

WWII: CAUSES

& MAJOR EVENTS



CAUSES OF WWII

- #1. Treaty of Versailles
- #2. Depression
- #3. Dictators
- #4. Militarism
- #5. Appeasement
- #6. German aggression



Let's review, shall we?



WWI Ends

- Russia Revolution
 - Romanovs disappear
 - leaves WWI
 - loses much of western territory
 - becomes Communist under Lenin & Stalin
- U.S. President Wilson
 - pushes for more democratic governments
 - encourages "Self-determination": countries solve own problems
- Treaty of Versailles ends war
 - Germany takes blame
 - Germany pays reparations
 - Germany is in economic crisis
- Great Depression worldwide
- Rise of Dictators

Who is going to dominate in the future:
Germany or Russia?

GREAT DEPRESSION

- What was it?
- How did it affect the world?

What was it?

-a period of low economic activity and rising unemployment

How did it happen?

- poor European economies after WWI
- U.S. let Germany borrow money to pay reparations to France & Britain who then could pay war debt to U.S. but....
- U.S. Stock Market crashed & bank failures
- People spend less money=companies lose profit=employees laid off
- The U.S. Smoot-Hawley Tariff charges high taxes on imports from other countries. Caused foreign trade to hurt Europe AND foreign countries retaliated and hurt US trade as well.

How did it affect the world?

- global economy destroyed
- trade between some countries are ruined
- Germans borrow from their own population
- Inflation
- increased interest in Marxism (Communism/Socialism)
- Increased interest in dictators to solve problems quickly
- Poverty & Unemployment



Inflation 1923-24: A German woman feeding a stove with currency notes, which burn longer than the amount of firewood they can buy.

1932: 1 out of 4 British workers unemployed
30% of German workers were unemployed
(5.5 million)

RISE OF DICTATORS

- In Germany, Italy & Russia, due to poverty and the public's desperate need for help to fix problems quickly dictators and Totalitarian governments rise to power.
- Hitler & Nazi Party
- Stalin & Communism
- Mussolini & Fascism



ADOLPH HITLER



WHAT IS FASCISM?

- It is:
 - authoritarian government
 - nationalism on steroids
 - anti-democratic
 - anti-communist
 - usually racist
 - propaganda
 - often violent
 - Revokes some human rights
 - often uniforms in blacks & browns
 - leaders use emotion rather than rationality
 - used fear to gather support (Anti-communism & Anti-Semitism)

WEAKEST IN
France & England



STRONGEST IN
Italy & Germany

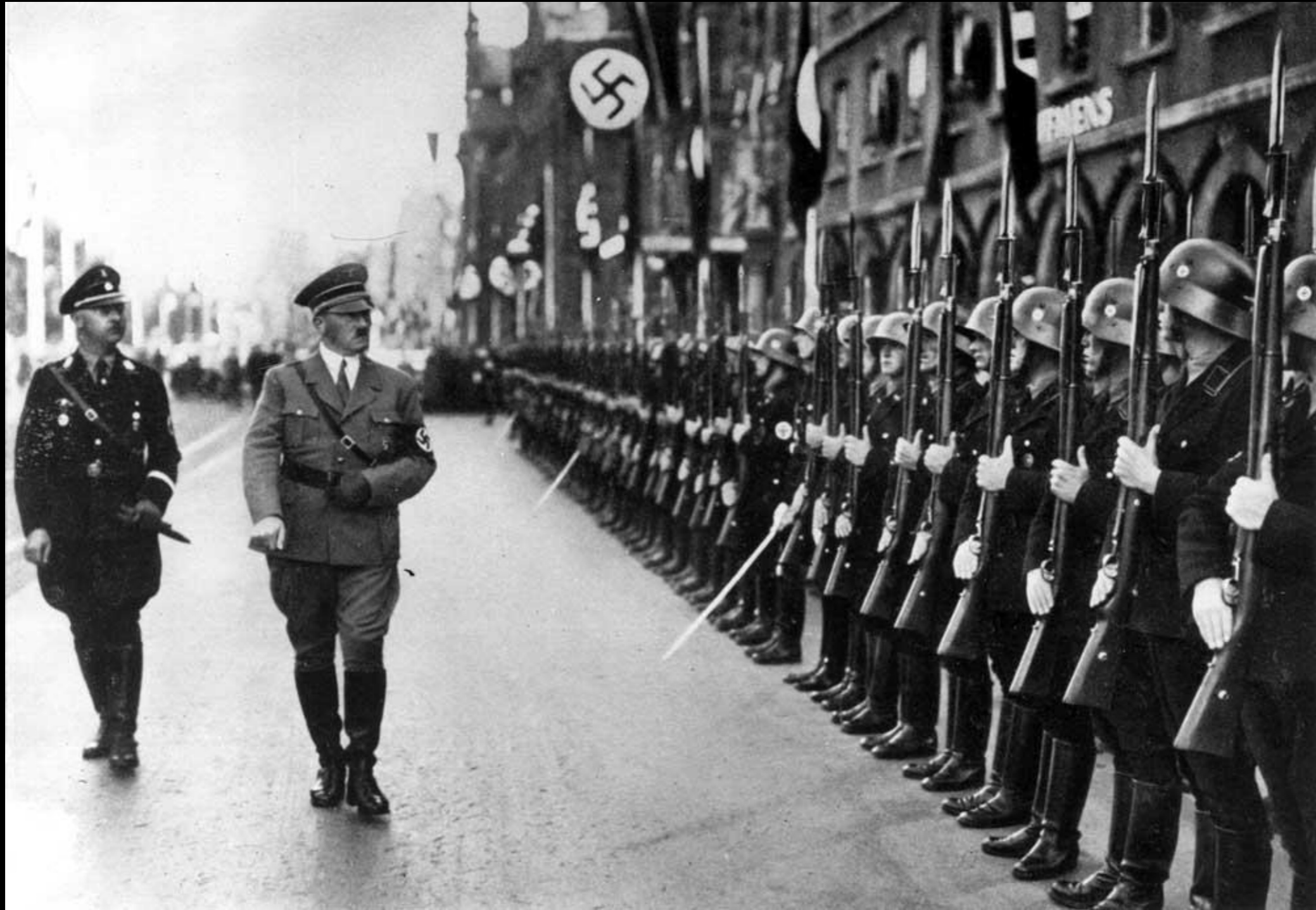
SO HOW DID HITLER DO IT?

- Germany needed a strong government to create stability
- Hitler is leader of the Nazi Party (People's Party) which gained support through focus on families & pride for Germany
- Hitler promised change and focus on "The People". Even created the Volkswagen (People's Car)
- Most Germans disliked Hitler but liked the Nazi Party
- Promised more equal social classes (but won't)
- "Strength through Joy" gave away tickets to events, concerts, movies (Free entertainment)
- Increased education (literacy)
- relied on propaganda
- Gave extra vacations to working class (ski trips) make them feel equal in society
- Marriage loans: \$1000 but for every child you don't have to pay 1/4 back. (4 children=no pay back to government. To encourage large families=more Germans & support for government)
- Focus on Youth (most vulnerable to Nazis)
- Metals given out during Olympics for mother of the most children!
- By 1932, Hitler was going to 10-12 support rallies a day to gain support!

HITLER'S YOUTH



1933: HITLER BECOMES CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY



- Hitler has plans for global domination

WHAT LEAD TO WORLD WAR II?

- # 4. Militarism - Hitler begins to increase their military power
- #5 Appeasement -Countries avoid war by appeasing the situation rather than acting to stop Hitler
- #6. German Aggression - Germany was aggressive in conquering territory
 - German S.S. (secret) officers kill Austria's Chancellor
 - But Hitler said he had nothing to do with it! (1934)
 - German begins the military draft (1935)
 - Italy, France & Britain mad but Hitler promised them to keep navy only to 35% as large as British navy
 - Germany & Italy becomes friends (1935-1936)
 - Italy invades Ethiopia
 - Germany helps Italy & signed the "Anti-Communism" Act (No Communism)
 - German Military in the Rhineland (1936)
 - Rhineland was part of Germany, but near France and according to Treaty of Versailles, weapons were not permitted
 - Hitler sent troops to Rhineland
 - France wont use force against Hitler unless supported by Britain. Britain does not support use of force & wants appeasement

WHAT LEAD TO WORLD WAR II?

- “Munich Crisis” - Germany wants Czechoslovakia (1938)
 - Hitler uses Pres. Wilson language “Austrians have a right to join Germany”
 - France says “At least Germany isn’t Communist”
 - Memory from WWI & desire for pacifism let Hitler take control- Everyone tries to appease people!
- Anschluss with Austria
 - After subtletly gaining support in Austria, Nazi troops occupied Austria and Germany annexed all of Austria (1938)
- Britain & France cannot trust Hitler anymore & guarantees support to Poland if German invades & sought help from Soviet Stalin (1939)
- Germany & Soviet Union sign the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression pact (1939)
 - Promised not to attack one another
 - Stalin would get control of Eastern Poland & Baltic States
 - Hitler expected to fight Soviets in the future and get it back so promises didn’t matter
- Germans invade Poland (1939)
- France & Britain declare war on Germany (1939)

WORLD WAR-II

Axis vs Allied powers



GERMAN VICTORIES

- Blitzkrieg- “lightening war” military tactics with sudden attack through mobile forces like tanks & planes
- Germany invades France. France signs a armistice in 1940
- Germany will now control France



BATTLE OF BRITAIN

- German bombed British naval & air bases
- British then attacked Germany using radar
- Hitler ordered the bombing of British cities (not military locations) to hurt British morale



HITLER INVADES SOVIET UNION

- 1941- German try to attack Soviets in Spring
- Attack was delayed
- Attacked during the winter and German troops lacked warm clothing and supplies
- Germans were finally stopped
- Soviets now support the Allies



PEARL HARBOR

“A Date that will Live in Infamy”- FDR



U.S. Entrance into WWII

Sunday, Dec 7, 1941 7:49am: Japan attacked U.S.
Pacific Naval fleet at Pearl Harbor on the island of
Oahu, Hawaii



Why?

+ Japan was extending its borders into China, Malaysia and Dutch East Indies in order to access natural resources such as oil. This was a threat to Britain who had colonies in Southeast Asia. The US had been helping Britain in the war to support the spread of democracy.

US then had an embargo on oil from Japan in order to stop their expansion. Also, US moved its fleet (or military) from San Diego, CA to Oahu, Hawaii.

This was seen as a threat to Japan since it was closer to their country.

When attacking Pearl Harbor, Japanese attempted to hinder US fleet from becoming involved in their quest for Dutch East Indies and Southeast Asia without any problems. Also keeping their new alliance with Germany/Italy.

**When Japan attacked US troops....
They awoke the sleeping giant.**





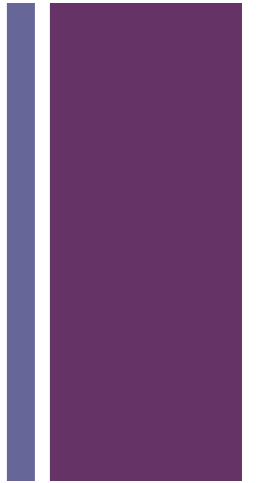
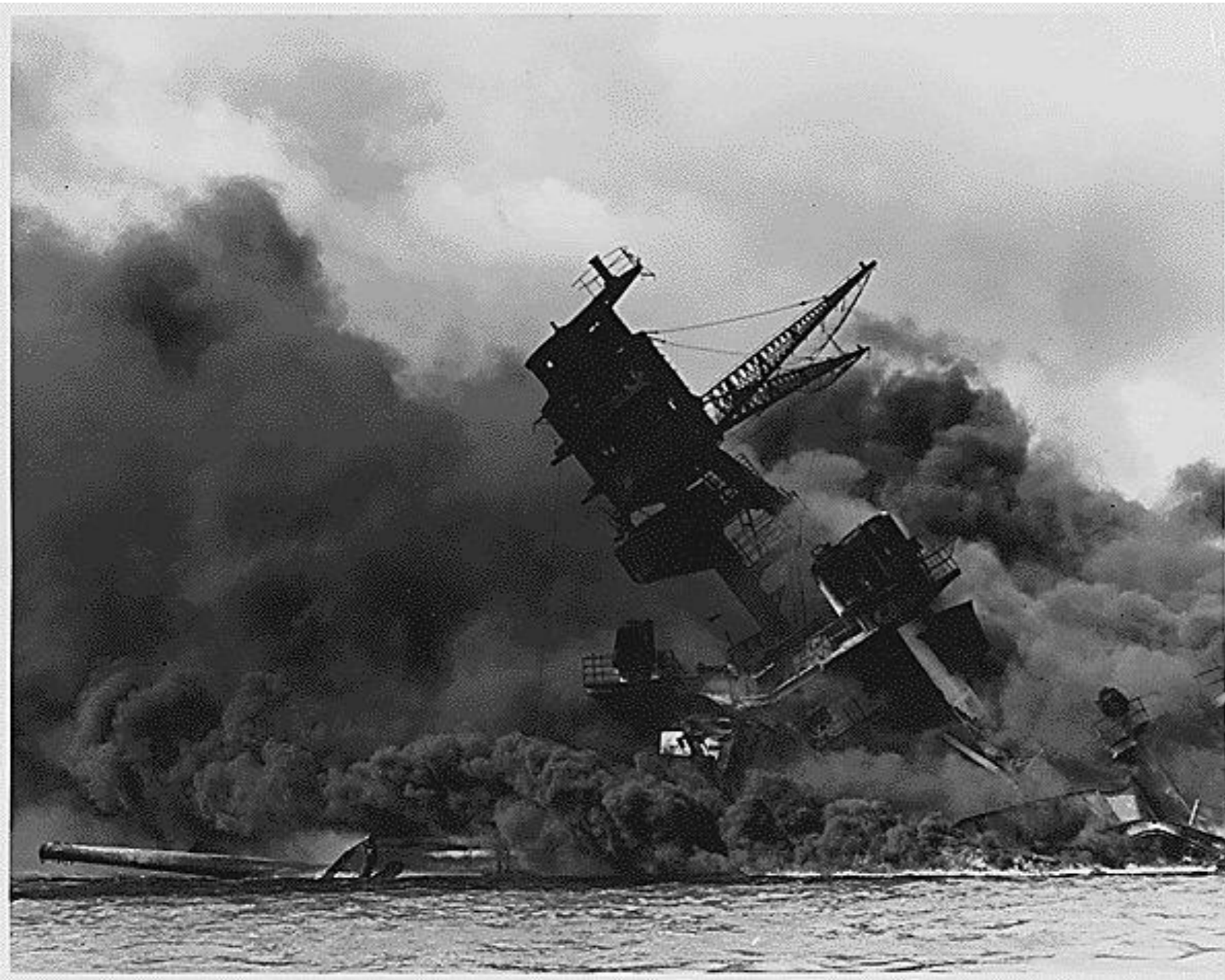
2, 403 US soldiers and civilians were killed
1,178 US soldiers and civilians were wounded

Half of those killed were aboard the U.S.S. Arizona



Photo # NH 57658 USS Arizona with President Hoover on board, March 1931





1,177 were killed aboard the U.S.S. Arizona

It took only 9 minutes to sink.



The U.S.S. Arizona still, to this day, lay at the bottom of the harbor.
It still leaks a quart of oil per day
Although it soils the harbor, it is considered a mass grave with no plans for removal
Bodies still lay entombed inside

Photo # 80-G-474789 Burning ships in Pearl Harbor drydocks, 7 December 1941



TWO THEATERS: SOUTH PACIFIC & EUROPEAN



HITLER LOOSING STEAM IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER



Germany surrenders at Stalingrad against the Soviets

BATTLE OF MIDWAY



U.S. planes destroyed 4 Japanese aircraft carriers
U.S. defeated the navy & established naval superiority

D-DAY

JUNE 6, 1944

ALLIED FORCES LAND ON NORMANDY BEACH

OPERATION OVERLORD

Supreme Allied Commander
(General Eisenhower)

21st Army Group
(General Montgomery)

U.S. First Army
(Lieut. General Bradley)

British Second Army
(Lieut. General Dempsey)

U.S. VII Corps

U.S. V Corps

British XXX Corps

British I Corps

U.S. 82nd Airborne Division

91st Infantry Division

709th Infantry Division

U.S. 4th Infantry Division

U.S. 29th Infantry Division

British 50th Infantry Division

Canadian 3rd Infantry Division

British 3rd Infantry Division

British 6th Airborne Division

U.S. 101st Airborne Division

243rd Infantry Division

STE. MERE ECLISE

UTAH

POINTE DU HOC

OMAHA

GOLD

JUNO

SWORD

CARENTAN

BAYEUX

352nd Infantry Division

CAEN

716th Infantry Division

711th Infantry Division

ST.-LO

30th Mobile Division

21st Panzer Division

Orne River

0 10 km / 0 10 mi

KEY

- D-Day Beachhead
- Front Line on June 12
- Airborne Drop Zones
- German Batteries
- German Infantry
- German Armor
- German Paratroopers



TIME Map by Ian Urbick and Paul J. Pappas

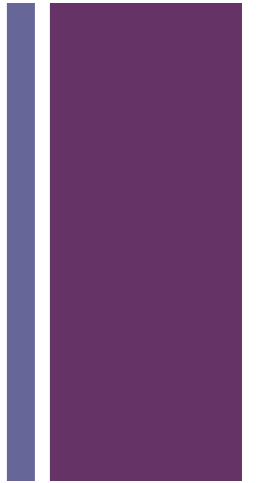
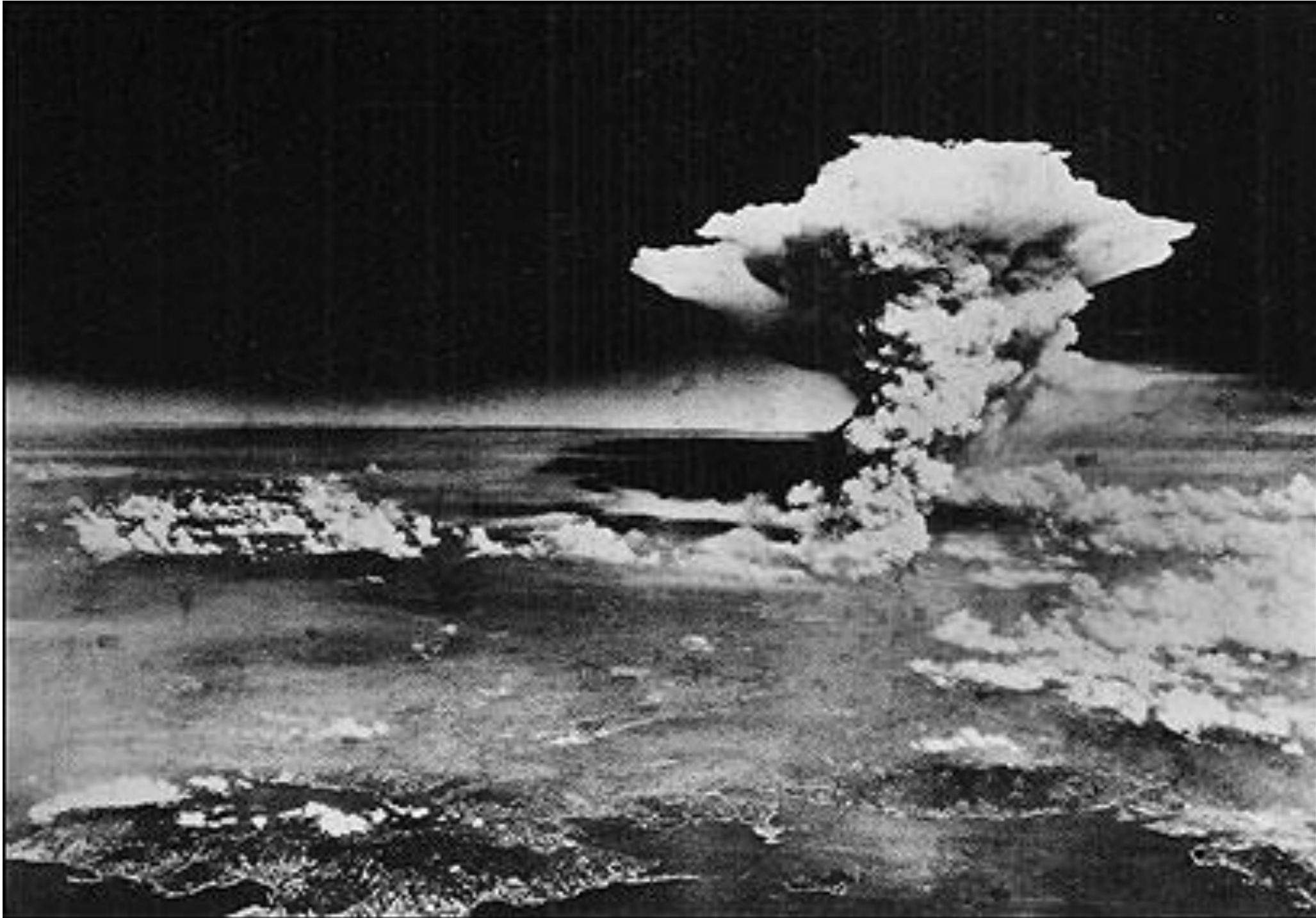


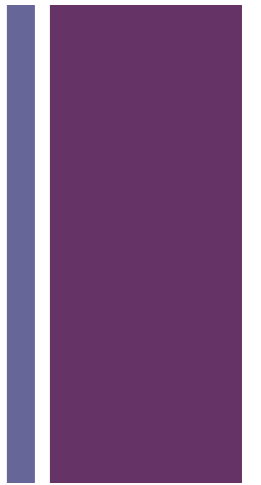


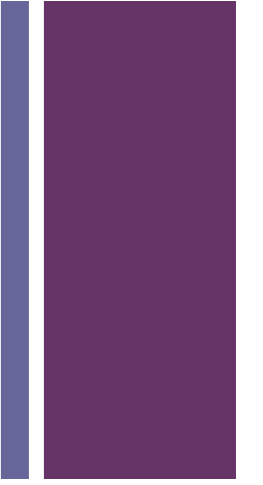
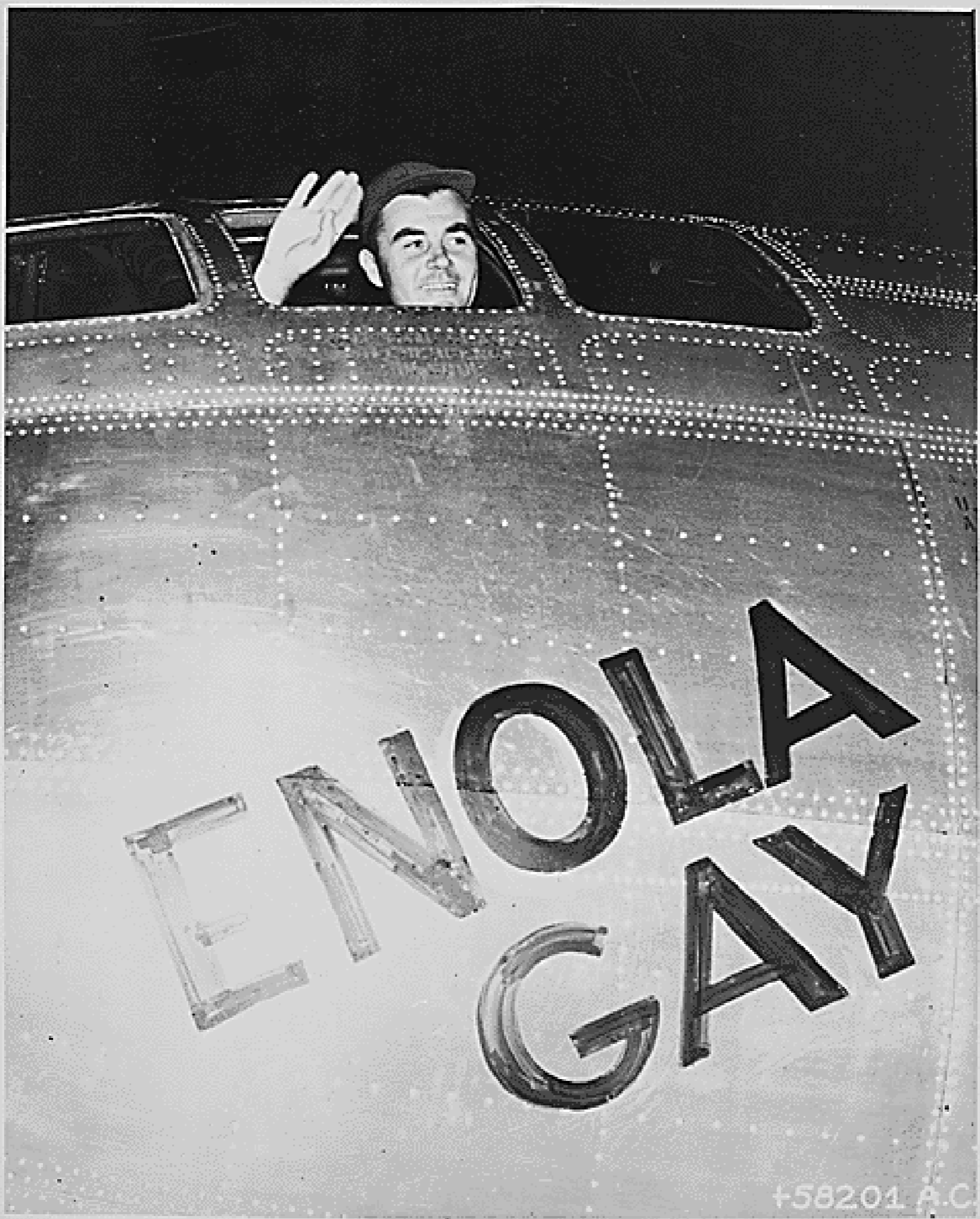




+ The Atomic Bomb

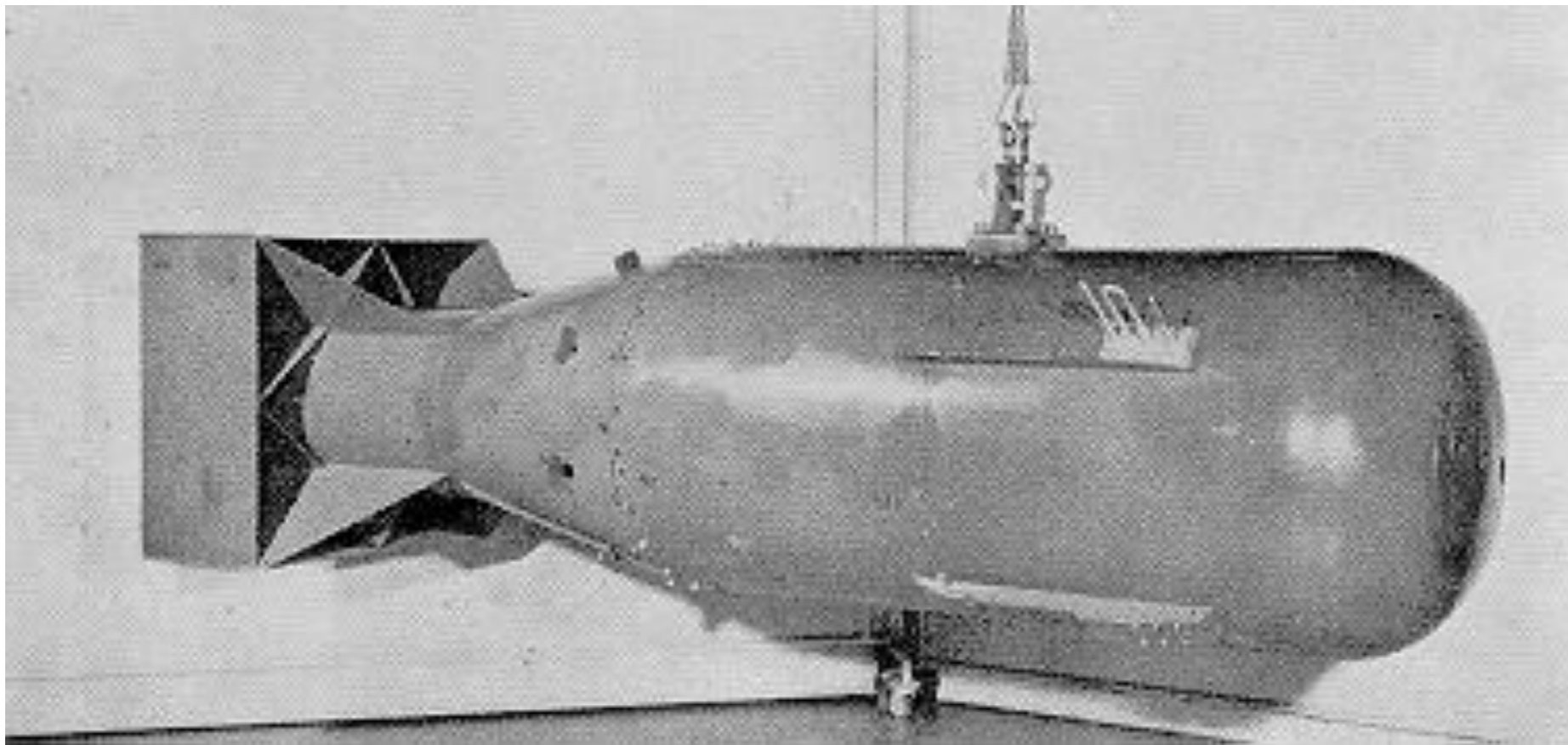


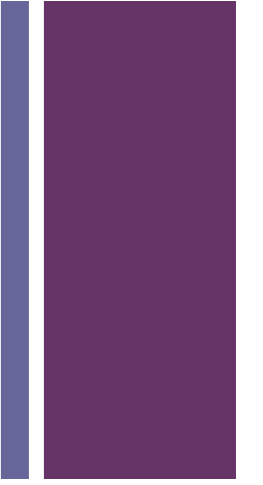


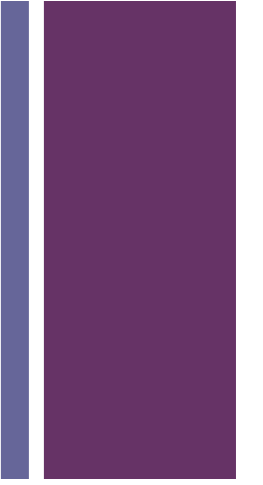
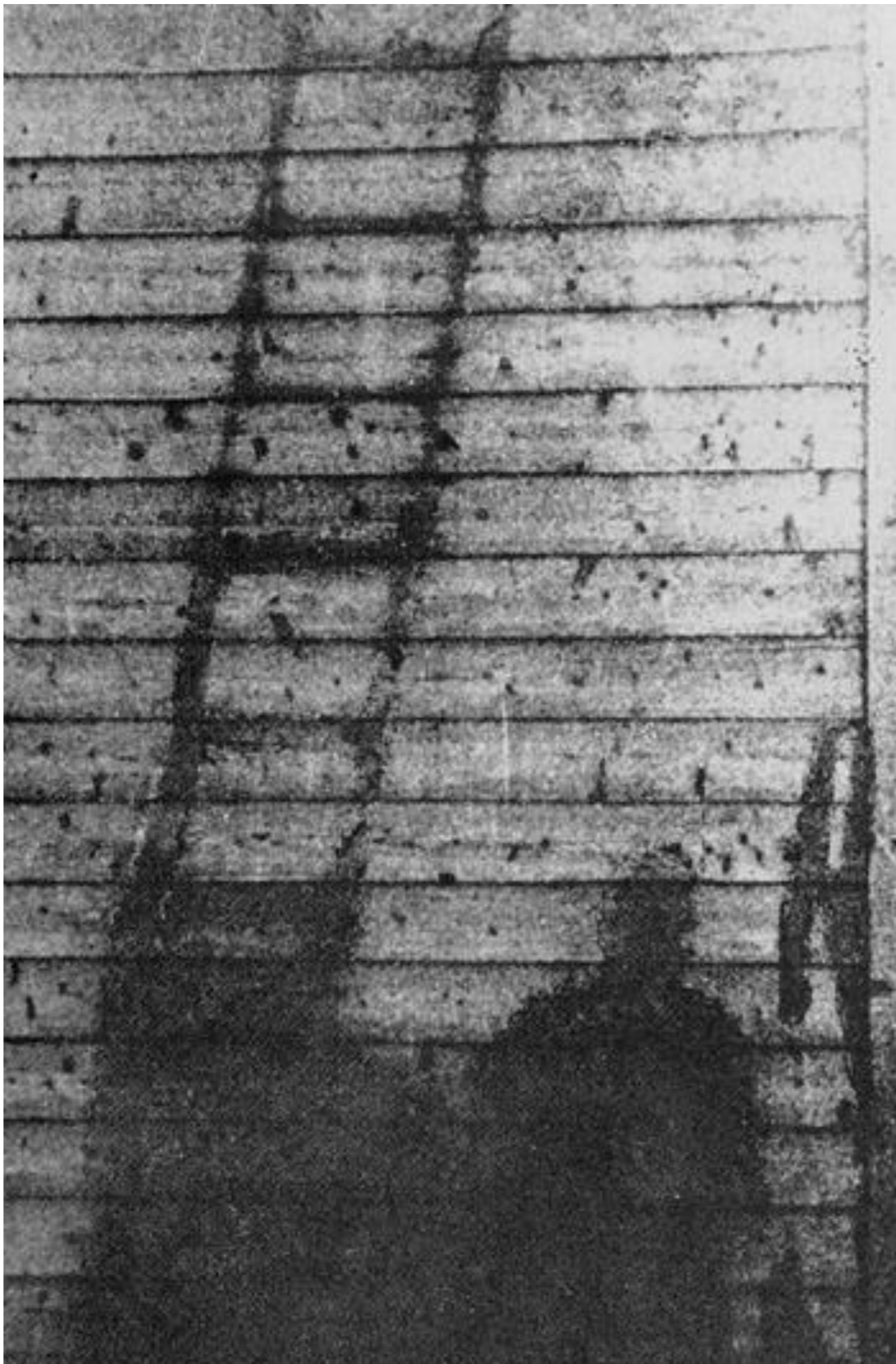


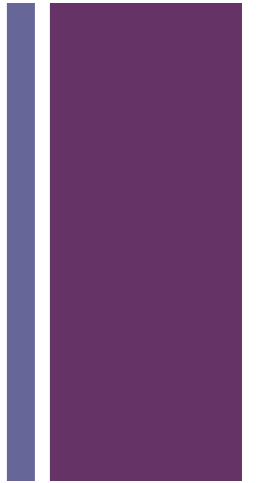


- On August 6, 1945, at 8:15 am, Japan time, the Enola Gay dropped “Little Boy”, the atomic bomb, over Hiroshima



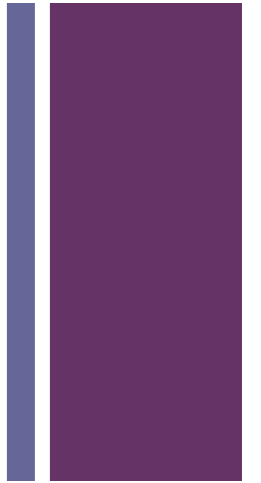








Effects of the Atomic Bomb



- Thermal heat: intense heat caused by the fireball caused skin burns and loss of eye sight.
 - Most people that were exposed within 1 kilometer died
 - Tile and glass melted
- Blast: an enormous explosion that causes a shock wave
 - Maximum wind velocity was 440 meters per second
 - Buildings near ground zero collapsed and burned or killed people
- Radiation:
 - People within 500 meters died
 - People within 3-5 kilometers suffered from radiation effects such as radiation-induced cancers.





- Symptoms appearing in the first four months were called acute. Besides burns and wounds, they included: general malaise, fatigue, headaches, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, abnormally low white blood cell count, bloody discharge, anemia, loss of hair.





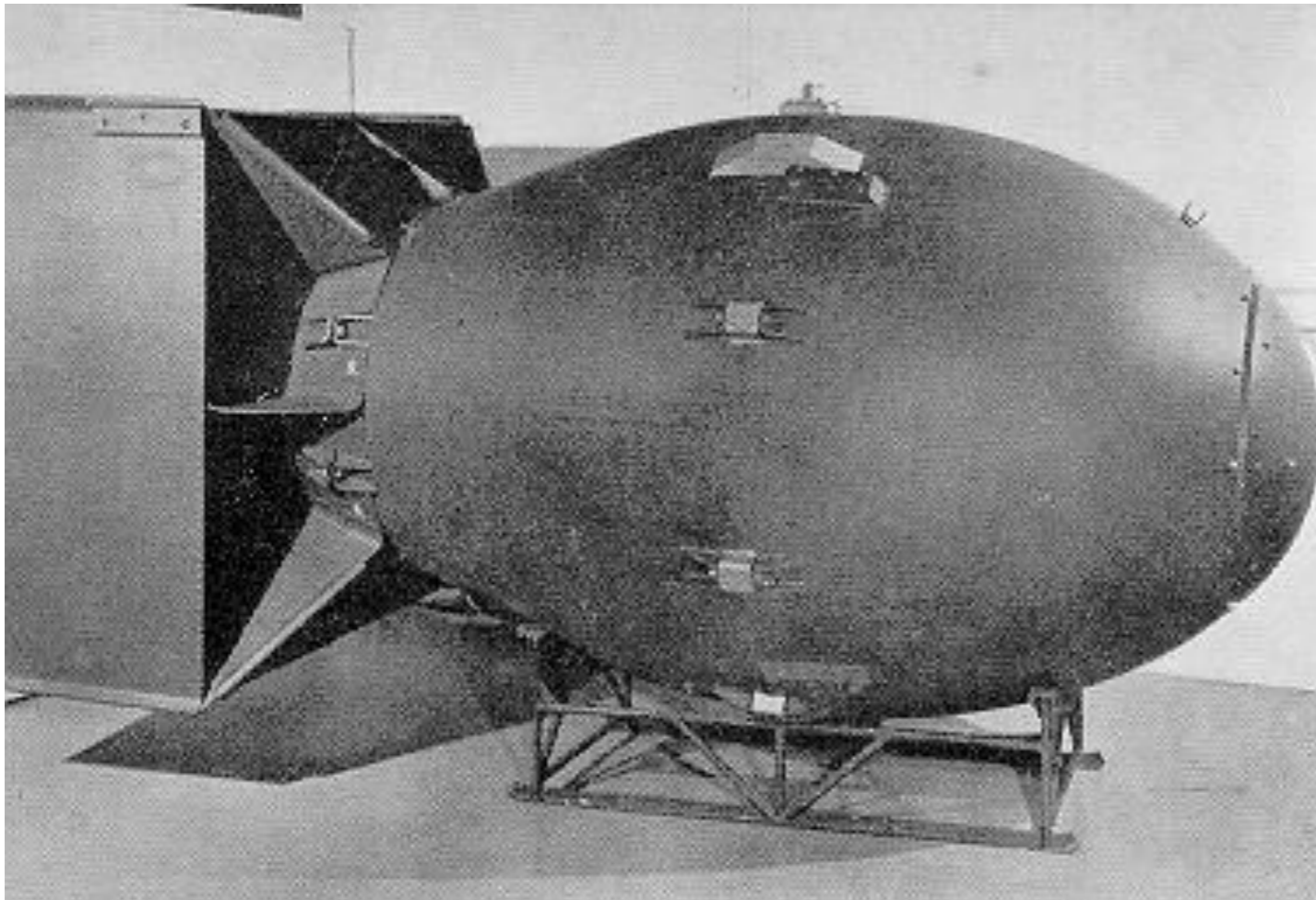


Approximately 140,000 died at Hiroshima



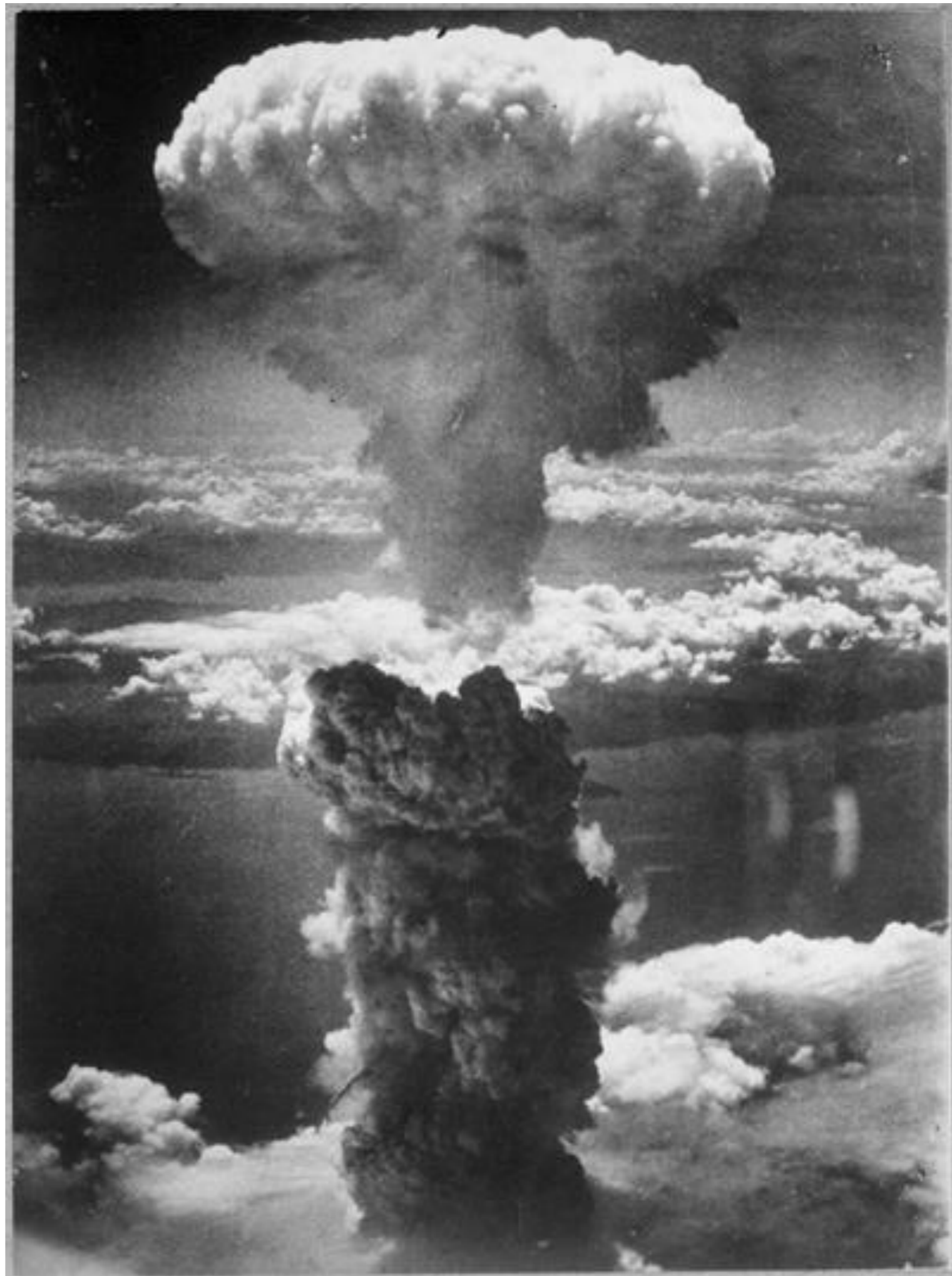
Atomic Bomb in Nagasaki

- August 9, 1945 at 11:02 am
- The bomb was called “Fat man”





- Estimated death toll was 70,000.

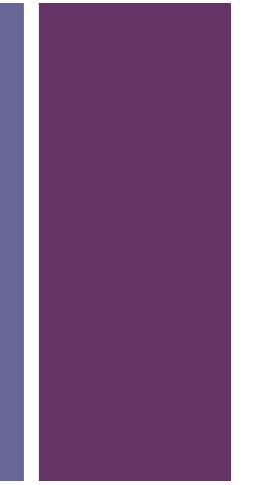




Charles W. Swenney Major USAF
Pilot Bock's Car







Japan surrendered to the U.S. 6 days after Nagasaki

END OF THE WAR

Soviets begin to invade German occupied territories:
Baltic states, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and even
into Berlin

Allied troops are now liberating French cities from
German control (Paris) and into Western Germany.



Germany surrenders
May 7, 1945

DEATH OF HITLER



Paranoid about being captured by the enemy, Hitler moved into a bunker under the city of Berlin 2 days after Mussolini was shot.

He took a cyanide pill and then shot himself with a pistol

1 week later, Germany surrendered