



World War II, 1939-1945

## World War II, 1939-1945



### Topics of Discussion

- A. Resentment of the Treaty of Versailles
- B. Economic Depression and Fear of Communism
- C. New Militarists: Italy, Germany, and Japan
- D. Aggression and Appeasement, 1933-39
- E. Roosevelt, the Early War, and 1940
- F. The First Four Changes of 1941
- G. December 1941: Enter America
- H. America's Domestic War Effort
- I. War In Europe, 1942-45
- J. War In the Pacific, 1942-45
- K. The Three Shocks of 1945
- L. Outcome of the War



# World War II, 1939-1945



## Resentment of the Treaty of Versailles

- A. Germany, Italy, & Japan resented Treaty of Versailles
- B. Italy -- which had shifted to the Allied side during WWI -- was dissatisfied with small territorial gains.
- C. Germany: excluded from negotiations, forced to accept \$33 billion debt, reduction of military, loss of territory, & war guilt.
- D. Japan felt it had fought heroically and received little; it wanted China and hegemony in East Asia.
- E. In all three of these countries -- Italy, Germany, Japan -- totalitarian regimes came to power during the interwar period.



## World War II, 1939-1945



### Economic Depression and Fear of Communism

#### Italy

- A. Italy was poor -- relied on foreign loans for war
- B. After war, Italian tourist and export trade slowed
- C. Major unemployment, aggravated by return of soldiers
- D. Runaway inflation -- lira 1/5 of its pre-war value
- E. Unemployed workers and peasants stirred up strikes
- F. Many looked to socialists and communists for revolution
- G. Unemployed veterans and youths banded together into *fasci di combattimento* (fighting units) to intimidate politicians, and put down labor strikers, socialists, and communists.



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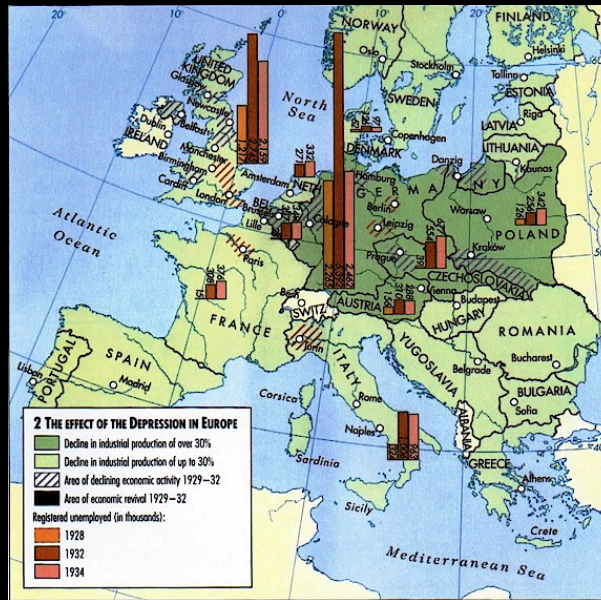
### Economic Depression and Fear of Communism

#### Germany

- A. Germany reeled from WWI reparations payments
- B. To pay its debts, Germany printed paper money, which led to hyper-inflation by 1923
- C. Destruction of currency wiped out people's savings
- D. Over 1/5 of workforce was unemployed
- E. Many Germans blamed socialists, Jews, and foreigners
- F. Most favored nationalism and feared communism
- G. Catastrophic depression hit in 1930



One Thousand Mark note dated 15th Dec 1922 over stamped in red with "eine Milliarde Mark" or "One Billion Marks."



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### Economic Depression and Fear of Communism

#### Japan

- A. In WWI, Japan joined Allies
- B. At Paris Peace Conference, Japan proposed a "racial equality clause" to League of Nations charter -- rejected by US and UK.
- C. Arrogance and racial animosity soured relations between the Japanese and the West.
- D. 1924: US Exclusion Act prohibited immigrants from Japan.
- E. After WW1, Japan's economy slowed -- Japan was forced to import raw materials such as iron, oil, and coal from abroad.
- F. The Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 and the world wide depression of 1929 intensified the crisis.
- G. Japan's leaders wanted an empire to compete internationally



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### New Militarists: Italy, Germany, and Japan

#### A. Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) -- Italy

1. Expelled by Socialists for supporting WWI
2. Spellbinding orator, leader of Fascist
3. By 1921, 300,000 Fascists
4. 1922, Mussolini demanded Prime Minister's post
5. Weak Parliamentarians gave in
6. Mussolini implemented Fascist Party rule: jailed critics, took over press and schools.
7. Lowered standard of living, but reduced unemployment, and gave social security.
8. Publicity: parades, billboards, movies emphasizing -- "*Il Duce* is always right!" -- war, violence, struggle



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### New Militarists: Italy, Germany, and Japan

#### B. Adolf Hitler (1889 -1945) -- Germany

1. Born in Austria, joined German Army in WWI
2. After WWI, used oratory skills to lead Nazis National Socialist German Worker's Party
3. Opposed weak Weimar Republic
4. *The Beer Hall Putsch*, November 1923
5. While in jail, wrote *Mein Kampf (My Struggle)*
6. Initial Goals: end Versailles restrictions, unite German-speaking peoples, conquer *Lebensraum*, eliminate Jews
7. 1924-1930: Nazis remain small minority
8. Depression began 1930, Nazis gained support from unemployed and property owners who feared communists
9. March 1933, head of largest party, Hitler > Chancellor



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## New Militarists: Italy, Germany, and Japan



### C. Admiral Yamamoto & Prime Minister Tojo -- Japan

1. Depression (1930): U.S. and China stopped Japanese imports
2. The decline in silk and rice exports hurt Japan's economy
3. Ultra-nationalists and militarists longed for a Japanese empire
4. At the time, Japan had Korea, Taiwan, and parts of Manchuria
5. Japanese nationalist saw China and its resources as the solution
6. Mukden Incident, 1931 -- Manchuria renamed Manchukuo
7. U.S. & League of Nations condemned Japan, which left League
8. July 1937, Japan attacked China: Sino-Japanese War, 1937-45



# World War II, 1939-1945



## Aggression and Appeasement, 1933-39

### A. Aggression

1. 1933: Germany, Hitler began rearmament (1933), introduced compulsory military service (1935), and reoccupied the demilitarized Rhineland (1936)
2. 1935: Italy invaded Ethiopia
3. 1936: Germany and Italy, Rome-Berlin Axis
4. 1936-39: Germany and Italy: supported Francisco Franco in Spanish Civil War
5. 1937: Japan invaded China, Sino-Japanese War
6. 1940: Rome, Berlin, Tokyo Axis



# World War II, 1939-1945



## Aggression and Appeasement, 1933-39

### B. Appeasement

1. Allied Disillusionment with WWI
2. Wilson's Promises Failed to Materialize
3. 100 Percent Americanism: Nativism
4. Isolationism in America
5. J.C. Engelbracht's *Merchants of Death* (1934) and Walter Millis's *The Road to War* (1935),
6. 1934-1936: Senate Munitions Investigating Committee headed by Gerald Nye -- isolationism
7. Neutrality Acts of 1935, 36, 37



# World War II, 1939-1945



## Aggression and Appeasement, 1933-39

### B. Appeasement continued . . .

8. March 1938, Hitler occupied Austria
9. Summer 1938 Hitler demanded the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia
10. Munich Conference (Sept 1938), Chamberlain and Hitler
11. "Peace in our time" -- "Good Man"
12. Hitler took all of Czechoslovakia in March 1939
13. August 1939: Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact
14. Hitler invaded Russia's neighbor, Poland, on September 1, 1939.
15. Britain & France declare war on Germany -- September 3, 1939



# World War II, 1939-1945



## Roosevelt, the Early War, and 1940

- A. Roosevelt not an isolationist
- B. Chicago, 1937: Speech calling for quarantine of aggressor nations
- C. Secures passage of the Neutrality Act of 1939: which allowed for "cash and carry"
- D. Not enough: Hitler's forces overran Denmark and Norway (April 1940), the Netherlands and Belgium (May 1940)
- E. Fall of France (June 1940)
- E. Battle of Britain (Begins July 1940)  
-- Prime Minister Winston Churchill



## World War II, 1939-1945



### Roosevelt, the Early War, and 1940

F. In Response to Battle of Britain, Roosevelt and Congress:

1. Appropriated \$9.25 billion for preparedness;
2. Instituted first peace-time draft Sep 1940, 1.2 million troops and 800,000 reserves;
3. Executive Order -- "destroyers-for-bases" deal

G. In addition, Roosevelt running for third term.

H. Isolationists and Wendell Wilkie

- I. Roosevelt's 27,244,160 votes to Wilkie's 22,305,198.  
Roosevelt's 449 (38 states) to Wilkie's 82 (10 states).



## World War II, 1939-1945



### First Four Changes of 1941

- A. Jan 6, 1941: Four Freedoms Address
- B. March 1941: Lend-Lease
- C. June 1941: Hitler Invaded Russia
- D. August 14, 1941: Atlantic Charter



## World War II, 1939-1945



### December 1941: Enter America

- A. December 7, 1941, Japanese carrier-based fighter pilots attacked the US Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, killing 2,400 American servicemen, and wounding 1,178.
- B. December 8: Roosevelt ask Congress for a Declaration of War
- C. December 11: Hitler Declares War on the United States



## World War II, 1939-1945



### America's Domestic War Effort

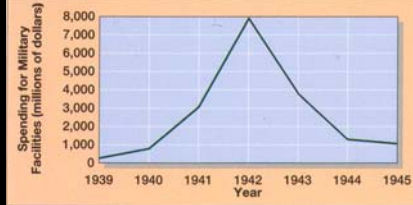
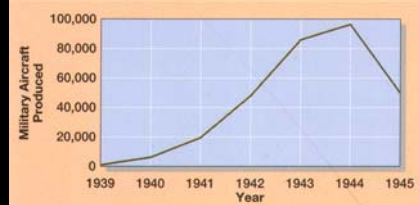
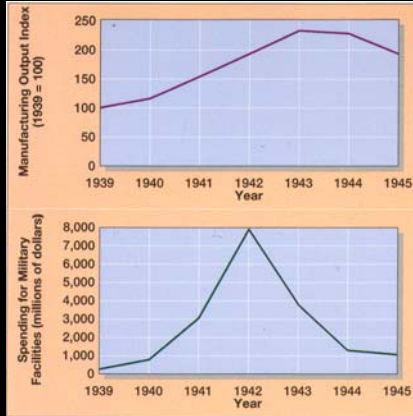
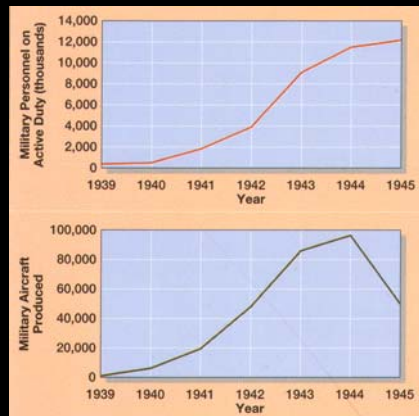
- A. Two War Powers Acts (Dec 1941; March 1942)
- B. Selective Service and G.I. Bill
- C. War Production Board
- D. Revenue Act of 1942
- E. Labor During the War
- F. Women During the War
- G. African Americans During the War
- H. Japanese Internment Camps



# World War II, 1939-1945



## America's Domestic War Effort



**SOLDIERS without guns**

**Do the job HE left behind**  
APPLY U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

**Women in the war**  
**WE CAN'T WIN WITHOUT THEM**

*Longing won't bring him back sooner... GET A WAR JOB!*  
SEE YOUR U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

**The more WOMEN at work the sooner we WIN!**

**WOMEN ARE NEEDED ALSO AS:**  
SEE YOUR LOCAL U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

**"I've found the job where I fit best!"**  
**FIND YOUR WAR JOB**  
In Industry - Agriculture - Business

**GOOD WORK, SISTER**  
WE NEVER FIGURED YOU COULD DO A MAN-SIZE JOB!  
**AMERICA'S WOMEN HAVE MET THE TEST!**

# World War II, 1939-1945



## America's War In Europe

- A. January 1, 1942: United Nations pledge
- B. Russia fights Germany
- C. British and American Forces invade North Africa, Oct-Nov 1942
- D. Casablanca Conference January 1943
- E. British and American Forces invasion of Italy, July 1943
- F. Mussolini Falls, July 25, 1943 | separate peace September 3, 1943
- G. Teheran Conference, November 28-December 1, 1943
- H. June 6, 1944: D-Day
- I. Dec 1944: Battle of the Bulge
- J. February 1945: Yalta Conference
- K. May 8, 1945: Victory in Europe

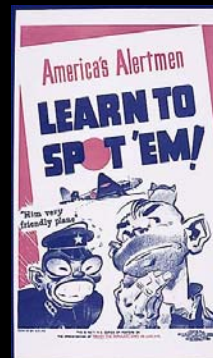
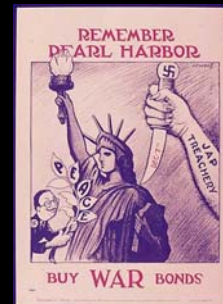


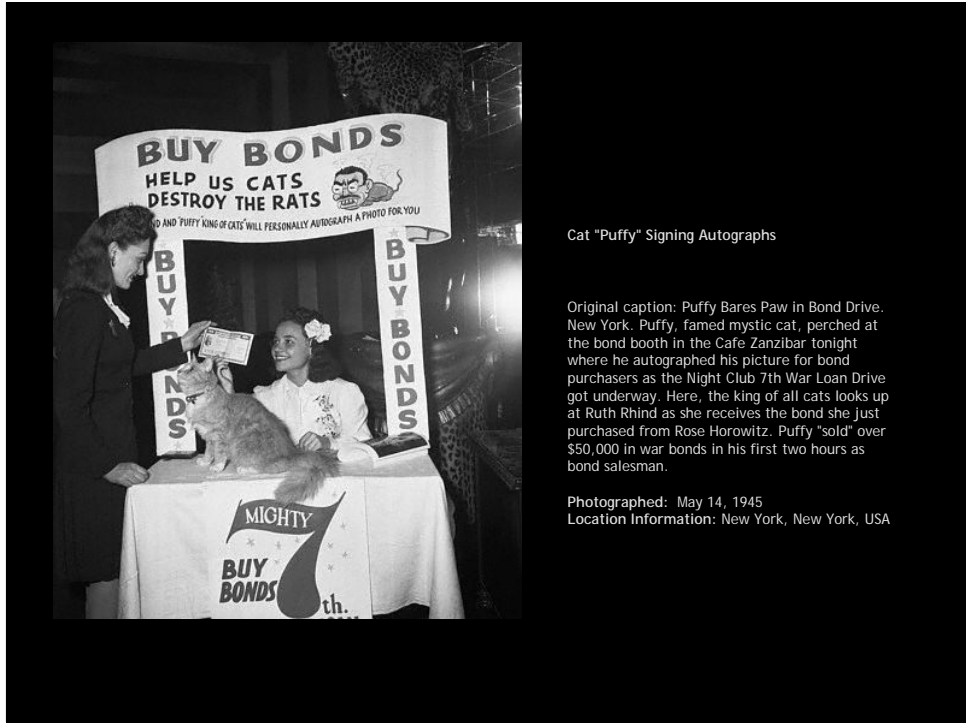
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## America's War In the Pacific



- A. Pearl Harbor, December 1941
- B. Battle of Midway, June 1942
- C. Island Hopping
- D. Marianas, July-August 1944
- E. B-29 Superfortress
- F. Iwo Jima and Fire Raids on Tokyo, March 1945
- G. Preparing for the End of the War





Cat "Puffy" Signing Autographs

Original caption: Puffy Bares Paw in Bond Drive. New York. Puffy, famed mystic cat, perched at the bond booth in the Cafe Zanzibar tonight where he autographed his picture for bond purchasers as the Night Club 7th War Loan Drive where he autographed his picture for bond purchasers as the Night Club 7th War Loan Drive got underway. Here, the king of all cats looks up at Ruth Rhind as she receives the bond she just purchased from Rose Horowitz. Puffy "sold" over \$50,000 in war bonds in his first two hours as bond salesman.

Photographed: May 14, 1945  
 Location Information: New York, New York, USA



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## Three Shocks of 1945

- A. Roosevelt's Death, April 12, 1945
- B. Discovery of the Nazi Concentration Camps
- C. The Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki



## World War II, 1939-1945



### Outcome of the War

- A. Defeat of Germany and Japan
- B. US and USSR emerge as two postwar superpowers
- C. Fifteen million American men and women had been mobilized for war, more than six million women had entered jobs outside the home, and the U.S. government had spent over \$340 billion to win the war.
- D. The armed forces lost 292,131 men and women to battle deaths and 115,187 to other related causes.
- E. Twenty million Russian, thirteen million Chinese, seven million German, and two million Japanese died.
- F. Division of Europe and Asia between the two postwar superpowers, the United States and the USSR.
- G. Set the stage for the Cold War between the United States and the USSR from 1945 to 1989.

