



- Essential Question:

- What were the major events of World War II from 1942 to 1945?

- CPWH Agenda for Unit 12.5:

- Clicker Review Questions

- “World War II: 1942-1945” notes

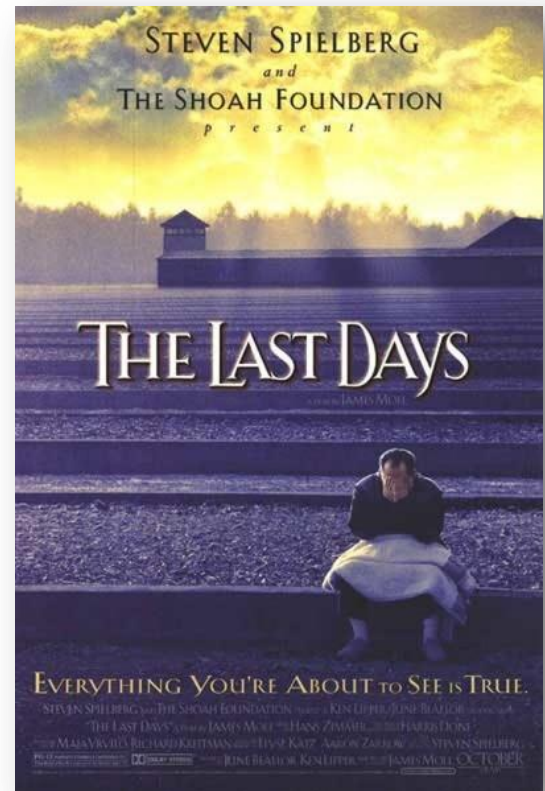
- Today’s HW: **32.4**

- Unit 12 Test: **Wed, April 13**

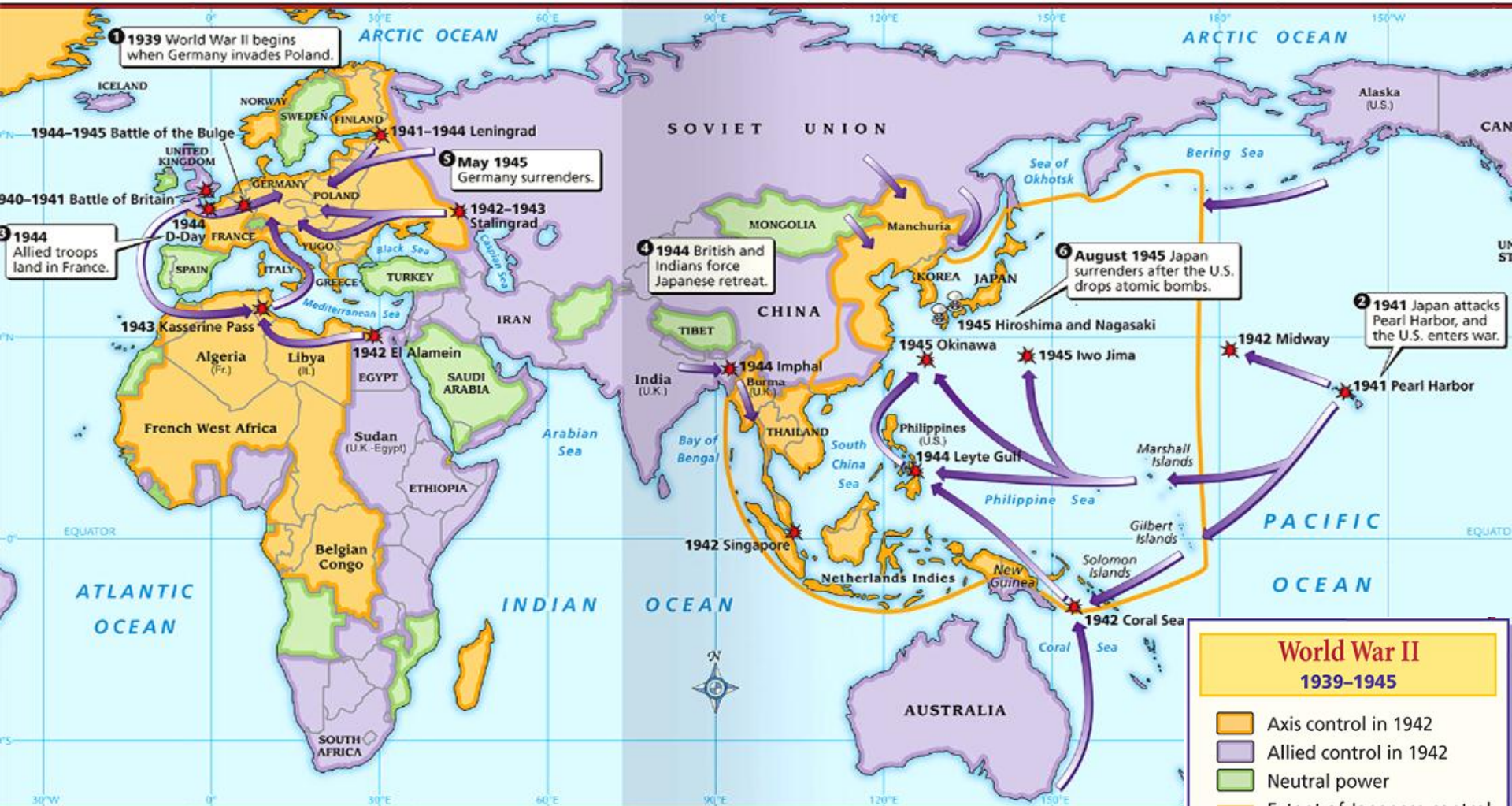
Bell ringer



Pull out you're
THE LAST DAYS
activity sheet and
complete the
quote analysis 😊



From 1939 to 1942, the Axis Powers dominated Europe, North Africa, & Asia



**World War II
1939-1945**

- Axis control in 1942
- Allied control in 1942
- Neutral power
- Extent of Japanese control
- Allied advance
- ★ Major battle
- ☄ Atomic bombing

THE AXIS ATTACKS 1939-1942

- Axis power
- Axis-controlled area, 1942
- Allied power
- Neutral power
- Expansion of Axis control
- Axis victory
- Allied victory

0 250 500 miles

Germany used blitzkrieg tactics to dominate Eastern & Western Europe



England was wounded from German attacks in the Battle of Britain

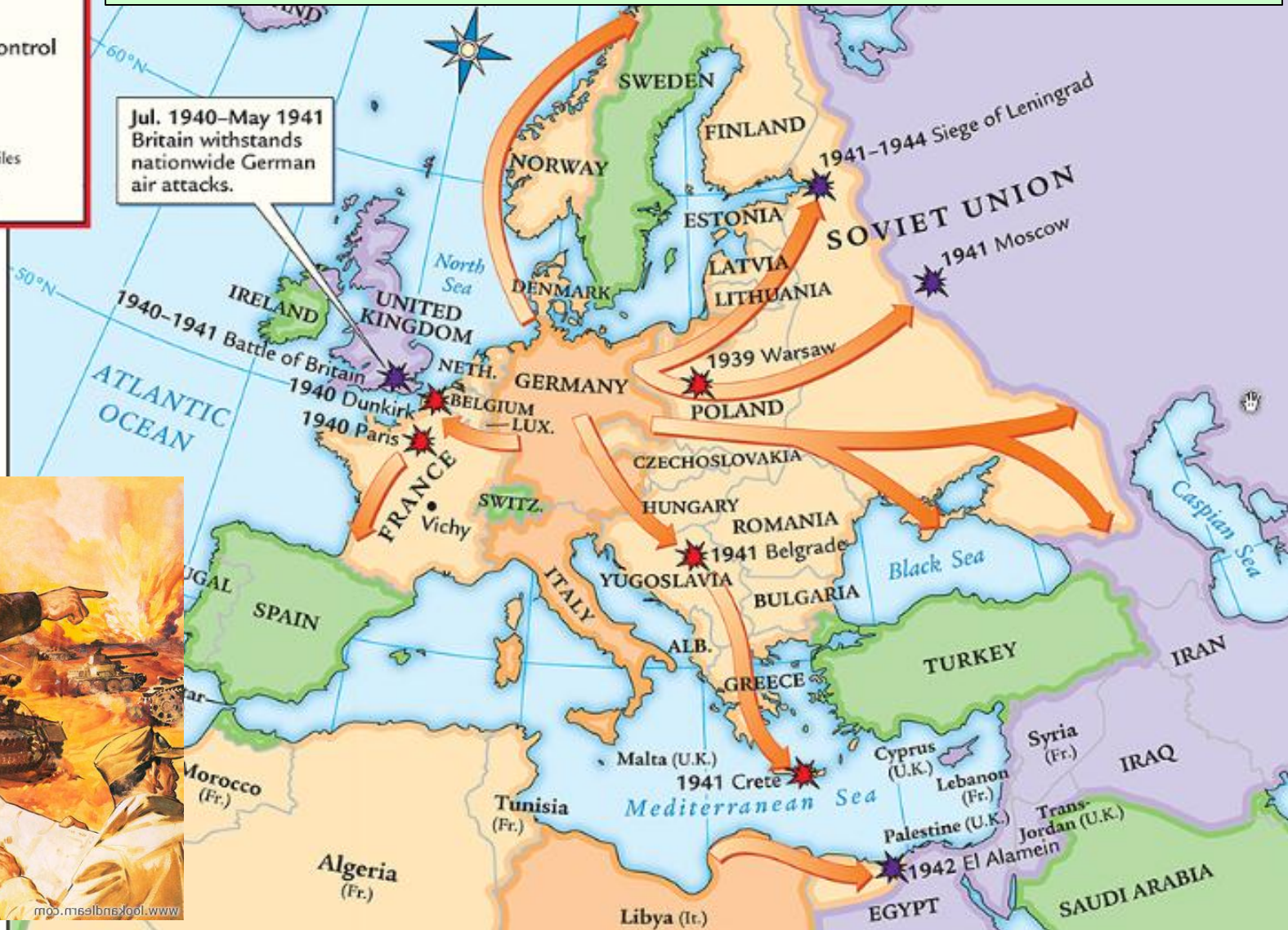
Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact & marched into Russia

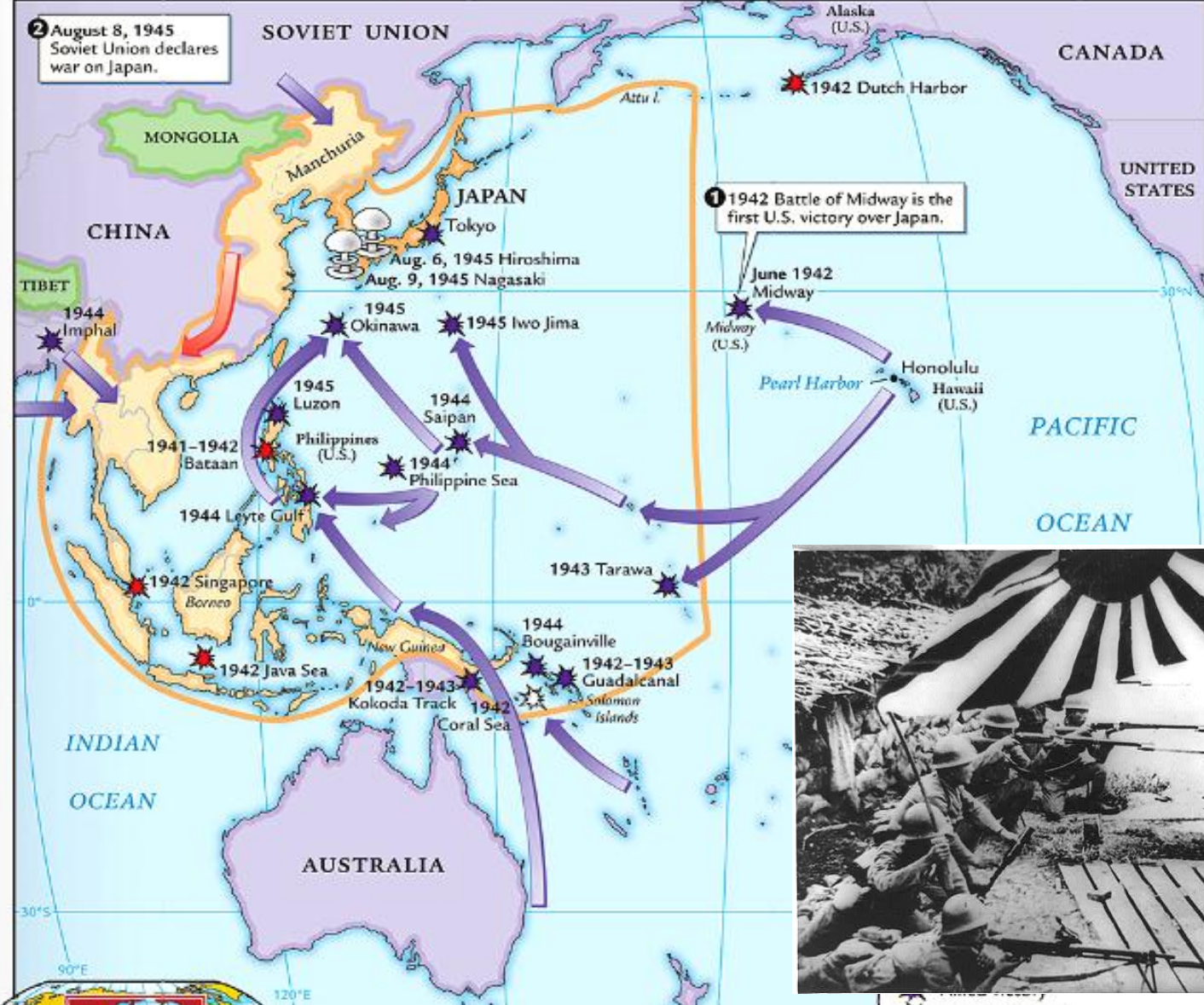
THE AXIS ATTACKS 1939-1942

- Axis power
 - Axis-controlled area, 1942
 - Allied power
 - Neutral power
 - Expansion of Axis control
 - Axis victory
 - Allied victory
- 0 250 500 miles
0 250 500 kilometers

The German & Italian armies dominated Northern Africa, threatened the Suez Canal & the oil fields in the Middle East

Jul. 1940-May 1941
Britain withstands nationwide German air attacks.





The Japanese dominated Asia, crippled the U.S. navy after the Pearl Harbor attack, & seized most Western colonies in the Pacific

However, the Allied Powers began to turn the tide of the war in 1942 & defeated the Axis Powers by 1945

Events of World War II

EUROPE



PACIFIC

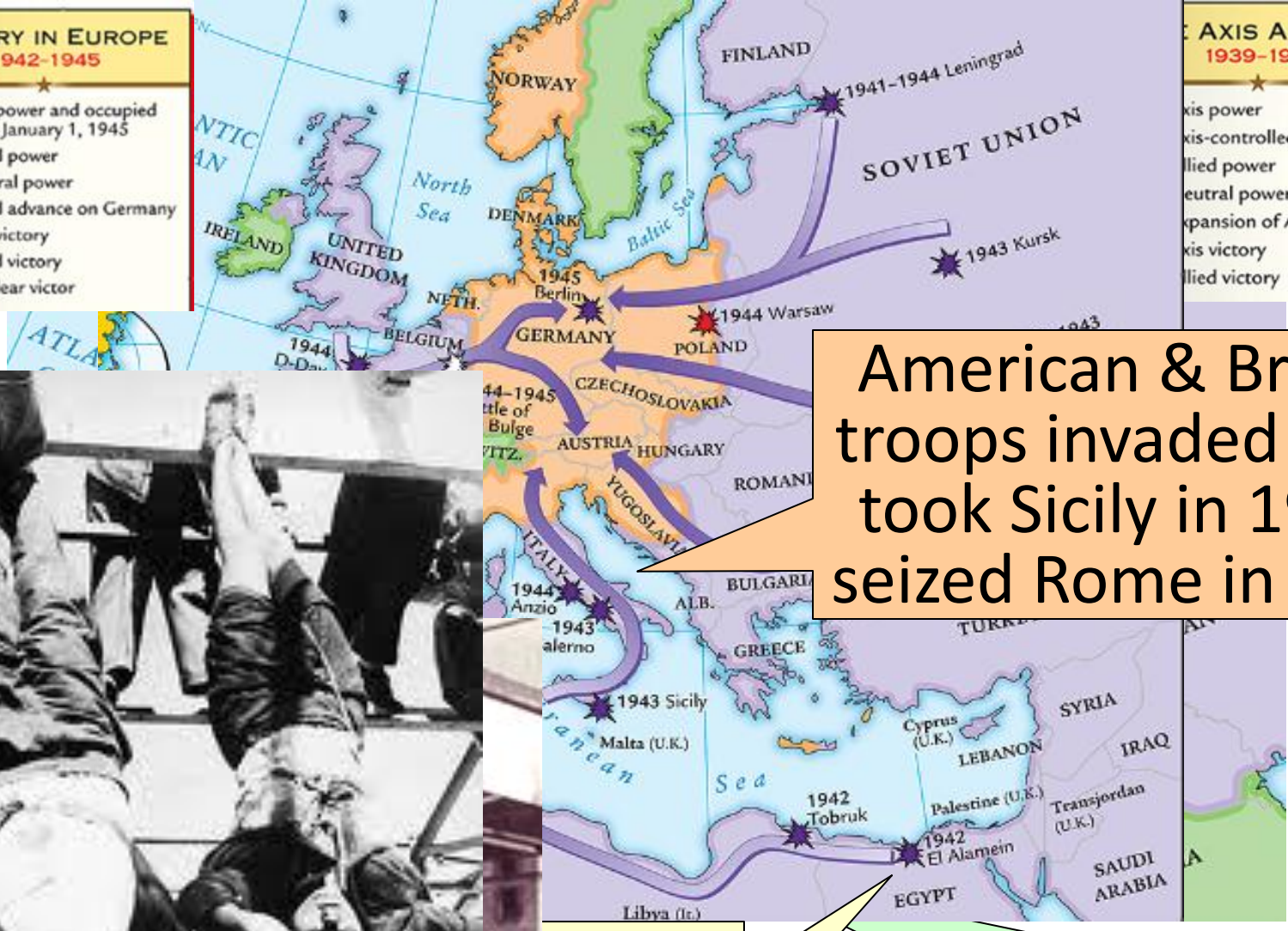


VICTORY IN EUROPE 1942-1945

- Axis power and occupied area, January 1, 1945
- Allied power
- Neutral power
- Allied advance on Germany
- Axis victory
- Allied victory
- No clear victor

AXIS ATTACKS 1939-1942

- Axis power
- Axis-controlled area, 1942
- Allied power
- Neutral power
- Expansion of Axis control
- Axis victory
- Allied victory

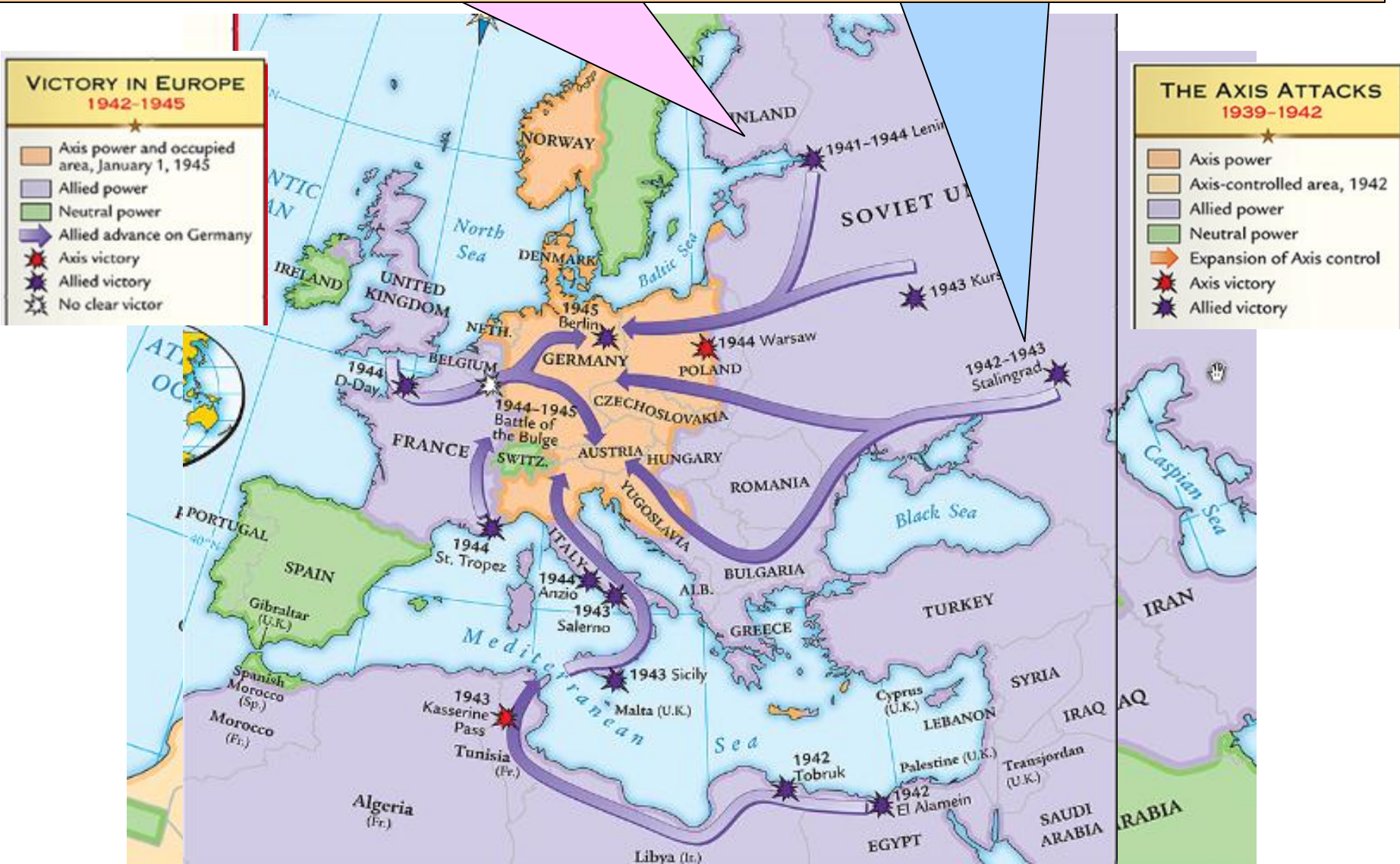


American & British troops invaded Italy, took Sicily in 1943, seized Rome in 1944



In 1945, Mussolini was captured & executed by the Italian resistance

The Soviet victory at Stalingrad was a turning point in World War II because the Russians began pushing towards Germany from the East by 1943



In 1943, Joseph Stalin (USSR), Franklin Roosevelt (USA), & Winston Churchill (Britain) met in Tehran to coordinate a plan to defeat Germany

At the Tehran Conference, the “Big Three” agreed to open a second front to divide the German army



By 1944, the Allies decided to open a Western Front by invading Nazi-occupied France

Operation Overlord (called D-Day) in June 1944 was the largest land & sea attack in history



D-DAY
JUNE 6, 1944

★

Axis power	Allied Invasion Routes
Axis-occupied area	U.S.
Allied power	British
Neutral power	Canadian
German fortification	
Minefield in English Channel	

0 50 100 miles
0 50 100 kilometers

The invasion at Normandy, the largest sea invasion in history, launched the Allied western assault. German forces, expecting the invasion at the Strait of Dover, were caught short-handed at Normandy.

...and allowed the Allies to push towards Germany from the West

At the same time, the Soviet army pushed from the East



Forced to fight a two-front war, Hitler ordered a massive counter-attack at the Battle of the Bulge..but lost

By March 1945, the Allies were fighting in Germany & pushing towards Berlin

D-Day

In February 1945, the "Big Three" met at the Yalta Conference to create a plan for Europe after the war was over

Stalin agreed to send troops to help the U.S. invade Japan

They agreed to allow self-determination (free elections) in nations freed from Nazi rule

They agreed to occupy Germany after the war

They agreed to create & join a United Nations



As the Allies pushed into Germany & Poland, troops discovered & liberated concentration & death camps

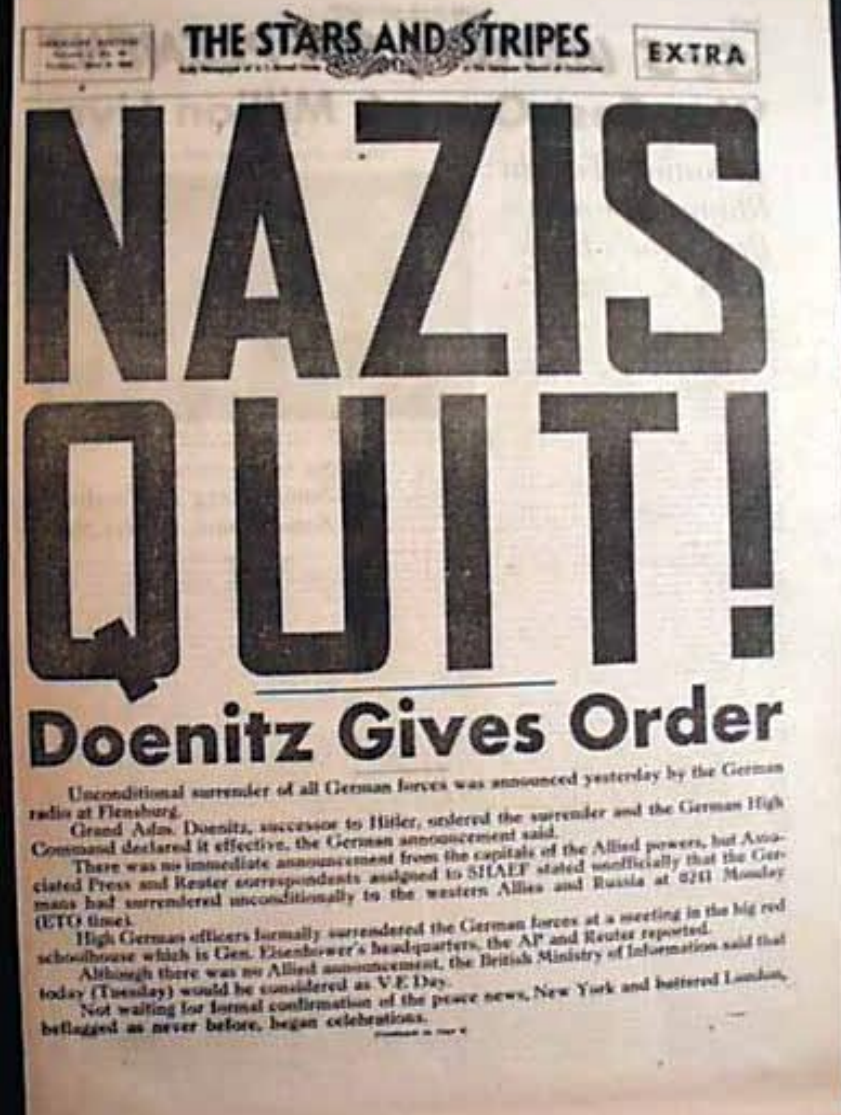




In April 1945, the Soviet army captured Berlin

On April 30, 1945, Hitler committed suicide

On May 9, 1945, the German government signed an unconditional surrender to the Allies



While the war was coming to an end in Europe, the Allies continued to fight the Japanese in the Pacific

Events of World War II

EUROPE

AUG 1939 Nonaggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union

SEPT 1939 Germany invades Poland; World War II begins

MAY 1940 Britain evacuates forces from Dunkirk

JUNE 1940 France surrenders; the Battle of Britain begins

JUNE 1941 Germany invades the Soviet Union

AUG 1942 Hitler orders attack on Stalingrad

NOV 1942 Allies land in North Africa

FEB 1943 Germans surrender at Stalingrad

JUNE 1944 Allies invade Europe on D-Day

DEC 1944 Battle of the Bulge begins

MAY 1945 Germany surrenders

PACIFIC

DEC 1941 Japanese attack Pearl Harbor; U.S. declares war on Japan

APR 1942 Bataan Death March begins

MAY 1942 Allies turn back Japanese fleet in Battle of the Coral Sea; Allies surrender in Philippines

JUNE 1942 Allies defeat Japan in Battle of Midway

FEB 1943 Japanese suffer defeat at Battle of Guadalcanal

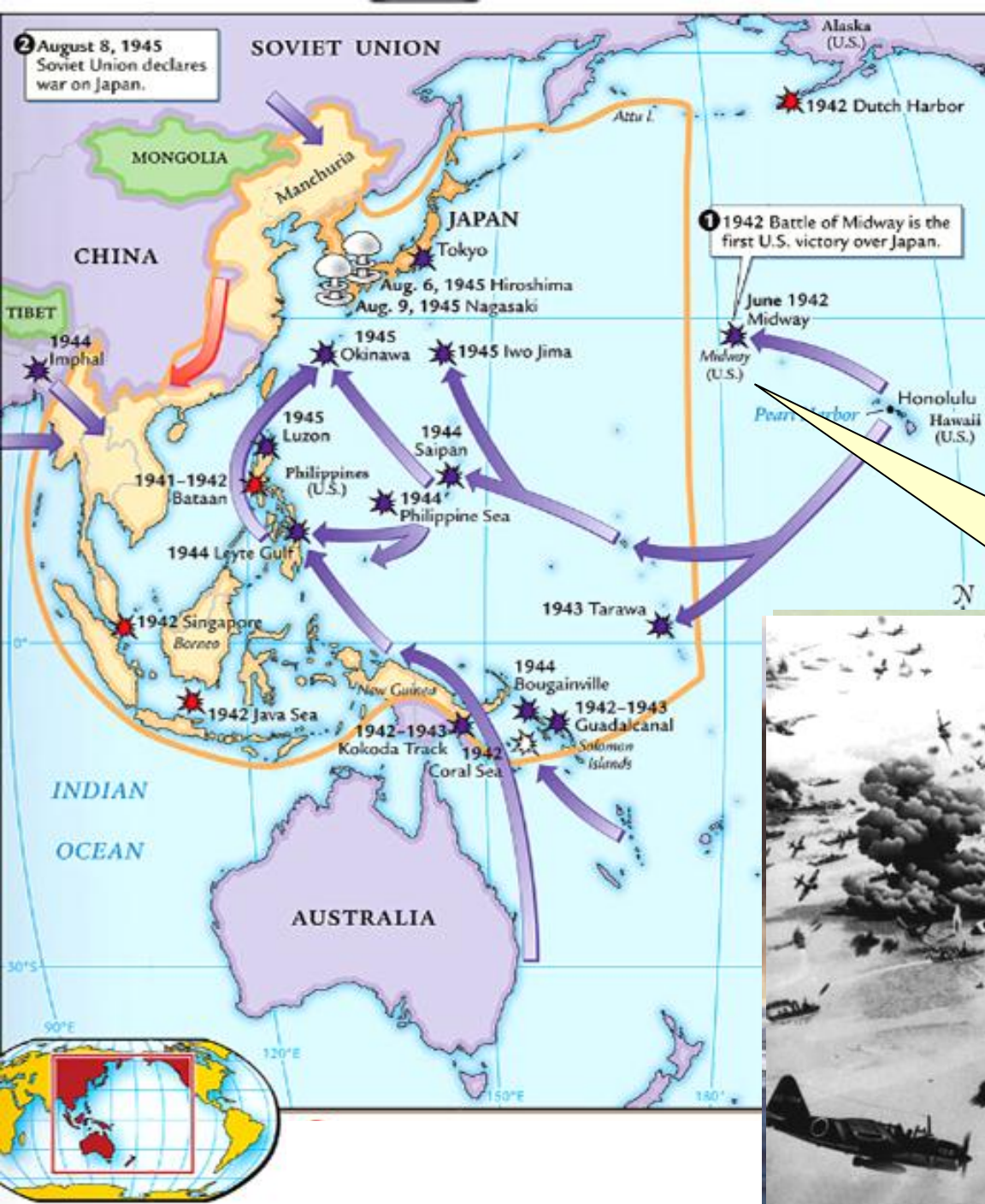
OCT 1944 Allies defeat Japan in Battle of Leyte Gulf

MAR 1945 Allies capture Iwo Jima

JUNE 1945 Okinawa falls to Allies

AUG 1945 Allies drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

SEPT 1945 Japan surrenders



After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the USA sent troops to the Pacific theater

The Pacific war revealed a new kind of fighting by using aircraft carriers

The turning point in the war in the Pacific came at the Battle of Midway

After Midway, the Allies began to regain islands controlled by Japan



Japan did not play by traditional rules in war



“Kamikaze” pilots flew planes into battleships & aircraft carriers

Japanese soldiers refused to surrender & tortured Allied prisoners of war



The problem for the Allies was the time & troops it would cost to retake the thousands of islands the Japanese controlled in the Pacific

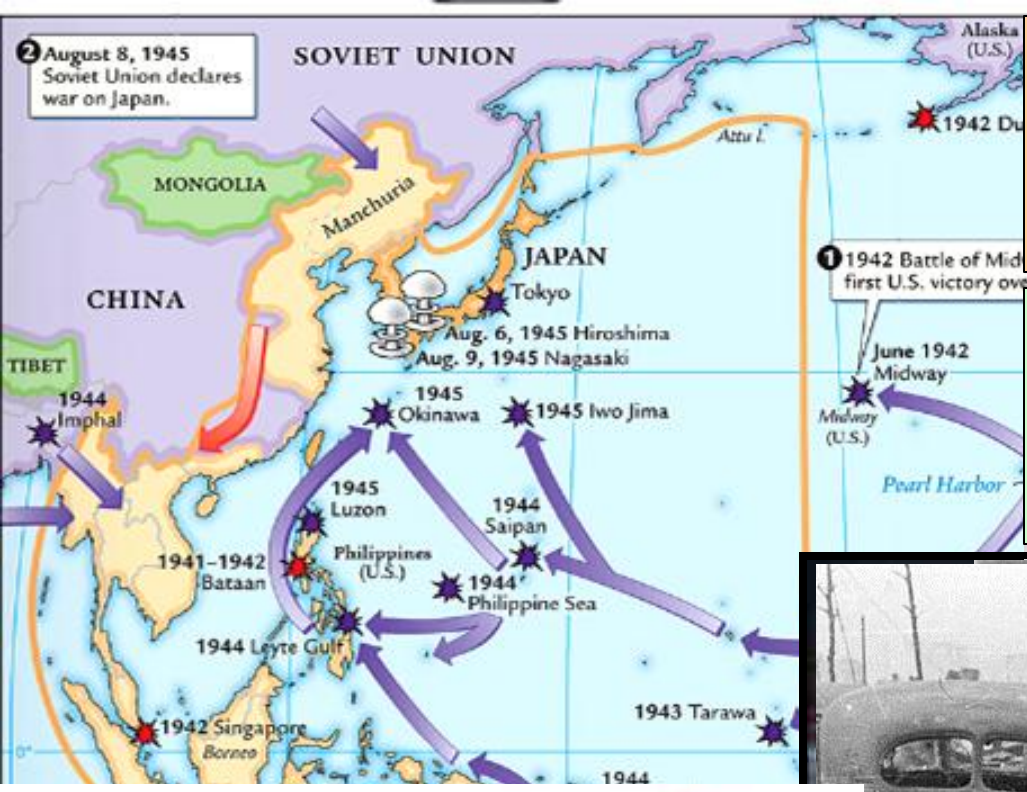
The U.S. developed an island-hopping strategy to skip the heavily defended islands & seize islands close to Japan

From 1943 to 1945, the Allies took back the Philippines & were moving in on Japan

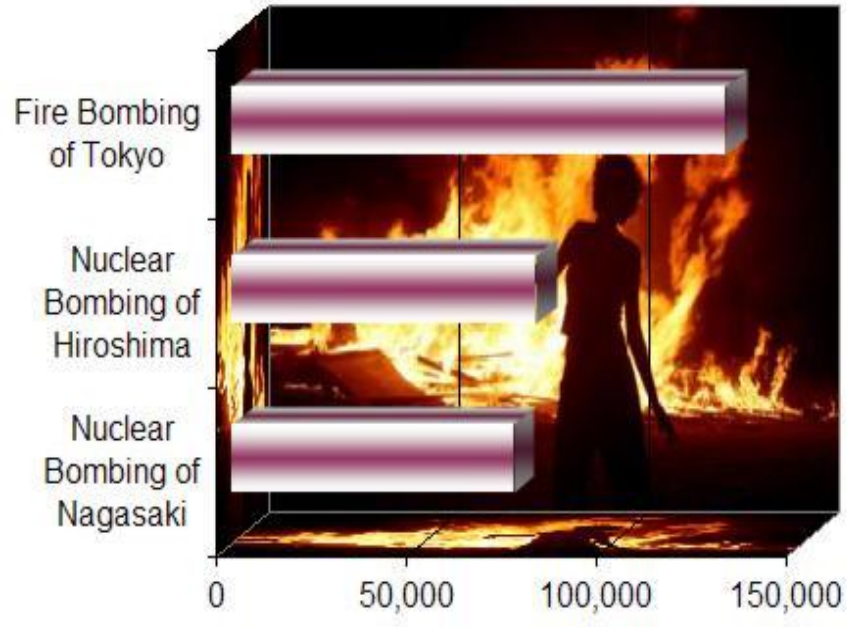
The fight for Guadalcanal & cost 25,000 Japanese & 2,000 U.S. lives

In 1945, the Allies won the islands of Iwo Jima & Okinawa

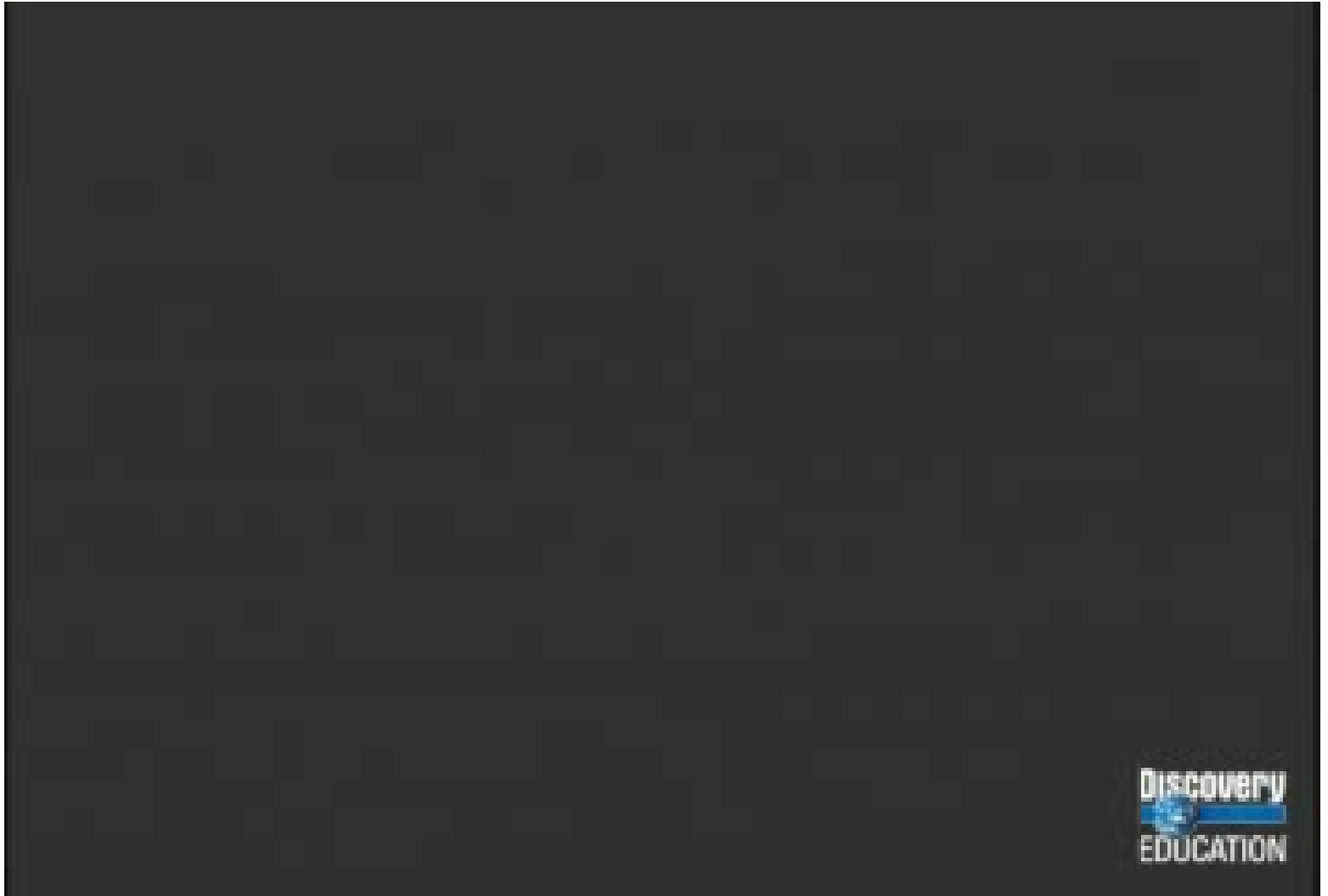
From these islands, the U.S. began firebombing Japanese cities



Victims of Tokyo firebombing



War in the Pacific





Despite losing control of the Pacific & withstanding firebomb attacks, Japan refused to surrender

By May 1945, the war in Europe was over & U.S. began preparing for a land invasion of Japan

...But, perhaps a land invasion was not necessary...

the first atomic bombs

Today's Agenda

Unit 12 Test— Wednesday, April 24th
Performance Final— Thursday, April 25th

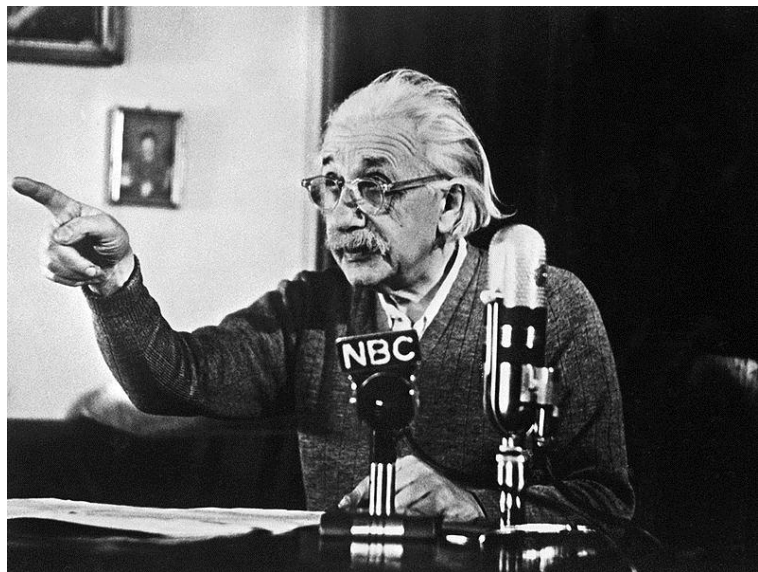
- Finish European Theater Notes
- Pacific Theater Notes

- **WW2**



In 1939, Albert Einstein wrote U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt about the potential to build a nuclear weapon

FDR created a top-secret program called the Manhattan Project



Albert Einstein
Old Grove Rd.
Nassau Point
Peconic, Long Island

August 2nd, 1939

F.D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Some recent work by E.Fermi and L. Szilard, which has been communicated to me in manuscript, leads me to expect that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future. Certain aspects of the situation which has arisen seem to call for watchfulness and, if necessary, quick action on the part of the Administration. I believe therefore that it is my duty to bring to your attention the following facts and recommendations:

In the course of the last four months it has been made probable - through the work of Joliot in France as well as Fermi and Szilard in America - that it may become possible to set up a nuclear chain reaction in a large mass of uranium, by which vast amounts of power and large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. Now it appears almost certain that this could be achieved in the immediate future.

This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs, and it is conceivable - though much less certain - that extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed. A single bomb of this type, carried by boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory. However, such bombs might very well prove to be too heavy for transportation by air.

ROOSEVELT DEAD!

Cerebral Hemorrhage Proves Fatal; President Truman Sworn in Office

Yanks Near
Suburb Area
of Berlin



Emergency Cabinet Session Summoned; Parley Plan in Doubt

WASH., April 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt, President of the United States, died at 10:50 p.m. (PST) today in a Washington hospital after a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Roosevelt had been in Washington since he left to visit the "unconquered" North Africa. The death occurred in the hospital at his home in Hyde Park, N.Y.

His death had been expected in Washington since the war with Germany.

Less than three hours after the President died, Harry S. Truman was sworn in as 34th President.

Truman Takes Oath of Office as President

WASH., April 12 (AP)—Harry S. Truman was sworn in as 34th President of the United States today in a ceremony at the White House. The ceremony was held in the presence of the Supreme Court and the Justices of the Supreme Court.



In April 1945, FDR died & his VP Harry Truman had to decide how to end the war in the Pacific

How to End the War?

Critical Thinking Activity

- Assume the role of an advisor to President Truman & help him decide how to end the war:
 - Identify the main problem
 - Brainstorm possible alternatives to solve the problem
 - For each possibility, think of one positive & one negative consequence
 - Identify the one best solution & be prepared to present your advice

In July 1945, the Big Three met at the Potsdam Conference to discuss the end of WWII

Truman learned the atomic bomb was ready & issued the Potsdam Declaration to Japan: "surrender or face destruction"



When Japan refused to surrender, Truman ordered the bombing of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945

After 3 days, Japan did not surrender so a 2nd atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki

After the second atomic bomb, Emperor Hirohito agreed to a surrender

THE STARS AND STRIPES EXTRA
 AFRICA-MIDDLE EAST
 CAIRO Wednesday, August 15, 1945
IT'S ALL OVER!
Truman Announces Japs' Unconditional Surrender

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (Army News Service)— Japan has officially accepted the Allied terms for unconditional surrender without qualification, President Truman announced Tuesday, at 1900 hours.

The surrender will be accepted by General MacArthur when arrangements are completed. The terms provide that authority of the Emperor shall be retained in the Japanese Constitution of the Allied Powers with the Emperor issuing such orders as the Supreme Commander requires.

Gen. MacArthur will be Allied Supreme Commander in Japan. Other terms set forth in the Potsdam Declaration call for elimination of military and industrial plants "who have deceived and misled people of Japan into embarking on world conquest," occupation by Allied designated units in Japanese territory, ending of Japanese sovereignty to limit land, sea, air, and submarine forces to all that necessary for maintenance of internal order, and withdrawal of all Japanese forces from all other areas where they have been assembled and installed. Japanese Government has long established.



GEN. HARRY S. TRUMAN
 Commander in Chief



GEN. DOUGLAS A. MACARTHUR
 Supreme Allied Commander



World War II was over

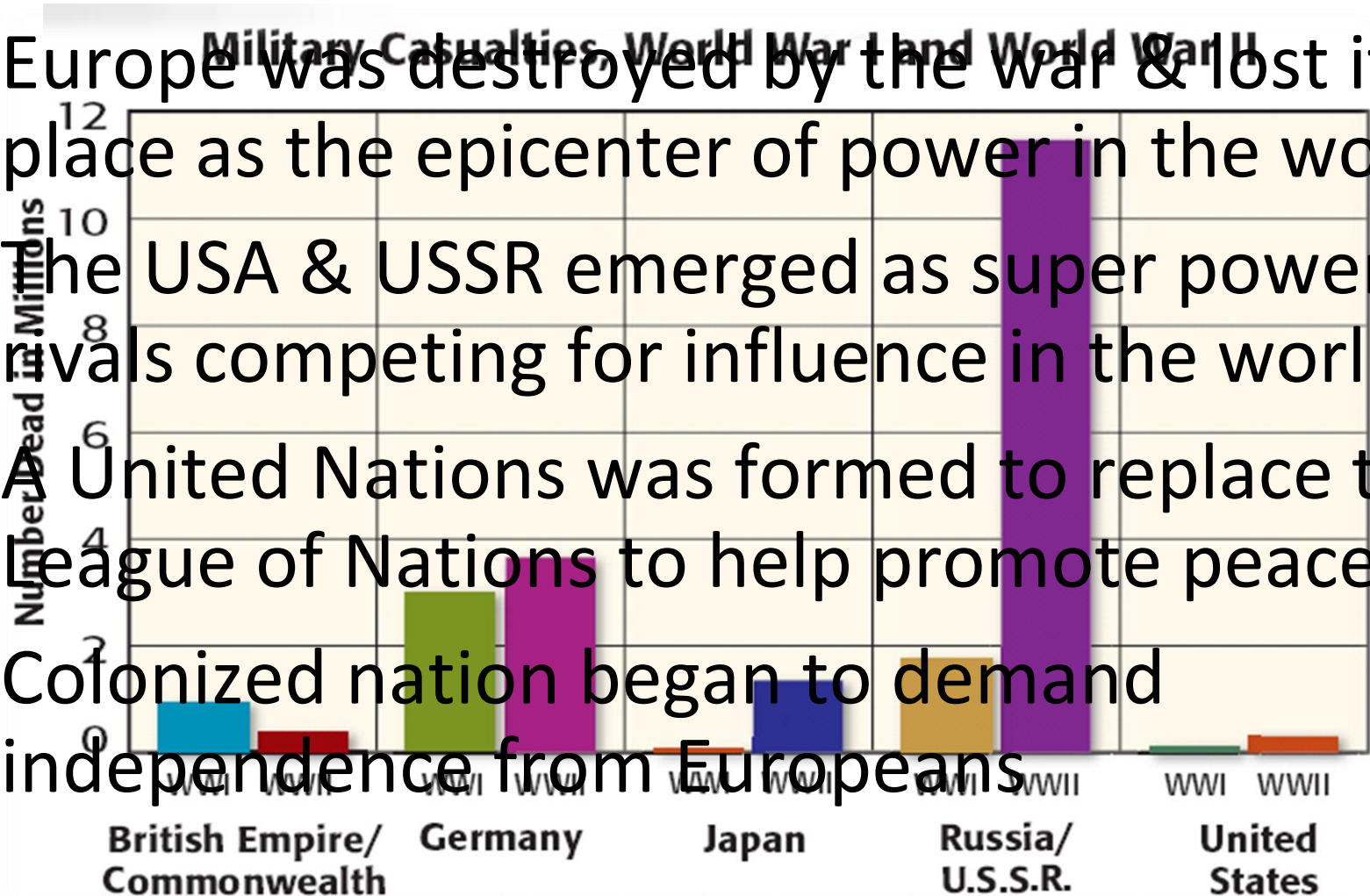


After WWII

Conclusions: The Impact of World War II

World War II was the biggest, most deadly, & most impactful war in world history:

- Europe was destroyed by the war & lost its place as the epicenter of power in the world
- The USA & USSR emerged as super powers & rivals competing for influence in the world
- A United Nations was formed to replace the League of Nations to help promote peace
- Colonized nations began to demand independence from Europeans



Analyzing the Impact of World War II

■ How did WWII impact the world globally?

— Examine each of the following images & readings. Take notes on the information provided.

— Be prepared to share your answers.

Today's Agenda

Unit 12 Test— Wednesday, April 24th
Performance Final— Thursday, April 25th

Analyzing the Impact of World War II— global impact placards analysis.

When you are finished
STUDY FOR YOUR TEST!

UNIT 12: WW2 TEST REVIEW

18.44.0017: major political & economic factors that shaped world politics, culture, and social values, 1914-1945
18.47.0017: the global political, economic, and social impact of WW2

LEADERS OF THE TYPE

1. Adolf Hitler (German Chancellor) (SSNT) Final Solution
2. Joseph Stalin (Soviet Premier)
3. Winston Churchill (British Prime Minister)
4. Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA President)
5. Benito Mussolini (Italian Prime Minister)
6. Hideki Tojo (Japanese Prime Minister)

CHAPTER 33 — YEARS OF CRISIS

17. **Match 17 to the blank using the word bank on the right.**

18. During the world wars, 1914-1919, the _____ gained wealth by mass producing consumer goods during the 1920s, but then struggled through the Great Depression of the 30s.

19. The name of Josef Stalin's plan for bringing around the Russian economy by calling for a command economy was the _____.

20. Those who support fascism believe that people should run _____.

21. _____ failed when it could not stop Japan from invading Manchuria and otherwise international.

22. How did the Treaty of Versailles affect Germany after WW1?

23. In what ways did Hitler violate the Treaty of Versailles?

24. What was the global effect of the Great Depression on the world economy?

Fill in the following chart with the MAJOR superpowers involved in these alliances.

AXIS POWERS		ALLIED POWERS	
• _____	• _____	• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____	• _____	• _____

CHAPTER 34 — WW2

18. **Match 18 to the blank using the word bank on the right.**

19. Germany invaded _____ on September 1, 1939 which started World War II.

20. _____ defeated the Germans at the battle of Stalingrad, mainly because of winter warfare & weather conditions.

21. The famous German general who was asked by the Allies to help them out in Africa was _____.

22. The American general who was in charge of American troops in the Pacific Ocean was _____.

23. The battle of Stalingrad, a brutal winter, a massive _____ counterattack, and _____ refusal to retreat contributed to the Soviet victory.

24. _____ making concessions to an aggressor is made to avoid war.

Word Bank: Soviet, Soviet Union, Appalachian, Island, Poland, Adolf Hitler, Pacific War