

World War II

There are four PowerPoint presentations posted on the AP World History website. Use the PowerPoint presentation PDFs to work your way through the major developments of World War II both in Europe and the Pacific. When you are finished, take notes on the Global Impact of World War II on the map provided. If you do not finish this in class today, please make sure you complete it at home by Wednesday so we can move forward.

The Road to World War II

1) The WWI Peace Settlement (The Treaty of Versailles)

- War guilt clause placed total _____ for the war on _____
- Germany was assigned reparations payments of \$ _____.
- Germany lost its _____.
- Alsace and Lorraine were returned to _____.
- Germany's military power was severely _____.
- The _____-rich Rhineland was demilitarized.
- A _____ was established to work for international peace (weakened because the _____ did not join)

2) Other Outcomes of WWI

- An entire _____ of young European men was almost wiped out.
- Italy and Japan were _____ at not receiving additional territory.
- The Ottoman empire was reduced to the area of present-day _____.
- _____ lost territory to Japan and became a virtual Japanese _____.
- The Austro-Hungarian Empire was _____.
- The new nations of _____, _____ and _____ were formed from Austria-Hungary. All had a variety of _____ groups with nationalistic ambitions.
- _____ lost territory to Romania and Poland. Finland, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania gained their _____.
- _____ was restored to the European map. A Polish Corridor was created to give Poland an _____ to the Baltic Sea.
- The Ottoman Empire was divided into _____ with Great Britain controlling Iraq and Pakistan, and France acquiring Syria and Lebanon.

3) The Great Depression

- The cost of the war had _____ the economies of Europe.
 - Germany couldn't pay its _____ to France and Britain
 - France and Britain couldn't pay their debts to the U.S.
- _____ during the war
 - Leads to a drop in _____ prices in Europe, the U.S., Africa and Latin America
- Banking systems _____
 - U.S. was unable to make _____ to European nations
 - Global _____ diminished
 - Massive _____

- Political results
 - New social _____ programs increased the role of the _____ in people's lives
 - Rise of _____ governments in Italy and Germany
 - Japan increased its _____ expansion in the search for new markets

4) Prelude to War

- The Rise of Fascist Dictators
 - Nationalist, _____ authoritarian regimes
 - Destroy the will of the _____ in favor of "the people"
 - _____ and the Nazi (National Socialist Party)
 - _____ in Italy: wanted to restore the glory of Italy
 - Japan came under _____ rule
 - Fascist does NOT equal _____
- Hitler's philosophies
 - Based on _____
 - The _____ race was the most highly evolved
 - Inferior races, such as Slavs and Jews, had " _____ " the German race
 - _____ should be eliminated and Germans should take over Europe
- The Third Reich
 - By 1932, _____ dominated German government
 - In 1933, Hitler becomes _____ and sets his eyes on conquering Europe
 - Begins rebuilding the military in _____ of the Treaty of Versailles
- Spanish Civil War
 - 1936 – army officers under General Francisco _____ took control of much of Spain
 - Brutal _____ between Franco's "nationalists" and the democratic loyalists
 - Hitler and Mussolini support _____ and use it as a _____ ground of military equipment
 - However, Spain would remain _____ throughout WWII

5) The Road to War

- 1931 – Japan invades _____
- 1935 – Mussolini invades _____
- 1936-1937 – Spanish Civil War
- 1937 – Japan invades _____ (beginning of the war in Asia)
- 1938 – Hitler proclaims _____ (the unification of Austria and Germany)
- 1938 – Munich Conference (Britain and France accept Hitler's pledge to not take more territory)
- 1938 – Munich Conference
 - Hitler is given the _____ (part of Czechoslovakia) without the consent of Czechoslovakia
 - Britain and France accept Hitler's _____ to not take more territory
 - **APPEASEMENT POLICY**
- March 1939 – Nonaggression Pact
 - Britain, France, Greece, Turkey, Romania, and Poland _____ that if one is attacked, they would all go to war

- August 1939 – Hitler signs a nonaggression pact with the _____ (Nazi-Soviet Pact)
 - Stalin and Hitler figure out how they will _____ Eastern Europe after Hitler invades
 - Stalin agrees to stay out of the fight
- September 1, 1939 – Hitler invades _____ (beginning of the war in Europe)
- Back in Japan
 - As Japan invaded China in 1937, they pillaged towns and cities in brutal fashion
 - The Rape of Nanjing – _____ Chinese were slaughtered in a few weeks
 - Japan continued to advance along the eastern shores of China

World War II: 1939-1942

1) The Outbreak of World War II

- In the 1930s, events throughout the world led to conditions that started World War II
 - High _____, desperation, & feelings of betrayal led to the rise of _____ dictators
 - Fascist dictators _____ & _____ threatened to conquer new territories for Italy & Germany
 - Extreme _____ & a need for raw materials led to a desire to expand in Japan under _____
- By the 1930s, the world was moving towards another war but few nations were in a position to _____ war
 - _____ & _____ were the leaders of the League of Nations but both wanted to _____ another war
 - The USA was focused on the _____ & wanted to avoid foreign affairs
- Japan, Italy, & Germany _____ in Africa, Asia, & Europe...In 1936, Germany, Italy, & Japan formed an alliance called the _____ Coalition
 - Japanese Expansion
 - In 1931, Japan invaded _____ in order to seize its iron & _____ mines
 - In 1937, Japan conquered northern _____ & killed 300,000 unarmed soldiers & civilians during the “_____ of Nanjing”
 - Italian Expansion
 - In 1935, Mussolini began his campaign to create an _____ by invading Ethiopia
 - The Italian army easily defeated the _____

Critical Thinking Decision #1: How should the League of Nations respond to aggression by Japan and Italy?

In 1931, the Japanese army seized Manchuria, an area rich in iron and coal. Japanese engineers and technicians built mines and factories. In 1937, a full-scale war began between Japan and China. Japanese forces swept into northern China. Despite having a million soldiers, China's army was no match for the better equipped and trained Japanese. Beijing and other northern cities as well as the capital, Nanjing, fell to the Japanese in 1937. Japanese troops killed tens of thousands of captured soldiers and civilians in Nanjing. Meanwhile in Europe, Italian leader Benito Mussolini dreamed of building a colonial empire in Africa like those of Britain and France. Mussolini ordered a massive invasion of Ethiopia in October 1935. The spears and swords of the Ethiopians were no match for Italian airplanes, tanks, guns, poison gas.

The Japanese and Italian attacks were the first direct challenges to the League of Nations. How should the League respond to these acts of aggression? (circle or highlight your choice)

- A. Protest the attacks but do not try to stop it due to fear that doing so would bring an end to peace and lead to a war
- B. Cut off all trade with both nations until the Japanese and Italian armies are removed and order is restored
- C. Intervene in Asia to stop Japan because innocent civilians were massacred, but do not intervene in Ethiopia
- D. Send an international military to fight Japan and Italy and forcibly remove them from China and Ethiopia

Explain why you made your choice in the space below:

- The League of Nations _____ Japanese & Italian aggression but did _____ the attacks in an effort to maintain peace in the world
- German Expansion
 - The _____ of the League of Nations to stop Italy or Japan, encouraged Hitler to _____ Germany too
 - In 1935, Hitler defied the terms of the Treaty of Versailles & expanded the size of the German _____
 - In 1936, Hitler moved his army to the _____
 - Both times, the League of Nations _____ Hitler in order to keep _____ in Europe
 - In 1938, Hitler annexed Austria
 - Next, Hitler demanded that the western border of Czechoslovakia, an area known as the _____, be given to Germany

Critical Thinking Decision #2: How should the League of Nations respond to aggression by Germany?

On November 5, 1937, Hitler announced his plans to absorb Austria and Czechoslovakia into the Third Reich, or German Empire. The Treaty of Versailles outlawed a union between Austria and Germany. However, many Austrians supported unity with Germany. In March 1938, Hitler sent his army into Austria and annexed it. France and Britain ignored their pledge to protect Austrian independence. Hitler next turned to Czechoslovakia. About three million German-speaking people lived in the western border regions of Czechoslovakia called the Sudetenland. This heavily fortified area formed the Czechs' main defense against Germany. The German-Austrian union raised pro-Nazi feelings among Sudeten Germans. In September 1938, Hitler demanded that the Sudetenland be given to Germany. The Czechs refused and asked France for help.

How should the League of Nations respond to these acts of aggression? (circle or highlight your choice)

- A. Protest Hitler's demand for the Sudetenland but do not try to stop it due to fear that doing so would lead to a war
- B. Have a meeting with Britain, France, Germany, and Italy to negotiate an agreement that would avoid a war
- C. Encourage Britain and France to mobilize their armies and encourage them to attack Germany if the Sudetenland is taken by Germany.
- D. Immediately declare war on Germany to restore Austria and keep the Sudetenland from being taken by Germany

Explain why you made your choice in the space below:

- The Munich Conference, 1938
 - In 1938, leaders from England & France _____ with Hitler & Mussolini at the _____ in order work out an agreement to _____ war
 - Germany was allowed to _____ the Sudetenland if Hitler promised to _____
- Appeasement
 - Britain & France used _____ with Hitler: they gave in to his demands in order to _____
 - Six months after the Munich Conference, Hitler _____ & annexed all of Czechoslovakia
- The Nazi-Soviet Pact and Invasion of Poland, 1939
 - In 1939, Hitler demanded that western _____ be returned to Germany but he did not want to provoke a war with the Soviet Union
 - Stalin & Hitler agreed to the _____ Nonaggression Pact, promising never to _____ each other
 - Secretly, Germany & the USSR agreed to _____ Poland

- On September 1, 1939, Hitler ordered the German military to _____

Critical Thinking Decision #3: How should Britain and France respond to the German invasion of Poland?

Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin signed a nonaggression pact with Hitler who promised Stalin territory. In a secret part of the pact, Germany and the Soviet Union agreed to divide Poland between them. They also agreed that the USSR could take over Finland and the Baltic countries of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. After signing this nonaggression pact, Hitler quickly moved ahead with plans to conquer Poland. His surprise attack took place at dawn on September 1, 1939. German tanks and troop trucks rumbled across the Polish border. At the same time, German aircraft and artillery began a merciless bombing of Poland's capital, Warsaw.

How should Britain and France respond to these acts of aggression? (circle or highlight your choice)

- Protest Hitler's invasion of Poland but do not try to stop it due to fear that doing so would lead to a war
- Have another meeting with Germany to negotiate an agreement that would avoid a war
- Prepare the British and French militaries for war and demand that Germany withdraw from Poland
- Declare war on Germany in order to bring an end to Hitler's aggressive territorial expansion

Explain why you made your choice in the space below:

- On September 3, 1939, Britain & France _____ on Germany...
_____ had begun

2) Fighting World War II from 1939 to 1942

Total War

- World War II was a two "_____" war with fighting taking place in _____ & in the _____
- The Allies & Axis Powers converted to _____ for the second time in 20 years

The European Theater

- German Blitzkrieg
 - When World War II began, Germany used a "_____" strategy called _____ that relied on fast, strong attacks using _____, artillery, & tanks
 - By 1940, Germany conquered _____, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, & _____
- The Battle of Britain
 - When France fell to the Nazis, _____ was the only nation at war with Germany

- In 1940, Germany began a massive _____ campaign using its air force called the _____
- The British air force fought German planes aided by _____ & the ability to crack German codes
- Prime Minister Winston _____ vowed that the British would “_____”
- After _____, Hitler called off the attacks & focused on Eastern Europe
- United States
 - The United States vowed to remain _____ when World War II began
 - After the fall of France & attack on Britain, the U.S. began _____ to the Allied Powers
- German Invasion of the Soviet Union, 1941
 - In 1940, Italian & German troops moved to take control of _____
 - Meanwhile, Hitler took control of the Balkans
 - In 1941, Hitler _____ the Nazi-Soviet Pact & _____ the Soviet Union
- By 1942, the Axis Powers controlled most of _____ & _____ but were unable to defeat Britain & the USSR

The Pacific Theater

1. Meanwhile, the Japanese were _____ in throughout the Pacific
 - From 1939 to 1941, Japan conquered _____ in Asia including French Indochina
 - Japan threatened to take the _____ colonies of Guam & the _____

Critical Thinking Decision #4: How should the United States respond to Japanese aggression in the Pacific?

Like Hitler, Japan's military leaders also had dreams of empire. Japan's expansion had begun in 1931. That year, Japanese troops took over Manchuria in northeastern China. Six years later, Japanese armies swept into the heartland of China. They expected quick victory. Chinese resistance, however, caused the war to drag on. This placed a strain on Japan's economy. To increase their resources, Japanese leaders looked toward the rich European colonies of Southeast Asia. By October 1940, Americans had cracked one of the codes that the Japanese used in sending secret messages. Therefore, they were well aware of Japanese plans for Southeast Asia. If Japan conquered European colonies there, it could also threaten the American-controlled Philippine Islands and Guam. In July 1941, the Japanese overran French Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos).

How should the United States respond to these acts of aggression? (circle or highlight your choice)

- A. Protest the attacks but do not try to stop it due to fear that doing so would bring an end to peace and lead to a war
- B. Cut off all trade with Japan until they remove their army and restore order in Asia
- C. Hold a meeting with Japan in order to resolve these differences without having to go to war
- D. Send an international military to fight Japan and forcibly remove them from their Asian colonies

Explain why you made your choice in the space below:

2. Pearl Harbor Attack, 1941

- In 1941, the United States cut off _____ & _____ with the Japanese
- Japan interpreted the _____ as interfering with their _____ to expand
- On December 7, 1941 Japan attacked the U.S. naval base at _____ in Hawaii
 - The _____ attack crippled the U.S. navy & killed _____ Americans
 - After the attack, the USA _____ on the Axis Powers & entered WWII

3. After Pearl Harbor, the Japanese took the _____ & threatened to take _____ and Australia

4. By 1942, Japan controlled a large empire in the Pacific, “_____ for the _____”

3) The War by 1942

- From 1939 to 1942, the _____ (Germany, Italy, Japan) dominated Europe, North Africa, & Asia
- But, 1942 was a _____ for the Allies who were able to win the war by 1945

World War II: 1942-1945

1) From 1939 to 1942, the Axis Powers dominated Europe, North Africa, & Asia

- In Europe
 - Germany used _____ tactics to dominate Eastern & Western Europe
 - England was wounded from German attacks in the _____
 - Hitler broke the _____ Nonaggression Pact & marched into _____
- The German & Italian armies dominated Northern Africa, threatened the _____ & the _____ fields in the Middle East
- The _____ dominated Asia, crippled the U.S. navy after the _____ attack, & seized most Western colonies in the Pacific

2) However, the Allied Powers began to turn the tide of the war in 1942 & defeated the Axis Powers by 1945

The European Theater, 1942-1945

- North Africa & the Italian Campaign
 - When the USA entered WWII, Stalin wanted the Allies to open a _____ & divide German army

- Instead, Britain & USA agreed to fight the Axis Powers in _____ (Stalin was _____)
- The Allies defeated Germany at the Battle of _____ in 1942 & then pushed the Axis Powers out of Africa
- American & British troops invaded _____, took Sicily in 1943, seized Rome in 1944
- In 1945, Mussolini was _____ & _____ by the Italian resistance
- The Soviet Union & the Eastern Front
 - Meanwhile, the Soviet army stopped the German attack at Moscow & Leningrad in 1942
 - The Battle of Stalingrad
 - The Soviets defeated the German army at the _____
 - The Soviet victory at Stalingrad was a _____ in World War II because the Russians began pushing towards _____ from the East by 1943
- The Tehran Conference, 1943
 - In 1943, Joseph Stalin (USSR), Franklin Roosevelt (USA), & Winston Churchill (Britain) met in _____ to coordinate a plan to defeat Germany
 - At the Tehran Conference, the “_____” agreed to open a second front to _____ the German army
- America, Britain, and the Western Front
 - D-Day
 - By 1944, the Allies decided to open a _____ by invading Nazi-occupied _____
 - Operation Overlord (called _____) in June 1944 was the _____ land & sea attack in history
 - The _____ invasion was deadly, but the Allied victory created a Western Front...and allowed the Allies to push towards _____ from the West
 - At the same time, the _____ pushed from the East
 - Forced to fight a _____ war, Hitler ordered a massive counter-attack at the Battle of the Bulge...but _____
 - By March 1945, the Allies were fighting in Germany & pushing towards _____
- In February 1945, the “Big Three” met at the _____ Conference to create a plan for Europe after the war was over
 - Stalin agreed to send troops to help the U.S. _____
 - They agreed to allow _____ (free elections) in nations freed from Nazi rule
 - They agreed to _____ after the war
 - They agreed to create & join a _____

- As the Allies pushed into Germany & Poland, troops discovered & liberated concentration & _____
- Victory in Europe
 - In April 1945, the Soviet army _____ Berlin
 - On April 30, 1945, Hitler committed _____
 - On May 9, 1945, the German government signed an unconditional _____ to the Allies

3) While the war was coming to an end in Europe, the Allies continued to fight the Japanese in the Pacific

The Pacific Theater, 1942-1945

- The Battle of Midway, 1942
 - After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the USA _____ to the Pacific theater
 - The Pacific war revealed a new kind of fighting by using _____
 - The _____ in the war in the Pacific came at the Battle of _____
 - After Midway, the Allies began to _____ controlled by Japan
- Japan did not play by traditional rules in war
 - “ _____ ” pilots flew planes into _____ & aircraft carriers
 - Japanese soldiers refused to _____ & _____ Allied prisoners of war
- Island Hopping Strategy
 - The problem for the Allies was the _____ & _____ it would cost to retake the thousands of islands the Japanese controlled in the Pacific
 - The fight for _____ took _____ & cost 25,000 Japanese & 2,000 U.S. lives
 - The U.S. developed an _____ strategy to skip the heavily defended islands & seize islands close to Japan
 - From 1943 to 1945, the Allies took back the _____ & were moving in on _____
- Despite losing control of the Pacific & withstanding _____ attacks, Japan _____ to surrender
- By May 1945, the war in Europe was over & U.S. began preparing for a _____ of Japan
- The Manhattan Project
 - In 1939, _____ wrote U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt about the potential to build a _____ weapon
 - FDR created a top-secret program called the _____
 - In July 1945, the bomb was successfully _____ at Los Alamos, New Mexico during Project _____

- In April 1945, FDR died & his VP _____
had to decide how to end the war in the Pacific

World War II Decision Making Activity

By 1945, World War II was coming to an end. Germany surrendered in May and Japan had lost most of the lands it had conquered in the Pacific. The fighting became harder as the Americans came closer to Japan because many Japanese soldiers would rather die fighting than surrender. Japanese suicide pilots called "kamikazes" sank American ships by crashing their planes into them. It looked as though the Japanese would have to be subdued by a massive invasion. It would be difficult to attack Japan, an island country. An American invasion of Japan was planned for the fall of 1945. The invasion force would consist of some six million men. It was estimated that perhaps one million would be killed or wounded in the fighting that would take at least a year. Millions more Japanese are likely to die as well. In July, President Harry Truman was told that a secret atomic bomb had been successfully tested. There were only two bombs ready, and those bombs were quickly shipped to the Pacific. Truman wanted to end the war as quickly as possible. He faced the decision of whether to use the atomic bombs and, if so, where to drop them.

- I. **Assume the role of an advisor to President Truman. Given the situation in the Pacific in 1945, what is America's biggest challenge?**

- II. **Brainstorm alternative courses of action and their consequences.**

Alternatives

Positive Consequences

Negative Consequences

1.

2.

3.

- III. **Develop a plan of action. What should Truman do to end the war? Why?**

- The Potsdam Conference, 1945
 - In July 1945, the Big Three met at the _____ to discuss the end of WWII
 - Truman learned the atomic bomb was _____ & issued the Potsdam Declaration to Japan: " _____ or face _____ "
- Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and the Atomic Bomb
 - When Japan refused to surrender, Truman ordered the bombing of _____ on August 6, 1945

- World War II was _____

4) Conclusions: The Impact of World War II

World War II was the biggest, most _____, & most impactful war in world history:

1. _____ was destroyed by the war & lost its place as the _____ in the world
2. The _____ & _____ emerged as _____ & rivals competing for influence in the world
3. A _____ was formed to replace the League of Nations to help promote peace
4. Colonized nation began to demand _____ from Europeans

You will now need to switch to the “Global Impact of World War II” PowerPoint.

Look for the link on the AP World History website.



Global Impact of World War II

