

SLIDE 1

Chapter 16 World War Looms

Germany invades neighboring countries and launches the Holocaust—the systematic killing of millions of Jews and other “non-Aryans.” The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor ushers the U.S. into World War II.

SLIDE 2

World War Looms

Section 1: Dictators Threaten World Peace

Section 2: War in Europe

Section 3: The Holocaust

Section 4: America Moves Toward War

SLIDE 3

Section 1: Dictators Threaten World Peace

The rise of rulers with total power in Europe and Asia lead to World War II.

SLIDE 4

Section 1: Dictators Threaten World Peace

Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

Failures of the World War I Peace Settlement

- Treaty of Versailles causes anger, resentment in Europe
- Germany resents blame for war, loss of colonies, border territories
- Russia resents loss of lands used to create other nations
- New democracies flounder under social, economic problems
- Dictators rise; driven by nationalism, desire for more territory

SLIDE 5

***Continued* Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia**

Joseph Stalin transforms the Soviet Union

- 1922 V. I. Lenin establishes Soviet Union after civil war
- 1924 **Joseph Stalin** takes over:
 - replaces private farms with collectives
 - creates second largest industrial power; famines kill millions

- purges anyone who threatens his power; 8–13 million killed
- **Totalitarian** government exerts almost complete control over people

SLIDE 6

Continued Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

The Rise of Fascism in Italy

- Unemployment, inflation lead to bitter strikes, some communist-led
- Middle, upper classes want stronger leaders
- **Fascism** stresses nationalism, needs of state above individual
- **Benito Mussolini** plays on fears of economic collapse, communism
- Supported by government officials, police, army
- 1922 appointed head of government, establishes totalitarian state

SLIDE 7

Continued Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

The Nazis Take Over Germany

- **Adolf Hitler** leader of National Socialist German Workers' Party
- *Mein Kampf*—basic beliefs of **Nazism**, based on extreme nationalism
- Wants to unite German-speaking people, enforce racial “purification”
- 1932, 6 million unemployed; many men join Hitler's private army
- Nazis become strongest political party; Hitler named chancellor
- Dismantles democratic Weimar Republic; establishes Third Reich

SLIDE 8

Continued Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

Militarists Gain Control in Japan

- 1931, Nationalist military leaders seize Manchuria
- League of Nations condemns action; Japan quits League
- Militarists take control of Japanese government

Aggression in Europe and Africa

- 1933, Hitler quits League; 1935, begins military buildup
 - sends troops into Rhineland, League does nothing to stop him
- 1935, League fails to stop Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia

SLIDE 9

Continued Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

Civil War Breaks Out in Spain

- 1936, General **Francisco Franco** rebels against Spanish republic
 - Spanish Civil War begins
- Hitler, Mussolini back Franco; Stalin aids opposition
 - Western democracies remain neutral
- War leads to Rome-Berlin Axis—alliance between Italy and Germany
- 1939, Franco wins war, becomes fascist dictator

SLIDE 10

The United States Responds Cautiously

Americans Cling to Isolationism

- Public is outraged at profits of banks, arms dealers during WW I
- Americans become isolationists; FDR backs away from foreign policy
- 1935 **Neutrality Acts** try to keep U.S. out of future wars
 - outlaws arms sales, loans to nations at war

Neutrality Breaks Down

- 1937 Japan launches new attack on China; FDR sends aid to China
- FDR wants to isolate aggressor nations to stop war

SLIDE 11

Section 2: War in Europe

Using the sudden mass attack called blitzkrieg; Germany invades and quickly conquers many European countries.

SLIDE 12

Section 2: War in Europe

Austria and Czechoslovakia Fall

Union with Austria

- Post WW I division of Austria-Hungary creates fairly small Austria
- Majority of Austrians are German, favor unification with Germany
- 1938, German troops march into Austria unopposed, union complete
- U.S., rest of world do nothing to stop Germany

SLIDE 13

***Continued* Austria and Czechoslovakia Fall**

Bargaining for the Sudetenland

- 3 million German-speakers in Sudetenland
- Hitler claims Czechs abuse Sudeten Germans, masses troops on border
- 1938, Prime Ministers Daladier, **Neville Chamberlain** meet with Hitler
- Sign Munich Agreement, hand Sudetenland over to Germany
- **Winston Churchill** condemns appeasement policy, warns war will follow
- **Appeasement**—giving up principles to pacify an aggressor

SLIDE 14

The German Offensive Begins

The Soviet Union Declares Neutrality

- March 1939, German troops occupy rest of Czechoslovakia
- Hitler charges Poles mistreat Germans in Poland
- Many think he's bluffing; invading Poland would bring two-front war
- Stalin, Hitler sign **nonaggression pact**—will not attack each other
- Sign second, secret pact agreeing to divide Poland between them

SLIDE 15

Continued The German Offensive Begins

Blitzkrieg in Poland

- Sept. 1939, Hitler overruns Poland in **blitzkrieg**, lightning war
- Germany annexes western Poland; U.S.S.R. attacks, annexes east
- France, Britain declare war on Germany; World War II begins

The Phony War

- French, British soldiers on Maginot Line face Germans in *sitzkrieg*
- Stalin annexes Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania; defeats Finland
- 1940, Hitler invades Denmark, Norway, then Low Countries

SLIDE 16

France and Britain Fight On

The Fall of France

- German army goes through Ardennes, bypassing French, British
- British, French trapped on Dunkirk; ferried to safety in UK
- 1940, Italy invades France from south; Germans approach Paris
- France falls; Germans occupy northern France
- Nazi puppet government set up in southern France
- General **Charles de Gaulle** sets up government-in-exile in England

SLIDE 17

***Continued* France and Britain Fight On**

The Battle of Britain

- Summer 1940, Germany prepares fleet to invade Britain
- Battle of Britain—German planes bomb British targets
- Britain uses radar to track, shoot down German planes
- Hitler calls off invasion of Britain
- Germans, British continue to bomb each other's cities

SLIDE 18

Section 3: The Holocaust

During the Holocaust, the Nazis systematically execute 6 million Jews and 5 million other “non-Aryans.”

SLIDE 19

Section 3: The Holocaust

The Persecution Begins

Jews Targeted

- Europe has long history of anti-Semitism
- Germans believe Hitler's claims, blame Jews for problems
- Nazis take away citizenship, jobs, property; require Star of David
- **Holocaust**—murder of 11 million people, more than half are Jews

Kristallnacht

- ***Kristallnacht***—Nazis attack Jewish homes, businesses, synagogues
- About 100 Jews killed, hundreds injured, 30,000 arrested

SLIDE 20

***Continued* The Persecution Begins**

A Flood of Jewish Refugees

- 1938, Nazis try to speed up Jewish emigration
- France has 40,000 refugees, Britain 80,000; both refuse more
- U.S. takes 100,000, many “persons of exceptional merit”
- Americans fear strain on economy, enemy agents; much anti-Semitism

The Plight of the *St. Louis*

- Coast Guard prevents passengers on *St. Louis* from disembarking

- Ship forced to return to Europe; most passengers killed in Holocaust

SLIDE 21

Hitler's "Final Solution"

The Condemned

- Hitler's Final Solution—slavery, genocide of "inferior" groups
- **Genocide**—deliberate, systematic killing of an entire population
- Target Jews, gypsies, freemasons, Jehovah's Witnesses, unfit Germans
- Nazi death squads round up Jews, shoot them

Forced Relocation

- Jews forced into **ghettos**, segregated areas in Polish cities
- Some form resistance movements; others maintain Jewish culture

SLIDE 22

***Continued* Hitler's "Final Solution"**

Concentration Camps

- Many Jews taken to **concentration camps**, or labor camps
 - families often separated
- Camps originally prisons; given to SS to warehouse "undesirables"
- Prisoners crammed into wooden barracks, given little food
- Work dawn to dusk, 7 days per week
- Those too weak to work are killed

SLIDE 23

The Final Stage

Mass Exterminations

- Germans build death camps; gas chambers used to kill thousands
- On arrival, SS doctors separate those who can work
- Those who can't work immediately killed in gas chamber
- At first bodies buried in pits; later cremated to cover up evidence
- Some are shot, hanged, poisoned, or die from experiments

SLIDE 24

***Continued* The Final Stage**

The Survivors

- About 6 million Jews killed in death camps, massacres

- Some escape, many with help from ordinary people
- Some survive concentration camps
 - survivors forever changed by experience

SLIDE 25

Section 4: America Moves Toward War

In response to the fighting in Europe, the United States provides economic and military aid to help the Allies achieve victory.

SLIDE 26

Section 4: America Moves Toward War

The United States Musters Its Forces

Moving Cautiously Away from Neutrality

- 1939, FDR persuades Congress to pass “cash-and-carry” provision
- Argues will help France, Britain defeat Hitler, keep U.S. out of war

The Axis Threat

- 1940, FDR tries to provide Britain “all aid short of war”
- Germany, Japan, Italy sign Tripartite Pact, mutual defense treaty
 - become known as **Axis Powers**
- Pact aimed at keeping U.S. out of war by forcing fight on two oceans

SLIDE 27

***Continued* The United States Musters Its Forces**

Building U.S. Defenses

- Nazi victories in 1940 lead to increased U.S. defense spending
- First peacetime draft enacted—Selective Training and Service Act:
 - draftees to serve for 1 year in Western Hemisphere only

Roosevelt Runs for a Third Term

- FDR breaks two-term tradition, runs for reelection
- Republican Wendell Willkie has similar views on war
- FDR reelected with 55% of votes

SLIDE 28

“The Great Arsenal of Democracy”

The Lend-Lease Plan

- FDR tells nation if Britain falls, Axis powers free to conquer world
- U.S. must become “arsenal of democracy”
- By late 1940, Britain has no more cash to buy U.S. arms
- 1941 **Lend-Lease Act**—U.S. to lend or lease supplies for defense

Supporting Stalin

- 1941, Hitler breaks pact with Stalin, invades Soviet Union
- Roosevelt sends lend-lease supplies to Soviet Union

SLIDE 29

Continued **“The Great Arsenal of Democracy”**

German Wolf Packs

- Hitler deploys U-boats to attack supply convoys
- Wolf packs—groups of up to 40 submarines patrol North Atlantic
- sink supply ships
- FDR allows navy to attack German U-boats in self-defense

SLIDE 30

FDR Plans for War

The Atlantic Charter

- FDR’s proposal to extend the term of draftees passes House by 1 vote
- FDR, Churchill issue **Atlantic Charter**—joint declaration of war aims
- Charter is basis of “A Declaration of the United Nations” or Allies
- **Allies**—nations that fight Axis powers; 26 nations sign Declaration

Shoot on Sight

- Germans fire on U.S. ship, FDR orders navy to shoot U-boats on sight
- U-boat attacks lead Senate to repeal ban on arming merchant ships

SLIDE 31

Japan Attacks the United States

Japan’s Ambitions in the Pacific

- **Hideki Tojo**—chief of staff of army that invades China, prime minister
- Japan seizes French bases in Indochina; U.S. cuts off trade
- Japan needs oil from U.S. or must take Dutch East Indies oil fields

Peace Talks are Questioned

- 1941 U.S. breaks Japanese codes; learns Japan planning to attack U.S.
- Peace talks with Japan last about 1 month

- December 6, Japanese envoy instructed to reject all U.S. proposals

SLIDE 32

***Continued* Japan Attacks the United States**

The Attack on Pearl Harbor

- December 7, 1941 Japanese attack Pearl Harbor
- 2,403 Americans killed; 1,178 wounded
- Over 300 aircraft, 21 ships destroyed or damaged

Reaction to Pearl Harbor

- Congress approves FDR's request for declaration of war against Japan
- Germany, Italy declare war on U.S.
- U.S. unprepared to fight in both Atlantic, Pacific Oceans