World War II
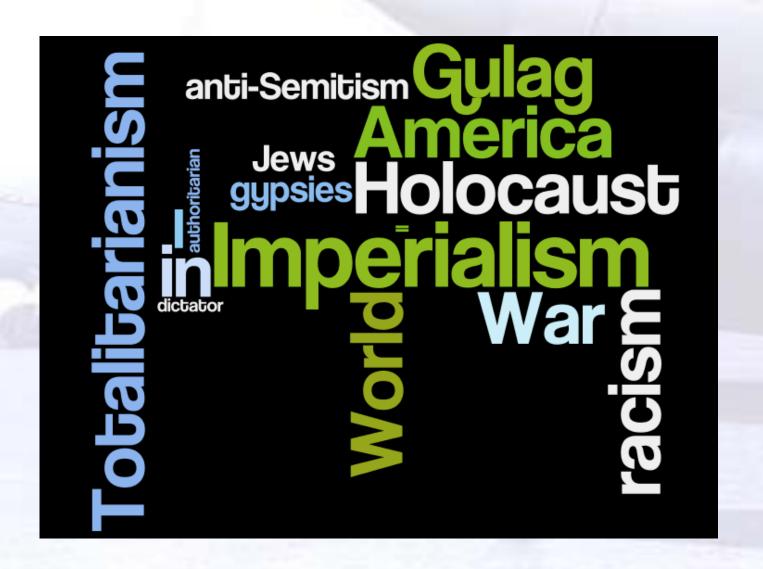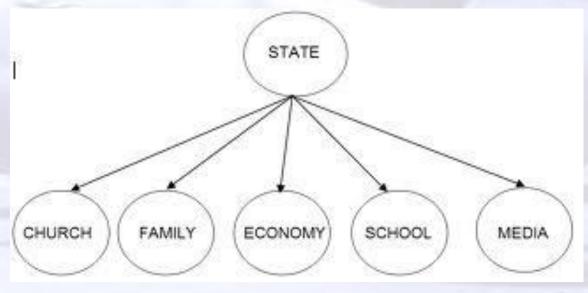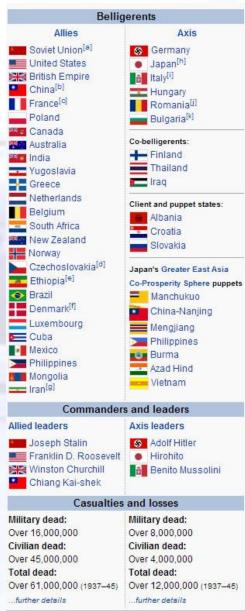
Information

- What is _____?
- What Impact did this have?
  - Nationalism
  - Totalitarianism
  - Internment
  - The Holocaust

Information

- Who were the players in World War II?
  - Germany
  - Japan
  - Italy
  - China
  - France
  - Soviet Union
  - Great Britain
  - United States
  - Poland
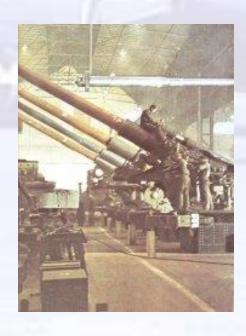
- Who were some of the people involved in the war?
  - Hitler
  - Yamamoto
  - Mussolini
  - Chiang Kai-shek
  - Stalin

Belligerents	
Allies	Axis
Soviet Union[a]	Germany
United States	Japan[h]
British Empire	Italy[i]
China[b]	Hungary
France[c]	Romania[j]
Poland	Bulgaria[k]
Canada	**Co-belligerents:**
Australia	Finland
India	Thailand
Yugoslavia	Iraq
Greece	
Netherlands	**Client and puppet states:**
Belgium	Albania
South Africa	Croatia
New Zealand	Slovakia
Norway	
Czechoslovakia[d]	**Japan's Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere puppets**
Ethiopia[e]	Manchukuo
Brazil	China-Nanjing
Denmark[f]	Mengjiang
Luxembourg	Philippines
Cuba	Burma
Mexico	Azad Hind
Philippines	Vietnam
Mongolia	
Iran[g]	

Commanders and leaders	
Allied leaders	Axis leaders
Joseph Stalin	Adolf Hitler
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Hirohito
Winston Churchill	Benito Mussolini
Chiang Kai-shek	

Casualties and losses	
Military dead: Over 16,000,000	**Military dead:** Over 8,000,000
Civilian dead: Over 45,000,000	**Civilian dead:** Over 4,000,000
Total dead: Over 61,000,000 (1937–45)	**Total dead:** Over 12,000,000 (1937–45)
...further details	...further details

Information – When- Where

- 1939 – 1945
- Europe/Asia/The Pacific/Alaska/North Africa

Knowledge

- How did Totalitarianism fuel world war II?
  - Democracies were holding strong in Western Europe.
  - In the East Totalitarian Governments were strong.
  - Fear that Totalitarianism would spread to the west.

Knowledge
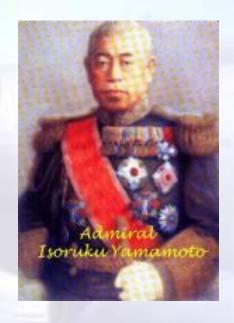
- Why were France and Great Britain becoming nervous of Germany in the 1930's during this rise of totalitarianism?
  - Hitler was rebuilding the German army.
  - The German annexation of Austria alarmed France but did not shake Great Britain's policy of appeasement.

Sound of Music Clip

Knowledge

Admiral
Isoruku Yamamoto

- How did world war II start?
  - German Annexation 1930's
  - German Invasion of Poland 1939
  - Japanese Occupation of Manchuria 1931

Knowledge

- How did Germany attack Poland and other neighboring countries.
  - Blitzkrieg
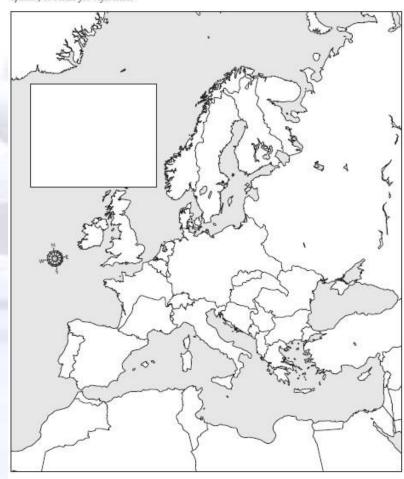
WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH

Outline Map

Europe and North Africa

Directions: *Locate and label the following sites of World War II battles and other key events: Normandy, Berlin, Stalingrad, Tunisia, Sicily, El Alamein, Yalta, Warsaw, Vichy, and Dunkirk. Use arrows to show Allied invasions of Europe from 1944–1945. In the blank box, create a key for your finished map. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.*

Knowledge

- Why did the United States get into the war?

Knowledge

- How did America react to Japanese people living in America during World War II?

  – Racism and suspicion led to the war-time detention of more than 100,000 Japanese Americans.

Knowledge

- How did World War II effect Alaska?
  - Key geographic location
  - Alaska Highway
  - Key for Japanese advancement
  - Aleutian Islands
  - Aleut internment

Wisdom

- Outcomes
  - The Nazis killed between five and six million Jews and nine to ten million non-Jews.
  - Stalin is responsible for 20 million deaths
  - World War II reached almost every area of the world, and mobilization for war brought widespread suffering and even starvation.
  - The war caused 20 million civilian deaths.

Wisdom - Application

- Harry Truman, Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin met to plan the post-war world.
- After the war, ideological conflict between the West and the Soviet Union resulted in the Cold War.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

THE EUROPEAN THEATER,
1942 - 1945

0 100 200 300
SCALE OF MILES

TIMELINE

Sept. 1939
- Germany invades Poland, 1 Sept.
- Great Britain & France declare war on Germany, 3 Sept.

1940
- Germany invades Denmark & Norway, 9 Apr.
- Germany invades Low Countries, 10 May
- Italy declares war on Great Britain & France, 10 June
- France signs armistice with Germany, 22 June
- Battle of Britain, July-10 Oct.
- 1st peacetime draft law in U.S. history, Sept.
- Wavell's 1st Libyan offensive, 9 Dec.- 7 Feb., 1941

1941
- Rommel's 1st offensive, 31 March
- Germany invades Greece & Yugoslavia, 6 Apr.
- German airborne assault on Crete, 20 May
- Germany invades U.S.S.R., 22 June
- U.S.S.R & Great Britain sign mutal aid pact, 13 July
- Seige of Leningrad, 8 Sept.- Jan. 1944 700,00 deaths estimated
- U.S. declares war on Japan after attack on Pearl Harbor, 8 Dec.
- Germany & Italy declare war on U.S., 11 Dec.

1942
- Battle of Stalingrad, 23 Aug.-2 Feb., 1943
- Battle of El Alamein, 23 Oct.
- Allied troops land at Morocco & Algeria, 8 Nov.

1943
- Battle of Tunis, 7 May
- Axis forces in N. Africa surrender, 13 May
- Battle of Kursk, 4 July-1 Aug.
- Allies land at Sicily, 10 July
- Italians secretly surrender, 3 Sept.
- Allies land at Salerno, 10 July
- Allies land at Anzio, 22 Jan.

1944
- Allies invade Normandy, 6 June (D-Day)
- Soviets push Germans into Poland, mid-July
- Paris liberated, 25 Aug.
- Polish Resistance revolts against Germans in Warsaw, Aug.-Oct.
- Battle of the Bulge, 16 Dec.- 7 Feb. Last significant German offensive

June 1945
- Yalta Conference, 4-11 Feb.-
- Soviets launch attack on Berlin, 16 April
- Hitler commits suicide 30 Apr.
- Germany surrenders, WWII in Europe ends, 7 May

THE BREAKOUT
The breakout from the Normandy beach head took place in July 1944, and the offensive continued using General Eisenhower's "broad front" strategy. Attempts to breach the German Siegfried Line blunted the Allied offensive. The Germans then launched an offensive - the ensuing fight being the "Battle of the Bulge" - through the thinly held Ardennes Forest in December 1944. The Allies halted the German offensive in January 1945 and continued the attack, crossing the Rhine River in March 1945 and encircling the Ruhr area in April 1945. This resulted, along with the Soviet pressure from the east, in the German collapse and surrender on 8 May 1945.

NORMANDY LANDING
Roosevelt and Churchill decided at the Trident Conference (May 1943) to conduct a major cross-Channel invasion of Europe in June 1944. General Eisenhower was designated to command Operation OVERLORD. The greatest amphibious assault yet known to history began on the Normandy coast in complete tactical surprise on D-Day, 6 June 1944. To protect Eisenhower's flank, the U.S. Seventh Army landed in southern France (Operation DRAGOON) on 15 August 1944.

NORTH AFRICA
The Americans wanted to invade continental Europe in 1943, but this idea was deemed premature and was cancelled in favor of an Allied invasion of French North Africa. Operation TORCH consisted of three task forces which landed on 8 November 1942. Moving east, these forces linked up with General Montgomery's Eighth Army in Apr. 1943, becoming 18th Army Group under the overall command of General Alexander. By 12 May 1943 this unit had forced the surrender of all Axis forces in North Africa.

WORLD WAR TWO IN EUROPE
World War II began in Europe on 1 September 1939 with Germany invading Poland. U.S. involvement started on 11 Dec. 1941, only four days after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, when Germany and Italy unexpectedly declared war on the U.S. British Prime Minister Churchill met with President Roosevelt in Washington D.C. 22 Dec. 1941-Jan. 1942, and decided to defeat Germany first.

ITALIAN LANDINGS
Operation HUSKY the invasion of Sicily, began on 9 July 1943, and after that island was cleared, the mainland of Italy was assaulted on 3 Sept. 1943. Allied forces continued to "slog" their way up the Italian peninsula until 2 May 1945. Amphibious operations at Salerno and at Anzio were attempts to outflank the Germans in Italy.

Legend
- ○ City or Town
- ⊛ National Capital
- --- National Boundaries
- ✦ Battle Site
- → Axis Advance
- → Allied Advance (American & British)
- --→ Allied Advance (Soviet)

- ▢ Allies
- ▢ Axis
- ▢ Neutral Countries
- ▢ Axis Controlled (Max. Extent)

Map Labels
NORWAY, SWEDEN, FINLAND, NORTH SEA, DENMARK, ESTONIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, BALTIC SEA, EAST PRUSSIA (GER.), SOVIET UNION, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN, NETHERLANDS, GERMANY, POLAND, BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, SWITZERLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA, ANDORRA, CORSICA, ITALY, ADRIATIC SEA, ALBANIA, BLACK SEA, TURKEY, ATLANTIC OCEAN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SARDINIA, GREECE, AEGEAN SEA, MOROCCO (FRANCE), ALGERIA (FRANCE), TUNISIA (FRANCE), MALTA (GREAT BRITAIN), CRETE, DODECANESE ISLAND (ITALY), CYPRUS (GREAT BRITAIN), MEDITERRANEAN SEA, LIBYA (ITALY), SAHARA DESERT, EGYPT, RED SEA, PYRENEES MTNS., ALPS, CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, SPANISH MOROCCO, ENGLISH CHANNEL

Cities: Oslo, Helsinki, Leningrad, Stockholm, Riga, Memel, Smolensk, Minsk, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, London, Danzig (Gdansk), Berlin, Warsaw, Brest, Gomel, Kursk 1943, Torgau, Remagen, Prague, Auschwitz, Lvov, Kiev, Kharkov, Munich, Vienna, Budapest, Trieste, Belgrade, Bucharest, Sevastopol, Yalta, Vichy, Lyons, Sofia, Istanbul, Madrid, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Bizerte, Tunis, Gibraltar, Casablanca, Mazagan, Safi, Port Lyautey, Oran, Algiers, Bône, Tripoli, Benghazi, Tobruk 1942, Cairo

Battle/operation labels: Von Rundstedt Dec. 1944-Jan. 1945, Normandy Invasion D-Day, 6 June 1944, Battle of the Bulge, MONTGOMERY, BRADLEY, PATTON, DEVERS, CLARK, PATCH, St. Tropez 1944, Anzio 1943, Salerno 1943, Sicily Invasion 1943, Kasserine Pass 1943, Mareth 1943, FREDENALL, RYDER, ALEXANDER, From Great Britain, From U.S.