

World War II

California Content Standards:

10.6 Students analyze the effects of the First World War.

1. Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, the terms and influence of the Treaty of Versailles and Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of United States's rejection of the League of Nations on world politics.
2. Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, the international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East.
3. Understand the widespread disillusionment with prewar institutions, authorities, and values that resulted in a void that was later filled by totalitarianism

10.7 Students analyze the rise of totalitarian governments after the First World War.

2. Trace Stalin's rise to power in the Soviet Union and the connection between economic policies, political policies, the absence of a free press, and systematic violations of human rights(e.g. the Terror Famine in Ukraine)
3. Analyze the rise, aggression, and human costs of totalitarian regimes(Fascist and Communist) in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union, noting their common and dissimilar traits.

10.8 Students analyze the causes and consequences of World War II.

1. Compare the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930's, including the 1937 Rape of Nanking and other atrocities in China and the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939.
2. Understand the role of appeasement, nonintervention(isolationism), and the domestic distractions in Europe and the United States prior to the outbreak of World War II.
3. Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers on a map and discuss the major turning points of the war, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors.
4. Describe the political, diplomatic, and military leaders during the war(e.g. Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Joseph Stalin, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower).
5. Analyze the Nazi policy of pursuing racial purity, especially against the European Jews; its transformation into the Final Solution and the Holocaust resulted in the murder of six million Jewish civilians.
6. Discuss the human costs of the war, with particular attention to the civilian and military losses in Russia, Germany, Britain, United States, China, and Japan.

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYSIS SKILLS

Chronological and Spatial Thinking

1. Students compare the present with the past, evaluating the consequences of past events and decisions and determining the lessons that were learned.
2. Students analyze how change happens at different rates at different times; that some aspects can change while others remain the same; and understand that change is complicated and affects not only technology and politics but also values and beliefs.
3. Students use a variety of maps and documents to interpret human movement, including major patterns of domestic and international migration, changing environmental preferences and settlement patterns, the frictions that develop between population groups, and the diffusion of ideas, technological innovations, and goods.
4. Students relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

Historical Research, Evidence, and Point of View

1. Students distinguish valid arguments from fallacious arguments in historical interpretations
2. Students identify bias and prejudice in historical interpretations.
3. Students evaluate major debates among historians concerning alternative interpretations of the past, including an analysis of authors' use of evidence and the distinctions between sound generalizations and misleading oversimplifications.
4. Students construct and test hypotheses; collect, evaluate, and employ information from multiple primary and secondary sources; and apply it in oral and written presentations.

Historical Interpretation

1. Students show the connections, casual and otherwise, between particular historical events and larger social, economic, and political trends and developments.
2. Students recognize the complexity of historical causes and effects, including the limitations of determining cause and effect.
3. Students interpret past events and issues within the context in which an event unfolded rather than solely in terms of present day norms and values.
4. Students understand the meaning, implication, and impact of historical events while recognizing that events could have taken other directions.
5. Students analyze human modifications of a landscape, and examine the resulting environmental policy issues.
6. Students conduct cost/benefit analyses and apply basic economic indicators to analyze the aggregate economic behavior of the U.S. economy.

Read Spielvogel pp. 750-812

Causes of WWII

The Crash of '29

nine year bull market(1921-29) all time record at the time

bull market

charges ahead

bear market

hibernates or falls

aftereffects of WWI

overproduction and underconsumption

as Europe recovers, supply rises, demand falls

farming is hardest hit industry

Thursday, October 24, 1929 "Black Thursday"

Market begins freefall after up and down summer

loses 50% in a day, 90% within two years

Overinflated stock value

"Roaring Twenties"

Bull market never ends?

psychology

Speculation

Margin buying

credit expands dramatically

allows for 10% down payment

Access to information

brokers vs. everyday people

Market fall feeds itself

prices fall

brokers call in margins

people can't meet new demands

people sell

prices fall

Banks fail

massive investments in market

even good banks destroyed by rumors

Cycle of Depression

consumers lose money

consumers spend less money

businesses see profits reduced

businesses lay off employees

consumers lose money

unemployment rises dramatically

1931

United States at 25%

Germany at 40%

defaults on war reparations

government close to collapse

Smoot-Hawley tariff act

US tries to protect markets through heavy tariffs

isolationism makes matters worse

Roosevelt responds with New Deal

Many democracies in Europe fail

Rise of Fascism

Fascism - autocratic, nationalistic, totalitarian, class stratified state

Benito Mussolini

newspaper editor

Italian leaders feared communism

Mussolini promised renewed glory

Mediterranean an "Italian lake"

recalls Roman empire

Blackshirts

Mussolini's gang beat up communists and socialists

Mussolini wants to be included in government

King Victor Emmanuel II chooses the lesser of two evils

Oct 24, 1922 - Mussolini named Prime Minister

outlawed all political parties except fascists

secret police jailed dissidents

censored media

state corporations ran the economy

"made Italian trains run on time"

takes title of "IL Duce"

Adolf Hitler

Born in Vienna, Austria

failed to get into Vienna Academy of Fine Arts

served as a corporal in WWI

angered by Treaty of Versailles

blames Jews and Weimar Republic

joins National Socialist German Workers Party

later known as Nazi party

quickly rose to leadership role

powerful orator and motivator

Stormtroopers

Hitler's version of the Blackshirts

1922- Munich Beer Hall Putsch

Nazi's failed attempt to overthrow government

Hitler jailed for six months

reaches million with showcase trial

uses jail time to write Mein Kampf - "My Struggle"

when released Germany had stabilized

Great Depression gives Nazi's opportunity

make large gains in 1932 Reichstag elections

Junkers support Nazis

fear communists

believe they can control Hitler

Jan 30, 1933 - Von Hindenberg names Hitler chancellor

Hindenberg is in very poor health

forces Hindenberg's resignation

Holds elections for the Reichstag

Reichstag fire

Nazi's give Hitler total control
June 30, 1934 - Night of the Long knives
SS - elite military unit
Gestapo - secret police
over one thousand political enemies assassinated
Hitler solves unemployment through military production
carefully uses loopholes in Treaty of Versailles
Nazi Propaganda
Joseph Goebbels
controls all mass media, promotes Nazi's
reinforces myths about German nationalism, enemies
"if you repeat a lie often enough, people will believe it"
Nazi's begin to persecute Jews
Nuremberg laws - 1935
eliminates Jew's right to citizenship
limits job occupations
anti-Semitism
some Jews flee to America/Middle East
Albert Einstein
most are stuck in Germany
Kristallnacht
Nov 9-10, 1938 Nazi's destroy Jewish temples, business', homes
Hitler uses excuses to move Jews into concentration camps

Japan

1931 - Japan seizes Manchuria
cult of the emperor
Japanese blindly worship their emperor
allows for military takeover
to give honor to the emperor
civilian government still exists
League of Nations fails to respond
armed aggression
take something because they want to and can
1933 - Japan withdraws from League
1937 - Japan invades mainland China

Appeasement

1935 - Mussolini invades Ethiopia
League of Nations again fails to act
March, 1935 - Hitler announces Germany will no longer obey Treaty
Britain feels sympathetic and doesn't support France
Germany begins to massively rearm military
March 7, 1936 - Germany reoccupies the Rhineland
July, 1936 - Spain breaks into civil war
Francisco Franco
Fascist general opposes Spain's legitimate government
Germany and Italy send forces

Britain and France fail to respond

October 1936 - Germany and Italy sign Axis agreement

March, 1938 - Germany annexes Austria

Munich Conference - Sept 1938

Hitler demands Czechoslovakia

Neville Chamberlain meets with Hitler

gives Sudetenland to Germany for pledge of peace

see insert pg. 787

Hitler seizes remainder of Czechoslovakia six months later

Poland

Britain and France guarantee security after Czechoslovakia

August, 1939 - German and Soviet non-aggression pact signed

Sept 1, 1939 - Germany invades Poland

blitzkrieg - "lightning war"

Britain and France declare war on Germany

mid September - Soviets invade Poland

USSR takes Finland

Germany occupies Denmark, Norway

May, 1940 - Germany invades France

Maginot Line - France's attempt at trench warfare defense

Germany once again invades through Belgium

Paris falls in two weeks

Winston Churchill replaces Chamberlain as British Prime Minister

Dunkirk - 338,000 troops evacuated

Hitler's first mistake

Luftwaffe - Herman Goering's air force fails to finish off Allies

Italy declares war on France and Great Britain

June 22 - France surrenders to Germany

Vichy France

Battle of Britain

Luftwaffe vs. Royal Air Force(RAF)

Winston Churchill rallies British people

Britain wins by the spring of 1941

radar key difference maker

Hitler and Goering make mistake of switching to civilian targets

"Never was so much owed by so many to so few"

American aid to Allies

FDR wants into war to oppose fascists

Lend - Lease Policy

American supplies traded for British bases

Operation Barbarossa

June 1941 - Germany invades USSR

three prong thrust

Stalingrad, Moscow, Leningrad

Germany stopped barely short by Russian winter

Russian front swings back and forth for next three years

December 7, 1941 - Pearl Harbor

US enters war

Japan conquers wide area in Pacific

threatens India, Austria, Hawaii

Allies decide on Germany first strategy

play defense in Pacific while focusing on defeating Germany

North Africa

Germany wants access to Mideastern Oil and Suez Canal

Erwin Rommel - Desert Fox

Afrika Corps sent to reinforce the Italians

Bernard Montgomery takes over as British commander

1942 - US invades Algeria

George Patton

American commander after Battle of Kasserine Pass

French Resistance

Charles de Gaulle

leader of the Free French

combined American and British forces win in North Africa

Fortress Europe

Invasion of Italy

Allied forces land in Sicily and work their way up peninsula

July, 1943 - Mussolini placed under arrest

Hitler engineers rescue operation

German troops move into Italy and stop Allies

Mussolini hanged by mob in 1945

June 6, 1944 - D-day

Allies invade Normandy, France

Dwight Eisenhower

supreme Allied commander

group attempts to assassinate Hitler

fail and Rommel is forced to commit suicide

Paris is liberated

Battle of the Bulge

last German offensive

Allied forces converge on Germany

April 12, 1945 - FDR dies

Harry Truman becomes President

April 30, 1945 - Hitler commits suicide

War in Europe ends (V-E day)

Pacific War

Douglas MacArthur and Chester Nimitz command American forces

1942 - Battle of Midway

turning point of Pacific naval war

Island hopping

strategy of skipping over Japanese strongholds

Caroline and Philippine islands retaken

American casualties mount
kamikaze's

Japanese pilots committed suicide by crashing into ships

Manhattan Project

US developed world's first atomic bomb

Aug 6, 1945 - Little Boy dropped on Hiroshima

Aug 9, 1945 - Fat Man dropped on Nagasaki

Aug 14, 1945 - Japan surrenders

Post-War

40 million dead

400,000 Americans

US emerges victorious

becomes world's first superpower

Nuremberg Trials

trials for war crimes and crimes against humanity

Holocaust

Heinrich Himmler in command

Death squads

SS units mass murder Jews on Eastern front

1.4 million dead

Jews rounded into ghettos

Poland was the largest

overcrowded thousands into small blocks

maintained culture

education, social welfare, temple, entertainment

Death camps

genocide

scientific elimination of certain groups of people

Jews, homosexuals, gypsies, political enemies

Auschwitz

largest of the death camps

healthy men and women were worked to death

elderly, young, and handicapped were gassed

12 million killed in Holocaust

6 million Jews