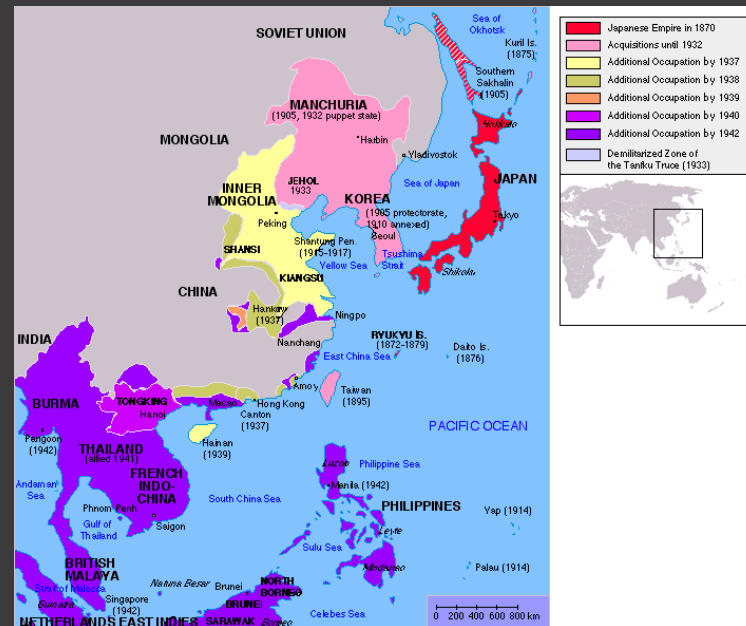


World War II and its Aftermath

# CHAPTER 29

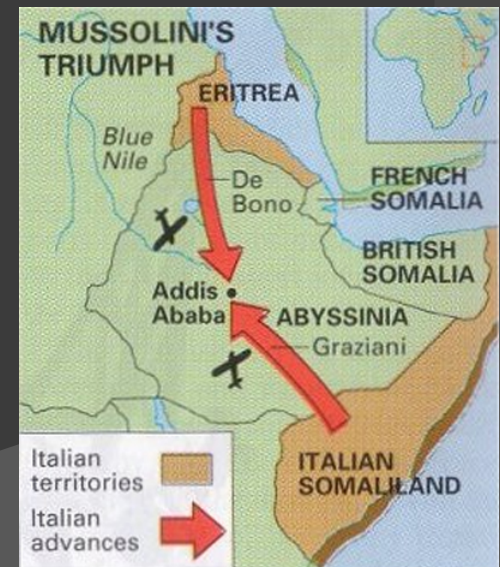
# Japan Overruns Manchuria and Eastern China

- Manchuria – 1931
- Withdrew from the League of Nations
- 1937 – Eastern China



# Italy Invades Ethiopia

- 1935 – Italian invasion of Ethiopia
- Ethiopia asked the League of Nations for help
- League voted sanctions; had no power to enforce them



# Hitler Goes Against Versailles

- Built up German army
- Sent troops into demilitarized Rhineland
- Western democracies denounced Hitler's moves, but took no real action
- Appeasement – giving in to an aggressor's demand to avoid war
- Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis – Axis powers agreed to fight Soviet communism

*'Remember . . . One More Lollypop, and Then You All Go Home!'*



# Spain's Civil War

- Fascists, Nationalists – led by Franco
- Loyalists (communists, socialists)
- Hitler and Mussolini sent help to Franco
- Soviet Union sent help to loyalists
- Horrible atrocities on both sides
- 1939 – victory for Franco





# German Aggression Continues

- 1938 – Anschluss of Austria
- 1938 – Munich Conference – British and French leaders gave in to Hitler's demand for the Sudetenland
- Nazi-Soviet Pact – nonaggression pact between Hitler and Stalin – agreement to divide Poland and eastern Europe
- September 1, 1939 – German invasion of Poland





# The Axis Attacks

- German Blitzkrieg – lightning war
- Soviets attacked from the east – Poland lacked natural defenses and was quickly defeated
- Britain and France declared war on Germany
- Phony war – winter of 1939



# France Falls

- France surrendered to Hitler
- Puppet state of Vichy
- Free French government led by Charles de Gaulle



# Germany Launches the Blitz

- Germany began bombing London and other cities
- Thousands of civilians were killed
- Germany never gained air superiority over Britain
- The bombing made the British more determined to defeat the Germans



# Africa and the Balkans

- General Rommel – “The Desert Fox”
- British forces were pushed back to Egypt
- 1940-1941 – Axis forces controlled most of Europe







# Germany Invades the Soviet Union

- Hitler decided to nullify the Nazi-Soviet pact and invade the USSR
- Hitler's costliest mistake – invasion stalled at Leningrad
- German army unprepared for Soviet winter
- 900 day siege – Soviets suffered extreme hardships but the city did not fall



# Hitler's New Order

- Light skinned Europeans (Aryans) were superior
- Dark skinned Slavs were inferior
- The Nazis plundered the resources of all conquered nations
- Jews were forced to live in ghettos
- Later, Jews, Poles, Slavs and others were sent to “work” camps – concentration camps





# Nazis Commit Genocide

## Hitler's "Final Solution"

- Special "death camps" were built
- Prisoners were stripped of all belongings
- Elderly, sick and young were targeted for immediate killing
- Others were worked to death or used for medical "experiments"
- Holocaust - 6 million Jews were killed
- 6 million others also were killed



# Japan



- Took control across Asia and the Pacific
- Brutal treatment of Chinese, Filipinos, Malaysians and others
- US banned the sale of war materials
- December 7, 1941 – Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor
- Early victories across the Pacific



# Total War

- War production
- Rationing
- Censorship, limits on civil rights
- Internment of Japanese Americans; discrimination against Germans
- Women in the war effort



# Allied Victories

- Japanese defeats in the Pacific
- Axis defeats in North Africa
- Allied invasion of Italy
- Battle of Stalingrad – bitter street by street struggle
- German forces surrendered in 1943
- German army now on the defensive



# Victory in Europe

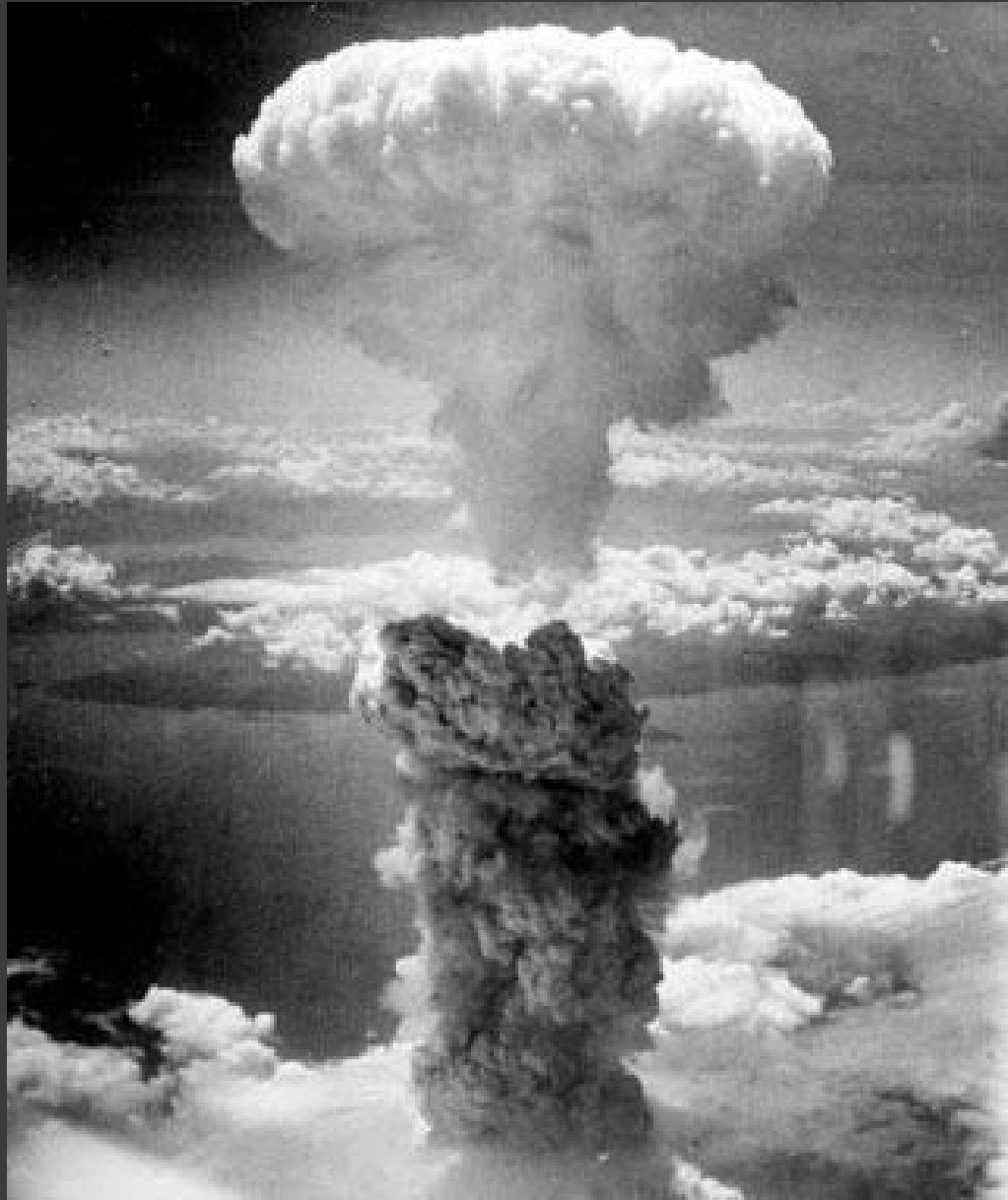
- D-Day invasion – June 5, 1944
- Successful liberation of France
- By 1945 Germany was surrounded by Allied forces
- Yalta Conference – Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin agreed on post-war issues
- May 8, 1945 – V-E day





# Victory in the Pacific and the Bomb

- The Japanese navy suffered heavy losses
- American marines took Iwo Jima and Okinawa
- Japan did not surrender; Truman decided to use the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Japan surrendered on September 2, 1945





# Europe in Ruins

- Most European cities were in ruins
- Millions of people were homeless
- Agriculture was disrupted, infrastructure was destroyed
- Thousands died as famine and disease spread through the cities



# Nuremberg Trials

- Nazi leaders were charged with waging a war of aggression and of committing “crimes against humanity”



# Differences Grow Between the Allies

- Conflicting ideologies and mutual distrust led to the Cold War
- Stalin promised free elections in Eastern Europe; instead he installed communists governments
- The Truman Doctrine – US promised to help any country resisting communism
- Marshall Plan – billions of \$ to help rebuild the European economy

# Europe in 1948



# Division of Germany

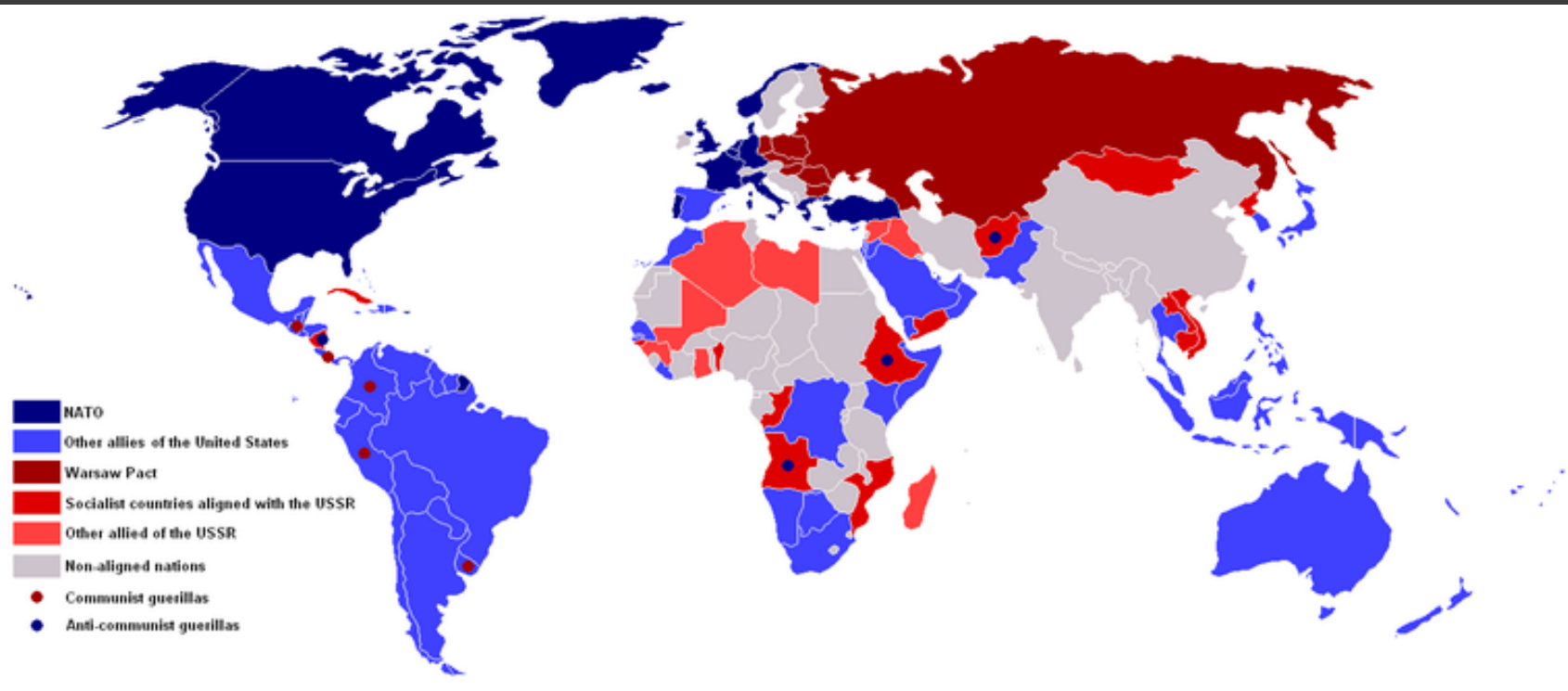
- Four zones – one controlled by each of the Allies
- France, Britain and US united their zones
- Stalin blockaded Berlin
- Berlin airlift – cargo planes supplied West Berliners with food and fuel





# Opposing Alliances

- NATO- US, Canada and 10 other countries formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- Warsaw Pact - the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites



# Effects of Defeat in Japan

- US occupation of Japan
- Demilitarization
- Democratization
- The emperor had to declare that he was not a god, and his power was reduced
- A new constitution gave political power to the people