

Final Exam Terms to Omit

- Franco-Prussian War
- Hidalgo
- Bolivar
- Realism
- Impressionism
- Factory Act
- Iron Law of Wages
- New Power Sources
- Aborigines
- Dominion/Home Rule
- Germy Theory
- Alexander Graham Bell
- Charles Darwin
- Porfirio Dias
- Taiping Rebellion
- Sphere of Influence
- Mexican Revolution
- End date of WWI
- Powder Keg
- Propaganda
- Rationing
- Trench Warfare
- Over the top
- No man's land
- Alsace-Lorraine
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- Bloody Sunday
- Beer Hall Putsch
- Francisco Franco
- Hitler's Aggressive Steps
- Spanish Civil War
- Sitzkrieg (Phony War)
- Battle of El Alamein
- Battle of Midway
- Vichy France
- Maginot Line
- Effects of WWII
- Home front
- Cold War

WWII

Mr. Deger

Early Allied Foreign Policy

- APPEASEMENT (GR 1, ID)
 - What is it?
- Why do Britain and France adopt this policy in dealing with Hitler?
- Successful or Unsuccessful?
 - What are the effects?



A Quick Look at Japan

- How is Japan being governed?
 - Strict militarists; Emperor Hirohito
- Japan looks to invade Manchuria. Why? (Guided Reading #1)
- Hmm...can Japan do this? What was signed in 1928?
- Western reaction?
 - Appeasement
- Fighting between Japan and China continues



Italy in Ethiopia

- Wait, haven't we seen this before?
 - Chapter 27—Menelik II
- What does Mussolini do?
- Reaction of League of Nations and other Europowers (Guided Reading #2)?
 - Appeasement
 - Why?







Back to Hitler

- What is he doing in 1935?
- Being bad. Disobeys Versailles' provisions.
 - Rebuilds army
 - Moves into Rhineland
- Reaction of Allies (Great Britain & France)?
 - Why??
 - Effects of this move (Guided Reading #4)?





Rhineland (demilitarised zone)	
Austria	
Sudetenland	
German territory	

Axis Powers (GR 1, ID)

- Initially, Italy and Germany
 - Rome-Berlin Axis
- Japan joins Axis Powers in pursuit of a Pacific Empire



Spanish Civil War

- Spanish Republic (liberals & socialists) vs. Spanish Fascists (Francisco Franco)
- Who helped out (Guided Reading 1, #7)?
 - Mussolini and Hitler supply Franco with tanks, planes, soldiers
 - Little intervention from the West
- Result?
 - Franco becomes fascist dictator of Spain
 - Spain remains neutral



United States

- Status?
 - Isolationism (GR 1, ID)
- Neutrality Acts
- Why?







Germany's Third Reich (1937)—GR 1, ID

- *Anschluss*...What is this?
- Hitler annexes Austria (1938)
- Sudetenland is next (western Czechoslovakia; German-speaking)
- Munich Conference
 - Who is invited?
 - What is decided?
 - Why is this unsuccessful?
(GR 1, #6)



Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1870-853-04
Foto: v. Ang. 129. September 1938



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Non-Aggression Pact (1939)

- Signed between Stalin (USSR) and Hitler (Germany/Third Reich)
- Why? (Guided Reading 2, #1)
 - No fighting for 10yrs; no threat of war
 - Secretly: Divide Poland between Germany & USSR
 - Hitler promises Stalin land: Baltic countries and Finland (tough resistance)



WWII Begins

- September 1, 1939—Hitler invades Poland
- September 3, 1939—Britain and France declare war on Germany
- Poland falls in 5 weeks and is annexed by Germany (western half). How? (GR 2, #2)
 - *Blitzkrieg* or “lightning war”
 - Successful in Poland



Early Fighting...or lack there of

- French and British mobilize along the Maginot Line
- Waited for German attack, but none occurred
- *Sitzkrieg*, “Sitting War,” “Phony War”
- Ends in April 1940, Hitler launches a successful invasion of Denmark (4 hrs) & Norway (2 months)



Fall of France

- Hitler sweeps through the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg in May 1940 (Gr 2, #3)
- Next, he sends a larger force of tanks/troops through the Ardennes (northern France)
- Germany reaches France's north coast, traps Allies around Lille.
- Allies retreat to Dunkirk (French port city) (GR 2, #4)
 - Heroic rescue of trapped soldiers by amateur British armada
 - 338,000 carried to safety

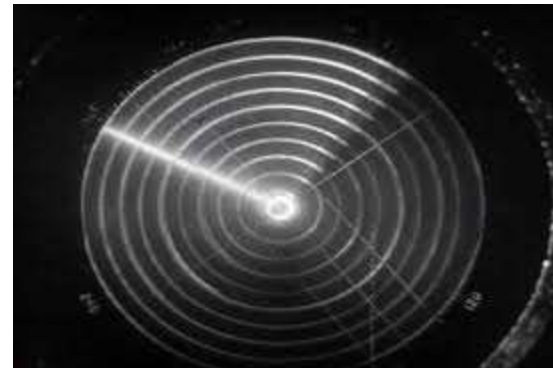
Fall of France (continued)

- France surrenders on June 22, 1940
 - Germany controls northern part of France
 - Puppet government set up in Vichy (southern France)
 - Charles de Galle leads resistance movement against Nazis (GR 2, ID)



Hitler looks to Britain

- Britain, behind its prime minister *Winston Churchill*, stands alone against Germany (GR 2, ID)
- Hitler wanted to knock out the *Royal Air Force* (RAF) and then invade by land.
- *Luftwaffe*, German air force, begins bombing British cities
- Although outnumbered, RAF fights off Germans
 - Radar
 - Enigma



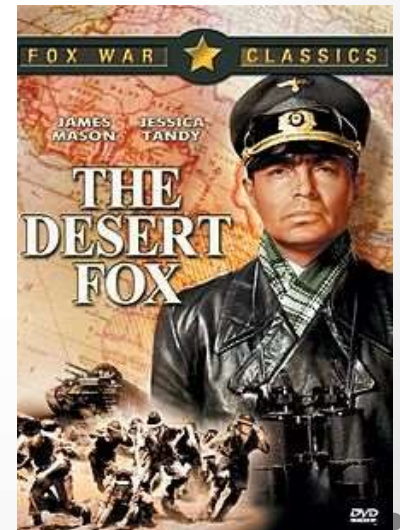
Germany vs. Britain

- Germans begin using night bombings
- Battle of Britain (Oct 1940-May 1941). Outcome? (GR 2, #5)
 - Hitler calls off attack because of strong British resistance
 - Significance?
 - Hitler can be stopped



Mussolini Gets Involved

- Italy declares war on Britain & France and moves into France
- Italy places troops in Egypt to force British units back
- Britain strikes back hard (take 130,000 Italians prisoner)
- Hitler saves Mussolini and sends in Gen. Erwin Rommel “*Desert Fox*” to fight British
 - Fighting goes back and forth
 - Rommel seizes *Tobruk*, critical loss for Allies (GR 2, #6)



Hitler takes the Balkans

- Hitler is preparing to invade the Soviet Union after Britain spoils its plans in the West.
- Hitler persuades Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary to join Axis Powers via force.
- Hitler attacks Yugoslavia and Greece who resist
 - Yugoslavia falls in 11 days
 - Greece surrendered in 17 days



Hitler invades the Soviet Union

- *Operation Barbarossa* begins June 22, 1941
- Soviet Union was not prepared for invasion
- Germans push 500 miles into Soviet Union
- Soviet troops resort to *scorched-earth policy*
 - What is this again?
- Heavy Soviet losses at Leningrad (1 million)
- Hitler looks to Moscow but is slowed by Russian winter (GR 2, #7)
 - 500,000 German lives lost in advance on USSR
 - Invasion of Russia—one of Hitler's biggest mistakes



US Involvement

- Neutrality Acts (1935-1937)
 - What are these again?
- In September 1939, policy changes to “cash and carry”
- Lend-Lease Act (1941)
 - Forces Hitler to sink any cargo ships (US ships)
 - US & Germany engage in undeclared naval warfare
- Atlantic Charter: Churchill and Roosevelt (GR 2, ID)
 - Basis for Allied peace plan



Japan gets the US Involved

- Japan wanted to build an empire in Southeast Asia (conquer European colonies)
- US does not like this
 - Aids Chinese resistance
 - Places embargo on Japan (oil shipments)
- *Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto* calls for attack on US fleet in Hawaii



December 7, 1941

- “A date which will live in infamy”
- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor kills more than 2,300 Americans
- US declares war on Japan and its allies
- Japan intensifies its drive for a Pacific Empire



Pacific Theater

- Japan dominates most of the initial fighting seeking to build a Pacific Empire
- Harsh military rule
 - Bataan Death March (16,000 die)
 - Nanjing Massacre (40,000-300,000 die)
- Significant Battles
 - Battle of the Coral Sea (New kind of naval warfare, Allies stop Japanese)
 - Battle of Midway (Turning Point, Allies go on the offensive)
- General Douglas MacArthur leads the Allied forces in the Pacific
 - “Island-Hopping”



Island-Hopping

