Adolf Hitler salutes soldiers marching in Nuremberg during the party rally in 1938.
Prelude to War (1933-1939)

- The Role of Hitler
  - The doctrine of *Lebensraum*
    - The proper conditions and strategies of expansion
- The “Diplomatic Revolution” (1933-1936)
  - German rearmament, 1935
    - Repudiation of disarmament clauses of Treaty of Versailles
  - Occupation of the Rhineland, 1936
- New Alliances
  - Rome-Berlin Axis, October 1936
  - Anti-Comintern Pact between Germany and Japan, November 1936
Prelude to War

- The Path to War (1937-1939)
  - Ongoing rearmament
    - Preparations for blitzkrieg ("lightning war")
  - Union with Austria, 1938
  - Czechoslovakia
    - Demands for the Sudetenland, September 1938
      - Appeasement: the Munich Conference, September 29, 1938
        - Neville Chamberlain (1869 – 1940)
        - German dismemberment of Czechoslovakia
  - Poland
    - Nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union, August 1939
    - Hitler’s demands and invasion provoke resistance and war, September 1939
Hitler Arrives in Vienna
Hitler Declares War
The Path to War in Asia

- Rise of the Japan
  - Imperial strength and weakness
    - Acquisition of Korea, Formosa, Manchuria, and the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana islands
    - Internal tensions, economic crises, and right-wing patriotism
  - Japanese goals in East Asia
    - Military strategy targeting China
      - Japanese seizure of Manchuria, 1931
      - Chiang Kai-shek (1887 – 1975)
      - Seizure of Nanjing, 1937
    - Cooperation with Nazi Germany
A Japanese Victory March in China
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan seizes Manchuria</td>
<td>September 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitler becomes chancellor</td>
<td>January 30, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitler announces a German air force</td>
<td>March 9, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitler announces military conscription</td>
<td>March 16, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-German Naval Pact</td>
<td>June 18, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mussolini invades Ethiopia</td>
<td>October 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitler occupies demilitarized Rhineland</td>
<td>March 7, 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mussolini and Hitler intervene in the Spanish Civil War</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome-Berlin Axis</td>
<td>October 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Comintern Pact (Japan and Germany)</td>
<td>November 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan invades China</td>
<td>1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany annexes Austria</td>
<td>March 13, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munich Conference: Germany occupies Sudetenland</td>
<td>September 29, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany occupies the rest of Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>March 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact</td>
<td>August 23, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany invades Poland</td>
<td>September 1, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain and France declare war on Germany</td>
<td>September 3, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soviet Union invades Poland</td>
<td>September 17, 1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Course of World War II

- Victory and Stalemate
  - Dismemberment of Poland within four weeks
  - Hitler’s attack in the west
    - “Phony War”, winter 1939-1940
    - Germany resumes offensive
      - Attacks on Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, and France, April-May 1940
        - Evacuation of Dunkirk
  - Surrender of France, June 22, 1940
  - Establishment of the Vichy regime
    - Marshal Henri Pétain (1856 – 1951)
The Course of World War II

- The Problem of Britain
  - New leadership: Winston Churchill (1874 – 1965)
  - Battle of Britain, August-September 1940
    - Failure of the German Luftwaffe to weaken Britain for invasion
  - Possibility of a Mediterranean strategy

- Invasion of the Soviet Union
  - Attack launched, June 22, 1941
  - Soviet resistance and counterattacks stalls the German offensive, December 1941
German Troops in the Soviet Union
German Troops in the Soviet Union
The War in Asia

- The End of American Isolationism
  - Japan’s assault on Pearl Harbor and the Philippines creates global war
  - Japanese advances, spring 1942
    - Establishment of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
  - Attacks galvanized American opinion in support for war
Turning Point of War, 1942-1943

- The Grand Alliance versus the Axis Powers
  - Defeat of Germany the first priority
    - Military aid to Russia and Britain
    - Allies ignore political differences
    - Agree on unconditional surrender
  - Allied victory in Africa, 1943

- Battle of Stalingrad
  - Devastation and deprivation, winter 1942-1943
    - German surrender, February 1943

- Battle of Midway, June 4, 1942
  - Turning the tide in Asia
    - American advances across the Pacific
The Battle of Stalingrad
The Battle of Stalingrad
The Last Years of the War

- Allied Advances in the West
  - Invasion of Italy, September 1943
    - Fall of Rome, June 4, 1944
  - D-Day invasion of France, June 6, 1944
    - Five assault divisions land on Normandy beaches
  - Advance into Germany

- Soviet Offensive in the East
  - Battle of Kursk, July 5-12, 1943
  - Advances in eastern Europe, 1944-1945
  - Hitler’s suicide and German surrender

- Defeat of Japan
  - Surrender after atomic bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, August 1945
Crossing the Rhine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany and the Soviet Union divide Poland</td>
<td>September 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blitzkrieg against Denmark and Norway</td>
<td>April 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blitzkrieg against Belgium, Netherlands, and France</td>
<td>May 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churchill becomes British prime minister</td>
<td>May 10, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France surrenders</td>
<td>June 22, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Britain</td>
<td>Summer 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazi seizure of Yugoslavia and Greece</td>
<td>April 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany invades the Soviet Union</td>
<td>June 22, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor</td>
<td>December 7, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of the Coral Sea</td>
<td>May 7–8, 1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Midway Island</td>
<td>June 4, 1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allied invasion of North Africa</td>
<td>November 1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviets win Battle of Stalingrad</td>
<td>February 2, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axis forces surrender in North Africa</td>
<td>May 13, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Kursk</td>
<td>July 5–12, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasion of mainland Italy</td>
<td>September 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allied invasion of France</td>
<td>June 6, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitler commits suicide</td>
<td>April 30, 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany surrenders</td>
<td>May 7, 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima</td>
<td>August 6, 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan surrenders</td>
<td>August 14, 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Nazi New Order

- The Nazi Empire
  - Organization
    - Some areas made into German provinces
    - Most occupied and administered by Germans
    - Racial considerations for the Nazi New Order
  - Plans for an Aryan racial empire
    - Brutality of the plans for the East
      - Evacuation of “inferior peoples,” colonization by ethnic Germans
  - Economic exploitation
  - Use of foreign workers
    - Forced labor to address German labor shortages
      - Cause of resistance of Nazi occupation forces
Salomon Perel/Josef Peters (Marco Hofschneider) as a Hitler Youth member
Resistance Movements

- Nazi-Occupied Europe
  - Sabotage, espionage, and anti-Nazi sentiments at home, governments-in-exile abroad
    - Charles de Gaulle’s Free French movement
    - Josip Broz and guerilla warfare in Yugoslavia
    - Communist leadership
    - Women’s roles

- Germany
  - The White Rose movement
  - Repression by the Gestapo
  - Colonel Count Claus von Stauffenberg’s failed assassination attempt, July 1944
The Holocaust

- Early Nazi Policy
  - First focused on emigration
- The SS and the *Einsatzgruppen*
  - The Final Solution: annihilation of the Jewish people
  - Leadership under Reinhard Heydrich (1904 – 1942)
    - From concentration in ghettos to death squads; 1 million Jews dead
The Holocaust

- Death camps
  - Plans for systematic extermination (in operation by spring 1942)
    - Jews to be shipped to camps in Poland, executed by Zyklon B gas, and burned in crematoria
      - Largest center at Auschwitz-Birkenau
    - Resulted in death of nearly 2 out of 3 European Jews (5 to 6 million)

- The Other Holocaust
  - Death of at least another 9 to 10 million people
    - Targeting European Gypsies, “subhuman” Slavic peoples, and homosexuals
    - Death through slave labor
    - Prisoners of war
The Holocaust: Activities of the Einsatzgruppen
The Holocaust: The Extermination Camp at Auschwitz
The New Order in Asia

- Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
  - “Asia for the Asians”
  - Exploitation of resources
    - Subjection of people to severe hardships

- Japanese Occupation
  - Korean “comfort women”
  - 800,000 Korean forced laborers
    - Constructed Burma-Thailand railway
The Home Front

- Mobilization of Peoples
  - Great Britain
    - 55 percent of the people were in “war work”
      - By 1944, women held 50 percent of the civil service positions
    - “Dig for Victory” campaign
    - Emphasis on a planned economy
      - Acceptance of increased government interference
  - The Soviet Union
    - Enormous losses and sacrifice of Soviet people
    - Emergency mobilization
    - Soviet women
      - Combatants and laborers
Women in the Factories
Women in the Factories

The National Archives/SSPL/Getty Images
The Mobilization of Peoples

- The United States
  - Impact of mobilization
    - Economic and social gains and problems
      - Civil rights issues and tensions: African-Americans and Japanese Americans

- Germany
  - Problematic economic policies
    - Continued production of consumer goods
      - Plunder from conquered countries
    - Albert Speer and rising armaments production
      - Total mobilization not authorized until 1944

- Japan
  - Highly mobilized society
    - Values: *bushido* and *kamikaze*
Civilians on the Front Line: The Bombing of Cities

- Luftwaffe Attacks
  - The Blitz in Britain
- The Bombing of Germany
  - Allied bombing raids on German cities
    - Targeted American daytime bombing
    - Devastation of Hamburg and Dresden
    - Success and failure of bombing raids
- The Bombing of Japan: the Atomic Bomb
  - Hiroshima, August 6, 1945
  - Nagasaki, August 9, 1945
The Impact of Total War
The Impact of Total War
The Impact of Total War
Aftermath of the War

- The Costs of World War II
  - Loss of human life: 21 million soldiers and 40 million civilians dead
  - Displacement of 30 million people
  - Physical devastation
  - Monetary cost of $4 trillion

- The Allied War Conferences
  - The Conference at Tehran, November 1943
    - Future course of the war, invasion of the continent for 1944
    - Agreement for the partition of postwar Germany
The Victorious Allied Leaders at Yalta
Aftermath of the War

- The Allied War Conferences
  - The Yalta Conference, February 1945
    - Approval of the “Declaration on Liberated Europe”
    - American concerns
      - Soviet military assistance for the war against Japan
      - Creation of a United Nations
    - Agreement on German unconditional surrender
    - Free elections in Eastern Europe
  - Intensifying differences
    - Deteriorating relations with the Soviets
  - The Potsdam Conference, July 1945
    - Growing problems among the Allies
- Emergence of the Cold War
Map 27.5 Territorial Changes After World War II

- National boundaries in 1949
- Allied sector boundaries
- Allied occupation of Germany and Austria, 1945–1955
- Territory lost by Germany
- Territory gained by Soviet Union
- "Iron Curtain" after 1955
- 1945 Year Communist control of government was gained

Countries and Regions:
- East Germany (Post-1949)
- West Germany (Post-1949)
- Soviet Zone
- U.S. Zone
- French Zone
- Berlin (East)
- Berlin (West)
- Czechoslovakia
- Hungary
- Poland
- USSR
- Finland
- Sweden
- Norway
- Denmark
- Netherlands
- Belgium
- Luxembourg
- Austria
- Switzerland
- Italy
- Greece
- Turkey
- Yugoslavia
- Bulgaria
- Albania
- Crimea

Cities and Locations:
- Berlin
- Warsaw
- Prague
- Vienna
- Budapest
- Rome
- Athens
- Istanbul
- Leningrad
- Helsinki
- Stockholm
- Oslo
- Copenhagen
- Amsterdam
- Brussels
- Munich
- Copenhagen
- Paris
- London
- Rome
- Athens

Geographical Features:
- Baltic Sea
- Black Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
Chapter Timeline

- 1935
  - Hitler occupies demilitarized Rhineland
  - Germany annexes Austria
  - Munich Conference

- 1937
  - Occupation of the Sudetenland

- 1939
  - Germany invades Poland
  - Churchill becomes British prime minister
  - Germany defeats France

- 1941
  - Germany invades USSR
  - Axis forces surrender in North Africa

- 1943
  - Soviets win Battle of Stalingrad
  - Allied invasion of France
  - Germany surrenders

- 1945
  - Yalta Conference
  - Japan surrenders
Discussion Questions

- What steps did Hitler take to conquer Britain?
- Why did Hitler abandon the fight for Britain and turn toward Russia?
- What seemed to have been the causes of Soviet suspicions about Britain and the US throughout the war? Give examples.
- How were conquered or occupied peoples treated by the Germans during the war? Give examples.
- How did each country mobilize the home front for the war effort?
- How and why did the peace settlement give way to the tensions that initiated the Cold War?