WORLD WAR II 1939 C.E. – 1945 C.E.



HITLER'S LIGHTNING WAR			
After WWI, the new country of			
	In 1939, Hitler	Allies	Axis
demanded this land be	·		
Germany Sparks a New War in Europe			
• On September 1, 1939,		-	
	Aircraft and artillery	,	I
began a		·	
• The invasion of Poland was Germany's newest	t military strategy,		_: a "lightning war
using		, followed by massi	ve infantry forces,
		<u></u> .	
• On September 17, 1939, Stalin sent Soviet tro	ops to		
The Fall of France			
• In May of 1940, German troops swept into the	e Netherlands and Belgiur	n. At the same time, a	a larger German
force	<u>.</u>		
British and French troops were trapped on the		Great Britain sent a fle	eet of
			·
• In June 1940, German forces took Paris and th	ne rest of northern France	 . forcing French leade	ers to surrender.
The Battle of Britain		,	
•, the British Pr	rime Minister. declared th	at	
With control of France,			
they began focusing on the cities, especially Lo			
• The British			
• In October 1940, Germans gave up daylight ra		.1	ondoners spent
their nights in			
After 7 months of bombing,			
al and the second			<u>_</u> _

Unit 9 Guided Notes (Part 1)	NAME
The Mediterranean and Eastern Front	
• Italy remained at the beginning of the war. After the conquest of France, Mussoli	ini declared
war and moved into France. Next, Italian forces	
with eyes on the	
Italy was initially successful. When British forces started pushing back,	
and the British were forced to retreat. The battle was back and forth f	or two years.
• In the Balkans, Hitler used threats to force countries He i	nvaded and
conquered Yugoslavia and Greece	
In June 1941, German tanks and aircraft	·
As Soviet troops retreated, they used	
German forces put the city of Leningrad under siege to force a surrender.	
 Hitler looked to Moscow during the winter of 1941. The Soviets held the line for over a year. Casua 	alties were
high on both sides. Germany lost 500,000 men and the Soviets lost over 1 million.	
The United States Aids Its Allies	
Most Americans felt the United States should	
President Roosevelt got permission from Congress	·
• In September 1941, a German U-boat fired on a U.S. destroyer. Navy commanders were ordered _	

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UNIT 9 GUIDED NOTES (PART T)		NAME
JAPAN'S PACIFIC CAMPAIGN		
Like Hitler, Japanese leaders		
Surprise Attack on Pearl Harbor		
• In July 1941, Japan overran French Indochina. U.S. President R	Roosevelt	
Japan refused to stop and	·	
• On December 7, 1941,		
• The Japanese	and killed	Americans.
• The next day	and its allies	5.
Japanese Victories		
During the first months of 1942, Japanese forces		.
Japan had control of over	and 1	50 million people.
The Japanese treated their new colonies with	·	
The Japanese had contempt for prisoners of war and		
• In the Philippines,		_, later called the
The Allies Strike Back		
May 1942. Near Australia, the two sides engaged in the		The Allies
suffered heavy losses, but		
June 1942. American code breakers warned of		American
forces waited and surprised the Japanese,		The Japanese
were	, turning the tide of the	war in the Pacific.
An Allied Offensive		
General Douglas MacArthur developed a		
He called his plan "	g past Japanese strongholds to	

• Over the next three years, the Allies ______ as they

_____ but closer to Japan.

steadily marched toward Japan.

THE HOLOCAUST

The Holocaust Begins	
Hitler knowingly	that had deep roots in European history.
The Nazis passed	, including forbidding marriage
between Jews and non-Jews.	
While a number fled,	and Hitler
conquered territories where millions more lived.	
Hitler's first solution was for	After admitting
thousands,	to further immigration.
Hitler's next plan was to move Jews to	The Nazis herded Jews into
The areas were sealed o	ff with
The "Final Solution"	
 Hitler called his last plan the "Final Solution." He began 	
He included other	in this plan.
They included	
Hitler's elite security moved from town to town	Once found, the people were
Others were put on trains and sent to	································
Some camps included huge	
• Over in the	camps and massacres. Less than 4 million survived.

THE ALLIED VICTORY

The Tide Turns on Two Fronts	
Late in 1942, the Allies	
By mid 1943, they had control of the entire area.	
 From North Africa, Allied troops attacked Italy. On September 3, 194 	13, Germany
continued fighting in northern Italy for almost two years. Mussolini	was captured in April, 1945, disguised as a
German soldier	and his body was hung on display in Milan.
The Allied Home Fronts	
Allied countries committed to	The U.S. Government set up rationing f
scarce items. Many Americans grew their own "	" Many women took jobs in war industries
 After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, fear of the Japanese was turned 	on Japanese-Americans. Many were sent to
to prevent them from assist	ng a Japanese invasion.
The most decorated regiments in Europe was	·
<u>Victory in Europe</u>	
On June 6, 1944, Allied forces launched the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Troops fought their way onto a 60 mile stretch of beach in	·
• Within one month, over one million troops were sent into France. O	ver the summer, they
, Belgium, and Luxembourg.	
Hitler's last major strike occurred in December 1944 at the Allied	
forces eventually pushed back the Germans.	
 In April 1945, 3 million Allied troops and 6 million Soviet troops appr 	oached the German capital of Berlin.
On April 29, Hitler married Eva Braun; the next day	
On May 7, German military leaders surrendered	
Victory in the Pacific	
As the Allied forces moved closer to Japan, the Japanese	
and try to save Japan from invasion.	
• American soldiers fought for months to take two important islands:	
General MacArthur began He estimated it might	
cost the Allies	
• President Truman warned the Japanese to surrender or face a "rain	of ruin." The U.S. had developed
• On August 6, 1945, the United States	
On August 9 th , they	on the city of Nagasaki.
 Approximately 130,000 people died as a result of these bombings. 	on
August 15 and the formal signing was on September 2, 1945.	

EUROPE AND JAPAN IN RUINS

 Many great cities of Europe suffered terrible 	e destruction			
some of the worst devastation.				
• Many	hoping to find their families or a safe place to live			
Agriculture had been completely disrupted.	through			
the bombed-out cities. The suffering	<u>.</u>			
Postwar Governments and Politics				
• In France and Italy,	Their initial success wa			
sabotaged when they sponsored violent stri	kes. They declined even more as the economies began to recover.			
Nazi war criminals were arrested and				
Twelve were sentenced to death.				
Postwar Japan				
 Japanese cities were also largely destroyed i 	in the war. The Allies also			
 U.S. General MacArthur developed a plan fo 	or fair, but firm rebuilding:			
•: disbanding th	he Japanese armed forces,			
•: creating a go	overnment elected by the people. Americans wrote			
	based on Great Britain.			
•: Large lan	d holders had to sell their land to the government, which then			
Workers were allowed to	·			
Occupation Brings Deep Changes				
Japan's emperor	He became a figurehead			
for the country.				
The new constitution said	; they could fight only if attacked			
With no armed forces, the Japanese				
to protect their country.				