WWII CAUSES AND OUTCOMES
AUTOCRACY, DEMOCRACY, IMPERIALISM

GERMANY; AUTOCRACY

Hitler came to power by general election and was popular among the people due to humiliation from outcome of WWI

Lost colonies in Africa and Asia as a result of the Versailles settlement

JAPAN; IMPERIALISM

Learned lessons from 18th and 19th century European countries; expansion into East Asia

By early 30s started empire in Korea, Manchuria and China
U.S.

We had issues such as racism to Native Americans and internment of Japanese

Robbed them of dignity, property and liberty
FDR initiated World Economic Conference in 1933
Not successful; worsened confidence
Reciprocal Trade Agreement to reduce tariffs in 1934

RECOGNIZING THE SOVIET UNION
FDR believed it would restrain Japan
Nov. 16, 1933 US and Soviet Union formalized relations
No communist propaganda in U.S.
Religious freedom and right to fair trial for Americans in Russia
“GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY”

U.S. and other civilized countries respect the rights of others
No intervention in internal affairs of others
The “New World” will act in concert
FDR: hard to be a good neighbor of Cuba
Mexico: greatest interwar test; Cardenaz wanted socialism
settled differences two weeks before Pearl Harbor
NEUTRALITY AND THE DESCENT INTO WAR

NEUTRALITY ACTS

Congress in isolationist mood
No arms to either side
“Cash and carry”

RISE OF FASCISM

Germany, Italy, Japan- state is greatest institution
Future is ordered regimes- no personal liberty
Italy invades Ethiopia- failure of League of Nations
1939- Fascists won conflict in Spain
NEUTRALITY AND THE DESCENT INTO WAR
CON’T

CHAMBERLIAN MET WITH HITLER AND SECEDED CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“APPEASEMENT”

Hitler attacks Poland 9/1/39- “blitzkrieg”

Britain and France declare war- no offensive

Russia invades Finland

Hitler attacks Denmark then Norway

CHURCHILL- destroy Nazis; no negotiations

In 6 weeks, Hitler captures France

IN FAR EAST, JAPAN MILITARIST STATE DOMINATES ALL OF ASIA
FROM NEUTRALITY TO UNDECLARED WAR: 1937-1941

AMERICANS ARE ISOLATIONIST

ISOLATIONIST VS. INTERVENTIONISTS

FDR denounced Japan’s war in China - 1937
Declaration of Panama- war free zone 300 mi out to sea
Neutrality Act of 1939- repealed embargo on arms but kept “cash and carry”
Selective Service Act 1940- 1.6MM conscripted

ELECTION OF 1940

FDR directed large scale build up of defenses
Lend-Lease Act- favored trade with Great Britain
Atlantic Charter- FDR & Churchill- self determination
15 countries including Soviet Union
TENSIONS WITH JAPAN

FDR severed economic ties with Japan
U.S. demanded Japan retreat from all conquests since ’37
Japan toppled Konoye and installed General Hideki Tojo- wanted war

PEARL HARBOR- DEC 7 ‘41
Strategic defeat for Japan- did not destroy Pacific fleet

HITLER, MUSSOLINI AND JAPAN ENTER THE TRIPARTITE PACT- war on U.S.

Jan 1 ‘42- Declaration of United Nations- “no separate peace”
U.S., Britain, Soviet Union and 23 other nations
THE HOME FRONT

THE NATION BEGIN TO FIGHT

- Population shifted northward- Chicago, Cleveland-defense factories

U.S. fights on 3 fronts in European theater: Russia, N. Africa, Atlantic

1942- Japan hits British, Dutch, U.S. possessions in Asia

- ****Bataan Death March in Philippines- major NM connection

MOBILIZING THE U.S. ECONOMY

- Labor shortages
- War Production Board- oversees all industry
- War Manpower Commission- 48 hr. workweeks
THE HOME FRONT

MOBILIZING THE ECONOMY CON’T

- War Labor Board 1942- guidelines for wages, hours
- Women entered the workforce
- Massive federal spending and consumer shortages = inflation
- Emergency Price Control Act 1942- fixing prices and rationing

THE CITIZEN ARMY

- 20MM men and women in uniform
- Discrimination against blacks and Japanese
  - Segregated blacks
  - Relocation centers
THE HOME FRONT

WARTIME ENTERTAINMENT

Edward R. Murrow- dramatic broadcasts
Superman, Joe Palooka
Frank Sinatra, Tony Bennett

No feminist reforms- yearn for normal times “wife and mother”
EARLY WAR IN EUROPE AND PACIFIC

MIDWAY 1ST DECISIVE DEFEAT FOR JAPAN IN 350 YEARS

BATTLE OF SAVO ISLAND- WORST DEFEAT IN U.S. NAVAL HISTORY

GUADALCANAL- TURNING POINT IN MID-FED ‘43

WAR IN RUSSIA AND N. AFRICA

As compared to European continent, Montgomery and Eisenhower attacked

Winter of ‘42-’43 Allies halted Axis advance

Russian Front- turning point was Stalingrad Feb ‘43

Russians lost 20MM people
COALITION DIPLOMACY: 1943-1945

EARLY ‘43 IN CASABLANCA- U.S. & BRITAIN ACCEPT GERMANY’S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER- REASSURED SOVIET UNION

ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL NEGOTIATED SEPARATELY WITH ITALY- UPSET STALIN

CAIRO- FDR, CHURCHILL, CHIANG KAI SHEK- AGREED ON JAPANESE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

TEHRAN- WORLD’S LEADERS-FOUNDED UNITED NATIONS TO OVERSEE AND HAVE COLLECTIVE SECURITY
1944 FINAL STRUGGLE

3MM BOMBS FELL BETWEEN ‘42-’45

DDAY JUNE 6 ‘44- BLITZGRIEG IN REVERSE

GERMANY’S FINAL OFFENSIVE-BATTLE OF THE BULGE

EASTERN FRONT (RUSSIA)- WAR OF ATTRITION

“TWO ROADS TO TOKYO” BEGAN IN ‘43

Oct 20 ‘44 McArther and Philippines- largest naval battle

Feb 23 ’45 Iwo Jima
YALTA AND THE POSTWAR WORLD

WESTERN ALLIES- SELF DETERMINATION
RUSSIA-RED ARMY; INSTALL KREMLIN REGIME

PLANNING FOR POSTWAR WORLD

Feb ‘45; FDR, Churchill, Stalin in Yalta

Stalin determined to erect subservient governments along Soviet Borders- Eastern Europe, China, Iran

Broke Germany into four sectors controlled by U.S., Britain, France, Soviet Union
END OF THE WAR

Eisenhower surrounds and destroys German armies in Rhineland; Churchill disagreed; Eisenhower won

VE Day- May 7, 1945

August 6, ‘45 Hiroshima

August 9, ‘45 Nagasaki

August 10, Japanese surrender