World War II and Aftermath

1. Ch 17 Section 1 Objectives

2. **Dictators took aggressive action in the 1930s.**

3. **Western democracies denounced these invasions but chose a policy of appeasement.**

4. **By the mid-1930s, the antidemocratic aggressive powers formed an alliance.**

5. **A civil war in Spain increased tensions.**

6. **Sides in the Spanish Civil War**

7. **The Spanish Civil War became a “dress rehearsal” for a wider European war.**

8. **Meanwhile, Hitler took aggressive steps to bring all German-speaking people into the Third Reich.**

9. Hitler next threatened to annex the **Sudetenland.** Britain and France protested, but they were unwilling to go to war.

10. **Europe rapidly plunged toward war.**

11. On September 1, 1939, a week after the Nazi-Soviet Pact, German forces invaded Poland.

12. Ch 17 Sec 2 Objectives

13. **Hitler used the tactic of blitzkrieg, or “lightning war,” to overrun much of Europe, starting with Poland.**

14. Hitler waited out the winter. Then, in the spring of 1940, German forces overran Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

15. **Germany continued to attack Western Europe.**

16. **London did not break under the Nazi blitz.**

17. **Despite his failure to conquer Britain, Hitler seemed unstoppable.**

18. In June 1941, Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Pact when he attacked the Soviet Union.

19. **Japan and Germany set out to build a “new order” in the lands they occupied.**

20. By 1941, Hitler had devised plans for his “Final Solution”—the extermination of all Jews in Europe.

21. **The United States declared neutrality, but Roosevelt wanted to be prepared for war.**

22. In a sneak attack on December 7, 1941, Japanese airplanes bombed the American fleet docked at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

23. **The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into World War II.**

24. Ch 17 Sec 3 Objectives

25. **The Allies committed to total war, using all of their resources for the war effort.**

26. **British and American women served in the armed forces in many auxiliary roles:**

27. **Under the pressure of war, democratic governments limited the rights of citizens.**

28. **Significant Allied victories in 1942 and 1943 marked a turning point in the war.**

29. **American naval victories in the Pacific also turned the tide of the war.**

30. **The Allies planned their strategy.**

31. **The Battle of Stalingrad was another turning point for the Allies in Europe.**

32. **After Stalingrad, the Red Army drove Hitler’s forces out of the Soviet Union.**

33. **By 1944, the Allies were ready to invade France.**

34. **Despite heavy German defenses on the beach and heavy losses, the D-Day landing was a success.**

35. **By this time, Germany was reeling under round-the-clock bombing.**

36. In 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met for the **Yalta Conference.**

37. Ch 17 Sec 4 Objective

38. **In the spring of 1945, the Nazis were surrounded and defeated.**

39. **There were several reasons why the mighty Axis powers fell to the Allies.**

40. **The Allies could now focus on defeating Japan.**

41. In the summer of 1942, U.S. Marines defeated the Japanese at Guadalcanal. Led by General **Douglas MacArthur,** they began an **island-hopping** strategy to move north toward Japan.

42. **Meanwhile, Allied scientists offered another way to end the war.**

43. **Allied leaders warned Japan to surrender or face destruction. Japan ignored the warning.**

44. **August 8-Sept 2 1945**.

45. Ch 17 Sec 5 Objectives

46. **Estimated Casualties of World War II**

47. **In 1945, Germany, Japan, China, the Soviet Union, and other countries were in ruins.**

48. **After the war, the horrors committed by the Axis powers became apparent to the world.**

49. **The United Nations was another attempt to promote peace.**

50. **Plans for world peace did not go smoothly as conflicts developed between the former Allies.**

51. By 1948, pro-Soviet communist governments were ruling in Eastern Europe, backed by the Red Army.

52. **The United States helped relieve postwar hunger and poverty in Western Europe.**

53. **Germany became a focus of the Cold War.**

55. Berlin Airlift

56. **As tensions grew, two competing military alliances took shape.**

57. NATO & Warsaw Pact members

Graphic Organizers and Outlines from Sec1-5