



## World War II

Chapter 19  
1939-1945

### Key Events

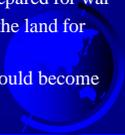
- As you read this chapter, look for the key events in the history of World War II
  - Adolf Hitler's philosophy of Aryan superiority led to World War II in Europe and was also the source of the Holocaust
  - Two separate and opposing alliances, the Allies and the Axis Powers, waged a worldwide war
  - 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



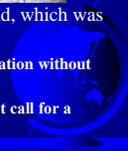
- France, Great Britain, and Italy condemned Hitler's moves
- Due to problems at home created by the Great Depression, they were not prepared to take action to stop Hitler
- Hitler became convinced that the Western states would not stop him from breaking the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles



## 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



Sudetenland



## 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



Adolf Hitler greets Neville Chamberlain upon the Prime Minister's arrival in Munich.

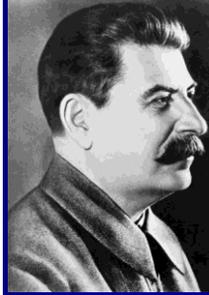
## The German Path to War



- 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



Joseph Stalin

- 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



Emperor Hirohito

## The Japanese Path to War



Chiang Kai-shek

- 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

In the Spring of 1940 Hitler attacked the Netherlands, Belgium and France

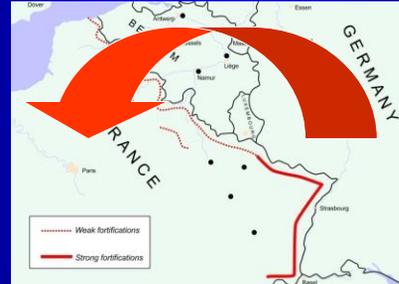


## Europe at War



- 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



Franklin D. Roosevelt

- 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

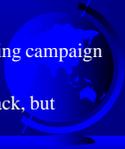


- Roosevelt wanted to repeal the neutrality acts and help Great Britain
- In time the laws were slowly relaxed, and the U.S. sent food, ships, planes, and weapons to Britain
- We became the "Arsenal for Democracy"

## Europe at War



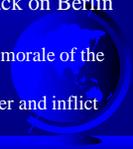
- Operation Sea Lion
  - August 1940 the Luftwaffe began a major bombing campaign against military targets in England
  - Armed with effective radar, the British fought back, but suffered critical losses



## 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 sever, Germany had lost the Battle of Britain
  - The invasion of England was postponed indefinitely
  - Operation Sea Lion was a failure



## Europe at War

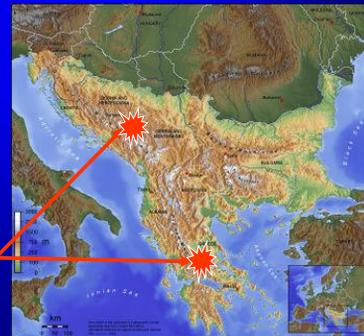
- Hitler was convinced that the way to defeat Britain was to first smash the Soviet Union
  - He thought the British were holding out expecting Soviet support
  - Hitler also thought the Soviet Union could be easily defeated
  - He planned to invade in the spring of 1941, but was delayed by problems in the Balkans



## Europe at War

- After the Italians had failed to capture Greece in 1940, the British still held air bases there

In April 1941, Hitler seized:  
Greece  
&  
Yugoslavia



## 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

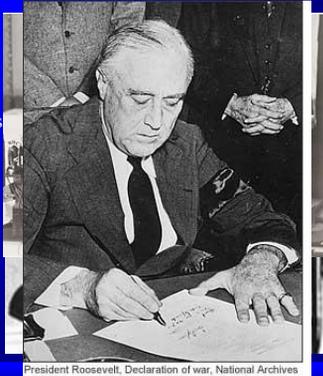
## Japan at War



- 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



President Roosevelt, Declaration of war, National Archives

## 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

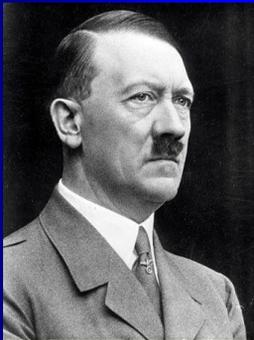


## Japan at War

- 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

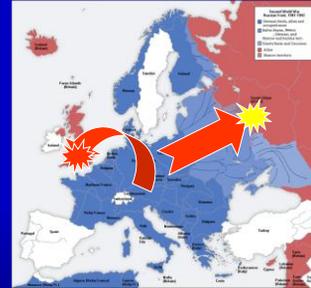


### ➤ The Grand Alliance

- 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



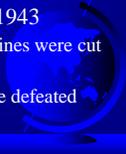
- The Germans were also fighting in North Africa
  - The Africa Korps under the Desert Fox, General Erwin Rommel broke through British lines in Egypt and advanced on Alexandria



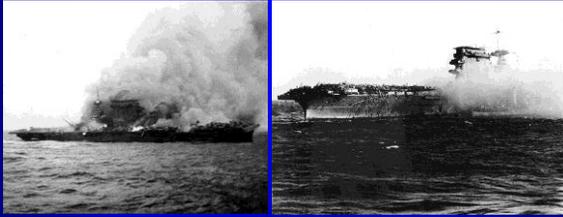
## The Allies Advance



- 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



USS Lexington at the Battle of the Coral Sea

### ➤ 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

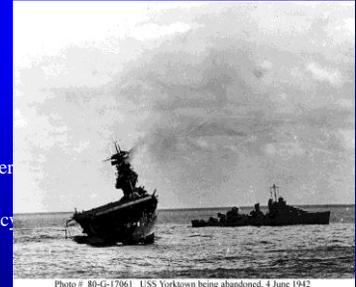


Photo # 80-G-17061 USS Yorktown being abandoned 4 June 1942  
Loss of the USS Yorktown in the Battle of Midway

## 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



The rescue of Mussolini



## 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

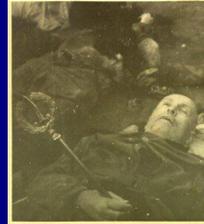


### ➤ Soviet Offensives 1943-45

- 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

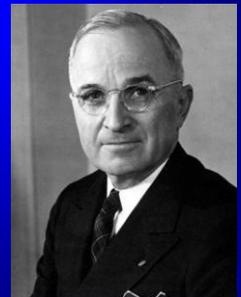
- On May 7, 1945 German commanders surrendered, and the war in Europe was over



## 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

Country	Military Deaths	Civilian Deaths
United States	405,000	2,000
Great Britain	271,000	60,600
Germany	2,850,000	2,300,000
France	210,700	173,300
Soviet Union	14,500,000	7,000,000
Poland	850,000	5,778,000
Italy	279,800	93,000
China	1,324,000	10,000,000
Japan	1,506,000	300,000
Spain	12,000	10,000

## 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

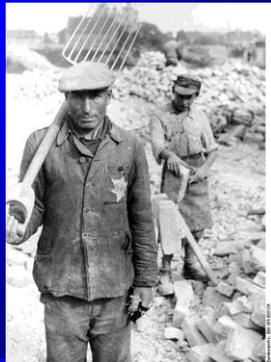
## The New Order in Europe



- 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

- 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

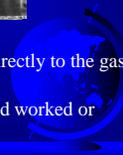


## The Holocaust



### ➤ 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 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



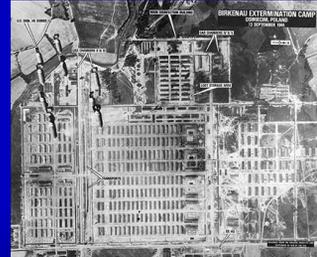
## The Holocaust



- 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



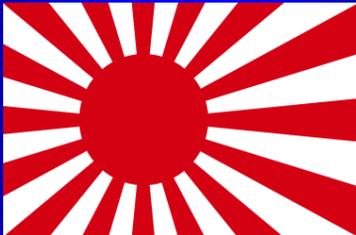
- By the end of the war, children on both sides joined in the fighting
  - Sometimes children of 14 or 15 were at the front lines or working as spies

## 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

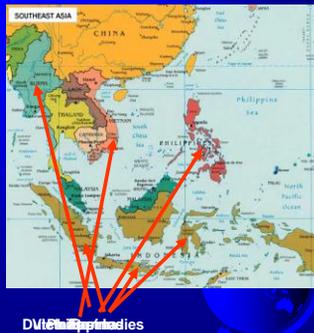
## The New Order in Asia



- “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



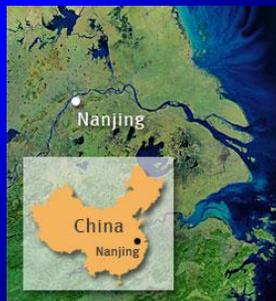
## The New Order in Asia

- 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



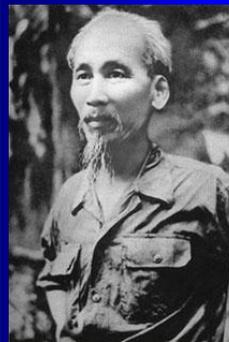
## The New Order in Asia

- 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



Ho Chi Minh

## 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



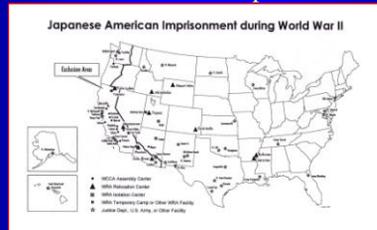
- African Americans were especially impacted
  - Over 1 million African Americans moved from the South to Northern cities during the war
  - This movement led to social tensions and even violence
  - Riots erupted in several cities

## 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

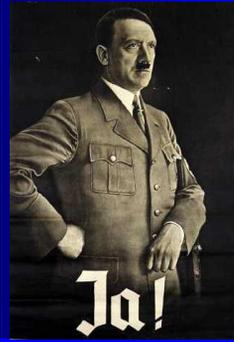
## The Mobilization of Peoples: The U.S.



### ➤ 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



Frankfurt, Germany

BEAfter

- 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 fill 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

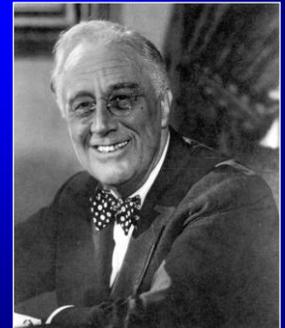
- By the time the Big Three met in Yalta, they knew that Germany would be defeated
- Of concern to Roosevelt and Churchill was the fate of Eastern Europe



## 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

