

CHAPTER 16 WORLD STUDIES

Section 1 – Start of World War II

- **Germany Starts Trouble**
 - Germany signs a nonaggression pact with Soviet Union
 - Adolf Hitler – leader of Germany
 - Josef Stalin – leader of Soviet Union
 - Germany takes Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia
 - Hitler invaded Poland – start of WWII – 1939
 - Blitzkrieg – “lightning war” – quick plans and tanks followed by infantry
 - France and Britain declare war on Germany - 1939
 - The Phony War – allied soldiers stare down German soldiers
 - Hitler attacked and took Denmark and Norway very quickly

- **Germany moves on France and England**
 - Hitler takes Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg
 - Germans moved into France and won easily
 - Charles de Gaulle – French general who led the effort to win France back
 - Italy joins Germany – they were eyeing a quick victory
 - Benito Mussolini – leader of Italy
 - Germany takes on England
 - Winston Churchill – British prime minister
 - “Operation Sea Lion” – Germans knock out Royal Air Force and then land 250,000 soldiers in England
 - Germans started to bomb cities and to break morale
 - British used radar and Enigma machine
 - Battle of Britain – lasted nine months and England won

- **Axis Powers Turn East**
 - Italy moves toward British-controlled Egypt to get oil fields
 - British returned attack on Italians
 - Erwin Rommel – “Desert Fox” – won back lost territory in Egypt
 - Hitler attacked Balkans to go after Soviet Union
 - Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary joined Axis Powers
 - Yugoslavia and Greece fought Germany
 - Yugoslavia fell in 11 days, Greece in 17 days
 - Hitler invades Soviet Union – “Operation Barbarossa”
 - Blitzkrieg surprised an ill-equipped and ill-trained Soviet army
 - Germans surrounded Leningrad to starve 2.5 million people
 - Bombed city and 1 million people died but Leningrad did NOT fall
 - Hitler went for Moscow but could not take it either

- **United States Helps the Allies**
 - o Isolationism – foreign policy to ignore the world and focus on the United States
 - Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act to supply arms to any country important to the United States
 - Atlantic Charter – Roosevelt and Churchill agree to uphold free trade, allow people to choose their own government, and outline a plan for peace for the end of WWII.

Section 2 – The Day of Infamy

- **Japan Attempts to Expand**
 - o Japan invaded China
 - Overcrowded and shortages of raw materials
 - o December 7, 1941 – Japanese attack Pearl Harbor
 - Isoroku Yamamoto – planned Japan’s attack
 - Reason for attack’s success – surprise
 - Reason for attack’s failure- did not get oil reserves or aircraft carriers
 - U.S. declares war on Japan.
 - o Japanese success in the Pacific
 - Philippines, Guam, Singapore, and New Guinea
 - Bataan Death March – U.S. and Filipino prisoners were marched for 60 miles
 - Many died or buried alive
- **Don’t Call It a Comeback**
 - o James Doolittle – 16 B-25 Bombers attacked Tokyo in April, 1942
 - o Battle of Coral Sea – U.S. stops Japan’s expansion using aircraft carriers for the first time
 - o Battle of Midway – Yamamoto sent the largest Japanese fleet to finish off U.S. Pacific Fleet
 - Admiral Chester Nimitz – led U.S. Pacific Fleet
 - Outnumbered but waited for Japan to attack
 - Nimitz then sent planes to attack Japanese ships
 - U.S. victory turned the tide of the war against Japan
 - o Allies Offense
 - Gen. Douglas MacArthur – led Allied land forces
 - “Island hopping” – attack only Japanese strongpoints
 - Battle of Guadalcanal
 - Japanese were building a huge airbase on the island
 - U.S. Marines easily took the airbase, but control of the island was savage
 - Japan fought to the death and lost 23,000 of 36,000 men and lost the island

Section 3 – The Holocaust

- **The Horror Begins**
 - Aryans – Germanic peoples – the “perfect race”
 - Every other race was inferior
 - Holocaust – mass slaughter of inferior race: Jews
 - Hatred for Jews increased
 - Nazis blamed Jews for loss in WWI and economic problems after the war
 - Nazis passed laws to persecute Jews
 - No public office, no citizenship, no jobs, no property ownership
 - Yellow star
 - Kristallnacht- “Night of Broken Glass”
 - Violent Nazi attack against entire Jewish community
 - Jews began to flee
 - 25,000 left Germany for France; 80,000 left for France
 - Ghettos – segregated Jewish areas
 - Stone walls and barbed wire kept Jews in
 - Nazis wanted Jews to die inside
 - Jews attempted to keep some kind of life – schools, plays
- **“The Final Solution”**
 - Genocide – systematic killing of an entire people
 - Subhumans – Polish, Russians, gypsies, homosexuals, insane, disabled, and Jews
 - SS units swept countryside eliminating Jews
 - Forced labor camps (concentration camps)
 - Guards beat and killed prisoners not working
 - Death camps
 - Unloaded from trains and proceeded to the “selection”
 - Gas Chambers
 - Auschwitz – concentration camp where 6,000 people were killed each day
 - 6 million Jews died during Holocaust

Section 4 – Allied Victory

- **Two Front War Develops Again**
 - Operation Torch – Allies attack in North Africa with 107,000
 - Smashed Erwin Rommel’s German forces
 - Battle of Stalingrad
 - Luftwaffe bombed city at night
 - In 3 months, German controlled 90% of city
 - In November, Soviet troops surrounded the Germans in the city
 - Harsh winter hurt the tired Germans

- Germans surrendered in February – only 90,000 of 330,000 left
 - 1 million Soviets dead and 99% of city destroyed
- Germans were steadily pushed back to Germany
- Invasion of Italy
 - 180,000 Allied soldiers attacked through Sicily
 - In 1 year, Allies took control of Italy
 - Mussolini tried to escape with the Germans but was discovered in a truck.
 - Italian resistance forces shot him and hung him in town square
- **The Allies Win in Europe**
 - D-Day: June 6, 1944
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower – commander who planned attack
 - 3,000 U.S. soldiers died on Utah and Omaha beach
 - Battle of the Bulge – Hitler’s Hail Mary
 - Last chance to break up the allies in the west
 - Dec. 16, 1944 – Germany broke through the American line
 - Allies held and pushed Germany back
 - Germany’s Surrender
 - 1.9 million Allied troops converge on Berlin – April, 1945
 - Hitler killed himself – late April
 - May 7, 1945 – Germany surrendered WWII
 - V-E day – Victory in Europe Day
- **Allies Win in the Pacific**
 - Japanese retreat back to Japan
 - Battle of Leyte Gulf – Japan lost its entire navy
 - Kamikaze – Japanese suicide pilots
 - Iwo Jima and Okinawa – U.S. victories
 - Japan lost 110,000 troops; U.S. lost 12,000
 - Invade Japan or A-Bomb?
 - The Manhattan Project developed the atomic bomb
 - Truman warned Japanese to surrender
 - August 6, 1945 – Hiroshima bombed – 73,000 died
 - August 9, 1945 – Nagasaki – 38,000 died
 - Japanese surrendered to MacArthur on *Missouri* Sept. 2.