop him from breaking the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles
- The German Path to War
- In March 1936, Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland, which was supposed to be a demilitarized area
  - **France would not oppose Germany for this treaty violation without British support**
  - **England saw Hitler's actions as reasonable and did not call for a military response**
- The German Path to War
- This was the beginning of the policy of appeasement
  - If European states satisfy the reasonable demands of dissatisfied states, the dissatisfied states would be content, and peace would be preserved
  - British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain traveled to Munich to discuss matters with Hitler
- The German Path to War
- Hitler gained new allies
  - Benito Mussolini was the Fascist leader of Italy
  - He invaded Ethiopia in 1935 with the support of German troops
  - In 1936, both Italy and Germany sent troops to support General Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War
  - Franco's forces took control of Spain
- The German Path to War
- Later in 1936, Hitler and Mussolini became allies and formed the Rome-Berlin Axis
- Germany also signed the Anti-Comintern Pact with Japan forming an alliance against Communism
- The German Path to War
- By 1937, Germany was a powerful nation
  - **In 1938, Hitler pursued a long-held goal, union with Austria, or *Anschluss***

- Hitler forced Austria to put Austrian Nazis in charge of the government by threatening a German invasion
- The new government invited German troops into Austria to maintain order
- Austria was annexed by Germany
- The German Path to War
- In 1938, Hitler demanded that the Sudetenland in northwestern Czechoslovakia be given to Germany
  - Representatives from England, France, Italy, and Germany met in Munich
  - England, France, and Italy gave in to all of Hitler's demands
  - German troops entered Czechoslovakia
- The German Path to War
- The Munich Conference
  - After the Munich conference, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced that the settlement meant "peace for our time"
  - He believed that Hitler would make no more territorial demands in Europe
- The German Path to War
- The Munich Conference
  - Chamberlain had Hitler's promise to make no additional territorial demands
  - Hitler was even more convinced that England and France would not fight
  - In March 1939, Hitler invaded western Czechoslovakia and made a Nazi puppet state out of Slovakia in eastern Czechoslovakia
- The German Path to War
- France and Great Britain began to react
  - Great Britain pledged to protect Poland if Hitler invaded
  - Both France and Great Britain began to negotiate with Joseph Stalin, the Soviet dictator
  - They knew they would need the help of the Soviet Union to defeat the Nazis
- The German Path to War
- Hitler Feared an alliance between Western Europe and the Soviet Union
  - August 1938: Germany & the Soviet Union sign the Nazi-Soviet "Nonaggression Pact"
  - Stalin was promised the Eastern half of Poland and the Baltic States for not attacking Germany
- The German Path to War
- The Nonaggression Pact gave Hitler a free hand to attack Poland
  - He knew that he would eventually break the pact with the Soviet Union
  - On September 1, 1939 Germany invaded Poland
  - Two days later, England and France declared war on Germany
  - World War II had begun
- The Japanese Path to War
- In September 1931, Japanese soldiers seized resource rich Manchuria from China
  - The Japanese claimed the Chinese had attacked them
  - The "attack" was staged by Japanese soldiers disguised as Chinese soldiers
  - The League of Nations condemned the attack
- The Japanese Path to War
- Japanese invasion of Manchuria
  - After the League of Nations condemned the attack, Japan withdrew from the League
  - Over several years Japan strengthened its hold on Manchuria, which it renamed **Manchukuo**
- The Japanese Path to War
- By the mid-1930s, militants had gained control of the Japanese government
- The United States opposed the Japanese takeover of Manchuria, but did nothing to stop it
- The Japanese Path to War
- Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek tried to avoid war with Japan

- Chiang's greatest concern was with the Chinese Communists
- He felt war could be avoided by allowing the Japanese to occupy parts of Northern China
- Japan moved steadily southward
- In December 1936, Chiang formed a united front against the Japanese
- The Japanese Path to War
- Chiang Kai-shek refused to surrender to the Japanese
  - In July 1937, the Chinese and Japanese clashed south of Beijing
  - The Japanese seized the capital of Nanjing
  - The Japanese goal was to establish a New Order in East Asia
  - The order would include Japan, China, and Manchuria
  - The new order would be under the leadership of Japan
- The Japanese Path to War
- Japan-Germany Relationship
  - Japan planned to seize Soviet Siberia
  - Japan felt a combined German and Japanese effort could defeat the Soviet Union
  - The Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression pact forced Japan to rethink their goals.
- The Japanese Path to War
- Japan needed natural resources
  - They looked to expand into Southeast Asia
  - They knew that they risked strong response from European colonial powers and the United States
  - They decided to take that risk
  - In 1940 the Japanese demanded the right to exploit economic resources in French Indochina, resulting in U.S. **sanctions** against Japan
- The Japanese Path to War
- The Japanese badly needed oil and scrap iron from the United States
  - The U.S. economic sanctions were a real threat to Japan
  - Japan chose to attack U.S. and European colonies in Southeast Asia
- Europe at War
- German Invasion of Poland— September 1, 1939
  - The conquest of Poland took only four weeks
  - The speed and efficiency of the German army stunned the world
- Europe at War
- Blitzkrieg (Lightning War)
  - The Germans used Panzer tank divisions, (strike forces of about 300 tanks and soldiers), motorized infantry, and aircraft to pierce defenses and cut off the enemy
- Europe at War
- On September 28, 1939 Germany and the Soviet Union divided Poland
- Europe at War
- Europe at War
- The French had fortified their border with Germany with the Maginot Line
  - It was a series of fortifications that was seen by France as impenetrable
  - Stretching about 350 miles it cost France \$150 million in the 1930s to construct (\$2.3 billion in today's dollars)
- Europe at War
- The Maginot Line was immovable, the Germans simply bypassed it
- Europe at War
- England and France declared war on Germany after the invasion of Poland

- The Blitzkrieg was just as effective against the modern armies of England and France as it had been against the Poles
- The German push through Belgium proved to be an embarrassing rout of the French and English armies
- Europe at War
- The entire French and British army were trapped on the beaches of Dunkirk
  - In a miracle, the British navy and private boats were able to evacuate 338,000 Allied troops
  - The Dunkirk evacuation may have ultimately cost Germany the war
- Europe at War
- The Defeat of France
  - An armistice between France and Germany was signed on June 22, 1940
  - Germany occupied three-fifths of France
  - A puppet government of Germany was set up to govern the rest of France
  - Led by Marshal Henri Pétain, it was named Vichi France
- Europe at War
- The defeat of France
  - With victory in France, Germany now controlled western and central Europe
  - Only Britain remained to oppose Germany
- Europe at War
- England asked the United States for help
  - The U.S. policy was isolationism
  - The neutrality acts passed in the 1930s prevented the U.S. from involvement in European conflicts
  - President Franklin D. Roosevelt denounced the Germans, the U.S. did nothing at first
- Europe at War
- Roosevelt wanted to repeal the neutrality acts and help Great Britain
- In time the laws were slowly relaxed, and the U.S. sent food, ships, planes, and weapons to Britain
- We became the “Arsenal for Democracy”
- Europe at War
- Operation Sea lion
  - August 1940 the Luftwaffe began a major bombing campaign against military targets in England
  - Armed with effective radar, the British fought back, but suffered critical losses
- Europe at War
- In September Hitler retaliated to British attack on Berlin by shifting from military to civilian targets
  - The Blitz on London was designed to break the morale of the British
  - This allowed the British to rebuild their air power and inflict heavy losses on the Germans
- Europe at War
- Amidst the destruction, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill was greeted with calls of “we can take it” by his countrymen
- Londoners sought refuge from German bombs in the subway tunnels
- Europe at War
- Battle of Britain
  - Although the damage was severe, Germany had lost the Battle of Britain
  - The invasion of England was postponed indefinitely
  - Operation Sea Lion was a failure
- Europe at War
- Hitler was convinced that the way to defeat Britain was to first smash the Soviet Union
  - He thought the British were holding out expecting Soviet support
  - Hitler also thought the Soviet Union could be easily defeated

- He planned to invade in the spring of 1941, but was delayed by problems in the Balkans
- Europe at War
- Europe at War
- Operation Barbarossa
  - The invasion of the Soviet Union began in June 1941
  - The attack stretched out for 1,800 miles
  - German troops moved quickly and captured two million Russian soldiers by November
  - The German offensive reached to within 25 miles of Moscow
- Europe at War
- Winter came early in 1941
  - The Russian winter along with fierce Russian resistance forced the German offensive to halt
  - This marked the first time the Germans had been stopped
- Europe at War
- The Germans were poorly equipped for a Russian winter
- In December, the Soviet Army counterattacked
- Japan at War
- On December 7, 1941 the Japanese attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii
  - The surprise attack came on Sunday morning a dealt a severe blow to our Pacific fleet
- Japan at War
- The United States Enters the War
  - On December 8, 1941 President Roosevelt asks Congress for a declaration of war against Japan
  - He called December 7 a day that will live in infamy
- Japan at War
- The Japanese Offensive
  - **They also attacked the Philippines and the British colony of Malaya**
  - **Soon after, they invaded the Dutch East Indies and other islands in the Pacific**
  - **By the spring of 1942, the Japanese controlled almost all of Southeast Asia and much of the Western Pacific**
- Japan at War
- Japanese Control
  - Japan created the Greater East-Asia Coprosperity Sphere
  - Japan intended to liberate colonial nations in Southeast Asia
  - Japan's need for natural resources led to exploitation of conquered lands
- Japan at War
- Japan thought American spirit would be crushed
  - The bombing of Pearl Harbor had the opposite effect
  - America would never accept Japanese domination in the Pacific
  - We became a people united
  - We were committed to victory over both Germany and Japan
- Japan at War
- Hitler thought that America would be too involved in the Pacific to fight in Europe
  - Four days after Pearl Harbor, he declared war on the United States
  - World War II had become a global war
- The Allies Advance
- The North Atlantic Charter
  - Roosevelt and Churchill met off the coast of Newfoundland to develop a war strategy
  - A Grand Alliance was formed between the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union
- The Allies Advance
- The Grand Alliance

- The nations decided to put political differences aside and focus on defeating the Axis Powers
- They agreed in 1943 to fight until the Axis nations– Germany, Japan, and Italy surrendered unconditionally
- The Allies Advance
- By 1942, the Germans continued to fight England and the Soviet Union
- The Allies Advance
- The Germans were also fighting in North Africa
  - The Africa Korps under the Desert Fox, General Erwin Rommel broke through British lines in Egypt and advanced on Alexandria
- The Allies Advance
- Battle of Stalingrad– November 1942- May 1943
  - The Germans were surrounded and their supply lines were cut
  - German losses were estimated at about 850,000
  - Hitler realized that the Soviet Union would not be defeated
  - The Allies Advance
- Success in the Pacific
  - May 1942 the Battle of the Coral Sea stopped a planned Japanese invasion of Australia
  - Coral Sea was the first Naval Air Battle
- The Allies Advance
- Battle of Midway– June 1942
  - Although costly, Midway was the turning point of the Pacific War
  - Four Japanese carriers were destroyed
  - U.S. naval supremacy in the Pacific was established
- The Allies Advance
- Island Hopping
  - Under the leadership of General Douglas MacArthur, the U.S. began a strategy of taking Japanese held islands one-at-a-time
- The Allies Advance
- Advances against Japan
  - By fall 1942, two major operations were proceeding in the Pacific
  - The hope was to converge on Japan and end the Pacific war
  - By the end of 1942, Japanese power was diminishing
- Last Years of the War
- Spring– 1943
  - In May, Axis forces surrendered in Tunisia
  - The Allies invaded Sicily and then Italy
  - Winston Churchill called Italy the “soft underbelly of Europe”
- Last Years of the War
- Mussolini was removed from office following the fall of Sicily
  - He was placed under arrest
  - The new Italian government offered to surrender to the Allies
  - A German commando squad rescued Mussolini and made him dictator of a puppet state in Northern Italy
- Last Years of the War
- The Italian Campaign
  - Proved to be anything but a “Soft underbelly”
  - After coming ashore in Salerno, the Allies made a slow advance up the Italian peninsula
- Last Years of the War
- The Italian Campaign

- After establishing a beach head at Anzio in January 1944, the Allies advanced toward Rome
- Rome finally fell on June 4, 1944
- Last Years of the War
- The Allied Second Front
  - The plan was to invade France from Great Britain across the English Channel
  - June 6, 1944 – D-Day
  - Under command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower the Allies landed on the beaches of Normandy
- Last Years of the War
- D-Day (Operation Overlord)
  - With heavy resistance and suffering 10,000 Allied casualties the landings were successful
  - Two million men and a half-million vehicles were landed in France
  - The Allies eventually broke through the German lines
- Last Years of the War
- Liberation of Paris
  - From Normandy, the Allies moved south and east
  - French resistance fighters rose up in German-occupied Paris
  - Paris was liberated by the end of August 1944
- Last Years of the War
- Crossing the Rhine River
  - In March 1945, the Allies crossed the Rhine River and moved into Germany
  - In the north, they linked up with the Soviet Army that was moving from the east
- Last Years of the War
- Soviet Offensives 1943-45
  - **The Soviet Army moved steadily westward**
  - **By the end of 1943 they reoccupied Ukraine**
  - **By 1944 they had moved into the Baltic States**
  - **Warsaw was occupied in January 1945**
  - **Berlin was entered in April 1945**
- Last Years of the War
- Victory in Europe
  - On April 28, 1945 Italian partisans shot Benito Mussolini
  - The bodies of he and his mistress were put on public display
  - April 30, 1945 Hitler committed suicide
- Last Years of the War
- Victory in Europe
  - On May 7, 1945 German commanders surrendered, and the war in Europe was over
- Last Years of the War
- The War in the Pacific
  - From 1943 until 1945 the Allies forced the Japanese into retreat
  - Upon the death of President Roosevelt in April 1945, Harry Truman became president
  - Truman decided to drop atomic bombs on Japanese cities
  - He hoped to avoid an invasion of Japan
  - Last Years of the War
- Japan Surrenders
  - The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki caused thousands of deaths
  - Both cities were completely destroyed
  - Japan surrendered on the deck of the USS Missouri on August 14, 1945, World War II was over
  - Last Years of the War

- The New Order in Europe
  - 1942
    - Nazis controlled Europe from the English Channel to Moscow
    - Most areas were run by military or civilian officials with help from local citizens who supported the Germans
- The New Order in Europe
  - Nazi Brutality
    - Nazis were especially ruthless in Eastern Europe
    - They saw Slavic peoples as racially inferior
    - They wanted their land for German settlers
    - After conquering Poland, they began to put their plans for an Aryan racial empire into action
- The New Order in Europe
  - Heinrich Himmler
    - SS Leader was put in charge of German resettlement plans in the east
    - Slavic people were moved out and replaced with Germans
    - The Germans moved over 1 million Polish people
    - By 1942, 2 million Germans had been moved in to colonize German provinces in Poland
- The New Order in Europe
  - Slavic People
    - Hitler anticipated turning the people of Poland and the Soviet Union into slaves
    - Himmler stated that German plans could involve killing 30 million Slavs
- The New Order in Europe
  - Slavic Slaves
    - Russians, Poles, and Jews were rounded up to be used as slave labor
    - By 1944, 7 million Europeans were laboring in Germany
    - Another 7 million were German slaves in their own countries
- The New Order in Europe
  - Forced labor caused problems for the Germans
    - Bringing workers to Germany reduced the number of workers left in occupied countries
    - The Germans' brutal tactics led more and more people to resist Nazi occupation forces
- The Holocaust
  - Hitler's vision divided the world into Aryans and those who would destroy it
    - He was convinced that Jewish people were the greatest threat to his Aryan Empire
    - His "**Final Solution**" was the Genocide of the Jewish race
- The Holocaust
  - The SS under Himmler was responsible for carrying out the Final Solution
  - Genocide is the extermination of the entire Jewish people
- The Holocaust
  - Reinhard Heydrich
    - Head of the SS Security Service was in charge of the Final Solution
    - He created special forces, called *Einsatzgruppen*, to carry out the Nazi plans
    - He ordered the Polish Jews to be rounded up and confined to "ghettos" in several cities
    - The Nazis wanted to starve the Jews
    - Some ghettos had organized resistance to the Germans
- The Holocaust
  - In June 1941, the *Einsatzgruppen* began to act as mobile killing units
    - **They followed the army, rounded up Jews and killed them**
    - **As many as 1 million Jews were executed and buried in mass graves in this way**
- The Holocaust



- The Death Camps
  - Beginning in 1942, Jews from occupied countries were transported in freight trains like cattle to the concentration camps
  - Six death camps were built in Poland alone
- The Holocaust
- Auschwitz– the largest death camp
  - Two-thirds of the arrivals at Auschwitz went directly to the gas chambers
  - The rest were forced to work in labor camps and worked or starved to death
  - The Holocaust
- Throughout the war, the Final Solution had top priority
  - As the Nazis were losing the war in 1944, Jews were being shipped to death camps
  - The Final Solution had priority over the military for trains
- The Holocaust
- The Holocaust
- The Nazis were also responsible for the deaths of at least 9 to 10 million non-Jewish people
  - Gypsies, Poles, Ukrainians, and Byelorussians lost their lives in Nazi camps
  - 3 to 4 million Soviet prisoners of war were also killed
- The Holocaust
- Some people tried to help Jewish people
  - The Danish people were able to protect most of their Jewish citizens
  - Often “**collaborators**” helped the Nazis find Jews
- The Holocaust
- Though the Allies knew about the death camps, they chose to concentrate on ending the war
  - They did not learn the full truth until the war was over
  - ***Should the Allies have bombed the death camps?***
- The Holocaust
- Young people of all ages were victims of World War II
  - Jewish children were put to death in the gas chambers because they could not work
  - 1.2 million Jewish children died in the Holocaust
- The Holocaust
- Children of World War II
  - In Germany, Britain, and Japan, many children were moved from cities that were being bombed
  - Some children never saw their parents again
  - By 1945 there were 13 million orphaned children in Europe
  - Children in Eastern Europe suffered the most
  - All secondary schools in Slavic nations were closed by the Nazis
- The Holocaust
- By the end of the war, children on both sides joined in the fighting
  - Sometimes children of 14 or 15 were at the front lines or working as spies
- The Holocaust
- The Hitler Youth program in Germany indoctrinated young people to Nazi ideology
- The New Order in Asia
- Japan hoped to use its newly conquered countries as sources of raw materials, such as tin, oil, and rubber
- The possessions would also provide a market for Japanese goods
- The New Order in Asia
- “Asia for the Asiatics” was the Japanese slogan
  - With the help of anti-colonial forces the Japanese promised that local governments would be set up under Japanese control

- The New Order in Asia
  - Japanese control
    - New Japanese governments were established in Burma, the Dutch East Indies, Vietnam, & the Philippines
    - The Japanese military actually ran the country
    - People were forced to serve in the military, or to work on public works projects
- The New Order in Asia
  - Japanese Occupation of Vietnam
    - The Japanese took rice from the people
    - Between 1944-45 about 1 million people starved to death
    - Cooperation changed to opposition as Japanese arrogance and contempt provoked local people
    - Buddhist pagodas were used as military latrines by the Japanese
    - The New Order in Asia
  - Japanese Occupation
    - The Japanese showed little respect for the people in occupied nations
    - In Nanjing, China Japanese soldiers looted, raped, and killed citizens
    - Prisoners of war were used as forced labor
    - 12,000 Allied prisoners died while constructing a railway in Burma in 1943
    - The New Order in Asia
  - Japanese Occupation
    - Nationals in occupied nations were conflicted
    - They did not want former colonial powers, or the Japanese
    - In Vietnam, people like Ho Chi Minh turned against the Japanese and worked with the Allies
    - By war's end, few people in occupied countries supported the Japanese
- The Mobilization of Peoples:
  - Four Examples
  - World War II was a **“total war”**
    - Along with military mobilization, civilians were also mobilized to produce materials necessary to carry out the war
    - Civilian life was effected in many parts of the world
    - We will examine: the Soviet Union, the United States, Germany, and Japan
- The Mobilization of Peoples: The Soviet Union
  - In the Soviet Union, early defeats led to drastic measures
    - Leningrad was under siege for 900 days
    - More than 1 million people died there due to food shortages
    - People had to eat dogs, cats, and mice
- The Mobilization of Peoples:
  - The Soviet Union
  - Soviet Manufacturing
    - Factories were moved from west to east
    - The Soviet Union produced 78,000 tanks, and 98,000 artillery pieces
    - In 1943, 55% of the national income went to war materials
    - People suffered shortages of food and housing
- The Mobilization of Peoples:
  - The Soviet Union
  - Soviet women were an important part of the war effort
    - Women working in industry increased 60%
    - Women worked in industries, mines, and railroads
    - They dug antitank ditches and worked as air raid wardens

- Some fought in battles and flew in bombers
- The Mobilization of Peoples: The United States
  - The United States became the “arsenal for democracy”
    - Much of the equipment necessary for the war was produced in the United States
    - In 1943 the U.S. was producing: 6 ships per day, and 96,000 airplanes per day
    - Wartime production produced social turmoil within the U.S.
    - The war brought on a great migration of people
- The Mobilization of Peoples: The United States
  - African Americans were especially impacted
    - Over 1 million African Americans moved from the South to Northern cities during the war
    - This movement led to social tensions and even violence
    - Riots erupted in several cities
- The Mobilization of Peoples: The United States
  - 1 Million African Americans joined the military
    - They served in segregated units
    - Many returned from the war and fought for civil rights at home
- The Mobilization of Peoples: The U.S.
  - Japanese Americans
    - Japanese Americans were moved to internment camps away from the coast
    - 65% of the people moved had been born in the U.S.
    - They were forced to take loyalty oaths and were forced to live in camps surrounded by barbed wire
- The Mobilization of Peoples: The U.S.
  - Japanese Americans
    - The government claimed that relocation was for national security, and for the well being of Japanese citizens
    - German Americans, or Italian Americans did not suffer a similar fate
- The Mobilization of Peoples: Germany
  - Home Front Germany
    - Hitler understood the importance of the home front
    - Many people in Germany thought the war would bring disaster
    - Hitler thought that the lack of civilian support had led to the defeat in World War I
    - To keep civilian support, Hitler maintained the production of consumer goods
    - The Mobilization of Peoples: Germany
  - Home front Germany
    - German policy changed after the defeat on the Eastern front
    - More production went to the military and less for civilians
    - The decision to maintain high production of civilian goods through the first two year of the war may have cost Germany the war
- The Mobilization of Peoples: Germany
  - Home front Germany
    - In 1942, Albert Speer became minister for armaments and munitions
    - Civilian production was cut, and the size of the military was increased
    - Speer tripled armament productions between 1942 and 1943
    - By 1944 the economy was totally mobilized, but it came too late to win the war
- The Mobilization of Peoples: Germany

- Home front Germany
  - One time excluded from the workforce, under Speer German women were encouraged to work in war industries
  - The Mobilization of Peoples: Japan
- Home front Japan
  - The Japanese government did a good job mobilizing their people
  - The government controlled wages, prices, labor, and resources
  - Citizens were encouraged to sacrifice for national interests
- The Mobilization of Peoples: Japan
- Home front Japan
  - In the final years of the war, young Japanese volunteered to serve as suicide pilots against U.S. ships
  - They were called **kamikaze** (“divine wind”) pilots
- The Mobilization of Peoples: Japan
- Home front Japan
  - The Japanese opposed women in the workforce
  - General Hideki Tojo, the Japanese prime minister from 1941-1944 felt that employing women would weaken the family system of the nation
  - Females continued to work in traditional occupations such as textiles
  - Forced labor from China and Korea helped ease the labor shortage
- Frontline Civilians: The Bombing of Cities
- During World War I, bombing became an important part of military operations
  - Used against troops and military installations, raids against civilian targets caused public outcry
- Frontline Civilians: The Bombing of Cities
- Between the Wars
  - In the 1930s, long range bombers were developed with civilian targets in mind
  - By targeting civilians governments could be forced to seek peace
- Frontline Civilians: The Bombing of Cities
- The “Blitz”— London
  - The first sustained civilian bombing was the blitz against London by the Germans
  - London was bombed nightly over several months
  - There were heavy casualties and tremendous damage
  - The blitz failed to break British spirit
- Frontline Civilians: The Bombing of Cities
- British Bombing
  - In 1942, England began a major bombing campaign against German cities
  - They hoped it would break German morale
  - Thousands of bombers were used
- Frontline Civilians: The Bombing of Cities
- British Bombing
  - The British bombing of Germany added to civilian terror
  - Germans particularly feared incendiary bombs which spread fire when they exploded
  - In cities such as Dresden, enormous firestorms resulted from the bombing, killing hundreds of thousands of people
- Frontline Civilians: The Bombing of Cities
- Allied Bombing
  - As many as a half-million German civilians may have been killed
  - German cities lay in ruins
  - The morale of the German people as well as industrial capacity remained high

- The loss of transportation and petroleum hurt the Nazi war effort
- Frontline Civilians: The Bombing of Cities
- Bombing in Japan
  - Beginning in 1944, the Allies began attacks on Japanese cities
  - The Japanese air force could not defend the skies over Japan
  - The crowded Japanese cities full with highly combustible structures were especially vulnerable
  - By 1945, one-fourth of Japan's dwellings had been destroyed
- Frontline Civilians: The Bombing of Cities
- The bombing of Japan
  - The bombing of civilians reached an unprecedented level when the U.S. dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945
- Peace and a New War
- The Cold War
  - At the end of World War II, a new international conflict emerged, the **Cold War**
  - The Cold War was an ideological conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union
  - It dominated world politics until the end of the 1980s
- Peace and a New War
- Tehran Conference– November 1943
  - The “Big Three” Roosevelt, Churchill, & Stalin met in Tehran to decide the future course of the war
  - They agree that the Americans and British would attack Germany through France in 1944
  - They would meet the Soviets in a defeated Germany
- Peace and a New War
- Yalta Conference– February, 1945
  - By the time the Big Three met in Yalta, they knew that Germany would be defeated
  - Of concern to Roosevelt and Churchill was the fate of Eastern Europe
- Peace and a New War
- Roosevelt's concerns
  - FDR favored the concept of “self-determination for postwar Europe
  - Each country could choose its own form of government
  - He also wanted Soviet help in the war against Japan
  - He felt that he could personally convince Stalin to loosen control over Eastern Europe
- Peace and a New War
- Stalin's Concerns
  - Stalin was suspicious of the Western powers and wanted a Communist buffer zone between the West and the Soviet Union
  - It was agreed that Germany would be partitioned
  - The Soviets would also gain two warm water ports, and railroad rights in Manchuria
- Peace and a New War
- The United Nations
  - The Big Three accepted Roosevelt's plans for a United Nations to help resolve difficult international disagreements
  - The founding meeting for the U.N. was set for April, 1945 in San Francisco
- Peace and a New War
- Yalta Agreements
  - Germany must surrender unconditionally
  - Postwar Germany would be divided into four zones
  - The zones would be occupied and governed by England, France, the U.S. and the Soviet Union
  - Stalin agreed to hold free elections in Poland at some future date

- Peace and a New War
- Areas of Disagreement
  - The issue of free elections in Eastern Europe was never resolved
  - Stalin wanted a pro-Soviet Eastern Europe
  - The Americans wanted self-determination in the nations
  - FDR died in April, 1945 and was replaced by Harry S. Truman
- Peace and a New War
- Potsdam, July 1945
  - Truman demanded free elections throughout Eastern Europe— Stalin refused
  - Stalin felt that a communist Eastern Europe meant military security for the Soviet Union
- Peace and a New War
- Potsdam— July 1945
  - With the war against Japan continuing, Truman was not prepared to go to war with the Soviet Union to force free elections
  - The Allies agreed that leaders who had committed crimes against humanity should be tried for those crimes
- Peace and a New War
- Nuremberg Trials
  - In 1945 and 1946 Nazi leaders were tried and condemned at trials in Nuremberg, Germany
  - Trials were also held in Japan and Italy
- Peace and a New War
- Opposing World Views
  - Western leaders thought that the Soviets intended to spread communism throughout the world
  - The Soviets saw Western policy as global capitalist expansion
- Peace and a New War
- The “Iron Curtain”
  - In March 1946, Winston Churchill declared that an “iron curtain” had descended across Europe
  - Two hostile sides had emerged
  - Stalin called his comment a “call to war” with the Soviets
  - World divisions emerged once again