

World War II

Adolf Hitler

- Believed that only the Germans, a part of a master race of Aryans, could build a great civilization
 - However, they were being threatened by a large mass of inferior people to the east, the Slavs
 - In order for Germany to become a great power they would need more land for a larger population



Lebensraum

- Or living space, advocated that a nation's power was based on how much land it occupied
- Hitler believed that the Russian Revolution made it possible for Germany to conquer Eastern Europe

Mein Kampf

- He felt the Bolsheviks made Russia weak & vulnerable and unable to remain the protectors of the Slavic people
 - Wanted to make Russia a settlement for German peasants and to make the Slavic people their slaves
 - These ideas are spelled out in his book *Mein Kampf*

“Diplomatic Revolution”

- Hitler became chancellor in 1933 and his mission was to destroy the Treaty of Versailles because it was keeping Germany weak
 - Versailles had created a demilitarized zone on the border of German and France, (Rhineland) to become a French staging point in the event of another German attack

Protection

- Czechoslovakia and Poland had defensive treaties with France to protect against a German invasion
- Versailles also limited the German military to 100,000 men, no air force and a limited navy

Weakness

- Though all of this was true of Germany, Hitler was aware that Britain and France remained weak because of the costs of WWI

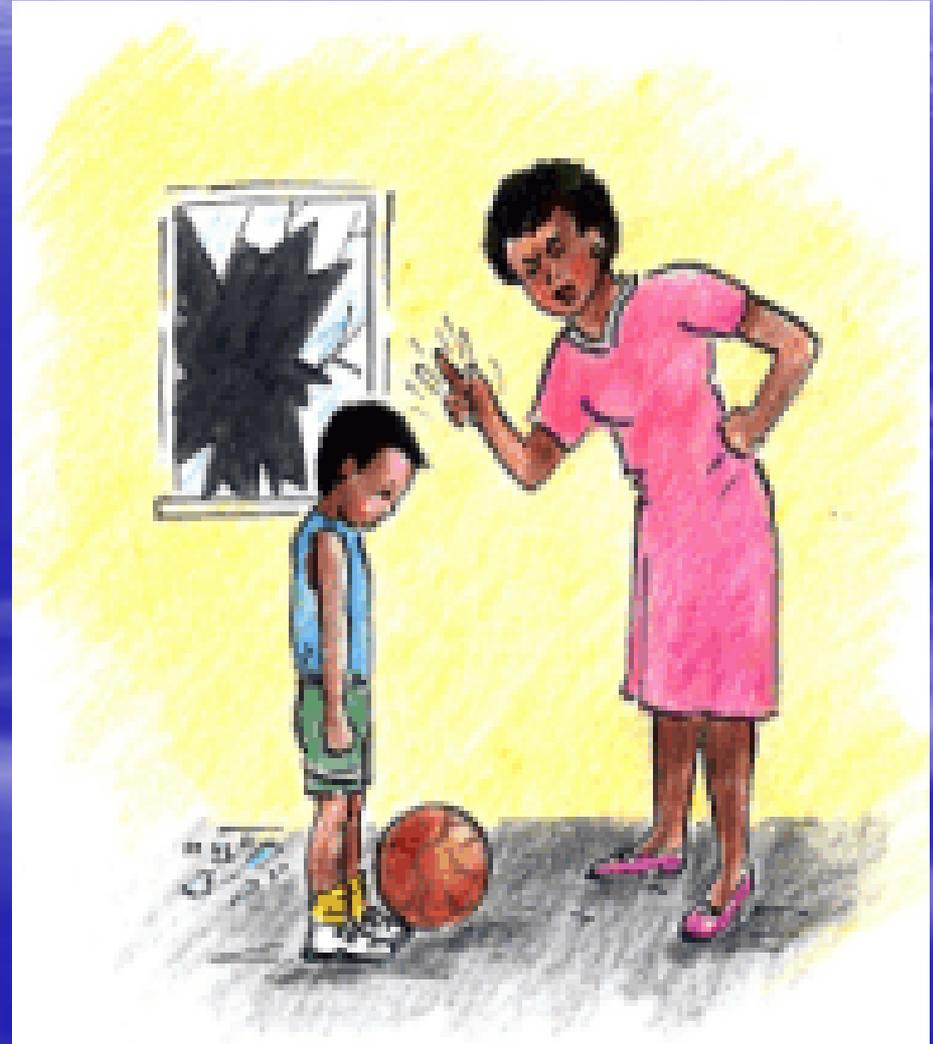


Avoiding War

- They wanted to avoid another war
 - If Hitler could keep the French from controlling Germany for the first years of his term it would be possible for him to destroy the Treaty of Versailles
 - Rearming Germany had to be done with the false pretenses of having peaceful intentions

First Years in Office

- 1935 – Hitler announced the creation of a new military
 - A new air force, the Luftwaffe, was created
 - A military draft was created to expand the army to 550,000
 - No action was taken except that they condemned Germany's actions and warned them against future steps like these



Beginnings of Appeasement

- In fact, Britain accepted Germany's right to rearm and signed the Anglo-German Naval Pact
 - **This was the beginning of the appeasement policy**
 - Britain believed that Germany had the right to take actions without intervention if it made them content and peace could be retained
 - Also, the British hoped to ally a powerful Germany against communist Russia

Invasion of the Rhineland

- Reactions like this only encouraged Hitler to take even bigger steps towards war
 - He sent his troops into the demilitarized zone in the Rhineland
 - France had the right to use force to prevent this they weren't willing to act without Britain's support



More Appeasement

- Britain believed that Germany's actions were reasonable because German troops were only occupying Germany land
 - This only encouraged Hitler to continue as the Treaty of Versailles had been destroyed



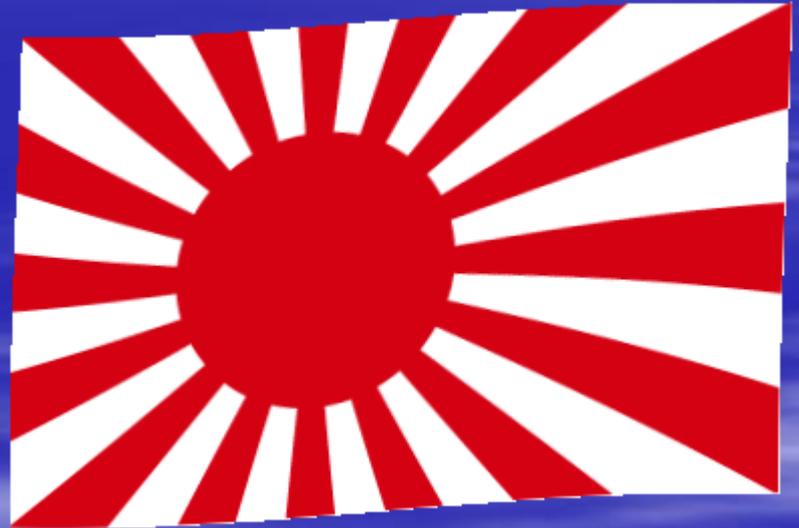
Fascist Friends

- Hitler and Mussolini became allies in 1935 based on their shared interests in fascism and expansion
 - They supported General Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil war and later signed the Rome-Berlin Axis



Friends with Japan

- They along with Japan created the Anti-Comintern Pact to maintain an alliance against communism

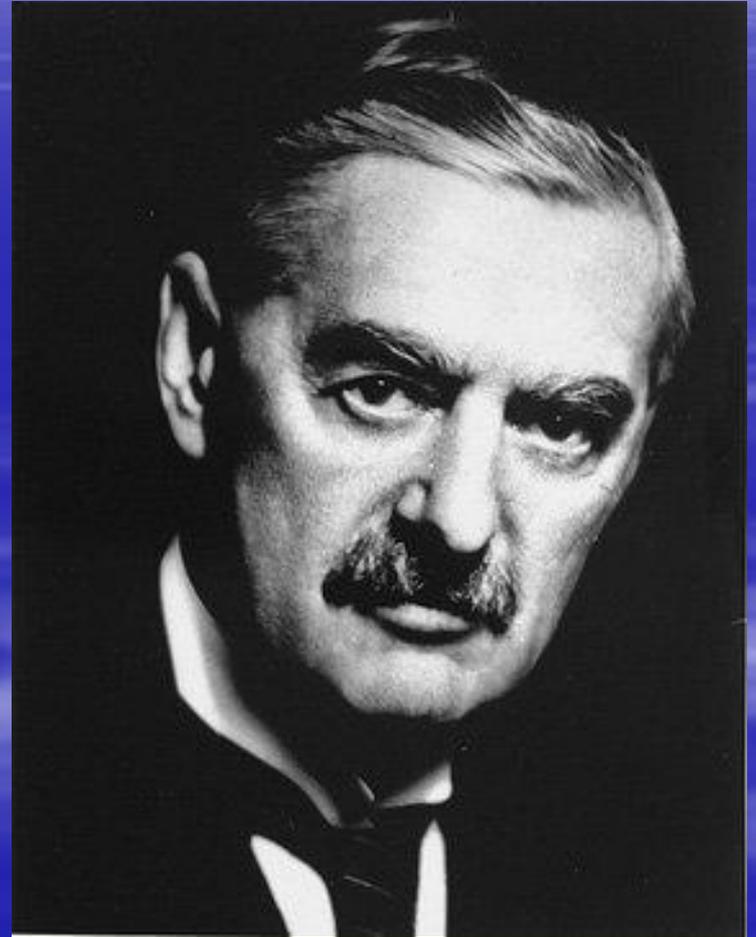


The Path to War

- Germany's ultimate goal was to acquire more living space in the east which might mean war with France and Britain
 - Hitler tested their willingness to fight by attempting to acquire Austria and Czechoslovakia
- Hitler threatened to invade Austria unless their chancellor put Nazis in charge of the government
 - The chancellor complied and Hitler formally annexed Austria to Germany anyway

Neville Chamberlain

- At the same time Neville Chamberlain became the new prime minister of Britain and was an advocate of appeasement
- Chamberlain believed that the only way the British could survive was to accommodate the Germans in their quest



Moving on to Czechoslovakia

- Basically, this means that the British did nothing but warn Hitler not to continue along this path
- With another response of non-action on the part of the Allies, Hitler moved on to Czechoslovakia



Czechoslovakia (The Real Test)

- This would be the ultimate test because Czechoslovakia had defensive pacts with France and Russia
 - Hitler believed that Britain and France would never enter a war with Germany over a small Eastern European state
 - But just to make sure, he only asked for autonomy for 3 million German speaking people in a part of Czechoslovakia called the Sudetenland
 - Later he demanded the cession of the Sudetenland to Germany even if it meant war

Setting up the Munich Conference

- When word of this hit the Allies they realized something needed to be done
- The British, French and Germans arranged the Munich Conference to settle the matter
 - Oddly enough, neither Czechoslovakia or Russia were invited



Munich Conference

- They came to an agreement to meet Hitler's demands
 - **The Munich Conference was the high point of appeasement**
- Neville Chamberlain returned to London shouting that he had achieved “peace for our time,” as Hitler promised that he would make no more demands
- In fact, the Munich conference only strengthened Hitler's beliefs that France and Britain were too weak to fight him

Blatant Aggression

- He invaded Czechoslovakia, taking over Czech lands and making Slovakia a puppet state
 - It was then that the Allies realized that Hitler's promises were worthless



Non-Aggression Pact

- After this Hitler contended that no one would step up to fight him, especially over Poland
- Hitler negotiated the Non-Aggression Pact with Russia dividing Eastern Europe between them
 - Finland, the Baltic states and eastern Poland would go to Russia, while Germany would get western Poland

World War II Begins

- On September 1, 1939 Germany invaded Poland and two days later Britain and France declared war on Germany



German Tactics

- The Germany army used the blitzkrieg, or lightning attack to destroy his enemies quickly
 - First planes bombed the country
 - Then tanks stormed in
 - Finally soldiers came in to control newly conquered territory
- With a fighting style like this Poland surrendered within four weeks

The Maginot Line

- Though Britain and France declared war on Germany they refused to go on the offensive
 - France had built the Maginot Line on the border of France and Germany from 1930-1935
 - While the French and British hid behind the Maginot Line, Hitler continued his attacks, taking over Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium

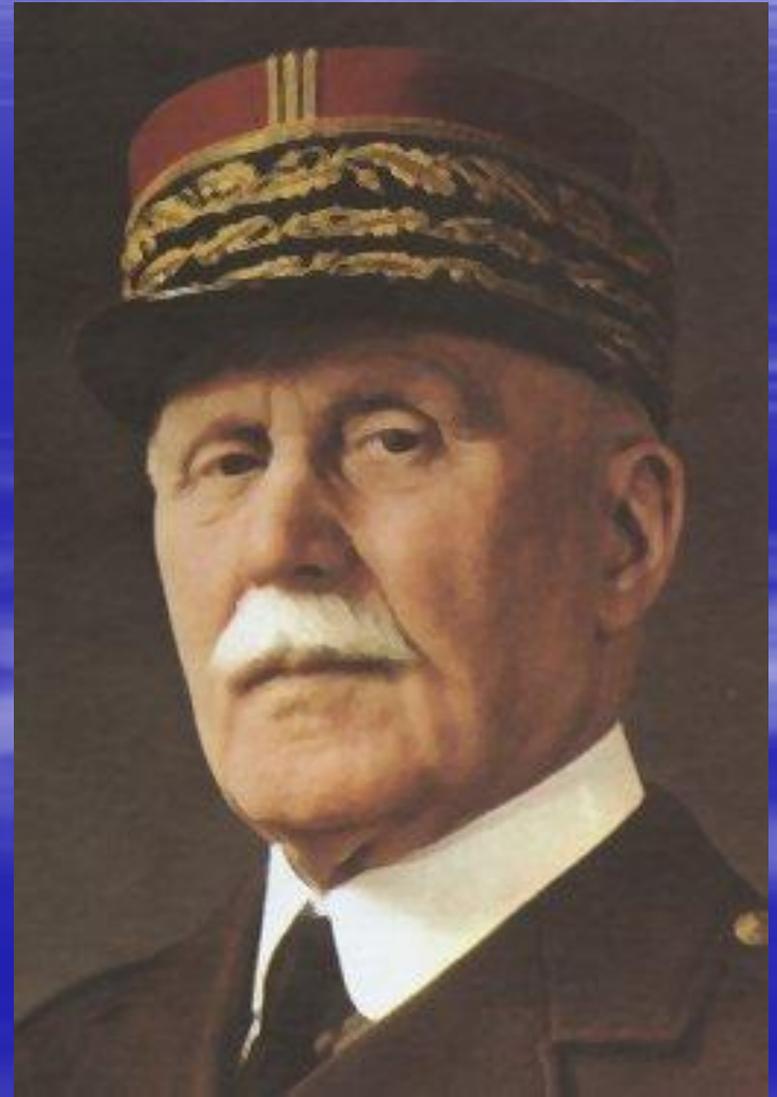


Dunkirk

- The Germans invaded France from Luxembourg through the Ardennes forest, taking them by surprise
 - The Allied army was split and the entire British army and French troops were trapped on the beaches of Dunkirk
 - Hundreds of ships from ocean liners to tugboats were successful in evacuating the 330,000 soldiers to Britain

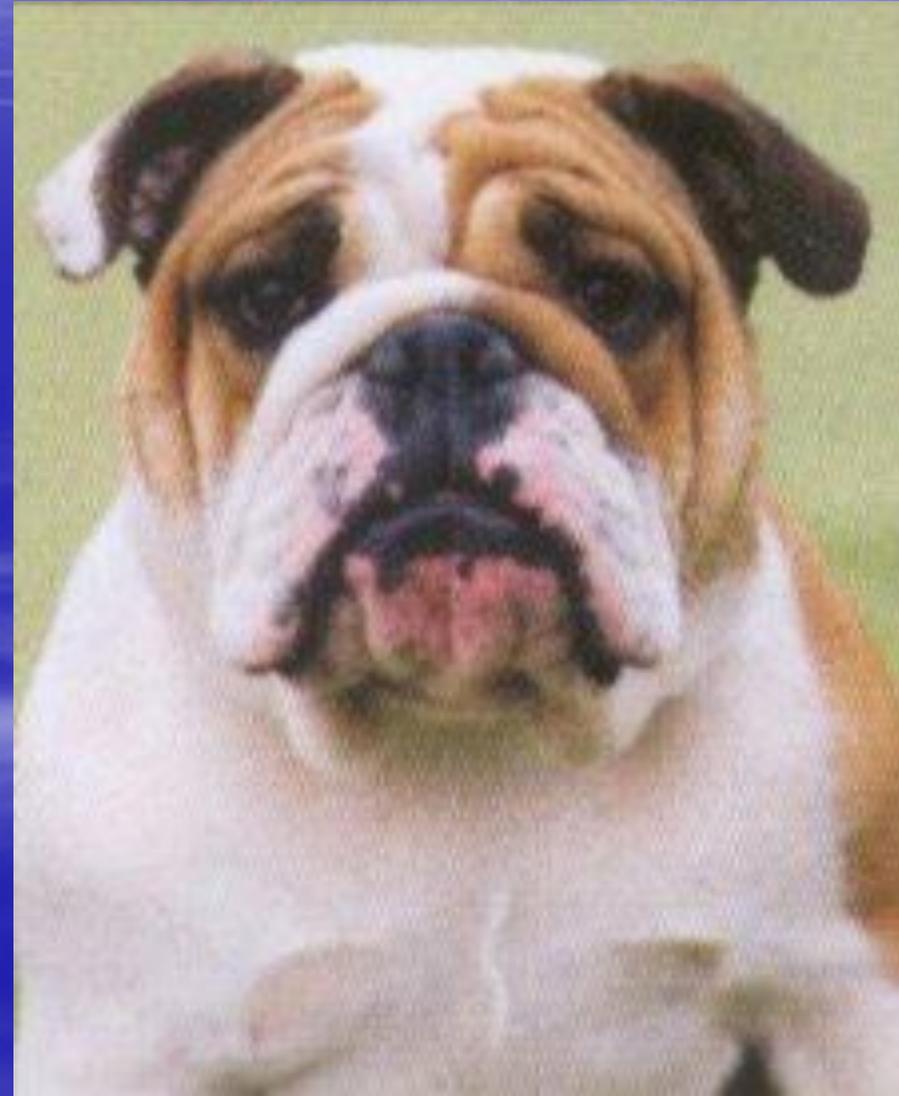
Vichy France

- The Germans then attacked southern France and five days later Italy declared war on France and invaded
 - The French weren't able to establish an adequate resistance, so they decided to collaborate with them instead
 - French war hero, Marshal Henri Petain established an authoritarian regime called Vichy France



Winston Churchill

- German victories in Denmark and Norway coincided with a change in government in Britain
 - Winston Church was now the prime minister and the antithesis of appeasement



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Battle of Britain

- Now Hitler was forced to plan an invasion of Britain to prevent them from entering the war
 - Before the Germans could invade they must first gain control of the air
 - He launched offenses against British air and naval bases, but after a month of being defeated by the RAF they were forced to change tactics
 - The British had excellent pilots, radar systems and had recently broken the German code with their Ultra project
- Hitler then decided to bomb British cities in order to break the high British morale but this failed as well and the invasion of Britain never happened

Other Tactics

- Hitler tried to hurt Britain in other ways, especially with his Mediterranean strategy
 - He wanted to capture Egypt to control the Suez Canal and to cut off Britain's oil supply
 - Originally he planned to let the Italians control the Balkans and North Africa, but the weakness of the Italian army was obvious when they were defeated by the British

When will I ever use History in the Future?

- Hitler's next step was to invade the Soviet Union
 - He believed the Russian army was weak due to Stalin's purges as well as his inaccurate beliefs that Russia was influenced by Jews
 - His invasion was delayed because of the weakness of the Italian's army so the Germans had to take over their campaign in the Balkans

Operation Barbarosa

- Hitler then invaded the Soviet Union in the summer of 1941
 - German troops advanced quickly capturing two million Soviet soldiers
 - However, winter set in early and some unexpected Soviet resistance brought German advances to a standstill

The Significance of Pearl Harbor

- The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor led Stalin to believe that they would not attack the Soviet Union so he transferred his troops from Siberia to the Moscow front
- Three days after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Hitler declared war on the United States



Empire of the Rising Sun

- Japanese ambitions to become a world power came from their recent defeats of China and Russia as well as the gain of former German colonies in the Pacific after WWI
 - By 1933 they had expanded to Manchuria, Korea and Taiwan as well as many other islands in Oceania
 - The population explosion in Japan also contributed to their need feed their own people as well as to acquire more raw materials and produced more industrial goods
 - Western countries imposed tariffs on Japan to protect their own economies during the Great Depression further devastating Japan's economy

Japanese Expansion

- The Japanese government was controlled by the military and they hoped to make Japan self-sufficient by conquering much of Southeast Asia
 - They took the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya
 - War in Asia began in 1937 when Japan invaded northern China
- When Japan invaded Indochina, the Americans cut off their sale of iron and oil to Japan, later causing Japan to attack Pearl Harbor

Ending American Isolation

- The bombing of Pearl Harbor allowed President Roosevelt to break American isolationism and enter WWII on the side of the Allies
 - His first actions of war actually occurred in March of 1941 when he sent military aid to many Allied countries through the Lend-Lease program

Two Sides

- Now the two sides of the war had been fully drawn
 - Axis – Germany, Italy and Japan
 - (Grand Alliance) Allies – Britain, U.S. & the Soviet Union

Agreeing to Agree

- The Allies were able to overcome their mutual suspicions for two reasons
 - Hitler's declaration of war on the U.S. made it easier for Americans to accept Britain's and Russia's feelings that the U.S. should make defeating Germany their first priority
 - Also, their ability to solely focus on military operations, while ignoring political differences and post war settlements, other than an agreement on unconditional surrender, allowed them to remain united

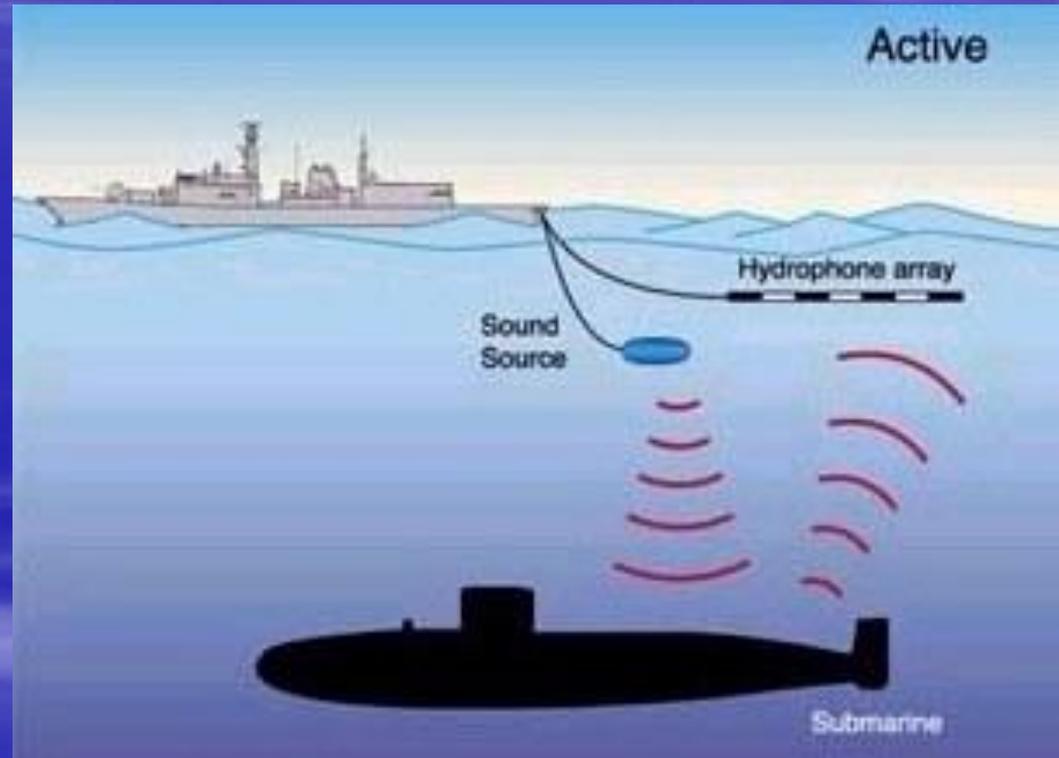
Turning Point – North Africa

- German progress continued until the fall of 1942 when advances stalled in North Africa
 - British forces were successful in stopping Erwin Rommel's, the Desert Fox, forces at El Alamein
 - The German's were then pushed back into the desert and British and American forces invaded French controlled Northern Africa



Sonar

- Another thing that stopped German progress was the creation of sonar, which easily detected the movement of submarines



Turning Point – Russia

- The turning point in the east occurred along the Volga River at Stalingrad
 - German troops were successful at surrounding Stalingrad, but they were then surrounded by Russian troops, cut off from being re-supplied
 - The whole German 6th Army of 300,000 men was captured

Turning Points – Pacific (Naval)

- A turning point in the war in Asia occurred at the same time as the Battle of the Coral Sea
 - Japanese advances had stopped and Australia was no longer under the threat of invasion
 - The Americans were successful in destroying all four Japanese aircraft carriers at the Battle of Midway

Turning Points – Pacific (Ground)

- The turning point for the ground war in Asia occurred in the Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal)



Greatest extent of Japanese control

PACIFIC OCEAN

Midway

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Pearl Harbor

Okinawa

Iwo Jima

Mariana Islands

Saipan

Guam

Kwajalein

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Tarawa

GILBERT ISLANDS

Admiralty Islands

Bismarck Sea

NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA

SOLOMON ISLANDS

PAPUA

Coral Sea

Allied offensives

MANCHURIA

Vladivostok

KURILE ISLANDS

SEA OF JAPAN

KOREA

Tokyo

EAST CHINA SEA

FORMOSA

PHILIPPINE SEA

Philippines

Manila

Leyte Gulf

Peteliu

Palau Islands

CAROLINE ISLANDS

N. BORNEO
BRUNEI
SARAWAK
Borneo

Moluccas

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

“The Soft Underbelly”

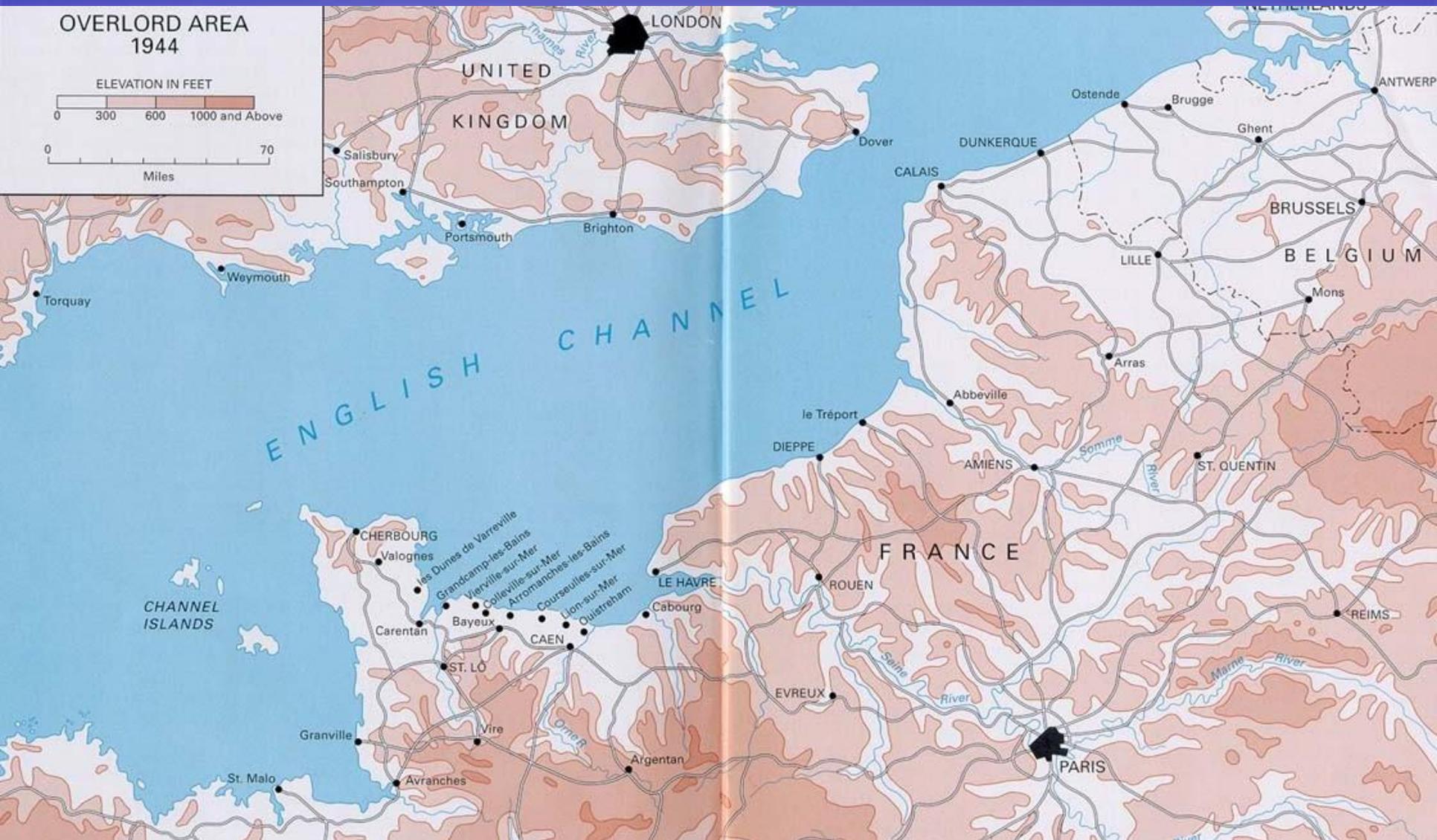
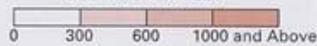
- After victory in North Africa, the Allies focused on penetrating the “soft underbelly” of the Axis, Italy
 - After the Allies took Sicily, Mussolini was arrested a new Italian government immediately surrendered
 - However, Mussolini was liberated by the Germans, and German forces moved in and occupied Italy, but a second front had been created in Europe

Operation Overlord

- Next, the Allies would plan a cross-channel invasion from Britain to France, codenamed Operation Overlord
 - The Allies were successful in tricking Hitler into thinking that the invasion force would land at Calais
 - The Allied invasion actually occurred at Normandie on June 6, 1944 (D-Day)
 - The Allies liberated Paris in August, were slowed by the Battle of the Bulge, but reached the Rhine River in March of 1945

OVERLORD AREA 1944

ELEVATION IN FEET



V-E Day

- In the mean time Russia pushed the German forces west, taking over Poland, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria along the way
 - They entered Berlin in April of 1945
 - That same month Hitler committed suicide, still blaming the Jews for the war
 - Two days later Mussolini was killed
 - On May 7, 1945, German commanders surrendered (V-E Day)

V-J Day

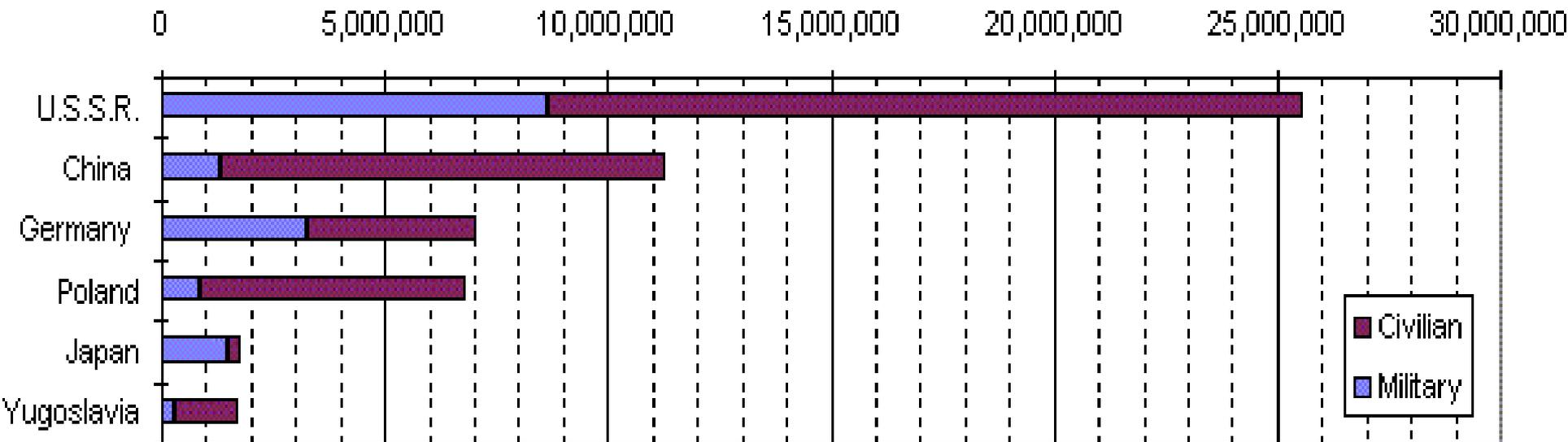
- The War in Asia continued until President Truman decided to drop the atomic bomb
 - Realizing that Americans would probably suffer at least one million casualties invading the Japanese homeland, the decision to drop an atomic bomb on Hiroshima was made
 - Two days later another atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki
 - August 14, 1945, the Japanese surrendered (V-J Day)

Cost of War

- 17 million people died in battle and another 18 million civilians were killed

World War II Casualties

Countries with losses greater than 1,000,000



The Nazi Empire

- Countries that weren't neutral or allied with Germany were organized in one of two ways
 - Those that were considered racially similar to the Aryans were treated leniently and run by civilian governments
 - Those that were considered racially inferior were ruled ruthlessly by military governments
 - Inferior people, according to Hitler, including the Slavs

Eastern Europe

- Since lands to the east were to be used as living space for Germans, people were uprooted and transported to be used as slave labor
 - Poles, Ukrainians and Soviets would be used as slave labor
- Nazis exploited the economic resources of the areas they conquered
 - They took raw materials, machines and food creating shortages and suffering for many Europeans

Forced Labor

- Labor shortages in Germany led to the creation of an involuntary workforce
 - 4 million Soviet prisoners of war were used as heavy laborers but 3 million of them died from neglect
 - There was a total of 7 million foreign workers in Germany, making up 20% of their workforce
 - Another 7 million were forced laborers in their own countries

Resistance Movements

- German policies towards conquered people led to many resistance movements, especially in the east
 - In the Baltic States and the Ukraine, the Germans were initially seen as liberators from Communist rule
 - However, Hitler's view of these Slavic people as subhuman caused these people to resist German rule
 - They committed acts of sabotage, killed German officials, spread anti-German propaganda and became spies for the Allies

French Resistance

- Other resistance groups were created by governments in exile like the Free French movement led by General Charles de Gaulle



Female Resistance

- Women were also a large part of the resistance movement
 - They did the same things regular resistance fighters did, as well as some things other resistance fighters didn't do
 - Women were used as message carriers, planted bombs and carried weapons, medicine and money in their shopping baskets
 - In Norway women smuggled Jews into neutral Sweden to save them from the Holocaust
 - In Greece women dressed their husbands as women to help them escape capture and execution

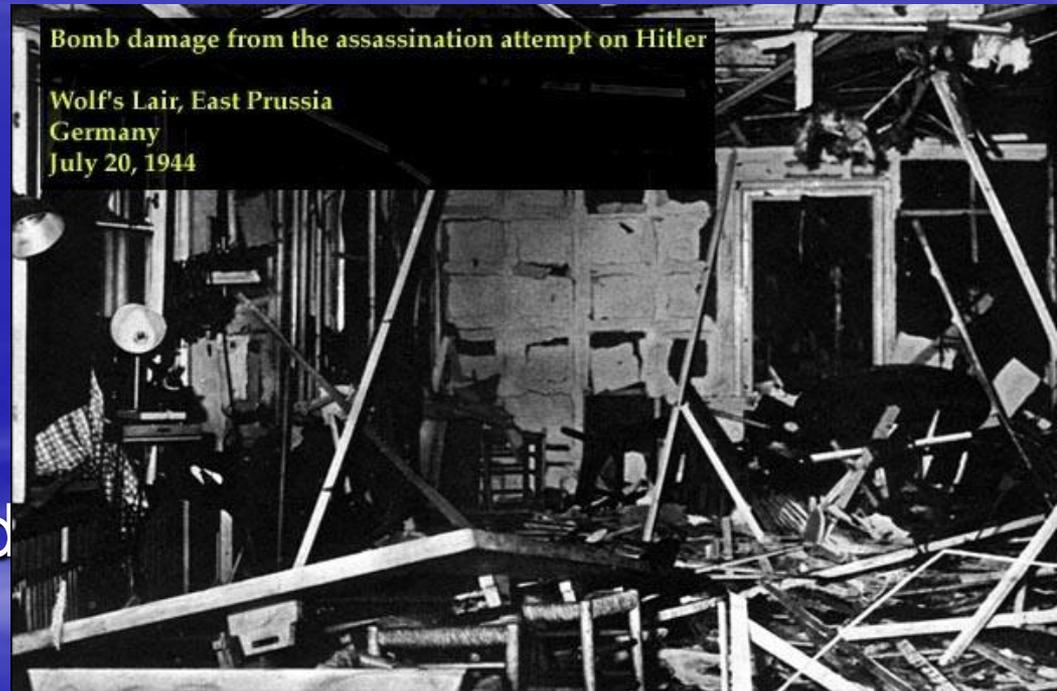
The Plot to Kill Hitler

- Only one plot against Hitler was even close to being successful
 - A group of military officers and politicians led by Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg planted a bomb in Hitler's East Prussian headquarters
 - It failed to kill Hitler and the conspirators were executed



July 20th Plot

- Claus von Stauffenberg used a briefcase to conceal the bomb
- He left to make a phone call
- Four officers were killed by Hitler survived
- Almost 5,000 people were executed



The Holocaust

- Occurred because of Hitler's idea of a racial struggle between the Aryans and the Jews, "parasites trying to destroy them"
 - Anti-Semitism was an inherent aspect of the Nazi party, especially with the passage of many legislative acts against Jews from 1933 to 1939

The Nuremberg Laws

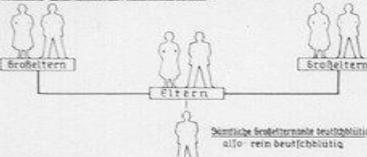
- 1935 – The Nuremberg Laws restricted Jews from marrying non-Jews, holding public office, practicing law or medicine and from publishing books

Das Gesetz unterscheidet :

 Deutschblütige Katholik, der beständig Wahl in Reichstagswahl- kreise an und während Reichstagswahlkreise spezialisiert	 Juden Katholik, der beständig Wahl in Reichstagswahl- kreise an und während Reichstagswahlkreise spezialisiert	 Mischlinge 2. Grades Katholik, der beständig Wahl in Reichstagswahl- kreise an und während Reichstagswahlkreise spezialisiert	 Mischlinge 1. Grades Katholik, der beständig Wahl in Reichstagswahl- kreise an und während Reichstagswahlkreise spezialisiert
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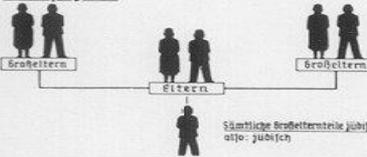
Erkennungsmerkmal für die Zugehörigkeit zu einer dieser Gruppen ist die rassistische
Zugehörigkeit der Großeltern

Wer ist Deutschblütiger ?



Deutsche Großeltern alle deutschblütig

Wer ist Jude ?



Alle Großeltern jüdisch also jüdisch

Als Jude gilt auch :

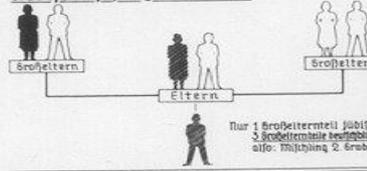
- ein Mischling, der der jüdischen Religionsgemeinschaft angehört.
- ein Mischling, der mit einem Juden verheiratet ist. Kinder werden Juden.
- ein Mischling, der aus einer Ehe mit einem Juden stammt, die nach dem 17.9.1935 geschlossen ist.
- ein Mischling, der aus verbotener außerehelicher Verkehr mit einem Juden stammt und der nach dem 31.7.1936 außerehelich geboren ist.

Ebenfalls zur jüdischen Rasse gehörig :



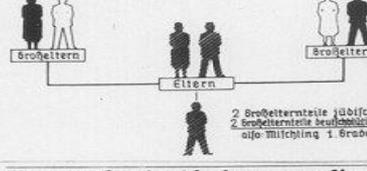
3 Großeltern jüdisch nur 1 Großeltern deutschblütig also jüdisch

Wer ist Mischling 2. Grades ?



Nur 1 Großeltern jüdisch 2 Großeltern deutschblütig also Mischling 2. Grades

Wer ist Mischling 1. Grades ?



2 Großeltern jüdisch 2 Großeltern deutschblütig also Mischling 1. Grades

Welche Eheschließungen sind verboten ?

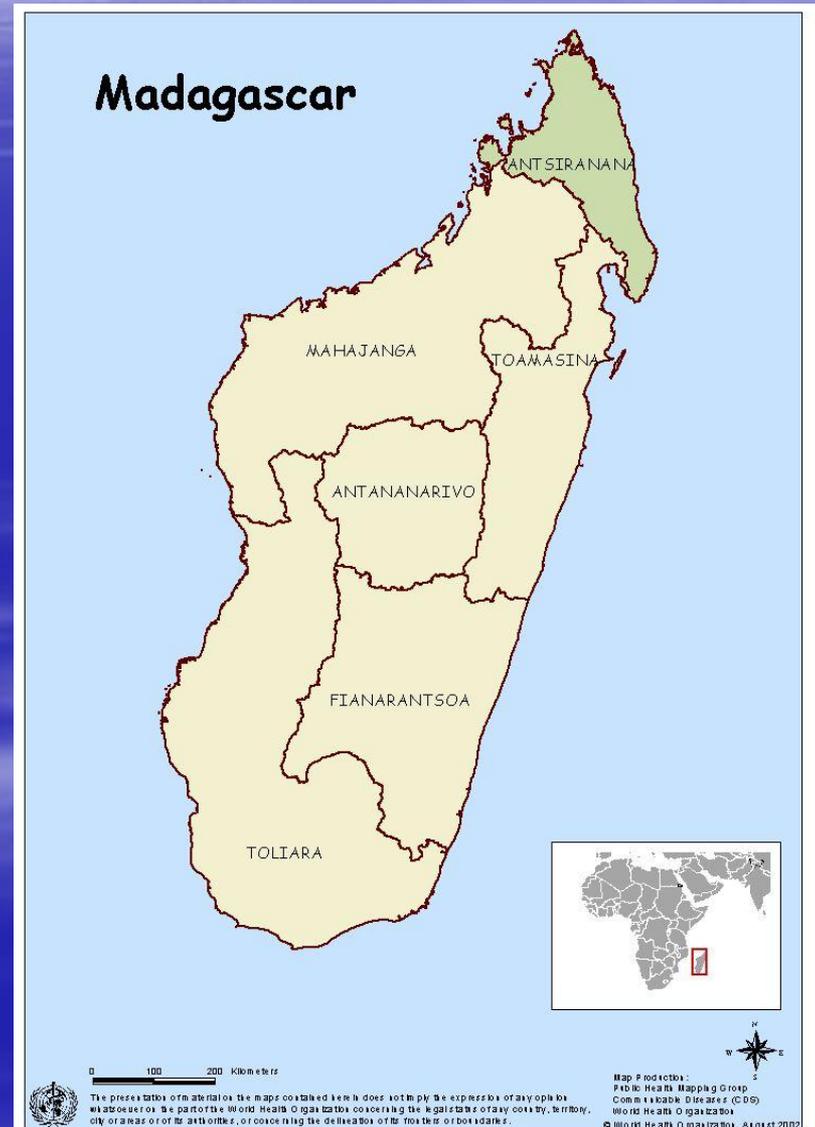
Es ist zu beachten, daß bereits befreite Ehen unberührt bleiben. Als Rassen, deren Blut dem deutschen Blut nicht artverwandt ist, gelten z.B. auch Negere (Fall 4) und Sinesier.

-  Zwischen Deutschblütigem und Juden
-  Zwischen Juden und Mischling 2. Grades
-  Zwischen Mischlingen 2. Grades
-  Zwischen Mischlingen 1. Grades und Deutschblütigen

Eine Ehe soll ferner nicht geschlossen werden, wenn aus ihr eine die Rein-
erhaltung des deutschen Blutes gefährdende Nachkommenschaft zu erwarten ist.

Madagascar

- In 1939 the idea of shipping Jews to Madagascar was to be the solution to the Jewish problem until it was proved impractical



Heinrich Himmler

- Head of the SS, was charged by Hitler to find the “Final Solution to the Jewish Problem”



Einsatzgruppen

- After the invasion of Poland attitudes to Jews changed
 - A special strike force was created, called the Einsatzgruppen, was created to place Polish Jews into ghettos



Mobile Killing Units

- The mission of the Einsatzgruppen changed with the invasion of Russia in 1941
 - Became mobile killing units that followed the regular army's advance in Russia
 - Rounded up Jews in villages, made them dig mass graves and executed them





Morale

- Regular executions such as these created a morale problem for them
 - This was solved when Himmler told them that they were soldiers that had to follow orders, and that he alone was responsible for their actions
- One millions Jews were killed by the Einsatzgruppen

Too Expensive

- This method of execution was deemed inadequate and too expensive
 - Death camps were established in Austria, Germany and especially Poland



Killing Efficiency

- Jews were placed in freight train cars like cattle and shipped to extermination centers



Zyklon B

- The choice to use Zyklon B gas was made by doctors because it was effective at killing people quickly



Gas Chambers

- Gas chambers were designed to look like shower rooms to fool the victims



Crematories

- . After gassing, the dead were brought to specially built crematories and burned



The Wannsee Conference

- Reinhard Heydrich outlined the steps in the Final Solution at the Wannsee conference
 - The conference worked out all the bureaucratic details so that full cooperation could be achieved in the execution of Jews



Top Priority

- Even as the Allies were making their advances into Germany in 1944, Hitler ordered the continued extermination of the Jews
- He gave the Final Solution priority to use the railways, over the shipping of soldiers, ammunition and food to the fronts

Final Outcome

- Two thirds of the Jewish population in Europe died
- It should not be forgotten that the Gypsies, Slavic people, communists and homosexuals were also singled out for execution in this manner

Estimated Holocaust Deaths

Country	Population	Killed	Percent
Poland	3,300,000	3,000,000	90
Baltic Countries	253,000	228,000	90
Germany/Austria	240,000	210,000	90
Czech Bohemia/Moravia	90,000	80,000	89
Slovakia	90,000	75,000	83
Greece	70,000	54,000	77
The Netherlands	140,000	105,000	75
Hungary	650,000	450,000	70
SSR White Russia	375,000	245,000	65
SSR Ukraine*	1,500,000	900,000	60
Belgium	65,000	40,000	60
Yugoslavia	43,000	26,000	60
Romania	600,000	300,000	50
Norway	1,800	900	50
France	350,000	90,000	26
Bulgaria	64,000	14,000	22
Italy	40,000	8,000	20
Luxembourg	5,000	1,000	20
Russia (RSFSR)*	975,000	107,000	11
Denmark	8,000	--	--
Finland	2,000	--	--
Total	8,861,800	5,933,900	67

British Homefront

- The Mobilization of People – varied greatly from country to country
- Great Britain mobilized their resources more than anyone else
 - 55% of the people were in the military or were civilians working for the war cause
 - Women under 40 did most of the work for the war and they also did half of all the civilian jobs
 - Even the elderly people were expected to help out by manufacturing airplane parts at home

Victory Gardens

- The Dig For Victory campaign was used to increase food production
 - Had Victory Gardens where Britains tried to grow their own food to alleviate rationing
 - Shortages of food still occurred due to German submarine blockades
 - The British diet greatly consisted of bread and potatoes

**GROW
YOUR
OWN**

**GENETICALLY
ENGINEERED**

Hybrid

VICTORY GARDEN



ALL
ESSENTIAL
PROVISIONS



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Soviet Homefront

- The Soviets called WWII the Great Patriotic War because 40% of all people killed in the war were Soviets
 - The shift to total war necessitated only minimal changes because of the massive centralization of economics that already existed

Survival

- Early losses caused people to take drastic measures to survive
 - The 900 day siege of Leningrad caused people to eat their dogs, cats and rats

Soviet Women

- As the Russian army continued its retreat they dismantled their factories and moved them to the interior of Russia to continue production
 - Soviet girls and women worked in factories, mines and on the railroads as well as digging anti-tank ditches
 - The Soviets were the only ones to use women in combat, using them as snipers and aircrews on bombers

Soviet Combat Women



Peasants

- Peasants made up 60% of the military and were expected to feed the people of Russia at the same time
- Because tractors and trucks were seized by the military to transport troops and weapons, children and women were harnessed to do the plowing

German Homefront

- Hitler tried to maintain the morale of his people by refusing to convert production to military goods until it was too late to make a difference
 - Food and raw materials were usually gained by plundering countries right after conquering them
- After defeats in Russia and the entry of the U.S. into the war, Hitler ordered an increase in military production and the size of the army

Increasing Production

- Albert Speer was the architect of production and tried to improve it by eliminating waste
 - He tripled production but his ideas were not implemented until 1944 (too late)
 - Women were finally conscripted to work in factories but often found ways to get out of it

The Bombing of Cities

- Bombing was used on three different targets
 - non-human military targets, troops and civilian populations
 - It was believed that bombing civilians would coerce the government into making peace
 - The first attempt at this was the London Blitz but British morale remained high due to London's immense size and the scattering of its bombing

London Blitz



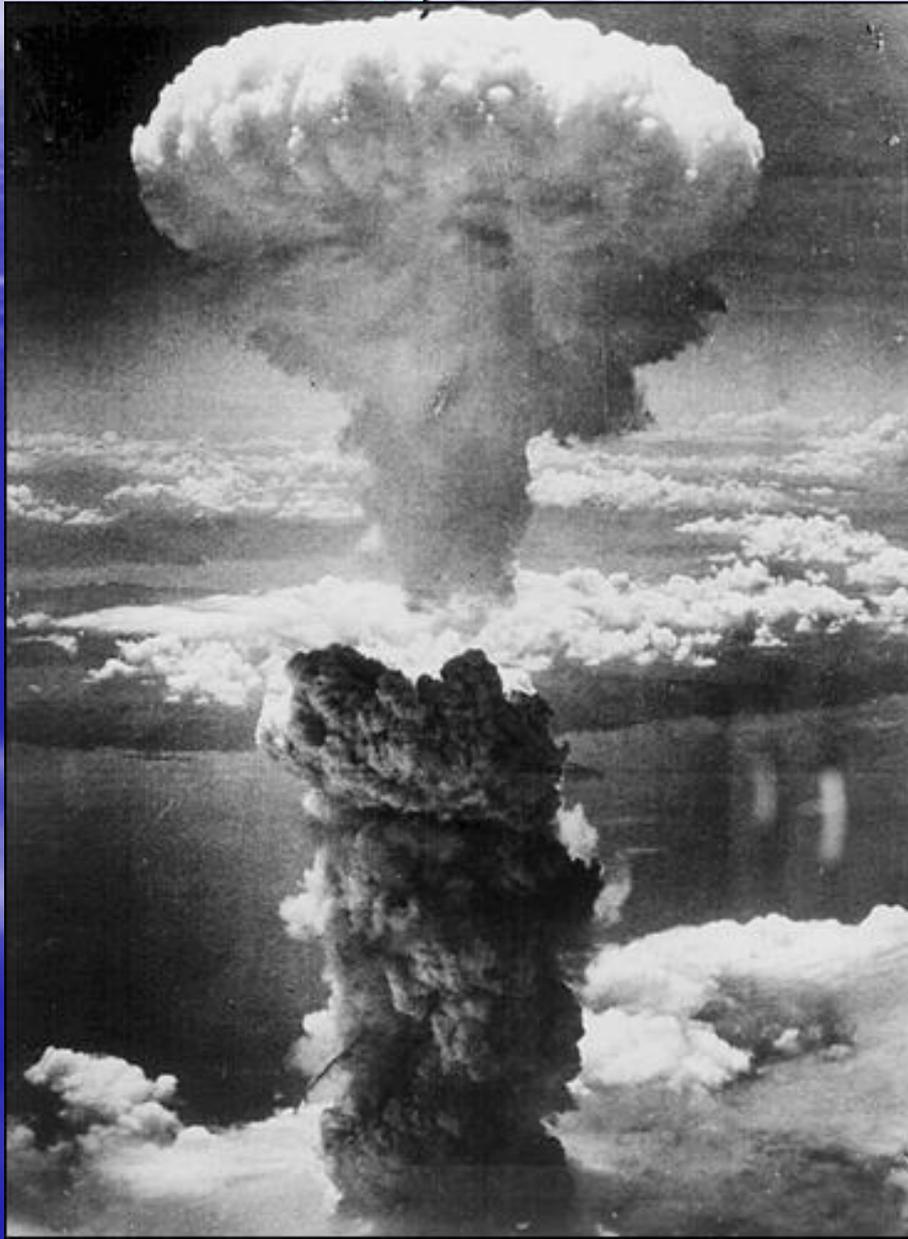
Allied Bombing

- Winston Churchill believed that focusing on bombing smaller communities in Germany would make a bigger impact
 - British Bomber Commander Arthur Harris was in charge of this
 - American entry into the war saw the advent of daytime bombing runs and the idea of precision bombing

Nuclear Weapons

- A new weapon, the atomic bomb was created in 1945
 - The bombing of Hiroshima killed 140,000 people
 - The bombing of Nagasaki killed another 50,000 people

Nagasaki



Beginnings of the Cold War

- The Cold War occurred out of military and political differences between the Soviet Union and the United States
 - These differences started with conflicting views of how a post war Europe should be situated
- Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill (The Big Three), met in Tehran in 1943 to decide how to attack Germany

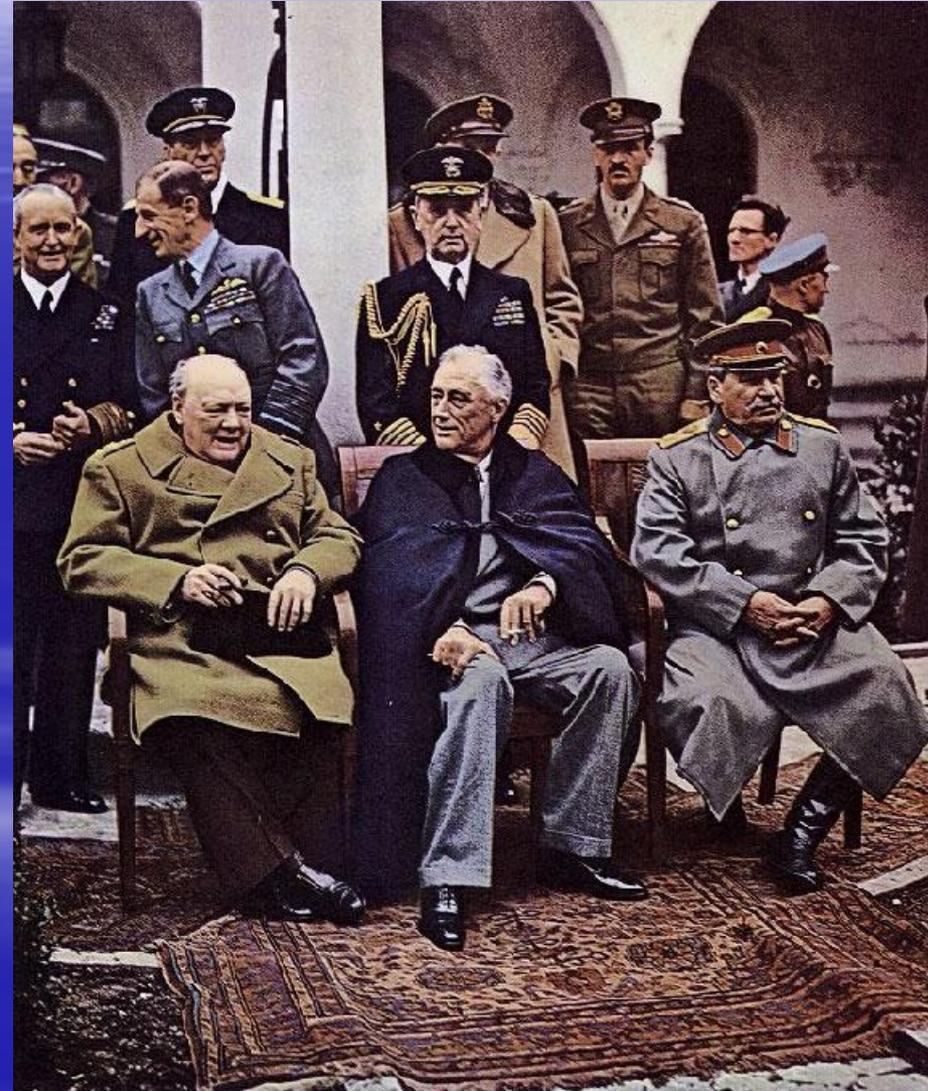
Tehran

- Churchill wanted an indirect attack on Germany through the Balkans
- Even though it would be more difficult than attacking from France it would prevent the Soviets from controlling the Balkans after the war
- Stalin and Roosevelt overruled Churchill's idea and decided an Allied invasion from France would be best
- They also agreed to a partitioned Germany after the war



Yalta

- They met again at Yalta in 1945
 - Roosevelt tried to get Soviet support against Japan as Germany was close to surrendering
 - The atomic bomb was not yet ready and figures of casualties of an assault on Japan were estimated at one million



15. Yalta, Ukraine S.S.R - February 1945
The Big Three, Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin.
The fate of post-war Europe was dictated at this conference.

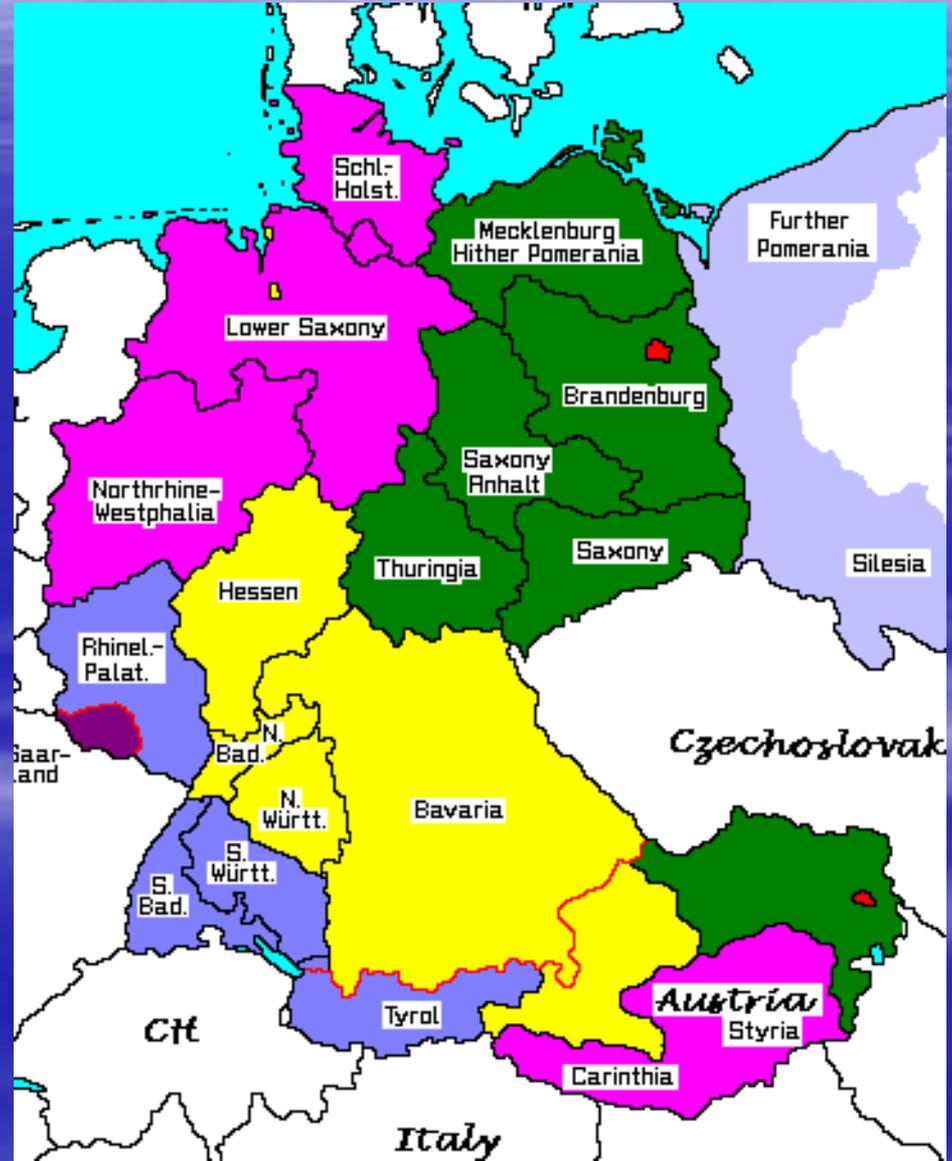
Creating a United Nations

- The creation of the United Nations was also addressed because Roosevelt knew that ideological differences between the powers would lead to difficulties after the war
 - He wanted to ensure the participation of the Russian's in world affairs later



Dividing Germany & Europe

- They also reaffirmed their stance of the unconditional surrender of the Axis and created four occupation zones for Germany
- They also decided that Eastern European countries would be freely elected as long as they were pro-Soviet



Potsdam

- The Allies would meet one more time in Potsdam in 1945
 - Even before the conference started the only common aim of defeating the Nazis had been accomplished
 - The Soviets had been setting up puppet governments throughout Eastern Europe
- The Potsdam Conference was held between people that didn't trust each other
 - Truman used the new of the atomic bomb to try to push around Stalin and a new division between them occurred

The Iron Curtain

- After the war ended the differences in ideology surfaced once again
- Winston Churchill announced that a Cold War had started as an “iron curtain descended across Europe

