

Chapter Summary

Section 1: From Appeasement to War

Dictators began taking aggressive actions in the 1930s. The Western democracies chose appeasement at first; the Great Depression had led to widespread reluctance to fight. Spain fought a civil war and Hitler continually broke his promises. When Germany invaded Poland, World War II began.

Section 2: The Axis Advances

Germany advanced through Europe and attacked Britain, which did not fall. Hitler broke the pact he had made with Stalin and invaded the Soviet Union, unsuccessfully. The Nazis operated concentration camps across Europe. Japan brought the United States into the war by bombing Hawaii.



Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 3: The Allies Turn the Tide

The Allies turned the tide by committing to “total war,” in which the entire nation geared toward the war effort. The Allies agreed to focus on winning in Europe and then finish in the Pacific. After Hitler lost the battle of Stalingrad, the Allies executed the D-Day invasion of Europe.

Section 4: Victory in Europe and the Pacific

Allies poured into Europe from the West and the Soviets pushed toward Berlin from the East. Hitler was finished. Next, Allies fought a series of battles in the Pacific. Attempting to respond, the Japanese flew suicide missions against American warships. Scientists offered a new option for finishing the war: the atom bomb.

Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 5: The End of World War II

The end of World War II created new tensions between the Allies. Germany was divided, and Stalin began menacing neighbors. The Truman Doctrine stated the United States would resist Soviet expansion. The United Nations was formed, along with NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Objectives

- Analyze the threat to world peace posed by dictators in the 1930s and how the Western democracies responded.
- Describe how the Spanish Civil War was a “dress rehearsal” for World War II.
- Summarize the ways in which continuing Nazi aggression led Europe to war.



Terms and People

- **appeasement** – giving in to the demands of an aggressor to keep peace
- **pacifism** – opposition to all war
- **Neutrality Acts** – a group of laws enacted by the United States to avoid involvement in a European conflict
- **Axis powers** – Germany, Italy, and Japan

Terms and People (continued)

- **Francisco Franco** – a conservative Spanish general supported by Fascists and Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War; later became dictator
- **Anschluss** – union of Austria and Germany
- **Sudetenland** – a region of Czechoslovakia
- **Nazi-Soviet Pact** – a nonaggression pact uniting Germany and the Soviet Union



What events unfolded between Chamberlain's declaration of "peace for our time" and the outbreak of a world war?

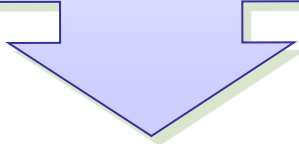
After the horrors of World War I, Western democracies tried to preserve peace.

However, Germany, Italy, and Japan were preparing to build new empires, and the world was headed to war again.

Dictators took aggressive action in the 1930s.

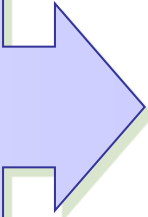
Japan	Military leaders	Overran much of eastern China
Germany	Hitler	Rebuilt the military and invaded the Rhineland
Italy	Mussolini	Invaded and conquered Ethiopia

Western democracies denounced these invasions but chose a policy of appeasement, for several reasons:



- France could not take on Hitler without British support, and Britain did not want to confront him.
- Both countries viewed Hitler's fascism as a defense against the spread of Soviet communism.
- The Great Depression led to widespread **pacifism**.

**By the mid-1930s,
the antidemocratic
aggressive powers
formed an alliance.**



- Italy, Germany, and Japan became the **Axis powers**.
- The Axis agreed to fight Soviet communism and not to interfere with each other's territorial expansion.

In 1936, a conservative general, Francisco Franco, led a revolt in Spain that touched off a bloody civil war.

Nationalists	Fascists and the right wing	Supported conservative Franco
Loyalists	Communists, socialists, and those wanting democracy	Supported the republic



Francisco Franco

More than 500,000 lives were lost in the ruinous struggle. By 1939, Franco had triumphed. He created a fascist **dictatorship similar to those of Hitler and Mussolini**. He used terror to maintain his power.

Meanwhile, Hitler pursued his goal of bringing all German-speaking people into the Third Reich. He threatened to annex the **Sudetenland**.

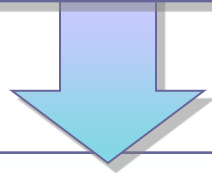
At the Munich Conference in 1938, British and French leaders surrendered to Hitler's demands.

After the conference, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told a cheering crowd that he had achieved "peace for our time."

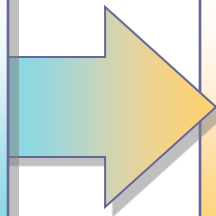
Europe rapidly plunged toward war.

- Hitler broke his promises, and the democracies accepted that **appeasement had failed**.
- In August 1939, Hitler and Stalin announced the **Nazi-Soviet Pact**. This was a shaky alliance and neither Hitler nor Stalin trusted each other.

On September 1, 1939, a week after the Nazi-Soviet Pact, German forces invaded Poland.



Two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany.



**World War II
had begun.**

Aggression in Europe and Africa to September 1939



Objectives

- Describe how the Axis powers came to control much of Europe, but failed to conquer Britain.
- Summarize Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union.
- Understand the horror of the genocide the Nazis committed.
- Describe the role of the United States before and after joining World War II.



Terms and People

- **blitzkrieg** – “lightning war” using improved tanks and airpower
- **Luftwaffe** – German air force
- **Dunkirk** – site of British troops stranded in France, and their rescue by sea
- **Vichy** – location in France of Germany’s “puppet state”
- **General Erwin Rommel** – German general known as the “Desert Fox”

Terms and People (continued)

- **concentration camps** – Nazi detention and killing centers for civilians considered enemies of the state
- **Holocaust** – the systematic genocide of about six million European Jews by the Nazis during World War II
- **Lend-Lease Act** – law allowing FDR to sell or lend war materials to those who were fighting for freedom



Which regions were attacked and occupied by the Axis powers, and what was life like under their occupation?

Diplomacy and compromise did not bring peace with Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, or imperial Japan.

The Axis powers advanced, attacking countries in eastern and western Europe. In the Pacific, Japan captured countries and colonies on the islands and the mainland of Asia. The Axis powers brought misery to the peoples they conquered.

The German air force, the **Luftwaffe**, bombed airfields, factories, and cities in Poland. Then, fast-moving tanks and troops pushed their way in from the west.

Meanwhile, Stalin's forces invaded Poland from the east. **Within a month, Poland ceased to exist.**

Hitler waited out the winter. Then in the spring of 1940, German forces attacked Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

Next, German troops poured into France, trapping the retreating British forces at **Dunkirk**.

British vessels crossed the English Channel and ferried more than 300,000 British troops to safety.

Germany continued to attack Western Europe.

- German forces headed to Paris. With Italy attacking from the south, **France was forced to surrender.**
- Next Hitler set his sights on Britain, calling this target "Operation Sea Lion."
- In September of 1940, the Luftwaffe began **57 straight nights** of showering high explosives and firebombs on London.



London did not break under the blitz. Citizens carried on their daily lives, seeking protection in shelters and subways. The Luftwaffe could not gain superiority over Britain. **Operation Sea Lion** was a failure.

Hitler seemed unstoppable.

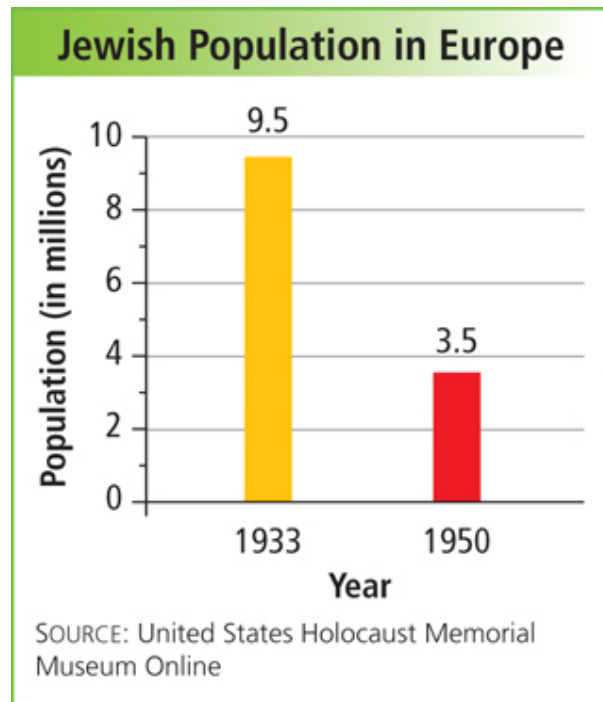
- Axis armies also pushed into North Africa and the Balkans.
- In addition, they invaded Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Hungary.
- By 1941, the Axis powers or their allies controlled most of Europe.

In June 1941, Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Pact when he attacked the Soviet Union.

The attack stalled during the winter when thousands of unprepared Germans froze to death.

Leningrad withstood the attack. Stalin made an agreement to work with Britain.

As Hitler's forces conquered most of Europe, the Nazis sent millions of Jews and political opponents to **concentration camps**.

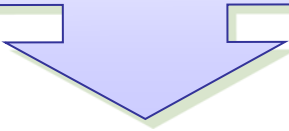


They also targeted Slavs, Gypsies, homosexuals, and the disabled as "racially inferior." The scale and savagery of the **Holocaust** are unequaled in history.



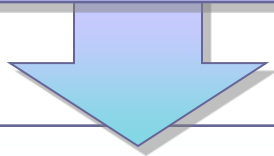
The Nazis ran labor camps and death camps throughout their conquered territory in Europe.

At the beginning of the war, the United States declared its neutrality.



- However, in August 1941, President Roosevelt met secretly with Britain's Churchill.
- They created the Atlantic Charter, which established the goal of destroying the Nazi reign.
- Meanwhile, tensions between the United States and Japan grew.

The United States declared war on Japan after Japanese airplanes bombed the American fleet in Hawaii at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.



On December 11, Germany and Italy, Japan's allies, declared war on the United States.



Japan's thirst for expansion led them deeper into Asia as the United States mobilized for war.

Damage at Pearl Harbor

U.S. ships sunk or damaged	19
U.S. aircraft destroyed	188
Americans killed	2,348
Americans injured	1,109

SOURCE: *Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition*

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into World War II.

Objectives

- Understand how nations devoted all of their resources to fighting World War II.
- Explain how Allied victories began to push back the Axis powers.
- Describe D-Day and the Allied advance toward Germany.



Terms and People

- **Rosie the Riveter** – the character who symbolized the millions of women working in essential war industry jobs
- **aircraft carrier** – a ship from which aircrafts can take off and land
- **Dwight Eisenhower** – a decorated World War II general who later became president of the United States
- **Stalingrad** – site of one of the costliest battles of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union

Terms and People (continued)

- **D-Day** – June 6, 1944, the day of the Allies' invasion of France
- **Yalta Conference** – the February 1945 meeting between Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin where they agreed on the Soviet Union's joining the Pacific war, and on postwar arrangements




How did the Allies begin to push back the Axis powers?

By 1942, the Allies were in trouble. Germany was bombing Britain relentlessly, German forces had pushed far into the Soviet Union, and the Japanese were advancing in the Pacific.

However, through extraordinary efforts and a few key victories, **the tide of the war began to turn**. American forces battered the Japanese navy, and the Germans were defeated at Stalingrad and in North Africa.

The allies had to commit to total war, a policy in which nations use all of their resources for the war effort.



- The United States raised money by selling bonds and regulating prices.
- Factories ceased producing consumer goods and turned out airplanes and tanks instead.
- Although shortages meant consumers learned to live with less, the increase in production ended the unemployment of the Depression era.

British and American women served in the armed forces in many auxiliary roles:

- Driving ambulances
- Delivering airplanes
- Decoding messages

The Allies mobilized all of their resources for the war effort.

The turning point in the war was the significant victories of 1942-1943.

Pacific front	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Japanese Navy suffered a serious setback in the Coral Sea.• Four Japanese carriers and 250 planes were destroyed at Midway.
European front	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In North Africa, Allied forces drove Axis powers back into Tunisia.• In southern Italy, Allied forces defeated Italian forces.



Allied victories in the Pacific in 1942 helped to turn the tide of the war.

The Allies planned their strategy.

- The “Big Three”—Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin—agreed to focus on **finishing the war in Europe before trying to end the war in Asia.**
- Though the Allies distrusted one another—Churchill and Roosevelt feared Stalin, and Stalin feared the destruction of communism—the unsteady alliance continued.



German prisoners marched to Stalingrad after their defeat by the Soviet army.

Hitler launched an offensive to gain the rich oilfields of the Soviet Union. His troops got only as far as **Stalingrad**, where Hitler's forces suffered terrible losses of troops and equipment.

By 1944, the Allies were ready to invade France. To prepare, Allied bombers targeted and destroyed railroads and bridges.

The invasion, known as **D-Day**, occurred on June 6, 1944. Allied forces broke through German lines and advanced to Paris.

By the end of the summer, all of France was free.



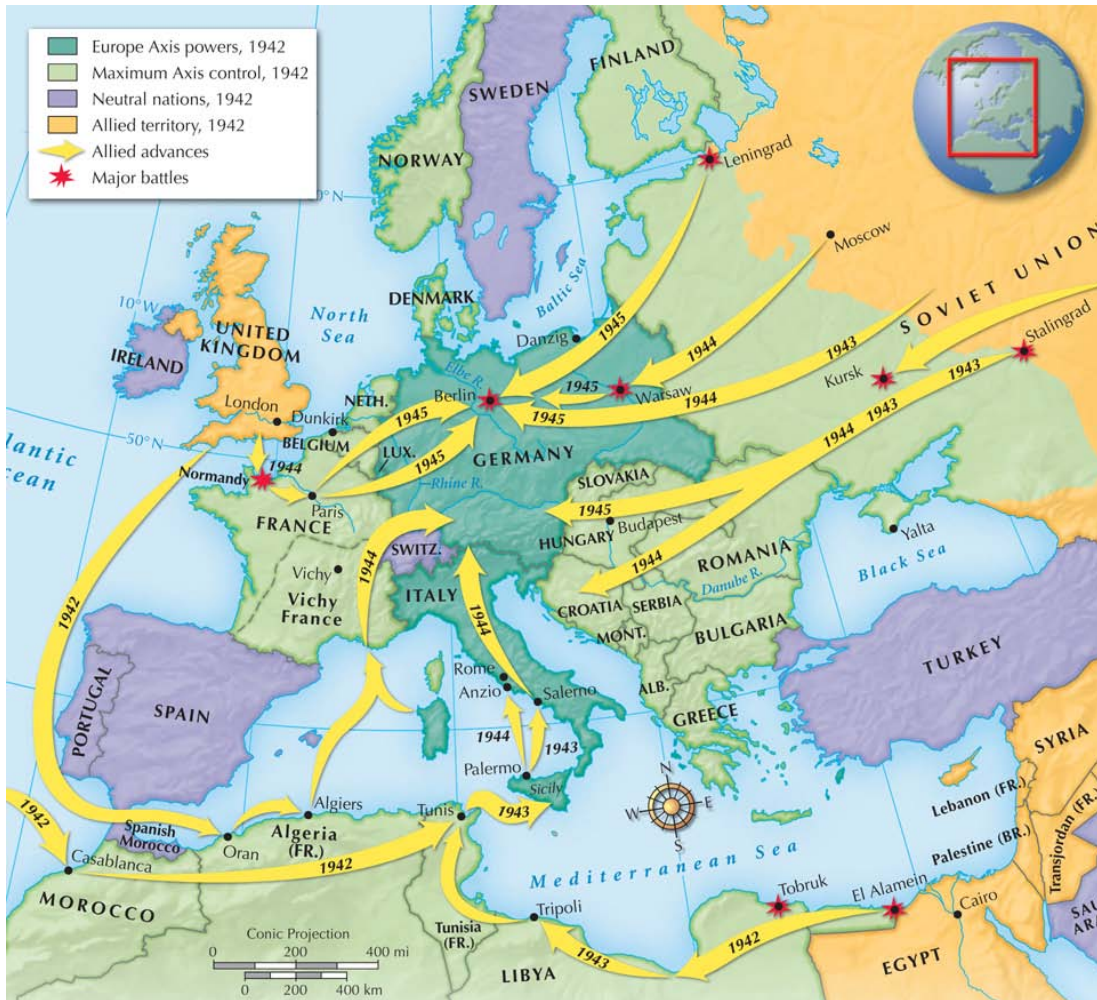
Allied forces landed at the beaches of Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944.

**Allied Troop Strengths
and Casualties on D-Day**

Country	Troops	Estimated Casualties*
United States	73,000	6,603
Britain	61,715	2,700
Canada	21,400	946
Allied Total	156,115	10,249

*includes those killed, wounded, missing, and captured
SOURCE: The D-Day Museum Online

Overcoming German defenses on the beach proved very challenging, but the Allies were successful.

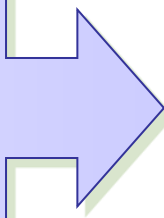


By this time, Germany was reeling under round-the-clock bombing.

After freeing France, Allied forces battled by land into Germany.

By early 1945 Germany's defeat seemed inevitable.

In 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met for the **Yalta Conference**.



They agreed that the Soviet Union would enter the war against Japan within three months of Germany's surrender.

Additional agreements were made, including the **split of Germany into four zones** governed by the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union.

Objectives

- Describe the reasons for the final defeat of the Nazis.
- Summarize how the Allies began to push back the Japanese in the Pacific.
- Explain the American strategy for ending the war against Japan and the consequences of that strategy.



Terms and People

- **V-E Day** – the day the Allies achieved victory in Europe, May 8, 1945
- **Bataan Death March** – 65-mile march suffered by American and Filipino prisoners of the Japanese
- **Douglas MacArthur** – American general who led U.S. forces in the battles to defeat Japan
- **island-hopping** – the act of recapturing some Japanese-held islands while bypassing others

Terms and People (continued)

- **kamikaze** – Japanese pilot who undertook a suicide mission
- **Manhattan Project** – code name for a collaboration of Allied scientists who raced to test the first atomic bomb
- **Hiroshima** – city in Japan where the first atomic bomb was dropped in August 1945
- **Nagasaki** – city in Japan where the second atomic bomb was dropped in August 1945

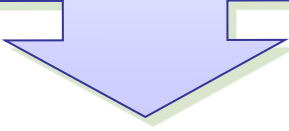


How did the Allies finally defeat the Axis powers?

By 1945, the war in Europe was nearing its end. Germany was being attacked from east and west, and Axis armies were surrendering.

In the Pacific, a series of bloody battles continued on the islands as Allied military leaders planned a land invasion of Japan. World War II finally ended when the United States dropped atomic bombs on two Japanese cities.

In the spring of 1945, the Nazis were surrounded and defeated.



- From the west, **Allies surged into Germany** and from the east, and Soviet troops closed in on Berlin.
- In Italy, guerrillas captured and **executed Mussolini**. **Hitler committed suicide**.

The Allies proclaimed May 8, 1945, **V-E Day.**

There were several reasons why the mighty Axis powers fell to the Allies.

- Germany's geographic location left it open to invasion from all sides.
- Hitler made some poor military decisions.
- The Soviet army proved far stronger than expected.
- The United States had an enormous capacity for industrial production.

With victory in Europe, the Allies turned to defeating Japan in the Pacific.

Until mid-1942,
the Japanese
were undefeated
in battle.

However, after the
battles of Midway and
the Coral Sea, the
United States took the
offensive.

In the summer of 1942, the U.S. Marines defeated the Japanese at Guadalcanal. Led by General **Douglas MacArthur**, they moved north toward Japan.

As the Allies poured all of their resources into defeating Japan, bloody battles ensued.

Kamikaze pilots undertook suicide missions, attempting to crash their planes into American warships.

The Allied advance toward Japan



Meanwhile, Allied scientists offered another way to end the war.

- They worked on splitting the atom to create a new kind of bomb.
- In July 1945, the **Manhattan Project** successfully tested the first atomic bomb in New Mexico.
- President Harry Truman realized that it was a terrible new force for destruction. Nevertheless, he decided to use the new weapon against Japan.

The Allied leaders issued a warning to Japan to surrender or face destruction. Japan ignored the warning.



On August 6, 1945, the first atomic bomb was dropped on **Hiroshima**, instantly killing more than 70,000 people.

August 8: The Soviet Union invaded Manchuria. The Japanese did not respond.

August 9: The United States dropped a second atomic bomb on **Nagasaki**. This time, more than 40,000 people were killed.

August 10: Emperor Hirohito intervened and forced the government to surrender.

September 2, 1945: A formal peace treaty was signed.

Objectives

- Describe the issues faced by the Allies after World War II ended.
- Summarize the organization of the United Nations.
- Analyze how new conflicts developed among the former Allies after World War II.



Terms and People

- **Nuremberg** – city in Germany where Nazi war crimes trials were held
- **United Nations (UN)** – the body of nations formed to promote world peace
- **Cold War** – state of tension and hostility between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies; rarely resulted in direct armed conflict
- **Truman Doctrine** – the policy of limiting communism to the areas already under Soviet control

Terms and People (continued)

- **Marshall Plan** – massive aid package that funneled food and economic assistance to Europe to help with rebuilding after WWII
- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** – a military alliance between several North Atlantic states to safeguard them from the presumed threat of the Soviet Union's communist bloc
- **Warsaw Pact** – the Soviet Union's military alliance with seven satellite nations in Eastern Europe



What issues arose in the aftermath of World War II and how did new tensions develop?

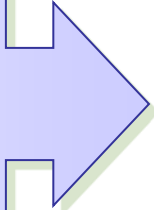
As many as 50 million people had been killed in World War II. After it ended, **the Allies faced difficult decisions about the future.**

The United Nations was formed as a peacekeeping and humanitarian group. The U.S. Marshall Plan offered aid in rebuilding. The Soviet Union and the West quickly developed into competing alliances—the beginning of the Cold War.

Estimated Casualties of World War II

	Military Dead	Military Wounded	Civilian Dead
Allies			
Britain	264,000	277,000	93,000
France	213,000	400,000	350,000
China	1,310,000	1,753,000	1,000,000
Soviet Union	7,500,000	14,012,000	15,000,000
United States	292,000	672,000	6,000
Axis Powers			
Germany	3,500,000	5,000,000	780,000
Italy	242,000	66,000	153,000
Japan	1,300,000	4,000,000	672,000

The horrors committed by the Axis powers became apparent to the world.



- The full extent of the inhumanity of the Holocaust was revealed.
- The Allies tried and executed a handful of the many Axis war criminals.
- The Allies built new democratic governments in Germany and Japan to promote tolerance and peace.

In 1945, Germany, Japan, China, the Soviet Union, and other countries were destroyed.



- Cities, factories, harbors, bridges, and railroads lay in ruins.
- Twenty million refugees wandered through Europe.
- Hunger, disease, and mental illness were rampant.

The Allies needed to help these devastated countries.

The United States helped relieve postwar hunger and poverty in Western Europe.

- The **Marshall Plan** was a U.S. aid package that provided food and economic assistance to decimated countries in Europe.
- Stalin refused the aid and forbade Eastern European countries to accept aid as well.

In April 1945, delegates from 50 nations met to form a United Nations charter.

- Each nation had one vote. However, a smaller body of five nations, called the Security Council, had greater power: the United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and China.
- The goal was to give these great powers the authority to ensure peace.

However, all the plans for world peace did not go smoothly.


Differences grew among the Allies.

Conflicting ideologies and mutual distrust soon led to the **Cold War**.

The rift grew between Stalin and the Western Allied leaders. By 1948, pro-Soviet communist governments were ruling in Eastern Europe.



New conflicts developed outside of Eastern Europe. Stalin was menacing Greece, and Turkey in the Dardanelles.



The United States developed the **Truman Doctrine**. This policy said that communism should be limited to the areas already under Soviet control.

Germany became a focus of the Cold War.

- Western Allies united their zones of control and extended the Marshall Plan.
- The Soviets were furious at Western efforts to rebuild the German economy; they held on to eastern Germany.





Children greeted planes delivering supplies during the Berlin Airlift.

- In an effort to drive Western powers out of Berlin, Stalin blocked delivery of supplies to the parts of the city they controlled.
- Stalin's attempt at a blockade failed. Cargo planes from the West supplied West Berliners with food and supplies.

Twelve countries, including the U.S. and nations in Western Europe, formed a new military alliance called **NATO**.

The Soviets formed their own military alliance called the **Warsaw Pact** with their satellites in Eastern Europe.

Tensions continued to grow. Both sides participated in a propaganda war and sought world power.