I. Again to Road to War (1933-1939)

A. Overview

1. More **global** and **total** than WWI
   a. fought in Europe, Asia, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere
   
   b. consumed more material and human resources than any other war...civilians were often targets

2. High-Minded Purpose: **Democracy v. Authoritarianism, Fascism, And Totalitarianism**

3. Many believed it was a continuation of WWI

4. When it was over...
   a. The Untied States and the Soviet union became the first “**Super Powers**”
   b. **Cold War:** Ideological conflict between the ““West” (democracy and capitalism) and the “East” (Communism and Totalitarianism)

B. Germany rearms and annexes the Rhineland, Austria, the Sudetenland, & Czechoslovakia

1. Hitler’s Goals
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

2. 1st Step: rearmament
   a. Hitler justified his aggressive actions by arguing that the Treaty of Versailles was unfair and that it was wrong to keep just Germany weak...
b. 1933:

c. 1934

d. 1935:

1)

2)

3)

3. 2nd Step: Alliances and Annexation

a. appeasement

1)

2)

3)

b. 1936

1) formation of the Rome-Berlin Axis

2) remilitarization of the Rhineland

c. 1938

1) annexation of Austria (Anschluss)

2) annexation of the Sudetenland

3) Munich Conference

d. 1939

1) occupation and annexation of the Czechoslovakia

2) Nazi-Soviet Pact

e. Invasion of Poland (September 1, 1939)

* At this point, Hitler looked like a genius…
C. The Ineptitude of the League of Nations

D. Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)
   1. Franco fascist forces (Falangists) took control of Spain
   2. Provided a testing ground for the weapons to be used in WWII
   3. Hitler had one more fascist sympathizer

II. WWII (1939-1942)

A. Hitler’s 4 Mistakes
   1. Before 1941, Hitler looked like a genius…
      a. Doubled the size of Germany without using significant resources and without significant human loss
      b. Brought Germany out of the Great Depression
      c. Successfully predicted the response of the Western powers to his rearmament, alliances, and annexations
   2. Even when the war started…
      a. By 1940, controlled all of Europe (except for Great Britain and the Soviet Union)
      b. Controlled most of North Africa
   3. However, after 1940, Hitler made 4 very costly errors
      a.
      b.
      c.
      d.

B. The German Conquest of Europe
   1. Germany invades Poland in 1939 and then conquest the country in 2 weeks
2. Blitzkrieg

3. Britain and France declare war 2 days later

4. Sitzkrieg (Phony war- Sept. 1939 to April 1940)…Why?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

5. Hitler takes Denmark and Norway in April of 1940

6. Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg fall in May of 1940

7. France
   a. falls in approximately 6 weeks
   b. Miracle at Dunkirk
   c. Hitler divides France into two parts
      1) Occupied France (Paris)
      2) Vichy France
   d. “Free French”

C. Britain stands alone…

1. Churchill replaced Chamberlain as Prime Minister in May of 1940
   a. Germany was willing to allow Britain to retain its empire if Britain allowed Germany to control the continent
   b. Churchill was able to inspire the British people when all seemed hopeless
   c. Established a close relationship with FDR who managed to send supplies and aid Britain

2. Battle of Britain (August of 1940 to November of 1940)
D. Let’s Attack the Soviet Union…1941

1. Why did he do it?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

2. Why was Hitler’s invasion delayed?

3. August 1941…Germany stalled to decide strategy

4. Winter 1941

D. Hitler’s plan for Europe

1. Third Reich

2. Lebensraum

3. Local people

4. Germanization

5. Racism and the Holocaust

III. WWII (1942-1945)

A. Japan and America’s entry into the War

1. Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

2. Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941)

3. Hirohito, Tojo, and Yamamoto

4. Did Roosevelt know?

5. Churchill: “Thank God…the war is won.”

B. The Tide Turns

1. Things looked bad at the beginning of 1942…
a. most of the Untied State’s Pacific fleet was destroyed
b. Japan was poised to attack Australia
c. The German had driven deeper into Russia
d. England was hanging by a thread
e. Rommel was hanging by a thread

2. Still, America had entered the war…

a. Japan or Europe?
b. Second Front?

3. Turning Points

a. Pacific: Battle of Midway (June of 1942)
c. Europe

C. The Nazis begin to lose ground…

1. by 1943, the Allies took North Africa and established Air Superiority

2. Began (and would use until the end of the war) strategic bombing

a. precision bombing
b. night bombing

D. The Defeat of Nazi Germany

1. D-Day (June 6, 1944)

a. the Allies landed on the coast of Normandy

b. Stalin finally got this second front
c. Dwight D. Eisenhower was named commander of the Allied forces

2. Battle of the Bulge

3. From that point on, the U.S and Britain advanced from the South and West and the Soviet Union advanced from the East

4. After 1944, the Allies actually crossed the Rhine into Germany

5. The Soviets did not exactly “liberate” Eastern Europe as the approached from the East

6. Why the U.S didn’t liberated Eastern Europe?

7. V-E Day (May 8, 1945)

E. The Fall of the Japanese Empire

1. In 1943, the U.S adopted the strategy of “island hopping”

2. By 1944, the U.S had reached the Marianna Islands…from this point, America could bomb the Philippines, China, and Japan.

3. The U.S bombed Japan ferociously, but they would not surrender

4. Hiroshima (August 6, 1945)
   a. 70,000 were killed
   b. the military-controlled government would still not surrender

5. The Soviet Union declares war on Japan (August 8, 1945)

6. Nagasaki (August 9, 1945)

7. V-J Day (August 14, 1945)

IV. Wartime Conferences

A. The Atlantic Charter

1. August 1941
2. Roosevelt and Churchill met on a ship off the coast of Newfoundland

3. agreed to the following
   a. unconditional surrender
   b. an effective United Nations after the war
   c. the formation of NATO

4. FDR promised support from the U.S

B. Tehran (Iran, 1943)

   1. First meeting of the “Big Three”
   2. agreed to the following
      c. Second Front in the Summer of 1944
      d. Stalin agreed to help with Japan once Germany was defeated

3. Stalin demanded that Germany be dismembered after the war

C. Churchill and Stalin met in Moscow in October of 1944

   1. “spheres of influence”
   2. USSR would control Romania and Bulgaria
   3. Western powers would control Greece
   4. there would be an equality of influence in Yugoslavia
   5. Stalin promised self-determination and free elections in Eastern Europe

D. Yalta (Crimea, February of 1945)

   1. main issue was Japan
   2. agreed to the following:
a. Soviet Union would get the Sakhalin and Kurile islands and concessions in Korea and Manchuria in exchange for their aid against Japan

b. United Nations

E. Potsdam (Berlin, July of 1945)

1. Atlee and Truman represented Britain and the United States respectively

2. Officially divided Germany into four occupation zones

3. Stalin made it clear that there would be no free elections in Eastern Europe

V. What did the U.S do differently after WWII (as opposed to after WWI)?

A. sent economic aid to Europe and Japan

B. joined NATO (1949) and the United Nations (1946)

C. adopted an interventionist foreign policy

D. Military-Industrial Complex