

>> Germany rebuilt its military during the 1930s in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles. Here, troops stand at attention during a Nazi rally in Nuremberg, Germany.

Interactive Flipped Video

TEKS
12.B, 12.C, 16.A, 20.D

>> **Objectives**

Describe how the Western democracies responded to aggression.

Explain the significance of the Spanish Civil War.

Understand how German aggression led Europe into World War II.

>> **Key Terms**

- appeasement
- pacifism
- Neutrality Acts
- Axis powers
- Francisco Franco
- Anschluss
- Sudetenland
- Nazi-Soviet Pact

18.1

Throughout the 1930s, the rulers of Germany, Italy, and Japan were preparing to build new empires. After the horrors of World War I, the leaders of Britain, France, and the United States tried to avoid conflict through diplomacy. During the 1930s, the two sides tested each other's commitment and will.

Aggression, Appeasement, and War

A Pattern of Aggression

Challenges to peace followed a pattern. Dictators took aggressive action but met only verbal protests and pleas for peace from the democracies. Mussolini, Hitler, and Japanese militarists viewed that desire for peace as weakness and responded with new acts of aggression. With hindsight, we can see the shortcomings of the policies followed by the democracies. These policies, however, were the product of long and careful deliberation. At the time, many people believed they would prevent war.

Japanese Imperialism Grows One of the earliest tests had been posed by Japan. Japanese military leaders and ultranationalists thought that Japan should have an empire equal to those of the Western powers. In pursuit of this goal, Japan seized the Chinese province of Manchuria in 1931. When the League of Nations condemned the aggression, Japan simply withdrew from the organization.

Japan's easy success strengthened the militarist faction in Japan. In 1937, Japanese armies overran much of eastern China, starting

the Second Sino-Japanese War. Once again, Western protests did not stop Japan's acts of imperialism.

Italy Invades Ethiopia In Italy, Mussolini decided to act on his own imperialist ambitions. Italy's defeat by the Ethiopians at the battle of Adowa in 1896 still rankled after almost 40 years. In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia, located in northeastern Africa. Although the Ethiopians resisted bravely, their outdated weapons were no match for Mussolini's tanks, machine guns, poison gas, and airplanes.

The Ethiopian king Haile Selassie (HY luh suh lah SEE) appealed to the League of Nations for help. The League voted sanctions against Italy for violating international law. League members agreed to stop selling weapons or other war materials to Italy. But the sanctions did not extend to petroleum, which fueled modern warfare. In addition, the League had no power to enforce the sanctions. By early 1936, Italy had conquered Ethiopia.

Hitler Violates the Treaty of Versailles Hitler had also tested the will of the Western democracies, as well as of the League of Nations, and found it weak. First, he built up the German military in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles. Then, in 1936, he sent troops into the "demilitarized" Rhineland bordering France—another treaty violation. Germans hated the Versailles treaty, and Hitler's successful challenge made him more popular at home.

The Western democracies denounced his moves but took no real action. Instead, they adopted a policy of **appeasement**, or giving in to the demands of an aggressor in order to keep the peace.

Reasons for Appeasement The Western policy of appeasement developed for a number of reasons. France was demoralized, suffering from political divisions at home. It could not take on Hitler without British support. The British, however, had no desire to confront the German dictator. Some even thought that Hitler's actions constituted a justifiable response to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, which they believed had been too harsh on Germany.

In both Britain and France, many saw Hitler and fascism as a defense against a worse evil—the spread of Soviet communism. Additionally, the Great Depression sapped the energies of the Western democracies. Finally, widespread **pacifism**, or opposition to all war, and disgust with the destruction from the previous war pushed many governments to seek peace at any price.

The United States Remains Neutral As war clouds gathered in Europe in the mid-1930s, the United States



STEPPING STONES TO GLORY.

>> **Analyze Political Cartoons** British cartoonist David Low was known for speaking out against the policy of appeasement. How does this cartoon reflect his message?

Interactive Cartoon



>> Here, Japanese cavalry have successfully occupied the northern section of Manchuria. The freezing weather did not stop Japanese imperialism.

Congress passed a series of **Neutrality Acts**. One law forbade the sale of arms to any nation at war. Others outlawed loans to warring nations and prohibited Americans from traveling on ships of warring powers. The fundamental goal of American policy, however, was to avoid involvement in a European war, not to prevent such a conflict.

Formation of the Axis Powers Germany, Italy, and Japan were encouraged by the apparent weakness of the western democracies. The three aggressor nations formed what became known as the **Axis powers**, or the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. The Axis powers agreed to fight Soviet communism. They also agreed not to interfere with one another's plans for territorial expansion. The agreement cleared the way for these anti-democratic, aggressor powers to take even bolder steps.

RECALL Describe the early acts of aggression of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The Spanish Civil War

In 1936, Spain was plunged into civil war. Although the Spanish civil war was a local struggle, it soon drew other European powers into the fighting.

From Monarchy to Republic In the early 1900s, Spain was a monarchy dominated by a landowning upper class. Most Spaniards were poor peasants or urban workers. In 1931, popular unrest against the old

order forced the king to leave Spain. A republic was set up with a new, more liberal constitution.

The republican government passed a series of controversial reforms. It took over some Church lands, redistributed some land to peasants, and ended some privileges of the old ruling class. These moves split the country. Communists and others on the left demanded more radical reforms. Conservatives and the military rejected the changes.

In 1936, a conservative general named **Francisco Franco** led a revolt that touched off a bloody civil war. Franco's forces, called Nationalists, rallied conservatives to their side. Supporters of the republic, known as Loyalists, included communists, socialists, and supporters of democracy.

Other Countries Get Involved People from other nations soon jumped in to support both sides. Hitler and Mussolini sent arms and forces to help Franco. The Soviet Union sent soldiers to fight against fascism alongside the Spanish Loyalists. Although the governments of Britain, France, and the United States remained neutral, individuals from those countries, as well as other countries, also fought with the Loyalists. Anti-Nazi Germans and anti-Fascist Italians joined the Loyalist cause as well.

A Bloody War Both sides committed horrible atrocities. The ruinous struggle took more than 500,000 lives.

One of the worst horrors was a German air raid on Guernica, a small Spanish market town, in April 1937. Germans timed their attack for an afternoon on a

market day with thousands of people in town. German planes dropped their load of bombs, and then swooped low to machine-gun anyone who had survived the bombs. Nearly 1,000 innocent civilians were killed.

To Nazi leaders, the attack on Guernica was an experiment to identify what their new planes could do. To the rest of the world, it was a grim warning of the destructive power of modern warfare. Later, commentators viewed the Spanish Civil War as a "dress rehearsal" for World War II because it had allowed new tactics and weapons to be tested, which would soon be used in a new global war.

By 1939, Franco had triumphed. Once in power, he created a fascist dictatorship similar to the dictatorships of Hitler and Mussolini. He rolled back earlier reforms, killed or jailed enemies, and used terror to promote order.

RECALL Explain how other countries got involved in the Spanish Civil War.

German Aggression Continues

In the meantime, Hitler pursued his goal of bringing all German-speaking people into the Third Reich. He also took steps to gain "living space" for Germans in Eastern Europe. Hitler, who believed in the superiority of the German people, thought that Germany had a right to conquer the Slavs to the east. Hitler claimed, "I have the right to remove millions of an inferior race that breeds like vermin."

Hitler also had economic and military reasons for expanding eastward. He wanted access to the natural resources of Eastern Europe, which would help boost production of military equipment. New lands would also provide additional markets for German products.

Germany Annexes Austria From the outset, Nazi propaganda had found fertile ground in Austria. By March, 1938, Hitler was ready to engineer the **Anschluss** (AHN shloos), or union of Austria and Germany.

When Austria's chancellor refused to agree to Hitler's demands, Hitler sent in the German army to "preserve order." To indicate his new role as ruler of Austria, Hitler made a speech from the Hofburg Palace, the former residence of the Hapsburg emperors.

The Anschluss violated the Versailles treaty and created a brief war scare. Hitler quickly silenced any Austrians who opposed annexation. And since the Western democracies took no action, Hitler easily had his way.

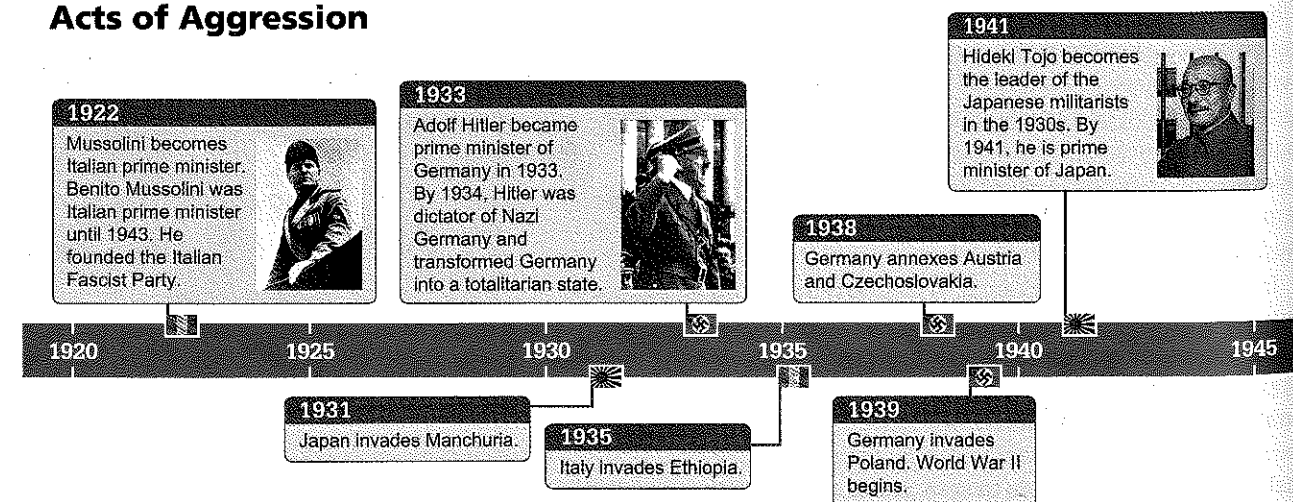


>> Robert Capa's famous photograph, *The Fallen Soldier*, shows the death of a Loyalist militiaman during the Spanish Civil War. The Loyalists were supported by most urban workers and peasants, along with much of the educated middle class, which preferred a liberal democracy.



>> On March 15, 1938, Hitler gave a speech at the Hofburg Palace in Vienna announcing annexation of Austria by Nazi Germany.

Acts of Aggression



>> Italy, Germany, and Japan formed an alliance and continued their aggressive actions. **Analyze Information** Why was it important for these three nations to form an alliance?



>> British prime minister Neville Chamberlain believed he had delivered peace to Europeans. After the Munich Pact, he assured a jubilant crowd in London that they could sleep soundly, as he returned from Germany bringing peace with honor.



>> German troops ride in a convoy through the streets of Prague during the occupation of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. Czech citizens lined the streets and watched silently in the rain and sleet.

 Interactive Timeline

The Czech Crisis Germany turned next to Czechoslovakia. At first, Hitler insisted that the three million Germans in the **Sudetenland** (soo DAY tun land)—a region of western Czechoslovakia—be given autonomy. Czechoslovakia was one of only two remaining democracies in Eastern Europe. (Finland was the other.) Still, Britain and France were not willing to go to war to save it. As British and French leaders searched for a peaceful solution, Hitler increased his demands. The Sudetenland, he said, must be annexed to Germany.

At the Munich Conference in September 1938, British and French leaders again chose appeasement. They caved in to Hitler's demands and then persuaded the Czechs to surrender the Sudetenland without a fight. In exchange, Hitler assured Britain and France that he had no further plans to expand his territory.

The Munich Pact Returning from Munich, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told cheering crowds that he had achieved "peace for our time." He told Parliament that the Munich Pact had "saved Czechoslovakia from destruction and Europe from Armageddon." French leader Edouard Daladier (dah lahd yay) reacted differently to the joyous crowds that greeted him in Paris. "The fools, why are they cheering?" he asked.

British politician Winston Churchill, who had long warned of the Nazi threat, judged the diplomats harshly. "They had to choose between war and dishonor. They chose dishonor; they will have war." Churchill vocalized his strong opposition to appeasement and the Munich Pact in a speech he gave in the House of Commons. He warned:

"And do not suppose that this is the end. This is only the beginning of the reckoning. This is only the first sip, the first foretaste of a bitter cup which will be proffered to us year by year unless by a supreme recovery of moral health and martial vigour, we arise again and take our stand for freedom as in the olden time."

—Winston Churchill, October 5, 1938

Churchill's warning was largely ignored amid the celebration of the Munich Pact. However, he would very soon play a dominant role in the war he had predicted.

? **CHECK UNDERSTANDING** How did Hitler justify taking over Austria and the Sudetenland?

World War II Begins

Just as Churchill predicted, Europe plunged rapidly toward war. In March 1939, Hitler broke his promises and gobbled up the rest of Czechoslovakia. The democracies finally accepted the fact that appeasement had failed. At last, thoroughly alarmed, they promised to protect Poland, most likely the next target of Hitler's expansion.

Nazi-Soviet Pact In August 1939, Hitler stunned the world by announcing a nonaggression pact with his great enemy—Joseph Stalin, the Soviet dictator. Publicly, the **Nazi-Soviet Pact** bound Hitler and Stalin to peaceful relations. Secretly, the two agreed not to fight if the other went to war and to divide up Poland and other parts of Eastern Europe between them.

The pact was based not on friendship or respect but on mutual need. Hitler feared communism as Stalin feared fascism.

But Hitler wanted a free hand in Poland. Also, he did not want to fight a war with the Western democracies and the Soviet Union at the same time. For his part, Stalin had sought allies among the Western democracies against the Nazi menace. Mutual suspicions, however, kept them apart. By joining with Hitler, Stalin tried to protect the Soviet Union from the threat of war with Germany and grabbed a chance to gain land in Eastern Europe.

Germany Invades Poland On September 1, 1939, a week after the Nazi-Soviet Pact, German forces invaded Poland. Two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany. World War II had begun. History had again arrived at one of its great turning points.

The devastation of World War I and the awareness of the destructive power of modern technology made the idea of more fighting unbearable. Unfortunately, the war proved to be even more horrendous than anyone had imagined.

? **IDENTIFY CENTRAL IDEAS** Why did Britain and France end their policy of appeasement?



WONDER HOW LONG THE HONEYMOON WILL LAST?

>> The cartoon portrays the two long-time enemies, Hitler and Stalin, uniting in marriage, representing the nonaggression pact they signed. **Analyze Political Cartoons** Why would the cartoonist caption this cartoon "Wonder how long the honeymoon will last?"

ASSESSMENT

- 1. Identify Central Issues** Why did the western powers follow a policy of appeasement even though it seemed to encourage more aggression?
- 2. Synthesize** Why did Germany and Italy become involved in the Spanish Civil War?
- 3. Infer** Why did Churchill believe the Munich Pact was the "beginning of the reckoning"?
- 4. Describe** How did the Nazi-Soviet Pact contribute to the start of World War II?
- 5. Identify Central Ideas** What reaction did Britain have to Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939?



>> On June 22, 1941, under the code name Operation Barbarossa, Germany invaded the Soviet Union. It was the largest German military operation of World War II. German authorities planned to annihilate the Communist nation.

Interactive Flipped Video

TEKS

12.B, 12.C, 16.A, 28.C

>> **Objectives**

Trace the course of German aggression and British resistance in Europe.

Describe the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union.

Explain how Japanese imperialism and the attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the war.

>> **Key Terms**

- blitzkrieg
- Luftwaffe
- Dunkirk
- Vichy
- Erwin Rommel
- Erwin Rommel (1891–1944) was a career military officer and one of Hitler's most successful generals. He took his own life after a failed attempt to assassinate Hitler.
- Lend-Lease Act
- Atlantic Charter
- Hideki Tojo

18.2

World War II lasted from 1939 to 1945. It pitted the Axis powers against the Allies, which eventually included Britain, France, the Soviet Union, China, the United States, and 43 other nations. Unlike World War I, with its defensive trenches, the new global conflict was a war of aggressive movement. In the early years, things went badly for the Allies as Axis forces swept across Europe, North Africa, and Asia.

Axis Powers Advance

Axis Domination of Europe

Germany's "Lightning War" The Nazi invasion of Poland revealed the power of Hitler's **blitzkrieg**, or "lightning war." The blitzkrieg used tank and air power technology to strike a devastating blow against the enemy.

First, the **Luftwaffe**, or German air force, bombed airfields, factories, towns, and cities. Screaming dive bombers attacked troops and civilians. Then fast-moving tanks and troop transports pushed their way into the defending Polish army, encircling whole divisions and forcing them to surrender.

As Germany attacked from the west, Stalin's forces invaded from the east, grabbing lands promised to them under the Nazi-Soviet Pact. Within a month, Poland ceased to exist as an independent nation. Because of Poland's location and the speed of the attacks, Britain and France could do nothing beyond declaring war on Germany.

Hitler passed the winter without much further action. Stalin's armies, however, forced the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to host bases for the Soviet military. Soviet forces also seized part of Finland, which put up stiff but unsuccessful resistance.

In April 1940, Hitler launched a blitzkrieg against Norway and Denmark, both of which soon fell. Next, his forces slammed into the Netherlands and Belgium.

The Rescue at Dunkirk During that first winter, the French hunkered down behind the Maginot Line, a border created by the French in the 1930s to protect from German invasion. Britain sent troops to wait with them. Some reporters referred to this quiet time as the "phony war."

In May 1940, German forces surprised the French and British by attacking through the Ardennes Forest in Belgium, an area that was considered invasion proof. Bypassing the Maginot Line, German troops poured into France. Retreating British forces were soon trapped between the Nazi army and the English Channel.

In a desperate gamble, the British sent all available naval vessels, merchant ships, and even fishing and pleasure boats across the channel to pluck stranded troops off the beach of **Dunkirk**. Despite German air attacks, the improvised armada ferried more than 300,000 troops to safety in Britain. This heroic rescue raised British morale.

France Surrenders Meanwhile, German forces were heading south toward Paris. In June, Mussolini had declared war on France and Britain. He sent Italian troops to attack France from the south.

Overrun and demoralized, France surrendered. On June 22, 1940, Hitler forced the French to sign the surrender documents in the same railroad car in which

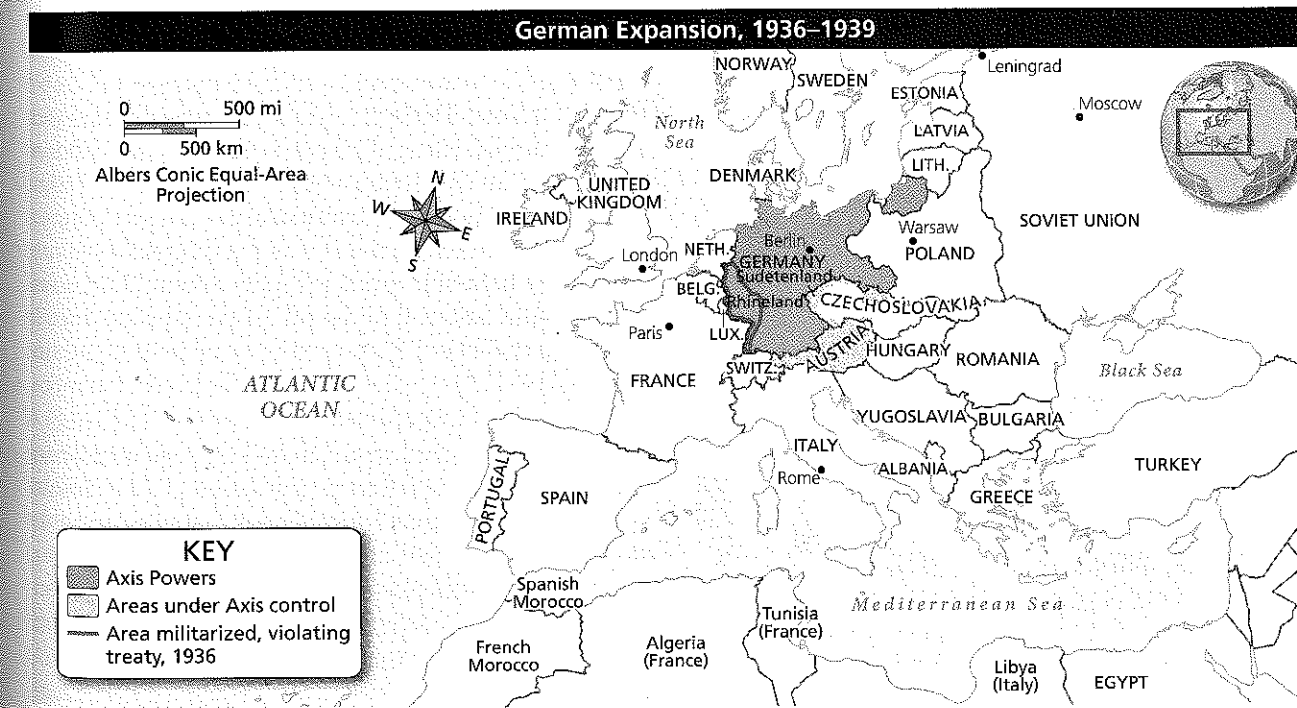
Germany had signed the armistice ending World War I. Following the surrender, Germany occupied northern France. In the south, the Germans set up a "puppet state," with its capital at **Vichy** (VEE shee).

Some French officers escaped to England and set up a government-in-exile. Led by Charles de Gaulle, these "free French" worked to liberate their homeland. Within France, resistance fighters used guerrilla tactics against German forces.

Operation Sea Lion With the fall of France, Britain stood alone in Western Europe. Hitler was sure that the British would sue for peace. But Winston Churchill, who had replaced Neville Chamberlain as prime minister, had other plans. Churchill's defiance gave voice to the determination of the British.

"We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."

Winston Churchill, June 4, 1940



>> Germany advanced aggressively from 1936 to 1939, until its invasion of Poland sparked another world war. **Analyze Maps** How did Germany violate the Treaty of Versailles?

Interactive Map



>> In his first speech in Parliament, Prime Minister Winston Churchill vowed, "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat." He ended with the words, "Come then, let us go forward together with our united strength."



>> The Battle of Britain started in July 1940, but by September, Hitler decided on a new tactic. Hitler believed the British would surrender if he targeted civilians, so he began a daily bombing campaign. London was Hitler's first target.

 **Interactive Gallery**

Faced with this defiance, Hitler made plans for Operation Sea Lion—the invasion of Britain. In preparation for the invasion, he launched massive air strikes against the island nation.

Beginning in August 1940, German bombers began a daily bombardment of England's southern coast. For a month, Britain's Royal Air Force valiantly battled the Luftwaffe. Then the Germans changed their tactics. Instead of bombing military targets in the south, they began to bomb London and other cities.

England Survives the Blitz German bombers first appeared over London late on September 7, 1940. All through the night, relays of aircraft showered high explosives and firebombs on the sprawling capital. The bombing continued for 57 nights in a row and then sporadically until the next May. These bombing attacks are known as "the Blitz." Much of London was destroyed, and thousands of people lost their lives.

London did not break under the Blitz. Defiantly, Parliament continued to meet. Citizens carried on their daily lives, seeking protection in shelters and then emerging to resume their routines when the all-clear sounded. Even Churchill and the British king and queen chose to support Londoners by joining them in bomb shelters rather than fleeing to the countryside.

German planes continued to bomb London and other cities off and on until May 1941. But contrary to Hitler's hopes, the Luftwaffe could not gain air superiority over Britain, and British morale was not destroyed. In fact, the bombing only made the British more determined to turn back the enemy. Operation Sea Lion was a failure.


Hitler's "New Order" As Nazi forces rampaged across Europe, Hitler expanded his plan to build a "new order" in the occupied lands. Hitler's new order grew out of his racial obsessions. He set up puppet governments in Western European countries that were peopled by light-skinned Europeans, whom Hitler and his followers believed to be an Aryan "master race." The Slavs of Eastern Europe were considered to be an inferior "race." They were shoved aside to provide more "living space" for Germans.

To the Nazis, occupied lands were an economic resource to be plundered and looted. The Nazis systematically stripped conquered nations of their works of art, factories, and other resources. To counter resistance movements that emerged in occupied countries, the Nazis took savage revenge, shooting hostages and torturing prisoners.

War in North Africa and the Balkans Axis armies also pushed into North Africa and the Balkans. In September 1940, Mussolini ordered forces from Italy's

North African colony of Libya into Egypt. When the British army repulsed these invaders, Hitler sent one of his most brilliant commanders, General **Erwin Rommel**, to North Africa. The "Desert Fox," as he was called, chalked up a string of successes in 1941 and 1942. He pushed the British back across the desert toward Cairo, Egypt.

In October 1940, Italian forces invaded Greece. They encountered stiff resistance, and in 1941 German troops once again provided reinforcements. Both Greece and Yugoslavia were added to the growing Axis empire. Even after the Axis triumph, however, Greek and Yugoslav guerrillas plagued the occupying forces. Meanwhile, both Bulgaria and Hungary had joined the Axis alliance. By 1941, the Axis powers or their allies controlled most of Europe.

 **DESCRIBE** Describe how the Axis powers gained control of most of Europe in 1941.

Nazis Attack the Soviet Union

After the failure in Britain, Hitler turned his military might to a new target—the Soviet Union. The decision to invade the Soviet Union took pressure off Britain. It also proved to be one of Hitler's costliest mistakes.

In June 1941, Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Pact by invading the Soviet Union in Operation Barbarossa, a plan which took its name from the medieval Germanic leader, Frederick Barbarossa. Hitler made his motives clear. He wanted to gain "living space" for Germans and to win control of regions rich in resources. "If I had the Ural Mountains with their incalculable store of treasures in raw materials," he declared, "Siberia with its vast forests, and the Ukraine with its tremendous wheat fields, Germany under National Socialist leadership would swim in plenty." He also wanted to crush communism in Europe and defeat his powerful rival, Stalin.

A Rapid Advance Hitler unleashed a new blitzkrieg in the Soviet Union. About three million German soldiers invaded. The Germans caught Stalin unprepared. His army was still suffering from the purges that had wiped out many of its top officers.

The Soviets lost two and a half million soldiers trying to fend off the invaders. As they were forced back, Soviet troops destroyed factories and farm equipment and burned crops to keep them out of enemy hands. But they could not stop the German war machine. By autumn, the Nazis had smashed deep into the Soviet



>> Erwin Rommel led the military operation in Libya. Rommel was sent to North Africa to help the Italian forces fight the British. Rommel was an expert at tank warfare.

Union and were poised to take Moscow and Leningrad (present-day St. Petersburg).

Winter Halts the Blitzkrieg There, however, the German advance stalled. Like Napoleon's Grand Army in 1812, Hitler's forces were not prepared for the fury of "General Winter." By early December, temperatures plunged to 0°F (-18°C).

Cold was a killer. German troops had set out in summer and had no warm winter uniforms. Fuel froze in tanks, and much of the Germans' mechanized equipment was useless. Thousands of German soldiers starved or froze to death.

Siege of Leningrad The Soviets, meanwhile, suffered appalling hardships. In September 1941, the two-and-a-half-year siege of Leningrad began. Food was rationed to two pieces of bread a day. Desperate Leningraders ate almost anything. For example, they boiled wallpaper scraped off walls because its paste was said to contain potato flour.

Although more than a million Leningraders died during the siege, the city did not fall to the Germans. Hoping to gain some relief for his exhausted people, Stalin urged Britain to open a second front in Western

Europe. Although Churchill could not offer much real help, the two powers did agree to work together.

? IDENTIFY SUPPORTING DETAILS Why did Hitler nullify the Nazi-Soviet Pact by invading the Soviet Union?

U.S. Involvement in the War

When the war began in 1939, the United States declared its neutrality. Although isolationist feeling remained strong, many Americans, including President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, sympathized with those who battled the Axis powers. In time, Roosevelt found ways around the Neutrality Acts to provide aid, including for Britain, as it stood alone against Hitler.

Roosevelt Supports the Allies In March 1941, FDR persuaded Congress to pass the **Lend-Lease Act**. It allowed him to sell or lend war materials to “any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.” The United States, said Roosevelt, would not be drawn into the war, but it would become “the arsenal of democracy,” supplying arms to those who were fighting for freedom.

To show further support, Roosevelt met secretly with Churchill on a warship in the Atlantic in August 1941. The two leaders issued the **Atlantic Charter**, which set goals for the war—“the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny”—and for the postwar world. They pledged to support “the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live” and called for a “permanent system of general security.”

Growing Tensions with Japan Although Roosevelt viewed Hitler as the greatest menace to world peace, it was tensions with Japan that finally brought the United States into the war. The United States held several possessions in the Pacific, including the Philippines and Hawaii.

When war broke out in Europe in 1939, the Japanese saw a chance to grab European possessions in Southeast Asia. Japanese forces took control across Asia and the Pacific. Japan claimed that its mission was to help Asians escape Western colonial rule. In fact, the real goal was a Japanese empire in Asia. The rich resources of the region, including oil, rubber, and tin, would be of immense value in fighting Japan’s war against the Chinese.

In 1940, with Europeans distracted by war, Japan advanced into French Indochina and the Dutch East Indies. In response, the United States banned the sale of war materials, such as iron, steel, and oil, to Japan.

Japanese leaders saw this move as a threat to Japan’s economy and its Asian sphere of influence.

Japan and the United States held talks to ease the growing tension. But extreme militarists were gaining power in Japan, including General **Hideki Tojo** who became prime minister in 1941. Prior to the war, Tojo had strongly supported the invasion of China and the formation of the alliance with Germany and Italy. Tojo and other militarists hoped to seize more lands in Asia and the Pacific and believed the United States was interfering with their plans.

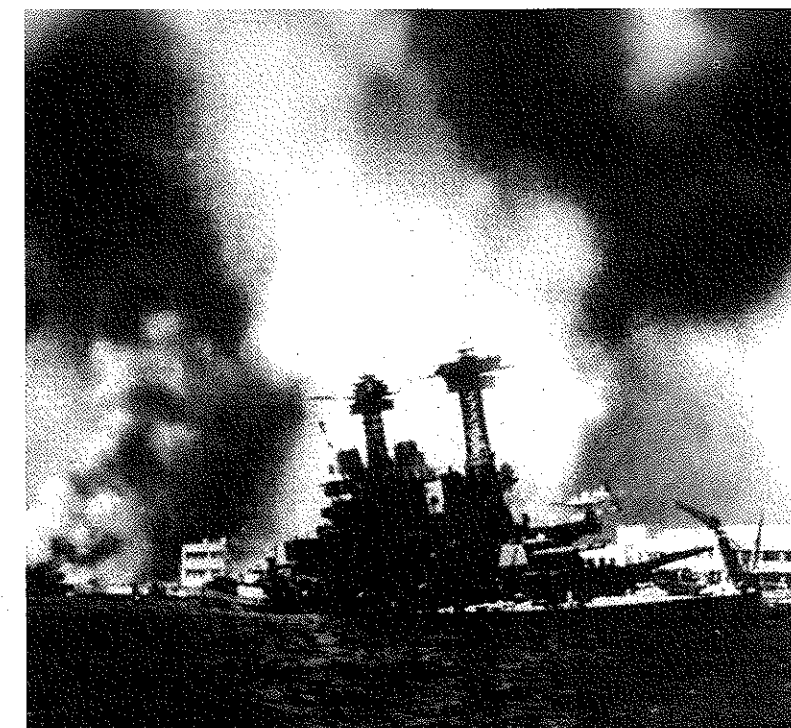
The Attack on Pearl Harbor With talks at a standstill, General Tojo ordered a surprise attack. Early on December 7, 1941, Japanese airplanes bombed the American fleet at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The attack took the lives of about 2,400 people and destroyed battleships and aircraft.

The next day, a grim-faced President Roosevelt told the nation that December 7 was “a date which will live in infamy.” He asked Congress to declare war on Japan. On December 11, Germany and Italy, as Japan’s allies, declared war on the United States.

Japanese Victories in the Pacific In the long run, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor would be as serious a mistake as Hitler’s invasion of the Soviet Union. But in the months immediately after Pearl Harbor, European and American possessions in the Pacific fell one by one to the Japanese.

The Japanese captured the Philippines and other islands held by the United States. They overran the British colonies of Hong Kong, Burma, and Malaya, advanced deeper into the Dutch East Indies, and completed the takeover of French Indochina. By 1942, the Japanese empire stretched from Southeast Asia to the western Pacific Ocean.

The Japanese invaders treated the Chinese, Filipinos, Malaysians, and other conquered people with great brutality. In China, the Philippines, Malaysia, and elsewhere, they killed and tortured civilians. They seized food crops, destroyed cities and towns, and made local people into slave laborers. Whatever welcome the Japanese had first met as “liberators” soon turned to hatred. In the Philippines, Indochina, and elsewhere,



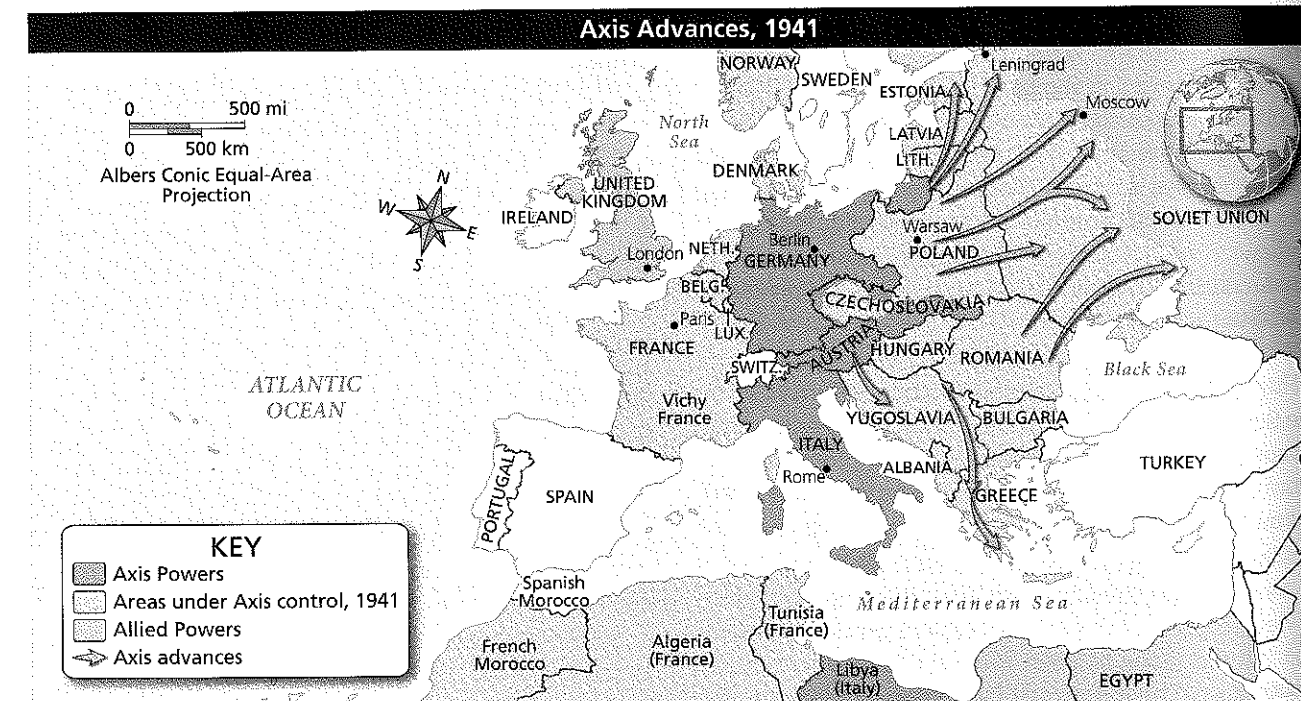
>> On Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was jolted awake by a surprise air attack. Japanese planes dropped bombs and torpedoes, stunning Americans.

resistance forces organized to wage guerrilla warfare against the Japanese invaders.

? IDENTIFY CENTRAL ISSUES Why did Japanese leaders view the United States as an enemy?

ASSESSMENT

- 1. Integrate Information** How were people of occupied territories treated by the Axis powers?
- 2. Describe** Explain why Hitler’s blitzkrieg tactics were successful at the beginning of the war.
- 3. Synthesize** What was the role of Winston Churchill during World War II?
- 4. Describe** Explain the purpose of Hitler’s “new order.”
- 5. Synthesize** What role did Japanese imperialism play in igniting World War II?



>> The Soviet Union joined the Allies after Germany’s invasion. **Analyze Maps** How might this new enemy affect Germany’s war effort in geographic terms?



>> The Warsaw Uprising ended on October 2, 1944. The entire civilian population of the Warsaw ghetto was expelled; most were sent to labor and death camps.

Interactive Flipped Video

TEKS
12.B, 12.C, 22.D

>> **Objectives**

Identify the roots of Nazi persecution of the Jews.

Describe how the Nazis carried out a program of genocide.

Describe the various acts of Jewish resistance.

Summarize the response of the Allies to the Holocaust.

>> **Key Terms**

concentration camp
crematorium
Holocaust
Auschwitz

18.3

Hitler came to power in the midst of the Great Depression, promising to end reparations, create jobs, and defy the hated Versailles treaty by rearming Germany. Hitler also played on anti-Semitism, which had existed for centuries in Europe. Hitler saw Jews as a separate, inferior race whom he blamed for Germany's defeat in World War I. He launched a campaign against the Jews, which began with persecution and escalated to mass murder.

The Holocaust

The Nazi Campaign Against the Jews

Early Persecution The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 put Nazi racist ideology into practice. They removed citizenship from German Jews and banned marriage between Jews and non-Jews. Before long, the Nazis imposed other restrictions that forced Jews from their jobs and homes and embarked on escalating violence and terror against Jews. Schools and the Hitler Youth Movement taught children that Jews were “polluting” German society and culture.

Anti-Semitic propaganda triggered one of the most violent early attacks on Jews. In November 1938, Nazi-led mobs smashed windows, looted, and destroyed Jewish homes, businesses, and places of worship. This wave of violence in Germany and Austria became known as Kristallnacht, or Night of Broken Glass.

Nazi Concentration Camps After gaining power in 1933, the Nazis began rounding up political opponents and placing them in **concentration camps**, detention centers for civilians who were considered enemies of the state. Before long, they were sending Jews, communists, and others they despised to these camps. By 1934,

Hitler had given Heinrich Himmler the power to take full control of the concentration camps throughout Germany.

After World War II began, the Nazis built many more camps for Jews from Poland and other parts of Eastern Europe as well as resistance fighters, Roma (Gypsies), Slavs, and other “racially undesirable elements.” The physically and mentally disabled, homosexuals, and ordinary criminals were also sent to the camps. So, too, were political and religious leaders who spoke out against the Nazis.

During the war, Nazis used people in the camps as forced laborers, who had to produce weapons and other goods for the German war effort. They faced brutal mistreatment, hunger, disease, and execution. Hundreds of thousands of people were murdered.

“I was 9 weeks in Majdanek, 9 weeks, you see, 9 weeks! And I never washed my face the whole 9 weeks because then in the barracks there was no water. We had to go out, you know, in a shed, washing the face, or needing to go to the toilet.”

—Solomon Radasky, a Holocaust Survivor

Brutal Medical Experiments In some camps, Nazi doctors conducted painful and deadly medical experiments on prisoners. They tested dangerous new drugs on prisoners and tried out treatments designed to help Axis forces survive injuries. They also ran experiments to try to prove Nazi racial ideas.

Josef Mengele, a physician at the notorious Auschwitz concentration camp, conducted experiments to see how different ethnic groups responded to contagious diseases such as malaria or yellow fever. Still other experiments were linked to the Nazi goal of sterilizing people they claimed were “inferior races.”

Hitler's “Final Solution” As Nazi troops advanced into Eastern Europe, they forced Jews in Poland and elsewhere to live in ghettos, or restricted areas where they were sealed off from the surrounding city. By 1941, however, Hitler and other Nazis had devised what they called the “Final Solution to the Jewish question.” Their goal was the extermination of all European Jews. This campaign of genocide eventually became known as the **Holocaust**.

Hitler took steps to carry out his Final Solution. After the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, mobile killing units followed the German army and murdered over a million Jewish men, women, and children in Eastern Europe.



>> **Analyze Maps** Where were the death camps located? How did this location reflect the goals of the “Final Solution”?

Interactive Map

Hitler then had six "death camps" built in Poland. There, the Nazis shipped Jews and others marked for extermination from all over occupied Europe. Nazi engineers designed efficient means of killing millions of men, women, and children.

As the prisoners reached the camps, they were stripped of their clothes and valuables. Their heads were shaved. Guards separated men from women, and children from their parents. The young, elderly, and sick were murdered immediately. Falsely told they were to be disinfected, they were herded into fake "shower rooms" and gassed. Then their bodies were burned in specially designed **crematoriums**. The Nazis worked younger, healthier prisoners to death or used them for their inhumane "medical" experiments.

By June 1945, the Nazis had massacred more than six million Jews. Almost as many other "undesirable" people were killed as well.

2 SYNTHESIZE Describe the escalation of Hitler's campaign against the Jews.

Oma moest
op de foto,
Margot
drukke af,
en.....
bij het ont-
vikkelen
constateerden
wij dat Oma
het was
verdwenen.



>> Anne Frank was one of over a million Jewish children who was murdered by the Nazis or died of disease in the horrifying conditions of the concentration camps. She and her family lived in hiding in Amsterdam for over two years until they were found and sent to concentration camps. Anne's diary remains a key document of the Holocaust.

Jewish Resistance

Jewish people resisted the Nazis even though they knew their efforts could not succeed. In the early 1940s, Jews in the ghettos of Eastern Europe at times took up arms. The largest uprising occurred in the Warsaw ghetto in occupied Poland.

The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising In July 1942, the Nazis began sending Polish Jews from the Warsaw ghetto to the Treblinka death camp and to slave labor camps. As the mass deportations continued, Jewish groups organized an underground resistance movement.

By the spring of 1943, the German plan to liquidate the Warsaw ghetto was clear, and resistance groups planned a full-scale revolt. Armed with smuggled weapons and homemade bombs, the Jews took over the ghetto and prepared to fight to the end.

After holding out for a month, the resistance forces were crushed. The ghetto was in ruins, and thousands were killed in the fighting. Any survivors were sent to death camps or forced labor camps. Although the uprising was doomed, the courage of the resistance inspired uprisings elsewhere.

Continuing Resistance A few Jews escaped the Warsaw ghetto and from ghettos elsewhere in Eastern Europe. About 25,000 Jews, many of them teenagers, joined resistance groups waging guerrilla warfare against the Nazis. These fighters were called partisans. Some joined Soviet units or formed their own Jewish units. In Western Europe, Jews were active in the French and Belgian resistance movements.

Jewish resistance took different forms. In addition to armed uprisings and fighting with guerrilla forces, a few Jews challenged Nazi death camps. Uprisings occurred at Treblinka and Sobibor. In October 1944, a group of Jews in **Auschwitz**, the largest Nazi death camp, destroyed one of the gas chambers.

Jews also resisted by hiding or sending their children into hiding. And despite Nazi persecution, they preserved their culture and traditions as best they could.

Hiding Jews In some parts of Europe, friends, neighbors, or even strangers protected Jews. When Mussolini undertook a vicious campaign against Italian Jews, peasants hid Jews in their villages. Denmark and Bulgaria saved almost all their Jewish populations. The Danish resistance movement, assisted by many common citizens, coordinated the flight of over 7,000 Jews to safety in nearby Sweden.

Many individuals who were not Jewish took great risks to save Jewish lives. One of the best-known stories

of the Holocaust is about Anne Frank and her tale of silent resistance. Anne and her family hid for just over two years in her father's Amsterdam office building, while eight people from the office worked together to secretly feed and care for the family in hiding. There are many similar stories of courageous citizens who helped to hide and protect Jewish friends, neighbors, and strangers.

Most people, however, closed their eyes to what was happening. Many people collaborated, or cooperated, with the Nazis, actively taking part in killing Jews or informing on Jews in hiding. In France, the Vichy government helped ship thousands of Jews to their deaths. Strict immigration policies in many Western countries as well as conscious efforts to block Jewish immigration prevented many Jews from gaining refuge elsewhere.

2 INFER Explain why the Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto decided to fight back.

The Allies Respond to the Holocaust

Even before the war started, some people outside Germany expressed concern about the Nazi persecution of the Jews. Still, the response was limited. The United States and other countries could have accepted many more Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria.

The Question of Jewish Refugees In the summer of 1938, delegates from 32 countries met in France to discuss the "refugee problem." During the nine-day meeting, delegates expressed sympathy for the refugees, but most countries, including the United States and Britain, offered excuses for not accepting more refugees. In the midst of the Great Depression, many Americans worried that refugees would take jobs away from them and overburden social welfare programs. Widespread racial prejudices among the Allies, including anti-Semitic attitudes, also played a role in the failure to admit more Jewish refugees.

In 1939, the United States refused asylum to Jewish refugees on board the ship the *St. Louis*. The passengers were forced to return to Germany.

On the eve of World War II, Britain briefly lifted some restrictions and accepted almost 10,000 mostly Jewish children from Nazi Europe. Their parents were not allowed to accompany the children, and many children never saw their parents again.

The Allies Take Limited Action After the war began, the Allies were mostly concerned with military strategy.



>> Passengers on the refugee ship *St. Louis* were turned away from Cuba and the U.S. In June 1939, the ship was forced to return to Europe and an uncertain fate.

Throughout 1940 and 1941, Britain was fighting the war against the Nazis alone. Even when reliable reports concerning the murder of the Jews started to surface, the Allies were slow to respond. Despite urgent calls from resistance groups in occupied Europe, the Allies did not undertake any military operations.

By 1942, the Allies knew that Jews were being taken to death camps in Poland, but often kept this information classified. They refused to release early photographs taken of the camps. Over the next two years, both Britain and the United States considered the idea of bombing Auschwitz, but neither country took action, focusing instead on their ultimate war aim to defeat the Nazis. The only way to rescue Jews, argued some U.S. officials, was to win the war as fast as possible.

President Roosevelt began to respond to reports of Jewish genocide in 1944. He established the War Refugee Board, a government agency that worked with the Red Cross to save thousands of Eastern European Jews. Its greatest success was due to the brave actions of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, in Hungary. Wallenberg issued thousands of Swedish passports to Hungarian Jews, which saved them from being deported to Auschwitz. Overall, the War Refugee Board is credited with saving as many as 200,000 Jews.

The Liberation of the Concentration Camps
The Allies only became fully aware of the enormity of the Nazi genocide program toward the end of the war, as Soviet and American troops began liberating the camps. These liberators, hardened by war, were not prepared to see the piles of dead bodies, the warehouses full of human hair and jewelry, the ashes from the crematoriums, or the half-dead, emaciated survivors.

Soviet forces were the first to liberate a major Nazi camp in Majdanek, Poland. The Nazis had been surprised by the rapid Soviet advance and attempted to destroy the evidence of mass murders by demolishing the camp. In the summer of 1944, the Soviets also liberated the Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka killing centers. By January 1945, the Soviets had liberated Auschwitz.

American and British forces also liberated many camps in Germany. On April 11, 1945, U.S. forces freed more than 20,000 prisoners at Buchenwald. British forces liberated concentration camps in northern Germany, and in mid-April 1945 freed more than 60,000 prisoners from the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

Most of the prisoners they released were in critical condition because of a typhus epidemic. More than 10,000 prisoners died within a few weeks of liberation from the effects of malnutrition.

Impact of the Holocaust By 1945, the Nazis had massacred some six million Jews in the Holocaust, two-thirds of European Jews. Nearly five million other people were killed as well. The scale and savagery of the Holocaust are unequalled in history. The Nazis deliberately set out to destroy the Jews for no reason other than their religious and ethnic heritage. Today, the record of that slaughter is a vivid reminder of the monstrous results of racism and intolerance.

Survivors of the Holocaust often had nowhere to go in Europe. Their homes, villages, and communities had been destroyed. Many ended up in refugee camps in Allied-occupied Germany, waiting to find new homes in other countries. They still faced discrimination, however, and many countries refused to accept them.

As the horrors of the Holocaust were revealed, worldwide support for an independent Jewish homeland increased. On May 14, 1948, Jewish leader David Ben-Gurion proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel in the former British Palestine Mandate, site of the ancient Jewish kingdom of Israel. Many displaced Holocaust survivors immigrated to Israel to make a new start.

The Holocaust had a significant impact on international law. The term "genocide" for an attempt to deliberately destroy a race was created in 1944 to describe the Nazi Final Solution. Four years later, nations signed the Convention on the Prevention

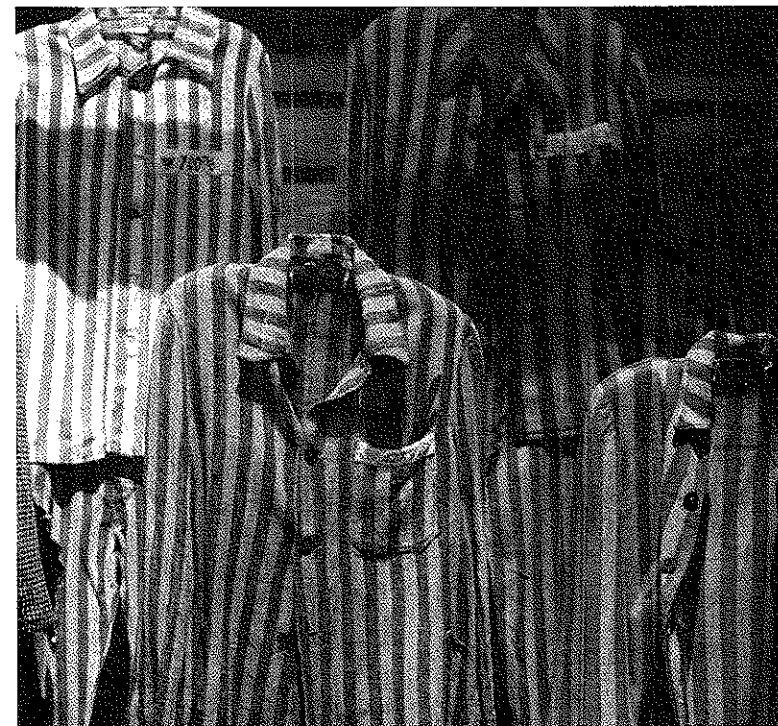
and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide which established genocide as a crime that could be prosecuted in international courts.

Today, people in the United States and around the world are working to make sure the Holocaust is not forgotten. Holocaust museums can be found in many states and countries. Some of the concentration camps, such as Auschwitz, have been preserved and stand as authentic memorials to honor those who died and those who survived.

2 DRAW CONCLUSIONS Why were Soviet and American forces finally able to liberate many concentration camp victims?

ASSESSMENT

- 1. Synthesize** In what was Hitler's campaign against German Jews rooted?
- 2. Compare and Contrast** Describe the difference between Hitler's "Final Solution" and the Nazis' earlier persecution of the Jews.
- 3. Recall** In what ways did Jews resist Nazi persecution?
- 4. Infer** Why did the Allied Powers refuse admittance to Jewish refugees before Hitler's launch of the "Final Solution"?



>> Holocaust museums around the world attract millions of visitors each year. Their goal is to remind the world of the horrors of genocide.

Interactive Gallery

- 5. Synthesize** Why are people from around the world making sure the Holocaust is not forgotten?

PERSECUTION UNDER THE NAZIS 1933-1945

JEWISH POPULATION IN EUROPE 1933-1950

| | |
|------|-------------|
| 1933 | 9.5 MILLION |
| 1950 | 3.5 MILLION |

50,000 MEN
WERE CONVICTED OF HOMOSEXUALITY,
AND BETWEEN
5,000 AND 15,000
WERE SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Source: Jewish Virtual Library

OTHER VICTIMS OF NAZI PERSECUTION

| Group | Death Toll (millions) |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Roma | 220,000 (APPROX.) |
| Non-Jewish Poles | 1.9 MILLION |
| Soviet POWs | 3.3 MILLION |
| Disabled | 200,000 (APPROX.) |

Source: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

>> **Analyze Information** Besides the Jewish population, what was the next-largest group of victims of Nazi persecution? Why do you think that group was targeted?



>> Women learned new skills in order to participate in the war effort. In some countries, they served in combat and worked in manufacturing. Women also offered day care for children of those who worked or served.

Interactive Flipped Video

TEKS
1.F, 12.B, 12.C

>> **Objectives**

Understand how nations committed all of their resources to fighting World War II.

Explain how the Allies began to push back the Axis powers in Europe and the Pacific.

Describe the Normandy landings and the Allied advance toward Germany.

>> **Key Terms**

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt
- Winston Churchill
- Joseph Stalin
- internment
- Rosie the Riveter
- aircraft carrier
- Dwight Eisenhower
- Stalingrad
- D-Day
- Yalta Conference
- Dwight Eisenhower

18.4

As 1942 began, the Allies were in trouble. German bombers flew unrelenting raids over Britain, and the German army advanced deep into the Soviet Union. In the Pacific, the Japanese onslaught seemed unstoppable. But helped by extraordinary efforts on the home front and a series of military victories, the tide was about to turn.

The Allies Turn the Tide

A Commitment to Total War

Like the Axis powers they were fighting, the Allies committed themselves to total war. In total war, nations devote all of their resources to the war effort.

Governments Redirect Resources To achieve maximum war production, democratic governments in the United States and Great Britain increased their economic and political power. They directed economic resources into the war effort, ordering factories to stop making cars or refrigerators and to turn out airplanes or tanks instead.

They raised money by holding war bond drives. By buying bonds, citizens lent their government certain sums of money that would be returned with interest later.

Wartime economic policies placed limits on individual economic freedoms. Governments implemented programs to ration, or control, the amount of certain vital goods consumers could buy. Rationed items included rubber, tin, gasoline, and certain food items. Prices and wages were also regulated. In the United States, the war stimulated the economy by creating millions of new jobs. Unemployment, which

had remained high during the Great Depression, was almost wiped out.

Limits on Individual Rights Under the pressures of war, even democratic governments limited the rights of citizens. They censored the press and used propaganda to win public support for the war. In the United States and Canada, racial prejudice and concerns about security led to the **internment**, or confinement during wartime, of citizens of Japanese descent. Japanese Americans on the West Coast and Japanese Canadians were forced to move to camps inland, where conditions were very poor.

In Britain, Germans, Austrians, and Italians were subjected to internment, although some of them, including Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany, were released. Some 40 years later, both the United States and Canada provided former internees with reparations, or payment for damages. For most, the compensation came too late.

Women Help Win the War As men joined the military, millions of women around the world replaced them in essential war industry jobs. Women, symbolized by the character "**Rosie the Riveter**" in the United States, built ships and planes and produced munitions.

British and American women served in the armed forces in many auxiliary roles—driving ambulances, delivering airplanes, and decoding messages. In occupied Europe, women fought in the resistance. Marie Fourcade, a French woman, helped downed Allied pilots escape to safety. Soviet women served in combat roles. Soviet pilot Lily Litvak, for example, shot down 12 German planes before she herself was killed.

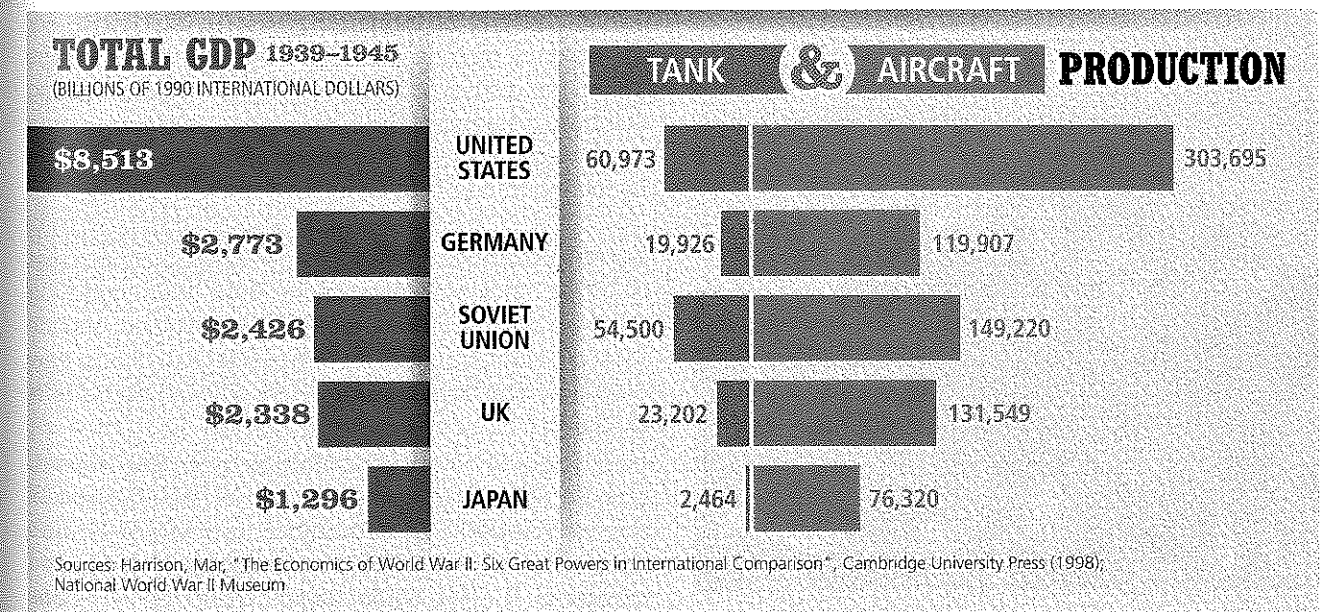
? IDENTIFY CENTRAL ISSUES What changes did the Allies make at home to ensure that they had sufficient resources for fighting World War II?

Progress on Three Fronts

During 1942 and 1943, the Allies won several victories that would turn the tide of battle. They fought on three main fronts—in North Africa and Italy, in the Soviet Union, and in the Pacific.

Japan Suffers Setbacks In the Pacific, the Japanese suffered their first serious setback at the Battle of the Coral Sea. The battle lasted for five days in May 1942. For the first time in naval history, ships engaged in a battle in which they never even saw each other. Attacks were carried out by planes launched from **aircraft carriers**, or ships that transport aircraft and accommodate the

WWII GDP COMPARED TO AIRCRAFT AND TANK PRODUCTION 1939–1945



>> **The Allies' commitment to all-out war meant a shift in manufacturing from commercial to military goods and equipment. Producing for the war effort also helped keep Americans employed. Analyze Charts** What generalization can you make about GDP and war production based on the data in the chart?

take-off and landing of airplanes. The Allies prevented Japan from seizing several important islands. More importantly, the Americans sank one Japanese aircraft carrier and several cruisers and destroyers.

This Allied victory was followed by an even more impressive win at the Battle of Midway in June 1942, which was also fought entirely from the air. The Americans destroyed four Japanese carriers and more than 250 planes. The battle was a devastating blow to the Japanese. After Midway, Japan was unable to launch any more offensive operations.

The loss was a setback to Japanese prime minister Hideki Tojo. Tojo, who also served as war minister, had been popular during Japan's string of victories. After Midway, he faced increasing opposition at home.

“Big Three” Strategize After the United States entered the war, the Allied leaders met periodically to hammer out their strategy. In 1942, the “Big Three”—**Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin**—agreed to focus on finishing the war in Europe before trying to end the war in Asia.

From the outset, the Allies distrusted one another. Churchill and Roosevelt feared that Stalin wanted to dominate Europe. Stalin believed the West wanted to

destroy communism. None of the new Allies wanted to risk a breakdown in their alliance, however. At a conference in Tehran, Iran, in late 1943, Churchill and Roosevelt yielded to Stalin by agreeing to let the borders outlined in the Nazi-Soviet Pact stand, against the wishes of Poland's government-in-exile.

Stalin also wanted Roosevelt and Churchill to open a second front against Germany in Western Europe to relieve the pressure on the Soviet Union. Roosevelt and Churchill replied that they did not yet have the resources. Stalin saw the delay as a deliberate policy to weaken the Soviet Union.

Victory in North Africa In North Africa, British forces led by General Bernard Montgomery fought Rommel. After the fierce Battle of El Alamein in November 1942, the Allies finally halted the Desert Fox's advance. Allied tanks drove the Axis back across Libya into Tunisia.

Later in 1942, American General **Dwight Eisenhower** took command of a joint British and American force in Morocco and Algeria. Advancing on Tunisia from the west, the Allies trapped Rommel's army, which surrendered in May 1943.

Allied Invasion of Italy With North Africa under their control, the Allies were able to cross the Mediterranean into Italy. In July 1943, a combined British and American army landed first in Sicily and then in southern Italy. They defeated the Italian forces there in about a month.

After the defeats, the Italians overthrew Mussolini and signed an armistice, but fighting did not end. Hitler sent German troops to rescue Mussolini and stiffen the will of Italians fighting in the north. For the next 18 months, the Allies pushed slowly up the Italian peninsula, suffering heavy losses against strong German resistance. Still, the Italian invasion was a decisive event for the Allies because it weakened Hitler by forcing him to fight on another front.

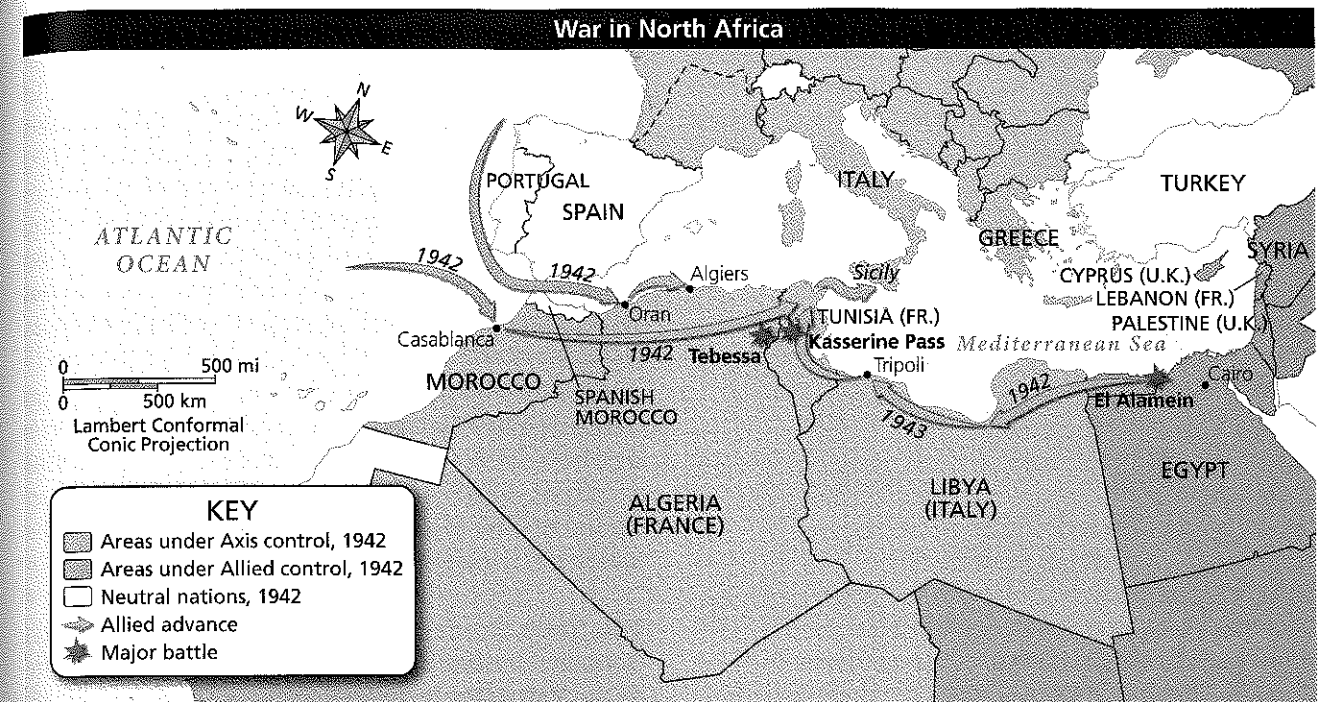
Turning Point in Stalingrad A major turning point occurred in the Soviet Union. After their lightning advance in 1941, the Germans were stalled outside Moscow and Leningrad. In 1942, Hitler launched a new offensive. This time, he aimed for the rich oil fields of the south.

His troops, however, got only as far as **Stalingrad**. The Battle of Stalingrad was one of the costliest of the war. Hitler was determined to capture Stalin's namesake city, and Stalin was equally determined to defend it. The battle began when the Germans surrounded the city.

As winter closed in, a bitter street-by-street, house-by-house struggle raged. A German officer wrote that soldiers fought for two weeks for a single building.



>> The Tehran conference was the first meeting of the Allied leaders. Roosevelt and Churchill sought to ensure Soviet cooperation with Allied war policies. Stalin agreed, but the Allies had to make concessions to the Soviet leader.



>> The Allies had tremendous challenges to overcome in order to regain control of western Europe and Africa from the Axis. **Analyze Maps** By what two routes did the Allies meet in Tunisia? What do you think was their reason for meeting at this location?

Interactive 3-D Model

Corpses “are strewn in the cellars, on the landings and the staircases,” he said. In November, the Soviets encircled their attackers. Trapped, without food or ammunition and with no hope of rescue, the German commander finally surrendered in January 1943.

After the Battle of Stalingrad, the Red Army took the offensive and drove the invaders out of the Soviet Union entirely. Hitler's forces suffered irreplaceable losses of both troops and equipment. By early 1944, Soviet troops were advancing into Eastern Europe.

2 DRAW CONCLUSIONS What was the impact of the Battles of Coral Sea and Midway?

A Second Front in Europe

By 1944, the Western Allies were at last ready to open a second front in Europe by invading France. General Dwight Eisenhower was made the supreme Allied commander. He and other Allied leaders faced the enormous task of planning the operation and assembling troops and supplies.

To prepare the way for the invasion, Allied bombers flew constant missions over Germany. They targeted factories and destroyed aircraft that might be used

against the invasion force. They also destroyed many German cities and bombed railroads and bridges in France that could carry German troops and supplies to the front.

The Normandy Landings The Allies chose June 6, 1944—known as **D-Day**—for the invasion of France. Just before midnight on June 5, Allied planes dropped paratroopers behind enemy lines. Then, at dawn, thousands of ships ferried 156,000 Allied troops across the English Channel. The troops fought their way to shore amid underwater mines and raking machine-gun fire, and the casualties mounted as they reached the shore.

It all seemed unreal, a sort of dreaming while awake, men were screaming and dying all around me. . . I honestly could have walked the full length of the beach without touching the ground, they were that thickly strewn about.

—Melvin B. Farrell, *War Memories*

The Liberation of France Despite heavy losses, the Allied troops clawed their way inland from the beaches of Normandy. In early August, a massive armored division under American General George S. Patton helped the joint British and American forces break through German defenses and advance toward Paris.

Meanwhile, other Allied forces sailed from Italy to land in southern France. In Paris, French resistance forces rose up against the occupying Germans. Under pressure from all sides, the Germans retreated. On August 25, the Allies entered Paris. Within a month, all of France was free.

Advancing Toward Germany After freeing France, Allied forces battled toward Germany. As their armies advanced into Belgium in December 1944, Germany launched a massive counterattack. At the bloody Battle of the Bulge, which lasted more than a month, both sides took terrible losses. The Germans drove the Allies back in several places, but were unable to break through. The battle delayed the Allied advance from the west, but only for six weeks. The Battle of the Bulge was Germany's last major offensive attack.

By this time, Germany was reeling under round-the-clock bombing. For two years, Allied bombers had hammered military bases, factories, railroads, oil depots, and cities. The goal of the bombing was to

cripple Germany's industries and destroy the morale of its civilians.

By 1945, Germany could no longer defend itself in the air. In one 10-day period, bombing almost erased the huge industrial city of Hamburg, killing 40,000 civilians and forcing one million to flee their homes. In February 1945, Allied raids on Dresden killed as many as 135,000 people. The attack on Dresden later stirred controversy because the city was not an industrial center and had long been seen as one of Europe's most beautiful cities.

Meanwhile, the Soviet army battled through Germany and advanced on Berlin from the east. Hitler's support within Germany was declining, and he had already survived one assassination attempt by senior officers in the German military. By early 1945, the defeat of Germany seemed inevitable.

The Yalta Conference As the Allies advanced on Germany, the Big Three met in the Soviet city of Yalta. At the **Yalta Conference** in February 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin planned for the final stages of the war and for post-war Europe. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of distrust. Stalin insisted that the Soviet Union needed to maintain control of Eastern Europe to be able to protect itself from future aggression. Churchill and Roosevelt favored self-determination for

Eastern Europe, which would give people the right to choose their own form of government. Although Stalin agreed to hold free elections in the newly liberated nations of Eastern Europe, he soon showed he had no intention of upholding that promise.

The three leaders also outlined a plan for postwar Germany. It would be temporarily divided into four zones, to be governed by American, French, British, and Soviet forces.

Although the war in Europe was almost over, the Allies were less certain of the outcome in the Pacific. Roosevelt and Churchill were eager to get the Russians to declare war on Japan. Stalin agreed that the Soviet Union would enter the war against Japan within three months of Germany's surrender. In return, Churchill and Roosevelt promised Stalin that the Soviets would take possession of southern Sakhalin Island, the Kuril Islands, and an occupation zone in Korea.



>> The Allies launched a massive invasion on the fortified beaches of Normandy, France. By the end of D-Day, they had a foothold in Nazi-occupied France and had taken a major step toward its liberation.

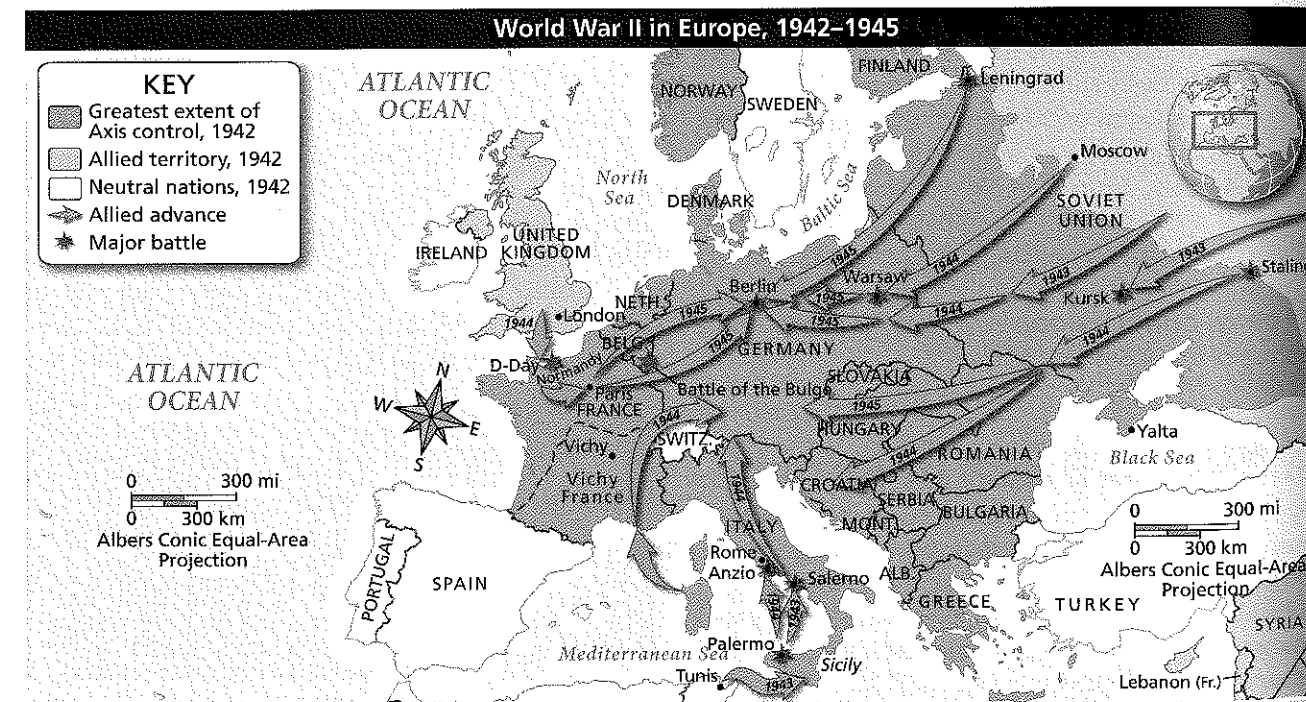
2 EXPLAIN How did the Allied advance toward Germany limit that country's ability to wage war?

ASSESSMENT

- 1. Draw Conclusions** What actions did democratic governments take during the war that many citizens would probably reject in peace time?
- 2. Summarize** Describe the strategy involved in the invasion of Normandy on D-Day.
- 3. Identify Cause and Effect** How did the total war effort in the United States affect the nation's economy?

Interactive Chart

- 4. Identify Main Ideas** What was the significance of Hitler's offensive in the southern Soviet Union?
- 5. Interpret** How did Allied nations limit the individual rights of certain people during World War II? Why did this happen?



>> After the Allies had encircled Germany, they continued to bomb German industrial and military centers. German defenses were eliminated, and the European war came to an end. **Analyze Maps** From which direction did the Allies come when they launched the D-Day invasion?

Interactive Map



>> The Allied strategy in Europe was to encircle Germany, advancing from the south, west, and east. Here, Soviet and American soldiers meet at the Elbe River in eastern Germany.

Interactive Flipped Video

TEKS
1.F, 12.B, 12.C, 20.D, 28.C

>> Objectives

Understand the reasons for the final defeat of the Nazis.

Describe how the Allies began to push back the Japanese in the Pacific.

Explain how the dropping of the atomic bombs ended the war.

Describe the aftermath of World War II and the founding of the United Nations.

>> Key Terms

Douglas MacArthur
kamikaze
Hiroshima
Nagasaki
Nuremberg Trials
United Nations (UN)
Bataan Death March
"island-hopping"
Manhattan Project
Harry Truman
V-E Day

18.5

By early spring 1945, the war in Europe was nearing its end. That April, the Allies lost a key leader, Franklin Roosevelt. Though he did not live to see the final victory, he knew the defeat of the Nazis was inevitable.

Victory for the Allies

End of the War in Europe

Germany Is Defeated By March 1945, the Allies had crossed the Rhine into western Germany. From the east, Soviet troops closed in on Berlin. In late April, American and Soviet soldiers met and shook hands at the Elbe River. All over Europe, Axis armies began to surrender.

In Italy, guerrillas captured and executed Mussolini. As Soviet troops fought their way into Berlin, Hitler committed suicide in his underground bunker. After just 12 years, Hitler's "thousand-year Reich" was bomb-ravaged and in ruins. On May 7, Germany surrendered.

Officially, the war in Europe ended the next day, May 8, 1945, which was proclaimed **V-E Day** (Victory in Europe).

Reasons for Victory in Europe The Allies were able to defeat the Axis powers in Europe for a number of reasons. By 1942, Germany and its allies had to fight on several fronts simultaneously. Hitler insisted on making major military decisions himself and some proved disastrous, especially the invasion of the Soviet Union. He underestimated the ability of the Soviet Union to fight in defense of their land.

The enormous productive capacity of the United States was another factor. By 1944, the United States was producing twice as much as all of the Axis powers combined. Meanwhile, Allied bombing hindered German production. Oil became so scarce because of bombing that

the Luftwaffe was almost grounded by the time of the D-Day invasion.

With victory in Europe achieved, the Allies could focus all their attention on defeating Japan in the Pacific. There, they still faced stiff opposition.

INFER Why were the Allies able to defeat the Axis in Europe?

Battles in the Pacific

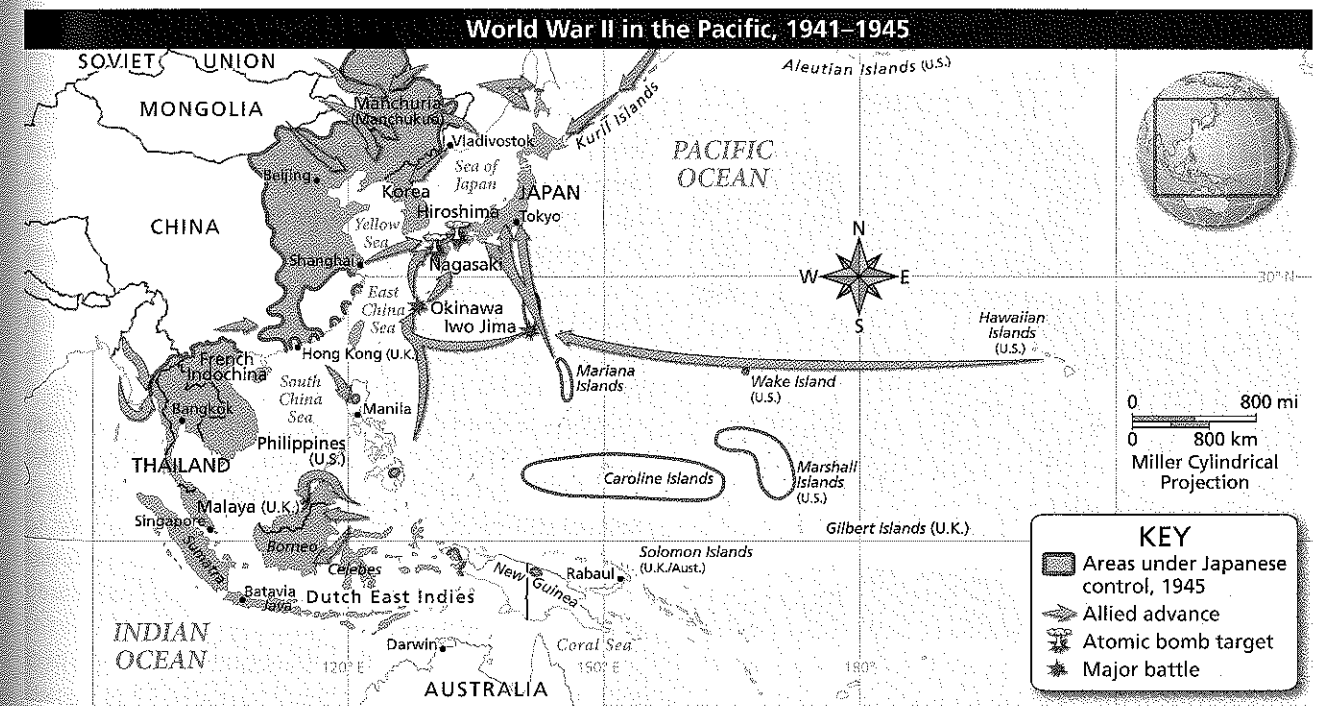
During the war in the Pacific, the Japanese at first won a string of victories. They also controlled much of China and Southeast Asia. Despite the early Japanese advances, the Allies slowly turned the tide.

Bataan Death March Just hours after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese bombed the Philippines, which the United States had controlled since 1898. By May 1942, the Japanese had gained control of the islands. After the U.S. and Filipino defenders of Bataan surrendered, the Japanese forced their prisoners to march more than 60 miles in incredible heat with almost no water or food. The cruel **Bataan Death March** resulted in the death of as many as 10,000 prisoners.

One survivor described the ordeal as "a macabre litany of heat, dust, starvation, thirst, flies, filth, stench, murder, torture, corpses, and wholesale brutality that numbs the memory." Many Filipino civilians risked—and sometimes lost—their lives to give food and water to captives on the march.

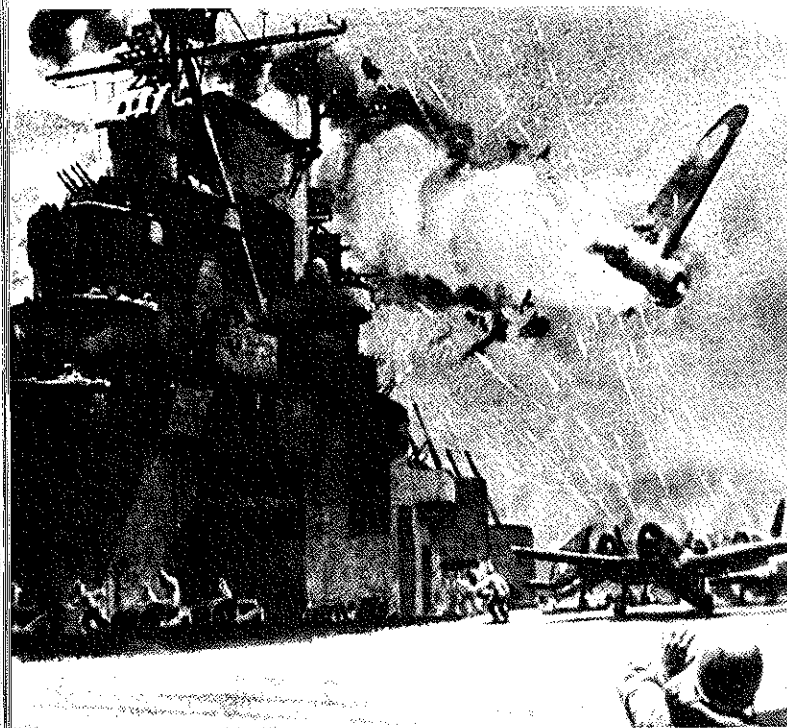
Americans Take the Offensive After the battle of Midway, the United States took the offensive. That summer, United States Marines landed at Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands. Victory at Guadalcanal marked the beginning of an "island-hopping" campaign. The goal of the campaign was to recapture some Japanese-held islands while bypassing others. Each captured island served as a stepping stone to the next objective. As a result, American forces, led by General **Douglas MacArthur**, gradually moved north towards Japan.

On the captured islands, the Americans built air bases to enable them to carry the war closer to Japan. By 1944, the United States Navy, commanded by Admiral Chester Nimitz, was blockading Japan, and American bombers pounded Japanese cities and industries. In October 1944, MacArthur began the fight to retake the Philippines. The British, meanwhile, were pushing Japanese forces back into the jungles of Burma and Malaya. Despite such setbacks, the militarists



>> After winning the war in Europe, the Allies poured all their resources into victory in the Pacific theater. **Analyze Maps** Based on the map, how would you describe the Allied strategy to defeat Japan?

Interactive Map



>> Kamikaze attacks were a desperate attempt to ward off American advances. Japanese pilots crashed into Allied aircraft carriers and other ships, killing American sailors along with themselves.



>> President Harry S. Truman and U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes examine a map of Europe aboard the U.S.S. *Augusta* on their way to the "big three" conference in Potsdam in the summer of 1945.

who dominated the Japanese government rejected any suggestions of surrender.

? INFER Why might a naval blockade prove to be an effective war strategy?

End of the War in the Pacific

With war won in Europe, the Allies poured their resources into defeating Japan. By mid-1945, most of the Japanese navy and air force had been destroyed. Yet the Japanese still had an army of two million men. The road to victory, it appeared, would be long and costly.

Japanese Resistance As American forces closed in on Japan, the Japanese put up fierce resistance. By 1944, young Japanese **kamikaze** (kah muh KAH zee) pilots were undertaking suicide missions, crashing their explosive-laden airplanes into American warships.

The next year, in bloody battles on the islands of Iwo Jima from February to March 1945 and Okinawa from April to July 1945, Japanese forces showed that they would fight to the death rather than surrender. Some American officials estimated that an invasion of Japan would cost a million or more casualties.

A Powerful New Weapon While Allied military leaders planned for invasion, scientists offered another way to end the war. Since the early 1900s, scientists had understood that matter, made up of atoms, could be converted into pure energy. In military terms, this meant that by splitting the atom, scientists could create an explosion far more powerful than any yet known.

During the war, Allied scientists—some of them German and Italian refugees—raced to harness the atom before the Germans could. In July 1945, the top secret **Manhattan Project**, successfully tested the first atomic bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico.

News of this test was brought to the new American president, **Harry Truman**. He realized that the atomic bomb was a terrible new force for destruction. Still, after consulting with his advisors, he decided to use the new weapon against Japan. Truman believed that dropping the atomic bomb would bring the war to a faster end and save American lives.

At the time, Truman was meeting with other Allied leaders in the city of Potsdam, Germany. They issued a warning to Japan to surrender or face "complete destruction" and "utter devastation." When the

Japanese ignored the warning, the United States took action.

Dropping of the Atomic Bombs On August 6, 1945, an American plane dropped an atomic bomb over the city of **Hiroshima**. The bomb flattened four square miles and instantly killed more than 70,000 people. In the months that followed, many more would die from radiation sickness, a deadly aftereffect of exposure to radioactive materials.

Truman warned the Japanese that if they did not surrender, they could expect "a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this Earth." And on August 8, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria. Again, Japanese leaders did not respond. The next day, the United States dropped a second atomic bomb, this time on the city of **Nagasaki**. More than 40,000 people were killed in this second explosion.

Some members of the Japanese cabinet wanted to fight on. Other leaders disagreed. Finally, on August 10, Emperor Hirohito intervened, an action unheard of for a Japanese emperor. He forced his government to surrender. On September 2, 1945, the formal peace treaty was signed on board the American battleship *Missouri*, anchored in Tokyo Bay. After more than five years of fighting, World War II was over.

An Ongoing Controversy Using the atomic bomb against Japan brought a quick end to World War II. It also unleashed terrifying destruction. Ever since, people have debated whether or not the United States should have used the bomb.

For President Truman, using the bomb was a difficult decision. He later explained that he made his decision based only on military considerations. He was concerned that Japan would not surrender without an invasion, and that would cost an enormous loss of lives. After all, the Japanese still had a home army of 2 million.

Critics of Truman's decision argued that Japan was almost defeated at that point and the bomb was not needed. They also claim that by using the atomic bomb, the United States unleashed a dangerous arms race that grew over the next decades.

Growing differences between the United States and the Soviet Union may also have influenced Truman's decision. Truman may have hoped the bomb would impress the Soviets with American power. The debate over Truman's decision has continued to the present.

? INTERPRET What was the purpose of the declaration issued by the Allies at Potsdam?



>> After Japan failed to accept Allied surrender terms, Truman ordered the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The destruction was unlike anything the world had seen.

Interactive Timeline

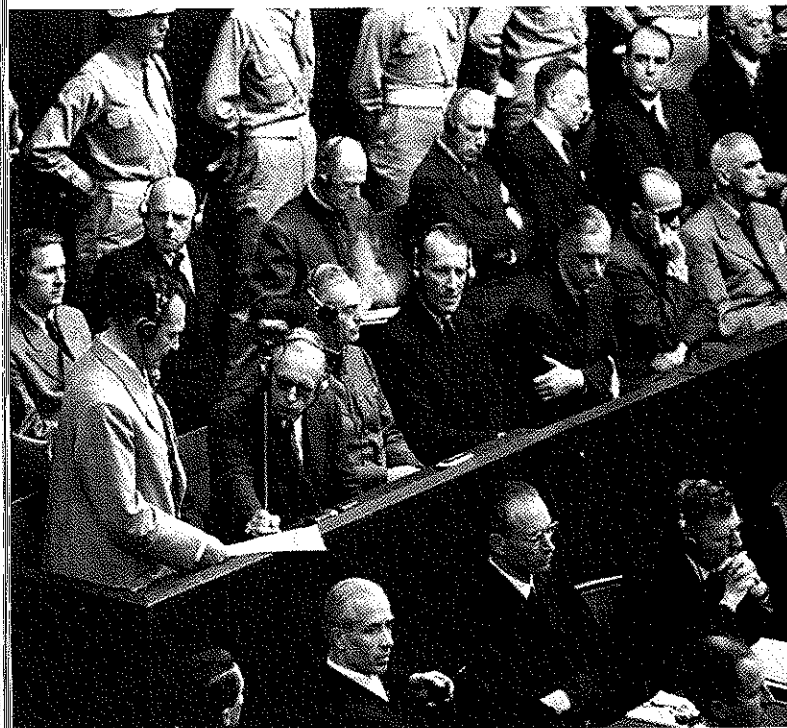
ELPS ELPS 1.A.1 Think about what you already know about the atomic bomb. Use this prior knowledge as you read *End of the War in the Pacific* to understand why the atomic bomb was used.

Aftermath of the War

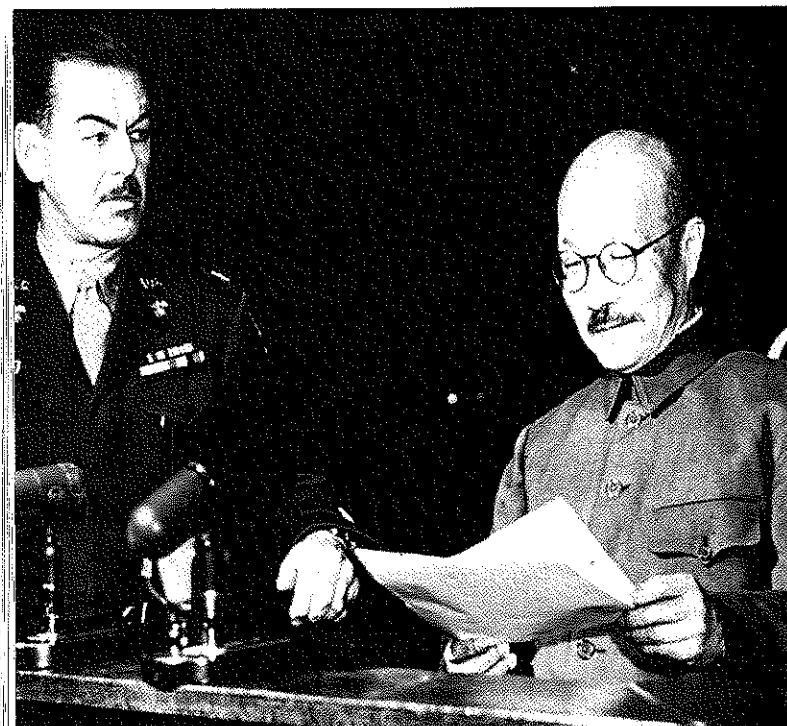
Even as the Allies celebrated victory, the appalling costs of the war began to emerge. The war had killed as many as 50 million people around the world. In Europe alone, over 30 million people had lost their lives, more than half of them civilians. The Soviet Union suffered the worst casualties, with over 20 million dead.

Europe in Ruins "Give me ten years and you will not be able to recognize Germany," Hitler had predicted in 1933. Indeed, Germany in 1945 was an unrecognizable ruin. Parts of Poland, the Soviet Union, Japan, China, and other countries also lay in ruins. Total war had gutted cities, factories, harbors, bridges, railroads, farms, and homes.

Over 20 million refugees wandered Europe. Amid the devastation, hunger, disease, and mental illness took their toll for years after the fighting ended. As



>> Representatives of the four major Allies sat in judgment of Nazi war criminals. It was the first time that war criminals were punished for "crimes against humanity" during war.



>> Prime Minister Tojo did not have the same totalitarian powers as Hitler and Mussolini. Still, he was tried and executed for war crimes committed by Japan during the war.

they had after World War I, the Allies faced difficult decisions about the future.

The Holocaust Is Revealed Numbers alone did not tell the story of the Nazi nightmare in Europe or the Japanese brutality in Asia. During the war, the Allies were aware of the existence of Nazi concentration camps and death camps. But only at war's end did they learn the full extent of the inhumanity of the Holocaust. American General Dwight Eisenhower, who visited the camps, was stunned to come "face to face with indisputable evidence of Nazi brutality and ruthless disregard of every sense of decency."

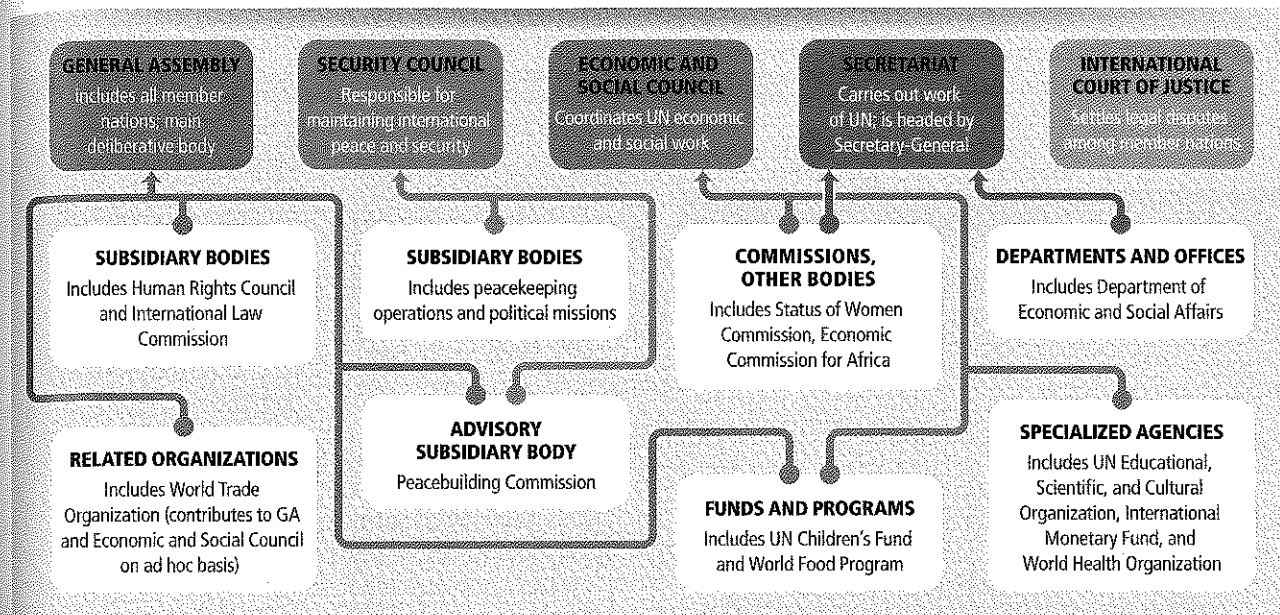
War Crimes Trials At wartime meetings, the Allies had agreed that Axis leaders should be tried for "crimes against humanity." In Germany, the Allies held the **Nuremberg Trials** in the city where Hitler had staged mass rallies in the 1930s. Nearly 200 Germans and Austrians were tried for war crimes. Most were found guilty. A handful of top Nazis received death sentences. Others were imprisoned.

Similar war crimes trials were held in Italy and Japan. Among those found guilty and executed was Japanese prime minister Tojo. Many of those accused of war crimes were never captured or brought to trial. However, the trials showed that political and military leaders could be held accountable for actions in wartime.

The war crimes trials served another purpose. By exposing the savagery of the Axis regimes, they further discredited the totalitarian and militarist ideologies that had led to the war. Yet disturbing questions remained. Why had ordinary people in Germany, Poland, France, and elsewhere accepted—and even collaborated in—Hitler's "Final Solution"? How could the world prevent dictators from again terrorizing Europe or Asia?

The Allies tried to address those issues when they occupied Germany and Japan. The United States felt that strengthening democracy would ensure tolerance and peace. The Western Allies built new governments in occupied Germany and Japan with democratic constitutions to protect the rights of all citizens. In German schools, for example, Nazi textbooks and courses were replaced with a new curriculum that taught democratic principles. In Japan, the occupying forces under General MacArthur helped Japanese politicians to create a new constitution that gave

UNITED NATIONS STRUCTURE



>> The United Nations' originating mission included maintaining international peace and security and solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems.

Analyze Charts Under which of the five departments is the World Health Organization?

power to the Japanese people, rather than the emperor and military elite.

ANALYZE INFORMATION What were the main goals of the Allies' post-war policies toward the defeated Axis countries?

The United Nations Is Formed

In April 1945, delegates from 50 nations convened in San Francisco to draft a charter for the **United Nations (UN)**. They hoped that, unlike the ineffective League of Nations, the UN would be able to keep peace among nations by providing a forum where differences could be resolved peacefully. In the years to follow, the UN would play a greater role in world affairs than its predecessor did.

Structure of the United Nations Under the UN Charter, each of the member nations has one vote in the General Assembly. A much smaller body called the Security Council has greater power. Each of its five permanent members—the United States, the Soviet Union (today Russia), Britain, France, and China—has the right to veto any council decision. The goal was

to give these great powers the authority to ensure the peace.

The Security Council has the power to apply economic sanctions or send a peace-keeping military force to try to resolve disputes. Still, differences between the United States and Russia have continued to hamper Security Council decisions. Since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, more peacekeeping delegations have been approved.

UN Activities Over time, the work of the UN would go far beyond peacekeeping. It has taken on many issues from human rights and economic development to health and education. UN agencies have worked to end diseases such as smallpox and set up vaccination programs around the world. It has set up refugee camps and organized resettlement programs for refugees from war zones. It has worked with national governments to reduce poverty and protect the environment.

From the first, the UN has faced critics. Some have argued that the UN is ineffective in preventing or resolving conflicts. Others claim that UN resolutions interfere with national governments or are biased. Differences have also risen between rich industrial nations and the poorer nations of the world. And some

smaller nations have criticized the veto power of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

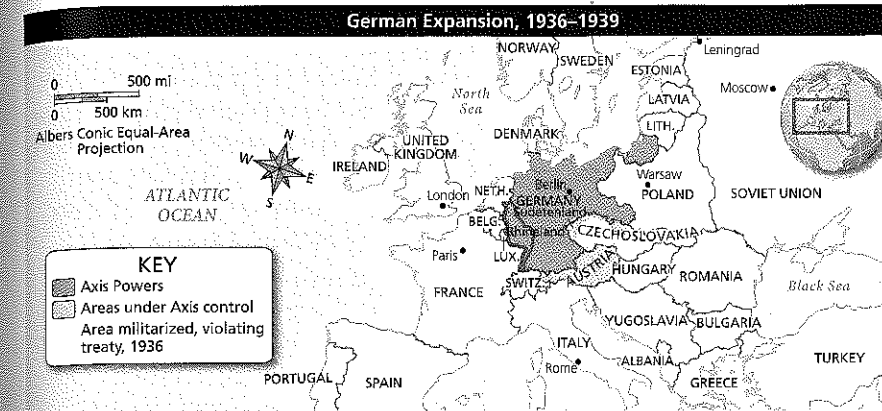
? CONTRAST What is the difference between the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council?

ASSESSMENT

1. **Draw Conclusions** How did wartime production of resources play a role in Hitler's final defeat?

2. **Distinguish** Which military campaign did the victory at Guadalcanal initiate?
3. **Infer** Why did Japanese emperor Hirohito call for Japan to surrender?
4. **Cite Evidence** How costly was World War II in terms of European and Soviet casualties?
5. **Summarize** How were the Nazis' "crimes against humanity" dealt with at the Nuremberg trials?

TEKS ASSESSMENT



1. **Explain the Major Causes of World War II** Explain the major causes of World War II, including the German invasion of Poland. Use the above map and lesson information to write a paragraph describing the German invasion of Poland in 1939. Consider the agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union, how both countries benefited, and the reaction of the Western democracies to the invasion of Poland. **12.C**
2. **Explain the Effects of Military Technologies** Explain the effects of major new military technologies on World War II. Write a paragraph explaining how new military technologies affected the events of World War II. Consider the effect on civilians, effect on industry, and number of casualties. **28.C**
3. **Explain Roles of World Leaders** Explain the roles of various world leaders, including Hideki Tojo, during World War II. Write a paragraph explaining how Prime Minister Hideki Tojo impacted U.S. involvement in World War II. Consider Japanese economic and political goals in East Asia, American foreign policy prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, and Tojo's military policy. **12.B**
4. **Identify Causes of Turning Points in World War II** Identify major causes of important turning points in world history from 1914 to the present, including World War II and its impact on political systems. Write a paragraph that describes how the Allies tried to prevent further dictatorships from emerging in Europe and Asia after World War II. Consider the Allied postwar policies toward Germany and Japan, Allied belief in democracy, and assistance in developing new constitutions. **1.F**
5. **Explain the Major Causes of World War II** Explain the major causes of World War II, including the German invasion of Poland, the German invasion of the Soviet Union, and the attack on Pearl Harbor. Discuss the major causes of World War II by completing the chart with the result(s) of each event. Consider how the event

impacted the countries involved, the war participants, and the war's outcome. **12.C**

| EVENT | RESULTS |
|--|---------|
| Fall 1939, Invasion of Poland | |
| May 1940, Invasion of France | |
| June 22, 1941 Invasion of the Soviet Union | |
| December 7, 1941, Attack on Pearl Harbor | |

6. **Explain Roles of World Leaders** Explain the roles of various world leaders, including Franklin D. Roosevelt, during World War II. Write a paragraph that explains Roosevelt's impact on the Allied war effort. Consider the foreign policy of the United States, Roosevelt's support for Britain and the Allies, and U.S. entry into war. **12.B**
7. **Explain Major Events of World War II** Explain the major events of World War II, including the Normandy landings. Review the below map. Write a paragraph explaining the significance of the Allied invasion of Normandy. Consider the objective of the Normandy landings, the geography of France, and the duration of the battle. What were some challenges the Allied forces faced? **12.C**

