

February 27, 2019

What caused World War II?  
What were the major events during  
World War II from 1939 to 1942?

DO NOW: What  
countries made up the  
Axis powers during  
WWII?

■ [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uk\\_6vfqwTA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uk_6vfqwTA)

In the 1930s, events throughout the world led to conditions that started World War II

**The Rise of Nationalism, 1922-1939**

**Adolf Hitler** offers economic stability to unemployed Germans during the Great Depression and becomes chancellor in 1933.

**Joseph Stalin** grabs power in the Soviet Union in 1929 after crushing all opposition after the death of the communist regime's founder, Vladimir Lenin.

**Benito Mussolini** rises to power in 1922 and attempts to restore Italy to its former position as a world power.

**Hideki Tojo**, the force behind Japanese military strategy, becomes Japan's prime minister in 1941. Emperor Hirohito becomes a powerless figurehead.

High unemployment, desperation, & feelings of betrayal led to the rise of totalitarian dictators

Fascist dictators Mussolini & Hitler threatened to conquer new territories for Italy & Germany

In the 1930s, events throughout the world led to conditions that started World War II

Extreme nationalism & a need for raw materials led to a desire to expand in Japan under Hideki Tojo

**Hideki Tojo**, the force behind Japanese military strategy, becomes Japan's prime minister in 1941. Emperor Hirohito becomes a powerless figurehead.

of thequelches all opposition after V. I. Lenin, founder of the communist regime, dies.

ses to power pts to restore position as a

Legend:  
 - Fascist dictatorship  
 - Communist dictatorship  
 - Imperialist military regime

Scale: 0, 750, 1,500 miles / 0, 750, 1,500 kilometers









By the 1930s, the world was moving towards another war but few nations were in a position to prevent war

Britain & France were the leaders of the League of Nations but both wanted to avoid another war

The USA was focused on the depression & wanted to avoid foreign affairs

Japan, Italy, & Germany aggressively expanded in Africa, Asia, & Europe

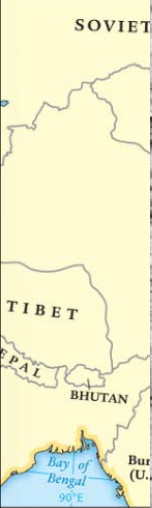

In 1936, Germany, Italy, & Japan formed an alliance called the Axis Coalition

|   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
|  | <b>September 1931</b><br>Japan invades Manchuria. |  | <b>October 1935</b><br>Italy attacks Ethiopia. |    | <b>March 1938</b><br>Germany annexes Austria.       |  | <b>September 1938</b><br>Germany takes Sudetenland. |
|  | <b>March 1936</b><br>Germany occupies Rhineland.  |  | <b>July 1937</b><br>Japan invades China        |  | <b>March 1939</b><br>Germany seizes Czechoslovakia. |  | <b>April 1939</b><br>Italy conquers Albania         |



In 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria in order to seize its iron & coal mines

In 1937, Japan conquered northern China & killed 300,000 unarmed soldiers & civilians during the "Rape of Nanjing"

Japanese forces invaded Manchuria and northern China with the goal of exploiting its natural resources.

**AGGRESSION**

Germany, 1930

Italy, 1931-1939

1000 miles

100 kilometers

In 1935, Mussolini began his campaign to create an Italian Empire by invading Ethiopia

The Italian army easily defeated the Ethiopians



1922 Mussolini gains power.

1939 ALBANIA

**ITALIAN AGGRESSION**

Italy and its colonies, 1935

Taken over by Italy, 1936-1939



Ethiopian soldiers defending their country from the Italian military

## Critical Thinking Decision #1: How should the League of Nations respond?

**Aggression in Africa, 1935-1939**

**Aggression in Asia, 1931-1937**

**The Decision:**  
**A**

The League of Nations condemned Japanese & Italian aggression but did nothing to stop the attacks in an effort to maintain peace in the world

The failure of the League of Nations to stop Italy or Japan, encouraged Hitler to expand Germany too

In 1935, Hitler defied the terms of the Treaty of Versailles & expanded the size of the German military

In 1936, Hitler moved his army to the Rhineland

Both times, the League of Nations refused to stop Hitler in order to keep peace in Europe







Britain & France used *appeasement* with Hitler: they gave in to his demands in order to avoid war

Six months after the Munich Conference, Hitler broke his promise & annexed all of Czechoslovakia



After the Munich Pact, British Prime Minister declared he had gained "peace for our time"

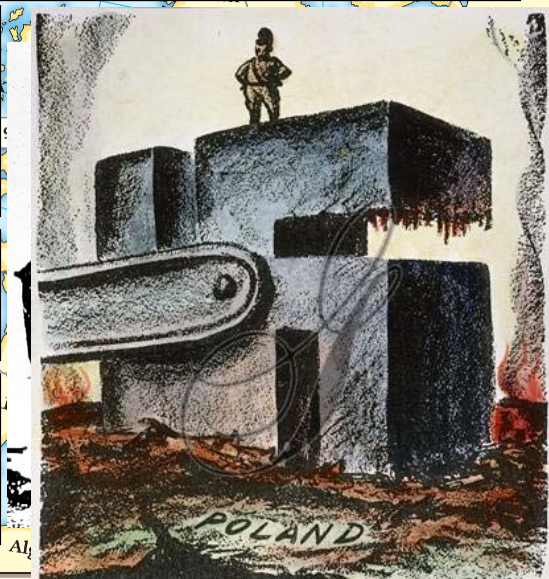


In 1939, Hitler demanded that western Poland be returned to Germany but he did not want to provoke a war with the Soviet Union

Stalin & Hitler agreed to the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact, promising never to attack each other

Secretly, Germany & the USSR agreed to divide Poland

On September 1, 1939, Hitler ordered the German military to attack Poland



Critical Thinking Decision #3:  
How should Britain & France respond?

The  
Decision:  
D

On September 3, 1939, Britain & France declared war on Germany...World War II had begun

■ Essential Question:

- What were the major events during World War II from 1939 to 1942?

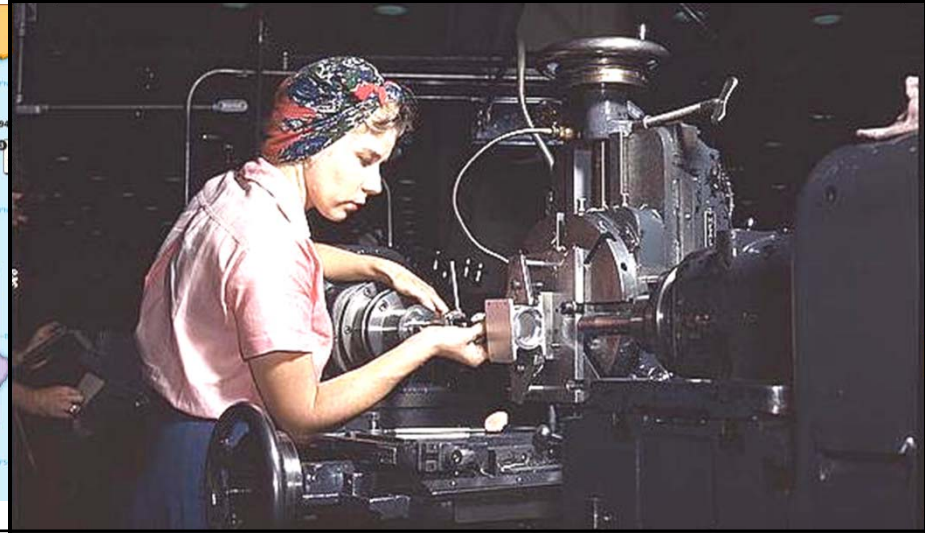
■ CPWH Agenda for Unit 12.3:

- Clicker Review Questions
- Finish “WWII: 1939-1942” notes
- Today’s HW: **32.1**
- Unit 12 Test: **Wed, April 13**

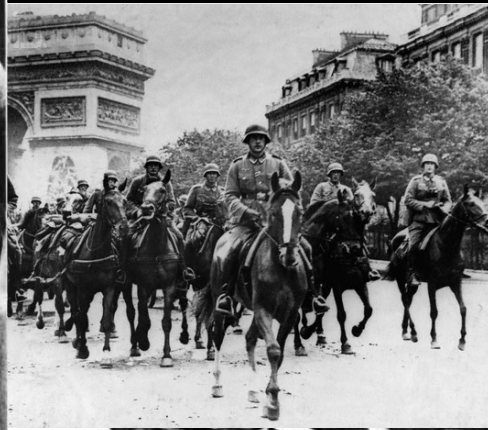


World War II was a two "theater" war with fighting taking place in Europe & in the Pacific

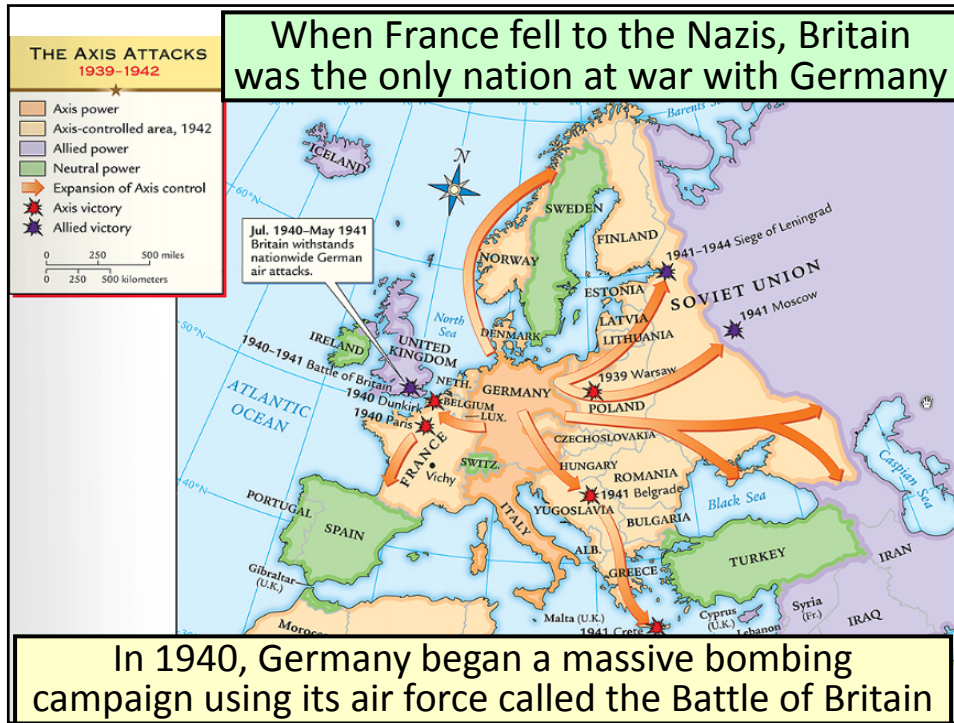
The Allies & Axis Powers converted to total war for the second time in 20 years



When World War II began, Germany used a "lightning war" strategy called blitzkrieg that relied on fast, strong attacks using air raids, artillery, & tanks



By 1940, Germany conquered Poland, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, & France



The British air force fought German planes aided by radar & the ability to crack German codes

Prime Minister Winston Churchill vowed that the British would "never surrender"

**Winston Churchill 1874-1965**

Possibly the most powerful weapon the British had as they stood alone against Hitler's Germany was the nation's prime minister—Winston Churchill. "Big Winnie," Londoners boasted, "was the lad for us."

Although Churchill had a speech defect as a youngster, he grew to become one of the greatest orators of all time. He used all his gifts as a speaker to rally the people behind the effort to crush Germany. In one famous speech he promised that Britain would

*... wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us ... against a monstrous tyranny.*

After 8 months, Hitler called off the attacks & focused on Eastern Europe



The United States vowed to remain neutral when World War II began

After the fall of France & attack on Britain, the U.S. began selling war supplies to the Allied Powers

|  |   |                                |                                   |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| CHINA, AUSTRALIA,<br>NEW ZEALAND, INDIA<br>\$1,394,000,000 | AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST,<br>MEDITERRANEAN AREA<br>\$1,814,000,000 | U. S. S. R.<br>\$2,983,000,000 | UNITED KINGDOM<br>\$5,227,000,000 |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

DEMOCRACY

**THE AXIS ATTACKS**

In 1940, Italian & German troops moved to take control of North Africa

Meanwhile, Hitler took control of the Balkans

In 1941, Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Pact & invaded the Soviet Union

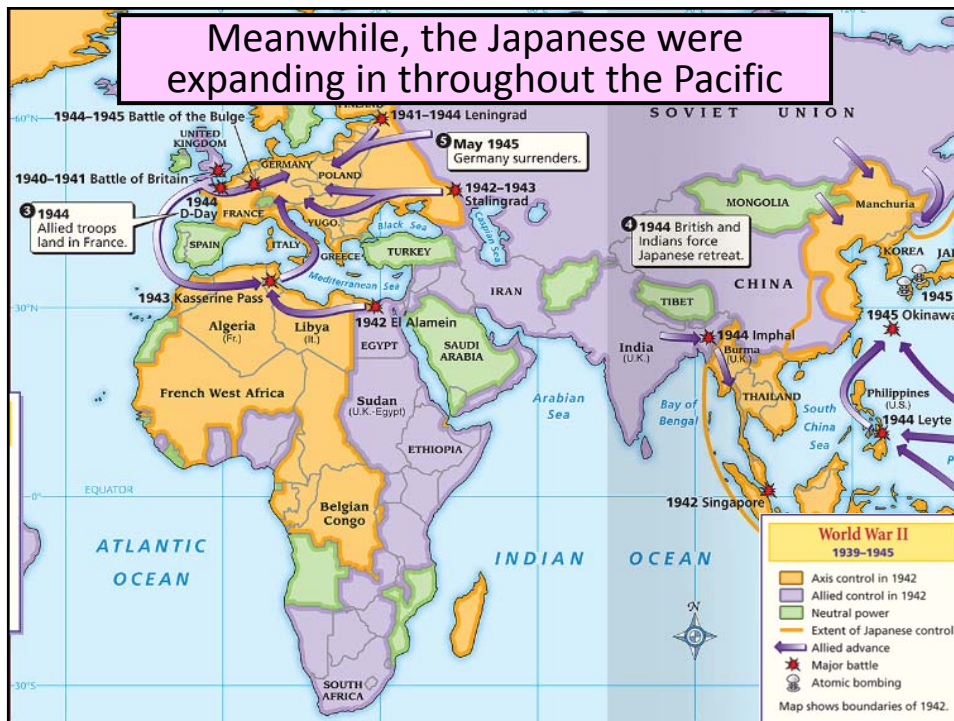
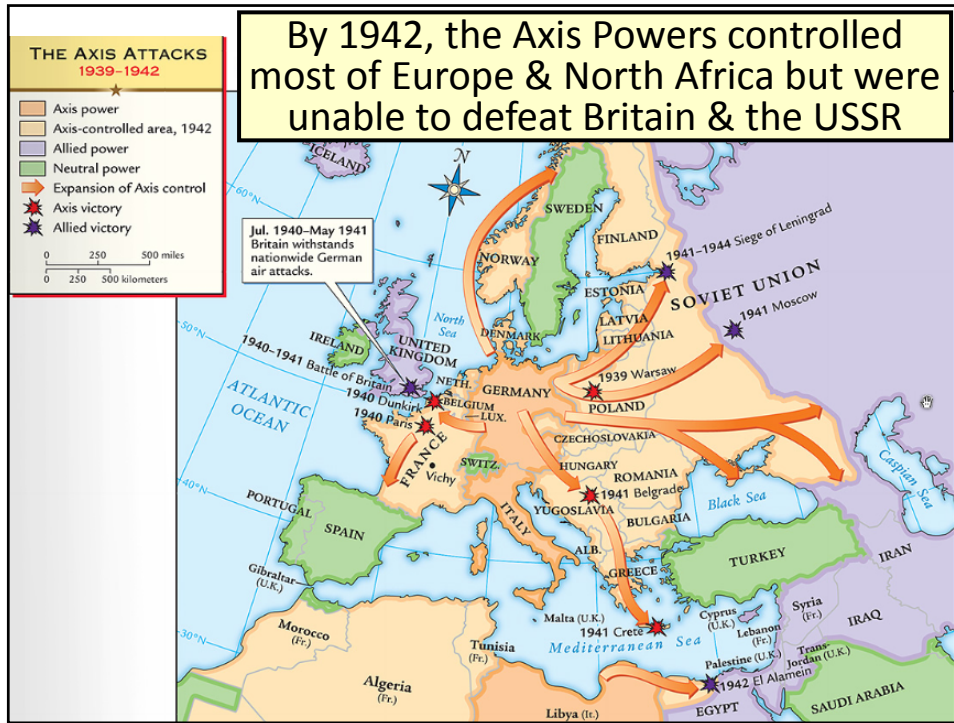
fought

TICS

Rostov

USA





**Critical Thinking Decision #4:**  
**How should the United States respond?**

The map shows Japan's expansion into Manchuria, Korea, and French Indochina. It also highlights U.S. territories like Guam and the Philippines. A callout box for Pearl Harbor is visible.

**The Decision:**  
**C**

From 1939 to 1941, Japan conquered European colonies in Asia including French Indochina

Japan threatened to take the U.S. colonies of Guam & the Philippines

This map is similar to the one above but includes labels for Manchuria, Mongolia, and the Dutch East Indies. It shows the geographical context of the U.S. embargo on oil and iron exports to Japan.

In 1941, the United States cut off sales of iron & oil with the Japanese

Japan interpreted the embargo as interfering with their right to expand





The surprise attack crippled the U.S. navy & killed 2,300 Americans

After the attack, the USA declared war on the Axis Powers & entered WWII





