

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## APWH Notes | WWII and Holocaust (Pairs with AMSCO 27)

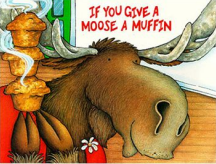
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**OUTCOMES:** At the conclusion of these sections, students will have:

1. Traced the events leading up to the start of WWII
2. Examined the impact of the post-war conferences of Yalta and Potsdam
3. Analyzed the effect of WWII on decolonization and global independence movements
4. Analyzed the cause and effect of the Holocaust on WWII and global affairs

**BIG IDEA:** In the years after WWI, Europe and the rest of the world settled into a tense, economically depressed era of history. In response, many nations turned to new forms of government, such as fascism and communism, further dividing the globe. Nationalism was building, not just in Europe, but throughout the colonies, and a new imperial power in East Asia was on the move. By the 1930s, alliances were once again forming, but many nations were still rebuilding after the first World War, and dared not further disturb the balance of power that was slowly tipping its way to one side. With the outbreak of a second War, the political and economic reality of a modern world centered on Europe was beginning to disappear.

### NOTES: WWII

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1. Buildup to War</b></p>  | <p>A. WWII officially began in 1939 after a decade of aggression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____ gradually became more militaristic and imperialistic (claimed Manchuria region in China in 1932)</li><li>• _____ saw the rise of Hitler and the Nazis in a totalitarian state (ignored Treaty of Versailles and recreated military)</li><li>• _____ saw rise of Mussolini, trying to build empire (in East Africa and Eastern Europe)</li></ul> <p>B. England and France failed to unite against German aggression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why:</li><li>• What do US/Britain/France favor:</li><li>• Example: _____</li></ul> |
| <p><b>2. War Declared</b></p>   | <p>A. Japan invades _____ (1937). Describe the invasion.</p>  |

B. The official starting point of WWII was:

- France and Britain declare war, but are set up for:

### 3. War in Europe

A. German strategy of fighting called \_\_\_\_\_ or lightning war.

- How did it work?
- How else did they treat citizens/populations?

B. Within months, France was defeated, British retreated



C. Important Battles:

- \_\_\_\_\_: Soviets outlast Germans in brutal Russian winter; shifts momentum against Germans allowing Soviets to push West toward Germany
  - This broke the \_\_\_\_\_,

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
|                               | <p>where Germany and the USSR agreed not to attack one another</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____: June 6, 1944 Allied takeover of Normandy France; allowed foothold in Nazi occupied Europe; Americans join in</li> <li>• _____: (winter 1944-1945) Hitler's last ditch effort to repel Allied forces</li> </ul>  |
| <b>IV. War in the Pacific</b> | <p>A. Japan is taking over the Pacific to create what?</p> <p>B. Japan attacks _____ in 1941 to keep the US neutral, which does not work. After Pearl Harbor, what does Japan do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What was the significance of the Battle of Midway Island?</li> </ul> <p>C. How did the US force the Japanese to surrender unconditionally?</p>  |
| <b>V. Aftermath</b>           | <p>A. The United Nations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who helped create it?</li> <li>• What was/is the purpose?</li> </ul> <p>B. The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences (1945)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decided territorial gains for the _____</li> <li>• Split _____ into four Allied controlled territories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Britain, France, and US territories turn into: _____</li> <li>○ Soviet controlled territory turns into: _____</li> </ul> </li> <li>• How is this the beginning of Soviet/Western tensions?</li> </ul> |

## VI. Decolonization

### A. What prompted decolonization of the world after WWII?

- \_\_\_\_\_ was harsh; decreased European desire and ability to maintain empires
- \_\_\_\_\_ recognized self-determination; “right of all people to choose the form of government under which they live”

### B. Decolonization in India

- What was the Quit India movement, and how did Britain react?
- What conflict did it lead to?

### C. Decolonization in Africa

- Describe decolonization in “Non-settler” colonies
- Describe decolonization in “Settler” colonies

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**APWH | Challenge Questions: WWII**

*Answer the following questions using complete sentences unless otherwise indicated.*

1. How are the nations of Japan, Germany, and Italy involved in a 'decade of aggression'?
2. What is appeasement and how did it lead to WWII?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following is recognized as the official starting point of WWII?
  - A. German invasion of Poland
  - B. German invasion of Czechoslovakia
  - C. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles
  - D. The Japanese imperialism in China
4. How was the Battle of Stalingrad a turning point in WWII?
5. WWII Propaganda videos: write any observations (symbols, messages, etc) or questions you have about the clips.
6. Why was the invasion of Normandy so important for the Allies?
7. Write any observations or questions you have about the D-Day clips as we watch them.
8. How are German and Japanese territorial goals similar during WWII?
9. Write any observations or questions you have as we watch the speeches from Roosevelt and Hitler (what do you notice about these leaders and the way they speak, for instance).
10. How did the aftermath of WWII compare to that of WWI? What are some similarities and differences that you notice between the two? (Think about treaties, organizations, colonies, etc).

**NOTES: HOLOCAUST (Pre-Filled, This Lecture is a Conversational Session)**

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Why Remember?</b>               | "To forget the dead would be akin to killing them a second time." -Elie Wiesel   |
| <b>1. Why a Focus on the Jews?</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hitler, rejected from art school, studied politics. His mentor was anti-Semitic (anti-Jewish), and such ideology sunk in after Germany's loss in WWI. Hitler was a runner in WWI, a messenger (extremely dangerous job) and blamed the loss of WWI on Jews and a corrupt governing system. During his early Nazi party origins he wrote Mein Kampf in which he details his rhetoric.</li><li>• During this time there was also global discrimination against Jews; even in the US Jews faced discrimination as immigrants and members of a mostly Protestant country. Hitler had no trouble convincing his citizens of his rhetoric because Germany was already anti-Semitic and looking for someone to blame for their economic depression and loss of national pride. By wanting to make the world's perfect place and expand Germany's borders, Hitler was offering them a way to get back what they'd lost - and was telling them that some had to be left out: the undesirables of society (Jews, crippled, homosexual, black, gypsy, etc.)</li></ul>   |
| <b>2. The Beginning</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It did not start as a mass killing of Jews. In fact, Hitler's first move was to urge boycotts of Jewish businesses.</li><li>• The Nuremberg Laws were next: they took away citizenship from German Jews. Jews were not allowed to marry non-Jews. They were not allowed to have jobs in the civil service, in law, in journalism, or in medicine. Businesses had to be marked with the yellow star. He then began moving them to ghettos.</li><li>• On Kristallnacht, or the night of broken glass, riots against Jewish businesses, Jews, and their synagogues began due to the killing of a German diplomat in Paris. A Jewish teenage refugee killed him, but the riots were organized by Nazis.</li><li>• At this time refugees began to leave for safety - about 130,000. Einstein made it to the US. Many more were denied entry into countries, including the US.</li></ul>   |
| <b>3. Hitler's Final Solution</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Final Solution was Hitler's plan to commit the genocide of those he deemed undesirable</li><li>• Before the Final Solution was enacted, Jews and undesirables were sent to live in ghettos - essentially walled off compounds or neighborhoods, where they waited to be sent to work camps. Many work camps turned into death camps later (we call work/death camps concentration camps). Those in ghettos and camps faced starvation, death on the streets, exposure, and disease.</li><li>• The concentration camps first opened in 1933. Killing was not the rule at first - work was. The Germans wanted all the free labor they could get from the undesirables. Many turned into killing camps by the end of the war.</li><li>• Some 'undesirables' were not even taken to camps or ghettos. Many are killed by mobile killing squads, and were found later in mass graves in forests or fields.</li><li>• There was a lack of respect not only in life but in death. Jewelry such as gold rings, even gold teeth, and possessions were all collected from victims. Hair was used for shoe laces and pillows. Body fat was used for soap. Families were torn apart at camps and had to find their loved ones after the war, if possible.</li><li>• The order to kill or "cleanse" all the camps came from Hitler's right hand man - Himmler. The order was sent once the Allies began to win WWII. The Germans didn't want the Allies to see what they'd been doing.</li></ul> |
| <b>4. Resistance</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There were plenty acts of resistance, however.</li><li>• Assassination attempts: Munich speech and Berghoff lair</li><li>• Hiding/secret cities: Anne Frank and Bielski brothers</li><li>• Uprisings and trickery: Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, Oskar Schindler</li></ul>   |

