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 _______________
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)
  ■ 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 ________________ 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 Munch 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)

A. Protest Hitler’s invasion of Poland but do not try to stop it due to fear that doing so would lead to a war
B. Have another meeting with Germany to negotiate an agreement that would avoid a war
C. Prepare the British and French militaries for war and demand that Germany withdraw from Poland
D. 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.
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

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**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.

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

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

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<th>Negative Consequences</th>
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III. **Develop a plan of action. What should Truman do to end the war? Why?**

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- 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
After _____ days, Japan did not surrender so a 2\textsuperscript{nd} atomic bomb was dropped on

After the second atomic bomb, Emperor __________________________ agreed to a _______________________
○ 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.**