**EXAMS begin on May 27th =Period 5 / May 28th 2 & 6 /May 29th 3& 7th/ June 1st Periods 1& 4**

**2 Film selection after exam (by popular vote) & must have permission forms**

**Age of Exploration / Enlightenment (American & French Revolutions) Industrial Revolution WWI & Great Depression / WWII Cold War**

**World War II (WWII) Europe**

**Technology Resources:** Enrichment for ESE & ESOL & Scaffolding of Lessons

Access to Notes: Msarendas.weebly.com (WWII Workbook Doc)

 Discovery Education “America in the 20th Century World War II -The World at War”

 a) Vocabulary b) Discussion Questions c) Chart Turning Points

 d) Eyewitness to History e) The Final Decision f) Thank You Note

Student Webmail WWII Propaganda Cartoons

 Gaggle account

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| **Propaganda Donald Duck- WWII**  |
| [https://cdn.gaggle.net/gaggle/images/openshareicon-16x16.png Share https://cdn.gaggle.net/gaggle/images/add-video-16.png Add To My Videos](https://gaggle.net/main.do)  |
| Tags:  |
| Duration: 03:01 Uploader: (show name) awaisahmad619  |
|  |
| Description: Explanation of US propaganda during WWII  |

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| **World War II: Crash Course World History #38**  |
| [https://cdn.gaggle.net/gaggle/images/openshareicon-16x16.png Share https://cdn.gaggle.net/gaggle/images/add-video-16.png Add To My Videos](https://gaggle.net/main.do)  |
| Tags:  |
| Duration: 13:13 Uploader: (show name) crashcourse  |
|  |
| Description: Crash Course poster #2 is available for pre-order! http://dftba.com/product/12x/CrashCourse-World-History-Poster-2-of-3 In which John Green teaches you about World War II, aka The Great Patriotic War, aka The Big One. So how did this war happen? And what does it mean? We've all learned the facts about World War II many times over, thanks to repeated classroom coverage, the History channel, and your grandfather (or maybe great-grandfather) showing you that Nazi bayonet he used to keep in his sock drawer and telling you a bunch of age-inappropriate stories about his harrowing war experiences. So, why did the Axis powers think forceful expansion was a good idea? (they were hungry). So why did this thing shake out in favor of the Allies? HInt: it has to do with the fact that it was a world war. Germany and Japan made some pretty serious strategic errors, such as invading Russia and attacking the United States, and those errors meant that pretty much the whole world was against them. So, fins out how this worldwide alliance came together to stop the Axis expansion. All this, plus Canada finally gets the respectful treatment it deserves. Oh, and a warning: there are a few graphic images in this episode. Sensitive viewers may want to use caution, especially around the 9:15 mark.  |

**America in the 20th Century: World War II: The World at War**

**Description**[38:13]31 Segments

"World War II: The World at War" is the companion volume to "America in the 20th Century: The Road to War." The program begins where the first volume left off - the Japanese attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and the United States' entry into the growing global dispute. It reviews the two fronts of WWII and concludes with postwar issues including the beginning of the cold war and the creation of the United Nations.

[Standards](http://search.discoveryeducation.com/curriculumstandards/curriculumstandardbyasset.cfm?guidAssetId=BC922622-57B0-49C7-8A8C-1402AF991964&blnSearchStandardsInit=true&noHeader=1)

**Citation (MLA)**

*America in the 20th Century: World War II: The World at War* Media Rich Learning~United Learning, 2004.

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| **It was the bloodiest, deadliest war the world had ever seen. More than 38 million people died, many of them innocent civilians. It also was the most destructive war in history. Fighting raged in many parts of the world. More than 50 nations took part in the war, which changed the world forever.****For Americans, World War II had a clear-cut purpose. People knew why they were fighting: to defeat tyranny. Most of Europe had been conquered by Nazi Germany, which was under the iron grip of dictator Adolf Hitler. The war in Europe began with Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939. Wherever the Nazis went, they waged a campaign of terror, mainly against Jews, but also against other minorities.****In Asia and the Pacific, Japanese armies invaded country after country, island after island. On December 7, 1941, Japanese planes bombed Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The next day, the U.S. Congress declared war, taking the U.S. into World War II.** |
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**Topic of Study: World War II**

**Standards:** Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes; Recognize significant causes, events, figures, and consequences of the Great War period and the impact on worldwide balance of power; Identify major economic, political, social, and technological trends beginning in the 20th century; CCSS for Literacy in History/Social Studies

**Learning Goal:** The student will understand the causes and events, including the atrocities against humanity, and the consequences of the Great War period and its impact on the worldwide balance of power.

**Recommended Pacing:** 6 days (Block)

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|  **SS.912.W.7.5** Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco. **SS.912.W.7.6** Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories. **SS.912.W.7.7** Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.  |
|  **SS.912.W.7.8** Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of anti-Semitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims. **SS.912.W.7.9** Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders. **SS.912.W.7.10** Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan. **SS.912.W.7.11** Describe the effects of World War II. **SS.912.W.9.2** Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes. **SS.912.W.1.1** Describe the importance of historiography, which includes how historical knowledge is obtained and transmitted, when interpreting events in history.  |
| **SS.912.W.1.2** Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period. **SS.912.W.1.3** Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data. **SS.912.W.1.4** Analyze how images, symbols, objects, cartoons, graphs, charts, maps, and artwork may be used to interpret the significance of time periods and events from the past  |

**SS.912.W.1.5** Evaluate the validity, reliability, bias, and authenticity of current events and Internet resources.

**SS.912.W.1.6** Use case studies to explore social, political, legal, and economic relationships in history.

**SS.912.W.1.7** Describe various socio-cultural aspects of American

life including arts, artifacts, literature, education, and publications.

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| **TARGETS:** Explain the causes of the alliances formed in Europe • Summarize the characteristics of fascism and communism • Identify reasons for the rise of authoritarian governments in Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Soviet Union • Describe how civil rights were restricted in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories • Examine the roots of anti-

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| of anti-Semitism and the dehumanization of Jews and other victims of the Holocaust • Describe the conditions within Germany that allowed the Holocaust to develop • Identify the effects of World War II on the global world • Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes • Assess the effects of World War II including economic and demographic changes  |

 |
| • Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories • Assess the wartime strategies and post-war plans of the Allied leaders • Evaluate the causes and key events of World War II • Evaluate the causes and effects of President Truman’s decision to drop the atomic  |

*WWII: Fought in: European Theater & Pacific Theater*

*Who are the major Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain*

*Who are major Allied Powers: Russia, France, Great Britain, U.S.*

*In 1931 Japan invades Manchuria (uses Comfort Women) and then moves into China & Koreas*

*Japan leaves the League of Nations*

*WWII starts and ends with Japan surrendering in 1945*

*After the terrible cost of WWI, no one believed Germany would be willing to risk another war. However, the harsh conditions inflicted on Germany by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles created a fertile environment for radical politicians. So out of the ashes of Germany rose Adolf Hitler, who swiftly marshaled the resources on the entire nation for military conquest.*

*At first, rather than risk another war, Europe gave in to Hitler’s demands. But when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, England & France promptly declared war on Germany. Within a year, France was conquered and England besieged. A Year later saw Germany’s invasion of the Soviet Union. By 1943, most of Europe was under German Domination.*

**#3 German Inflation & Unemployment**

* In order for Germany to repay the reparations owed back in the Treaty of Versailles (T of V) it raised taxes.
* Germany then had to print more money which resulted in ruinous inflation and devaluation of the currency.
* The German mark which had stood at the rate of four to one U.S. Dollar in 1918 had rapidly lost its value. By 1923, it took more than 7,000 German marks to buy $1 U.S. In the hyper-inflation of 1923-24, the Weimar Republic was forced to overprint banknotes to create fantastic notes valued at 20 million and 10 billion marks!
* The collapse of the currency not only resulted in an end to the trade, bankrupt businesses, food shortages and unemployment; it also reached down and touched every single German citizen

**# 4 THE RISE OF MUSSOLINI AND FASCISM (Italy)**

Benito Mussolini (Il Duce – the leader) was able to come to power because the Italians were impatient with the government’s attempt to solve national problems. They looked to a strong leader, & he organized WWI veterans to form the Fascist party (a symbol of authority in ancient Rome) He quickly consolidated his power by controlling the press, industries, and schools by arresting or murdering anyone who opposed his policies.

**#5 Russia**

– Stalin becomes the communist leader and crushes any opponents. (Est. 10-60 million killed) He sets up a government in which the state controls everything: farming, industry and uses collectivization to distribute wealth and builds a massive military for future world domination.

Has a secret pact with Hitler’s Germany not to attack each other & devour Poland-non-aggression pact

 Pacifism & Isolationism

* While Germany’s Hitler was preparing for European domination, the U.S. was adopting a position of neutrality. The American people demanded that the government concentrate on domestic problems and leave the rest of the world alone.
* High unemployment and economic depression was a world-wide problem in the 1930’s. In the U.S. these conditions created an attitude of isolationism.

* The Prime Minister of England adopted a policy of appeasement, and without the support of the U.S., England dared not provoke another nation into war. So, when Hitler broke The T. of V. by occupying land it sought a peaceful solution, even if it meant giving Hitler what he wanted.

**# 6 THE RISE OF HITLER**

Hitler (a veteran of WWI) joined the Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei –NSDAP). This was shortened to the acronym “Nazi” from the first syllable of **NA**tional and the second syllable of So**ZI**alist. He became the chief spokesperson and thousands of other Germans joined also because of high unemployment and inflation. The Nazi Party offered free meals and companionship.

He led an uprising to revolt against the government but was crushed and sentenced to five years in prison. While In prison, he wrote “Mein Kampf” (My Struggle). In this book he believed that the Aryan race was the master race and destined to rule the world. All other races were believed to be inferior. He felt a Jewish conspiracy was the cause of all Germany’s problems.

By 1932 the Nazis were the single largest party and as a result, President Von Hindenburg asked Hitler to become chancellor. Within a year Hitler eliminated all opposing political parties and established a fascist state by setting up the Geheime Staatspolizeri “Gestapo” (police) to pick up anybody who spoke out against him.

**#7 SPANISH CIVIL WAR & AXIS ALLIANCE**

Spain had been a troubled nation since the early 1900’s. In 1931, the king was forced to abdicate and a republican government was established. This government took away much of the property held by the Roman Catholic Church and reduced the military which angered many.

By the mid-1936, The Nationalists led by Francisco Franco revolted against the republic and called for the creation of a fascist government. Italy sent its army & Germany its air force to support Franco. France, Great Britain & the U.S condemned the support for Franco but sent no aid to the government.

Hitler (Germany) &Mussolini (Italy) learned to work side-by-side during the Spanish Civil war and created a military alliance known as the Rome-Berlin Axis. By March of 1941, the Axis Powers were joined by: Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, & Japan. In 1939, Franco was able to defeat the republicans and established a fascist dictatorship in Spain. AXIS POWERS

#**8 INVASION OF POLAND** *Suggested Films: “The Pianist” & “Schindler’s List”*

By 1939 Germany had occupied all of Czechoslovakia (in direct violation of the Munich agreement between Germany France and England. The world was shocked.

During the summer of 1939, both Britain and Germany entered into negotiations with the Soviet Union

The world was surprised when Germany finally signed an alliance with the Soviets, known as the Nazi-Soviet Pact (a nonaggression pact) Several secret clauses divided Poland between the two countries *after* Germany’s invasion.

**Kick off to WWII in Europe–**

On Sept. 1st 1939 Germany invaded Poland. Two days later France & England declared war on Germany & within 26 days Poland was defeated.

(70th Anniversary of Germany’s Surrender in WWII) Schindler’s List

<http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/holocaust/timeline.html>

**#15 THE SCAPEGOATS (Holocaust)**

Hitler came to power by using the Jews as scapegoats for all of Germany’s problems. He is noted to be angry with Jews & Marxists for forcing Germany’s surrender on Nov 9th 1918 (WWI)

Their discrimination began with slogans and posters and then progressed with legalized discrimination. Emigration was encouraged and Nazi’s worked with Zionist Organizations to establish a Jewish State outside of Europe.

In 1935 the Nuremberg Laws codifies anti-semitism (hatred of Jews) and they were stripped of German citizenship and forbidden to marry Aryans. In 1938, the Nazi’s persecution of the Jews exploded in Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass)

Hitler is quoted as saying that “*Terror is the most effective instrument for dealing with Jews*”. His Nazi party planned to work the starved and beaten inmates beyond their limits of physical endurance. Most Jews were given an allowance of 136 calories per day.

All inmates wore a colored patch on the left breast and right leg of their clothing. In addition, at many camps a serial number was tattooed on the left forearm.

**All political prisoners had a red patch**;

**criminals green;**

 **the “shiftless” black;**

homosexuals pink;

**Gypsies brown;**

For the Jews there were two yellow triangles which together formed a six-pointed Star of David.

Foreigners were identified by letters “F” for France “P” for Poland.

The letter “A” marked out a labor disciplinary prisoner form the German word Arbeit (work).

Those deemed feeble minded were marked with Blod (stupid).

 Inmates deemed at escape risk had to wear a red and white target sewn on the chest and back of their clothing.

It ended with the creation of special gas chambers where Jews were executed with frightening efficiency. In the end Hitler was responsible for the deaths of approximately six million Jews.

By 1944, the Waffen SS numbered 1 million men, while the business enterprises of Hitler’s empire controlled 20 concentration camps and 165 labour camps

The driving force behind Hitler’s quest for power was his belief that the Germans belonged to a “master race” that was destined to rule the world. This concept of superiority over the races also led to the destruction of two to three million Russians, one and a half millions Gypsies, and hundreds of thousands of Jehovah’s Witness, Protestant clergy, Poles, blacks, physically and mentally handicapped, criminals, modern artists, and homosexuals. According to Hitler, these groups of people were a drag on society and had to be eliminated if the Germans were to assume their roles as rulers of the world. In his mind, Hitler was not killing people, only eliminating them.

**The New Order and the Holocaust**:  (Section 3 of WWII pages 606-610)

Read and create a Classifying (Tree Map) for all subsections as you read:

THE NEW ORDER IN EUROPE

Resettlement in the East

Slave Labor in Germany

The Einsatzgruppen

The Death Camps

The Death Toll

Children in the War

THE NEW ORDER IN ASIA

Japanese Policies

Japanese Behavior

Answer all questions to Section 3 Assessment page 611

Check for Understanding & Critical Thinking

<http://www.history.com/interactives/inside-wwii-interactive>

Inside WWII Interactive Map

From 1933-39 the Nazi’s forced 300,000 Jews to flee their homeland:

**WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

90,000 to U.S.

23,000 to Argentina

15,000 to Brazil

10,000 to Chile

 8,000 to Bolivia

 2,900 to Cuba

**EASTERN HEMISPHERE**

60,000 to UK

38,000 to France

30,000 to Belgium

 8,000 to Switzerland

18,000 to Shanghai

*Of these some 9,000 of them were children evacuated to Britain through the Kindertransport program 0f 1938-40*

 **#9 BLITZKRIEG** (lightning warfare)

The mechanization of the army led to a new type of warfare that was more mobile and more deadly than before. The Germans were the first to perfect this technique with their Blitzkrieg. The idea was to overwhelm the enemy and break their forces into smaller units so they could be more easily defeated.

Luftwaffe (German air force) bombed enemy cities and military installations, and machine gunning enemy troops during attacks or as they retreated.

#10 BATTLE OF FRANCE

After easily defeating Norway and Denmark, Hitler turned his attention to the Netherlands Luxembourg and Belgium. Britain & France sent troops to defend Belgium but the Germans broke the allied defenses. On June 10th Italy declared war on Britain and France and invaded France from the south.

By June 16th Germans had captured Paris. France signed an armistice June 22nd 1940

**#11 THE UNITED STATES DECLARES WAR**

U.S tried to remain neutral but loans GB & Allies through the Lend-Lease Program before they are attacked.

America was shocked on December 7th 1941, when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. Although Hitler had nothing to gain by declaring war on the U.S he did so in support of his Japanese ally. As a result American industrial production shifted into high gear and began sending supplies to its European allies turning the tide of the war

**#12 AMERICAN PRODUCTION DURING WWII**

Millions of men signed up to fight in the war. They left their homes and their jobs to defend their country against possible invasion and to defend Europe from domination.

At the same time, the demand for manufactured goods such as tanks and airplanes, as well as food and other supplies, increased.

War Production Board (WPB) supervised the production of planes, ships, and other war materials during the war

 The only way that Americans were able to meet the demand for a large army and increased production was to encourage women to enter the workforce in the factories and the marketplace. Many women even volunteered for the army so they might fill a desk job and thereby free a male to fight the enemy on the front line. “Rosie the Riveter” posters, encouraging women to serve their country by working in factories began appearing. Women filled all kinds of positions, from welding in the shipyards to assembling fighter planes.

\*Women were a critical reason why the U.S. was able to out produce both Germany and Japan during the war, thus ultimately winning the war!

RECYCLING AND RATIONING

In an effort to increase production for the war, President Roosevelt made a personal appeal to Americans to recycle. Communities were encouraged to collect all scrap iron, rubber, tinfoil, glass, cans, paper, and nylon stockings. The recycled materials were needed to supply raw materials to keep factories running.

People donated old pots and pans, rusty bedsprings, anything that might be used in production of jeeps, tanks, airplanes, and ships needed for the war. Silk and nylon stockings were used to make parachutes. Copper was used to make bullets. Glass was re-melted into new windows for planes, trucks and so on. The U.S. was able to keep its troops well equipped and without

Recycling the armed forces would not have been able to make the advances as quickly as they did and the war may have lasted longer.

During WWII, the needs of soldiers outweighed the comforts and needs of the citizens at home. This led to a shortage on a variety of items. Under normal circumstances, shortages would lead to a dramatic rise in prices which would in turn, cause tremendous inflation. Some items, such as automobiles and nylon stockings, were not available at any price.

To prevent inflated pricing, the government established an agency called the Office of Price Administration (OPA). The OPA set price limits on certain items. They rationed others such as: sugar, coffee, shoes, canned goods, gasoline, meat, fish, and flour.

Each month every American was issued ration cards or coupons entitling them to certain quotas on specific rationed items. When people went to the store, they paid the price of an item, plus the required amount of ration coupons. The rationing schedules varied from month to month, depending on available supplies.

For example: gas stamps were issued on an individual basis. People had to list the distance to work, school, church, and the grocery store. Stamps were issued to cover these necessary trips.

**#14 STALINGRAD**

Hitler betrayed his agreement with Stalin and invaded the SU in June 1941. After strong bombing attempt on Stalingrad & Sevastopol he could not gain the cities due to Soviet resistance. The Germans lost over 300,000 men.

**#15 THE SCAPEGOATS**

Hitler came to power by using the Jews as scapegoats for all of Germany’s problems. It began with slogans and posters and then progressed with legalized discrimination. It ended with the creation of special gas chambers where Jews were executed with frightening efficiency. In the end Hitler was responsible for the deaths of approximately six million Jew

The driving force behind Hitler’s quest for power was his belief that the Germans belonged to a “master race” that was destined to rule the world. This concept of superiority over the races also led to the destruction of two to three million Russians, one and a half millions Gypsies, and hundreds of thousands of Jehovah’s Witness, Protestant clergy, Poles, blacks, physically and mentally handicapped, criminals, modern artists, and homosexuals. According to Hitler, these groups of people were a drag on society and had to be eliminated if the Germans were to assume their roles as rulers of the world. In his mind, Hitler was not killing people, only eliminating them.

**#16 Tuskegee Airmen**

Pres. Roosevelt signed an executive order that banned discrimination in federal jobs and defense contracts. He promoted Benjamin O. Davis to rank of U.S. Army General (1st black in history) The “Redtails” became the most highly decorated pilots in WWII, and the struggle for civil rights gained ground during WWII and culminated in the civil rights act of 1964!

**June 13th Collecting assignment from Monday on Holocaust**

**#17 D-DAY** Suggested Film: *“Saving Private Ryan*” (based on true story)

D-Day (also known as Operation Overlord) was the largest amphibious invasion in human history. On June 6, 1944, the Allies used nearly 5,000 ships to transport more than 300,000 soldiers for an invasion of 5 different beaches in Normandy.

The British & Canadians landed on beaches codenamed Gold, Juno, & Sword

The Americans landed on Utah and Omaha Beaches

The Allies tricked Hitler by sending fake messages & he thought the Allies would be at the Calais region

The Allies swept across Western Europe to be joined by the Soviets and less than a year after D-Day Hitler committed suicide and Germany surrendered.

#**18 STRATEGIC BOMBING**

In an effort to destroy England’s defenses, Hitler launched the hated buzz bombs across the English Channel. While his submarines destroyed supplies headed for Great Britain. In retaliation American & British bombers destroyed much of German’s cities factories and petroleum depots. The petroleum depots hurt the Germans the most because without gasoline, nothing worked – trucks, tanks, cars and planes. The bombing of Dresden stands out as the most devastation during the war and the cost of human lives was enormous with about 300,000 people killed in a single bombing run. Eventually, incendiary bombs were dropped on the remains of the city. Some have compared the devastation of Dresden to the destruction caused by the 1st atomic bomb dropped on Japan!

**#19 VE DAY**

The Allies were able to invade Sicily in 1943, and Italy surrendered. In April, 1945, Mussolini was recognized trying to escape to Switzerland dressed in a Nazi uniform & he & his girlfriend were shot. Their bodies were taken to Milan and put on public display where huge crowds threw stones and kicked their bodies.

By 1944, oil production was down by 75% making it impossible to keep German’s planes and tanks running. Railroads were bombed beyond repair. The battle of the Bulge in December 1944, was Germany’s last major offensive of the war but failed to defeat the British & U.S.

On April 30th, 1945, Hitler married Eva Braun, his mistress of many years. He then poisoned her and shot himself as Soviet troops captured Berlin. One week later on May 7th, 1945, Germany surrendered unconditionally to the U.S & Soviets. The bloodiest war in history was over and VE (Victory in Europe) Day was celebrated around the world!

**#20 NUREMBERG QUESTIONS**

Beginning in August 1945, a series of 23 trials, known as the Nuremberg trials, were held. For nearly two years, authorities wrestled with issues by Judge Smythe. In the end, four major offenses were identified:

1. Crimes against a nation, including the Nazi Party to seize control of the legitimate German Government.
2. Crimes against peace, including planning and pursuing wars of conquest
3. War crimes, including cruel treatment of civilians, plundering, and destruction of population centers of no military value.
4. Crimes against humanity, including the operation of slave labor camps and extermination camps for political, ethnic, or religious persecution.

On October 16th, 1946, ten men were hanged. They showed little remorse and they said they were only following orders. Hermann Goering escaped hanging by poisoning himself in his cell. Seven more were sentenced to imprisonment, while 3 others were acquitted.

*The world was in shock from learning about the Nazi policies and cruelties. The death camps of the Holocaust were examples of how cruel humans could be. The world used the Nuremberg Trials to establish legal limits for nations and leaders of nations in times of war. It also established that each nation is accountable to an international code of laws. This became the foundation for the creation of the World Court through the United Nations.*

**#21 MARSHALL PLAN**

After WWII, Europe was in ruins. Entire cities had been wiped off the map, food was scarce, and the means to plant and harvest crops were equally scarce. Millions were left homeless, and few families had been spared the loss of a loved one in the war. To make matters worse, most nations were without the money to rebuild. Their resources had been depleted by fighting the enemy.

The United States, however, had experienced tremendous industrial expansion. While Europe was being destroyed, no bombs had fallen on American cities. Further, the production necessary to win the war had brought the U.S. out of the Great Depression and into unprecedented prosperity. As a result, much of Europe looked to the U.S. for financial assistance.

 At first, America responded with a variety of programs and foreign aid. In June, 1947, the U.S. Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, proposed a systematic plan to rebuild Western Europe. It called for massive foreign aid in the form of grants and loans to individual nations to help rebuild their towns and cities. Marshall did not want another Hitler to rise out of impoverished, war-torn Europe.

Within five years, much of Europe had been rebuilt. The real miracle took place in Western Germany. Most of its cities lay in absolute ruin at the end of the war. There were no factories left to speak of and very little of anything else. So when factories were rebuilt with U.S aid, the factories were not only new but modern as well, allowing them to run more efficiently than before. This feature made West Germany one of the most prosperous nations in post-WWII Europe.

**WWII in the Pacific Theater:**

<http://www.eduplace.com/kids/socsci/books/applications/imaps/maps/g5s_u8/>

For the United States, fighting in the Pacific began with the attack on Pearl Harbor. It ended in August 1945 with Japan's surrender after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In between, American and Allied forces fought many battles against the Japanese. This map shows some of the most important ones. To fight these battles, the Allies had to move soldiers and equipment across the vast Pacific Ocean. Every advance—even the shortest ones—depended on thousands of ships, submarines, and airplanes, as well as the bravery of thousands of sailors.

**Leading up to the War**
Japan wanted to become a strong country and a world leader. However, because Japan was a small island country, they had to import many natural resources. Some Japanese leaders felt they needed to gain more land by conquering other countries.

In 1937 Japan invaded China. They wanted to dominate all of Southeast Asia. They joined the Axis alliance with Germany and Italy in 1940 by signing the Tripartite Pact. In 1941 a former General of the Army, Hideki Tojo, became Prime Minister of Japan. He had been a strong supporter of Japan joining the Axis Powers. Now that he was Prime Minister, Tojo wanted Japan to attack the United States.

**Pearl Harbor**
Although the US was trying to avoid getting involved in World War II, Japan was worried that the US would try and stop them from taking over some countries in Southeast Asia. They decided to attack the US Navy hoping they could sink enough ships to keep the US from ever attacking Japan.

On December 7, 1941 Japan attacked the US Navy at Pearl Harbor in [Hawaii](http://www.ducksters.com/geography/us_states/hawaii_history.php). They surprised the US and sunk many ships. However, this attack did not have the effect the Japanese had hoped. The US joined the Allies in World War II the next day. The attack at Pearl Harbor united the Americans with the goal of defeating the Axis powers, and especially Japan.

**The War**

The Japanese quickly took over much of Southeast Asia and were well on their way to dominance by 1942. However, the US won a critical battle called the [Battle of Midway](http://www.ducksters.com/history/world_war_ii/battle_of_midway.php) on June 4, 1942. Badly outnumbered, the US Navy sunk four Japanese aircraft carriers and forced the Japanese to retreat. Winning this battle gave the Americans cause for hope and was a turning point in the war in the Pacific.

After the Battle of Midway the United States began to fight back against the Japanese. They fought to take over strategic islands in the Pacific. U.S used a strategy of Island Hopping to get closer to the mainland of Japan. One of the first major battles was over the [island of Guadalcanal](http://www.ducksters.com/history/world_war_ii/battle_of_guadalcanal.php). After fierce fighting the US was able to take the island, but they learned that fighting the Japanese was not going to be easy. There were many battles over islands in the South Pacific, these included Tarawa, Saipan, and Iwo Jima. Iwo Jima took 36 days of fighting to take the island. Today a statue of marines raising a flag on the island of Iwo Jima serves as the Marine Corps Memorial in Washington DC.

**The Atomic Bomb**
Finally in 1945 the Japanese army had been pushed back to Japan. However, the Japanese would not surrender. American leaders felt that the only way to get Japan to surrender would be to invade the main island of Japan. However, they feared this would cost the lives of up to 1 million US soldiers.

Instead of invading, President Harry S. Truman decided to use a new weapon called the atomic bomb. The first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan on August 6, 1945. It completely destroyed the city and killed thousands and thousands of people. Japan did not surrender. Another atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan 3 days later (August 9, 1945). This time the Japanese decided to surrender.

**Japan Surrenders**
On August 15, 1945 Japanese Emperor Hirohito announced that Japan would surrender. Later on September 2, 1945 the Japanese signed a surrender treaty with US General Douglas MacArthur aboard the battleship USS Missouri. This day was called V-J Day which means Victory in Japan.

**Other Facts about World War II in the Pacific** ASIA FOR ASIANS

* In order to attack Japan, Air Force Lieutenant Colonel James H. Doolittle demonstrated that large B-25 bomber planes could take off from air craft carriers.
* Japanese fighter pilots would purposely crash their planes into US ships in what were called Kamikaze attacks.
* The Soviet Union had been at peace with Japan during much of World War II. They agreed to attack Japanese forces in Manchuria on August 8, 1945. This also helped in forcing Japan to surrender.
* The Japanese were guilty of many war crimes during World War II. This includes the killing of up to 20 million Chinese people. They had a policy called "Kill All, Burn All, and Loot All". They used biological weapons and tortured prisoners of war. As a result, many Japanese leaders were executed after the war including Prime Minister Hideki Tojo.

 **World War II (WWII) Europe**

1/ Europe: Beginning of WWII Kassan, Selena,

2/ Treaty of Versailles Taylor, Kelly, Valerie

3/ German Inflation & Unemployment Austin, Wenska, Christian, Jerrica, Brandon, Travis

4/ The Rise of Mussolini & Fascism Stephen, Lydia, Jon, Phillip, Ana, Rebecca & Brandon C, Pat

5/ Pacifism & Isolationism Isaiah, Secu, Nick, Hunter, Stephen, Devin, Max

6/ The Rise of Hitler Taylor, Elisa, Zach, Deion, David, Reanna, Michael L

7/ Spanish Civil War & Axis Alliance Savannah, Deanna, Megan, Lelen, Cody, William

8/ Invasion of Poland Jacque, Jake, Anthony, Chris, Sierra, Jean, Krystal

9/ Blitzkrieg! J’Qwan, Brandon, Thomas, Melissa, Lovens, Nathan, Cassie

10/ The Battle for France Gabe, James, Harry, Justin, Brandon, Jeremy, Robert

11/ The United States Declares War Stephanie, Marissa, Fred, Rohan, Frank, Dishana, Angel

12/ American Production During WWII Kim, Matthew, Kalynn, Joe, Ernest, Nelek, Isabel

13/ Recycling & Rationing Alvaro, Nicole, James, Enrique, Nathalie, Marc, Brianna

14/ Stalingrad Jimmy, Jaylen, Cindy, Sebastian, Matthew,Joe, Anthony, Quinton

15/ The Scapegoats Ben, Trevor, Miloveda, Kylie ,Desmond, Josh & Frank

16/ Tuskegee Airmen Willie Devyon, Bery, Erin Jhon, Tavon

17/ D-Day Zack, Tyesha, Rachel, Ashley, Cassidy, Jacob, Javier

18/ Strategic Bombing Domenico, Joseph, Ananda, Carlos, Brian, Kush

19/ VE Day Amber, Catarina, Caitlyn, Destiny & Sergio, Sam

20/ Nuremberg Questions A.J. Tim, Alex, Luis, Edwin & Rose, Doug

21/ Marshall Plan Micah, Shane, Marshall, Chavez

**“World War II”** ANSWER THE FOLLOWING 90 QUESTIONS ON your own paper

1) WWII was indeed a conflagration such as the world had never seen before. Define conflagration-

2) Which country invaded Manchuria in 1931?

3) Which country seized Ethiopia in 1935?

4) Which country claimed Sudetenland and then Czechoslovakia in 1938?

5) Unfortunately western democracies did not take seriously the threat of fascism and decided to appease the aggressors than risk war. List a few (3) factors as to why this appeasement was going on?

6) Which 2 European countries wanted Germany to suffer after WWI?

7) The Treaty of Versailles (T of V) took away German land in what 3 regions?

8) What other 2 punishments did Germany receive in the T of V?

9) List the 8 countries that declared independence after WWII

10) Which empire broke up but did keep control of Turkey?

11) List 2 things Germany had to do to repay the reparations owed back in the T of V?

12) Why was Benito Mussolini able to come to power in Italy?

13) What was Mussolini’s nick name?

14) Mussolini organized the Fascist party with WWI Vets & quickly consolidated his power by controlling what 3 entities as well as going to what other extremes to keep the power?

15) While Germany’s Hitler was preparing for European domination, the U.S. was adopting a position of what?

16) What did the American people demand the government concentrate on?

17) What 2 factors created an attitude of Isolationism?

18) Why was the Prime Minister of England hesitant to provoke his nation into war?

19) Who did Hitler become the chief spokesperson of and what did he offer to Germans?

20) While leading an uprising revolt against the German government and sentenced to how many years of prison?

21) While in prison, Hitler wrote “Mein Kampf”. What is the English translation of this?

22) List the 3 beliefs he wrote about in this book?

23) By 1932, the Nazi’s were the single largest party & who asked Hitler to become Chancellor?

24) Hitler eliminated all opposing political parties and set up his fascist state & a police called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

25) By mid- 1936, Francisco Franco revolted against the republic in Spain and called for the creation of what?

26) Which 3 countries condemned the support for Franco but sent no aid to the republic?

27) During the Spanish Civil war which countries created a military alliance known as the Rome-Berlin Axis?

28) By 1941, the Axis Powers were joined by which other 4 countries?

29) The world was surprised when Germany finally signed an alliance with which country?

30) This non-aggression pact made several secret clauses that divided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the 2 nations

31) On Sept. 1st 1939 Germany invaded Poland and 2 days later who declared war on Germany?

32) How many (or few) days did it take to defeat Poland?

33) What type of warfare did Germany perfect to overwhelm their enemy for easy & quick defeat?

34) What was the name of the German air force?

35) What was the aim/targets of the German air force in their bombing tactics?

36) After easily defeating Norway & Denmark, Hitler turned his attention to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

37) On June 10th Italy declared war on Britain & France & invaded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

38) By June 16th Germans captured \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ &France signed an armistice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1940

39 (The U.S tried to remain neutral but was shocked on December 7th 1941, when Japan attacked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

40) Why did Japan declare war on the U.S.?

41) As the U.S. industrial production shifted into high gear list the demand for 3 manufactured goods

42) List 3 ways in which women played an important role in meeting the demand for increased production

43) Who was” Rosie the Riveter”

44) Why did President Roosevelt make a personal appeal for Americans to recycle?

45) List 7 items that American communities were encouraged to collect

46) What items did Americans donate for uses in production of jeeps, tanks, planes & ships?

47) What was used to make parachutes?

48) What items were not available at any time during the war for Americans?

49) To prevent inflation…the OPA set limits on certain items. What is the OPA?

50) List 8 items that were rationed in America during the war?

51) What was issued and used to place a specific quota on goods for American use of supplies?

52) American had to list the distance to what 4 places?

53) Which country did Hitler invade in 1941 betraying his prior agreement & how many men died?

54) Who did Hitler use as Scapegoats for all of Germany’s problems?

55) List the 3 step phase process of progression for abusing and eliminating Jews

56) Explain Hitler’s concepts of superiority over the races & list each peoples (11) he destroyed

57) Explain Hitler’s rationale for killing them

58) What did President Roosevelt’s executive order ban?

59) Who was the 1st African American U.S. Army General?

60) Who were the Red tails?

61) What is D Day known for in human history?

62) On June 6th 1944 how many soldiers invaded beaches in Normandy?

63) Which 3 beaches did the Canadians & Brits land on?

64) Which 2 beaches did the Americans land on?

65) How did the Allies trick Hitler for their beach landings?

66) How long after June 6th did it take the Allies & Soviets to sweep across Europe & defeat Hitler?

67) What 2 strategies did Hitler use to destroy England’s defenses?

68) In retaliation, what did American & Brit bombers do to destroy Germany?

69) How is the bombing of Dresden, Germany compared to the 1st atomic bomb dropped on Japan?

70) When did Italy surrender?

71) What happened to Italy’s Benito Mussolini and his girlfriend as they tried to escape in 1945?

72) What 2 economic industries were hurt by 1944 making it impossible for planes & tanks to run in Germany?

73) Which battle was the last failed major offensive for the Germans?

74) What did Hitler do with Eva Braun on April 30th 1945?

75) When did Germany surrender unconditionally?

76) What does the acronym VE stand for ?

Beginning in 1945 a series of 23 Nuremberg trials were held and lasted 2 years

77) List the 1st major offense identified in the Nuremberg Trials

78) List the 2nd major offense

79) List the 3rd major offense

80) List the 4th major offense

81) On October 16th 1946 how many men were hanged at the result of the Trials?

82) The world used the Nuremberg Trials for what 2 purposes

83) What court was created through the United Nations?

84) List 4 major social & economic problems worldwide after WWII

85) However by contrast the U.S. experienced industrial success…Tell me 2 reasons why-

86) In June of 1947, what did the Secretary of State George C. Marshall propose?

87) Specifically, how did Marshall plan to give foreign aid to help Europe rebuild?

88) What did Marshall not want to happen again out of war-torn Europe?

89) How many years to it take to rebuild Europe?

90) Amazingly, due to the help of U.S, who became one of the most prosperous nations in post-WWII Europe?

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