

# You have a QUIZ TODAY! Quiz REVIEW!

1. What happened on Bloody Sunday in Russia?
2. In the 1920's & 1930's, the rise of Totalitarian governments in Europe was due to....?
3. What is the main difference between Fascism and Communism?
4. USSR stands for?
5. Leaders of the countries involved in WWII?

# When you finish your quiz...

- Make two stacks on the table
  - Scantrons
  - Quizzes
- Pick up the WWII notes from the table
- Sit down quietly
- No you cannot go anywhere

# Final Exam Warm-Up

1. The Great Schism created what NEW denomination of Christianity?
  2. Holy book of Islam?
3. This wiped out 1/3 of the European population during the Middle (Dark) Ages?
4. Who was the Macedonian king who took control of Greece and conquered the Persian Empire & spread Hellenistic culture?
5. Who was apart of the Axis Powers, Who was apart of the Allies during WWII??

# Use the chart for notes on WWII Battles



# WWII Alliances

## Axis Powers—

- Germany, Japan, Italy



## Allied Powers—

- United States, France, Great Britain, USSR





# Battles of WWII





- September 1939- Germany Invades Poland-they did this without any warning.
  - Blitzkrieg- means “lightning war”. This was a war tactic designed to overwhelm the enemy by attacking rapidly and forcefully by air and land.



- By June 22, 1940 Germany had taken Paris and France will surrender. Germany will control the northern part of the country.



# The Invasion of Poland video







# Battle of Britain

Summer of 1940



- With the fall of France, Great Britain stood alone against the Nazi's
- Winston Churchill, the new British prime minister had already declared that his nation would never give in.

*“We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets... we shall never surrender!!”*

- Hitler's plan was to knock out the British RAF (Royal Air Force). And then land more than 250,000 soldiers on England's shores.
- In the summer of 1940 the Luftwaffe, Germany's air force, Began bombing Great Britain's airfields and aircraft factories, then In September of 1940, they turned their focus to major cities like London, trying to break British morale.
- Despite the destruction and lose of life, the British did not waiver!
- The battle continued until May 10<sup>th</sup> 1941, stunned by British Resistance, Hitler decided to call off his attacks. Instead he decided to Focus on Mediterranean and Eastern Europe.



- **The battle of Britain taught the allies a crucial lesson; Hitler's attacks can be stopped!!**



KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
CARRY  
ON



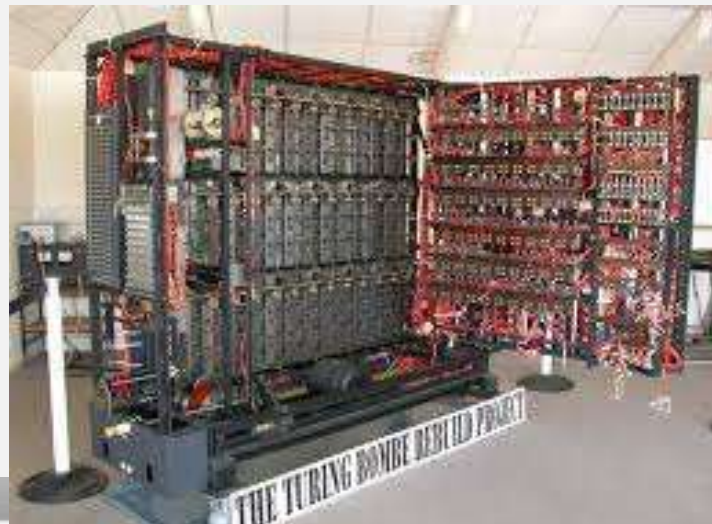
# Things that helped the British win the Battle of Britain

1. Radar- this new device could tell the number, speed, and direction of incoming war planes.



2. Enigma- German code-making machine had been smuggled into Great Britain without Germany's knowledge.

• The imitation game





# Attack on Pearl Harbor

December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1941





## **“A day that will live in Infamy”- FDR**

- Like Hitler, Japan’s military leaders also had dreams of empire. Japan was expanding after winning the Russo-Japanese and Sino-Japanese wars.
- When Japan attacked China, they expected a quick victory, however Chinese resistance caused the war to drag on. This placed a strain on Japan’s economy. To increase their resources, Japanese leaders looked toward rich European colonies in Southeast Asia.
  - If Japan conquered European colonies there it could also try to conquer American colonies of the Philippines and Guam.
- To stop the Japanese advance, the US government sent aid to strengthen Chinese resistance and Roosevelt cut-off oil shipments to Japan.
- Japanese admiral Yamamoto called for an attack on the US fleet in Hawaii, he said it was a “dagger pointed at Japan’s throat” and must be destroyed.

- **This battle caused the United States to enter WWII**

### Attack scene- Pearl Harbor

**SPECIAL War Edition**      **THE GETTYSBURG TIMES**      **SPECIAL War Edition**  
 Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim      With Honor to Charles and Fred in Our Paths  
 ESTABLISHED 1893      SEPTEMBER 6, 1941      PRICE TWO CENTS

# Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor And Then Declares War on U. S.

**Sea and Air Might Are Hurlled Against England And U. S. by Japanese**  
*By the Associated Press*  
 Tokyo, Dec. 8.—Japan bombed her sea and air might against weakly Pacific possessions of the United States and Great Britain today in a lightning assault, followed by a formal declaration of war.

The first official news that Japan had come to grips with the two countries, comes in an Japanese broadcast announcement at 6 p. m. 14 p. m. EST (Honolulu) that a state of war existed with these two of them today.

These broadcasts followed with a formal statement that such operations aimed to were in progress off Hawaii, near the 1,300 miles wide, with all four the Japanese aircraft carrier in action against the big American naval base of Pearl Harbor.

Japanese bombers, taking off from intermediate bases, were ordered to have struck Honolulu at 7:55 a. m. Hawaii time (1:28 p. m. EST Standard).

An hour after the war declaration (11:45 a. m. Hawaii time) and was minutes, had a 30-minute cabinet session and then the prime minister said the progress of war plan (Hawaii) and the progress of the progress of war plan.

**Japan's Reply to U. S. Is Delivered 12 Minutes Before Bombing of Honolulu**  
*By the Associated Press*  
 Tokyo, Dec. 8.—Japan's reply to the United States was delivered 12 minutes before the bombing of Honolulu.

**Uncle Sam's Forces Are Fighting On Land, Sea And In Air To Halt Invasion Of Bases By Nipponese**  
*By the Associated Press*  
 Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—The United States and Japan are at war today. And the first fighting will be heavy—despite the fact that the Japanese are attacking from the sea.

Japan struck without warning. War was declared by a Sunday morning Japanese broadcast against American bases in the Pacific. Then, a few hours later, Japan asked her allies with the formality of a declaration of war on both the United States and Britain.

From Hawaii to the Philippines the Navy and the Army garrisons were fighting back an air, land and sea.

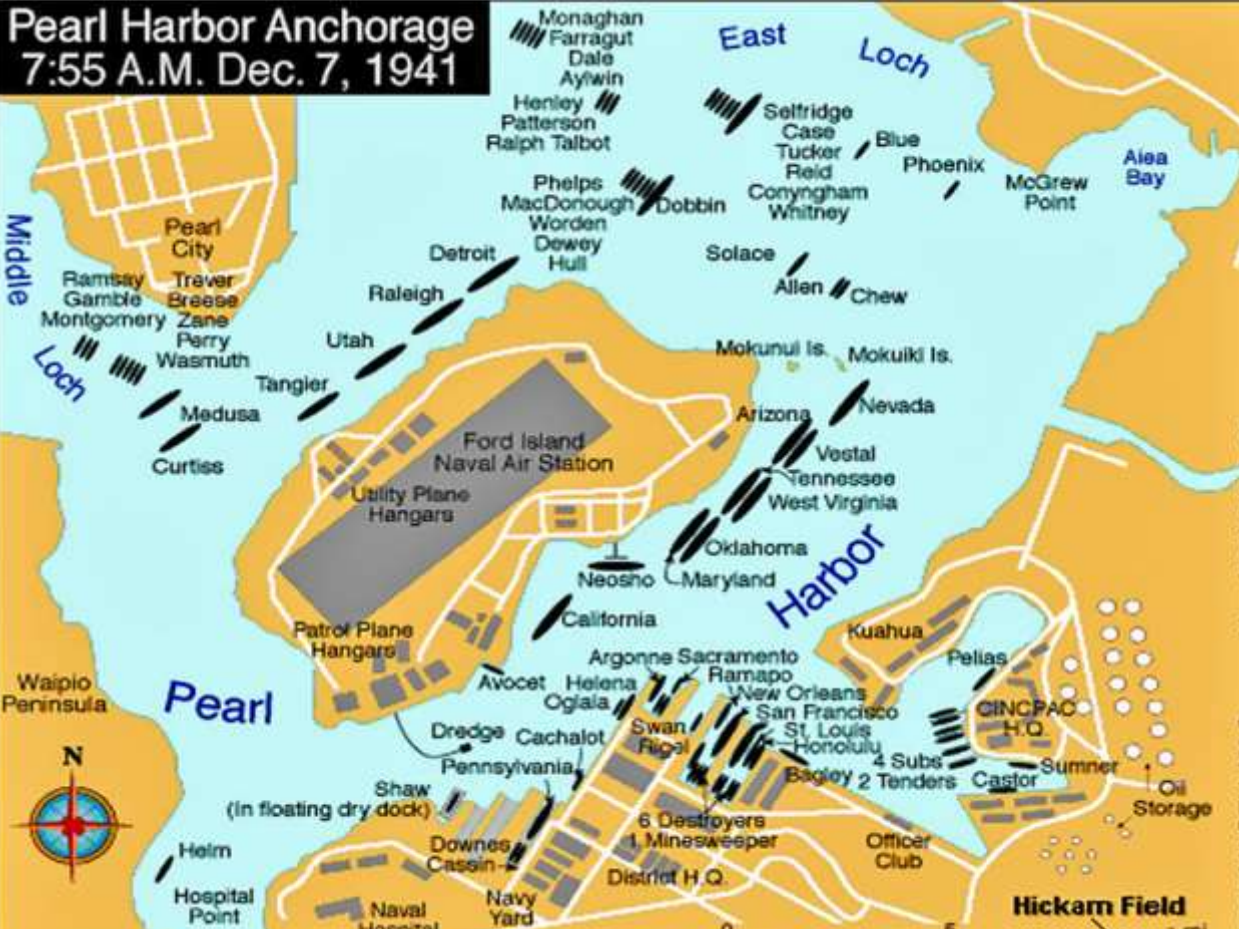
Congress Expected to Declare War  
 To meet this unprecedented situation, Congress was called into a momentous late session to hear President Roosevelt deliver a special message (at 12:30 p. m. EST).

There was no respite in the mood as rapid kill as throughout the city and the nation that stretched across the continent behind it. The pledges of support that passed into the White House from all sources showed the country was united in its resolve to resist the invaders, regardless of what they did.



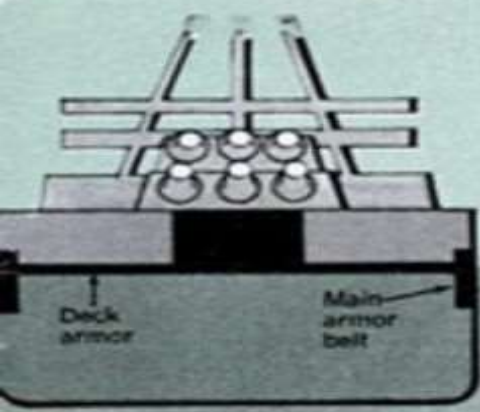
# Pearl Harbor Anchorage

7:55 A.M. Dec. 7, 1941



## Secret of the sneak attack's success

A major reason for Pearl Harbor's unpreparedness was the defenders' belief that an aerial-torpedo attack was impossible in such shallow waters. Conventional torpedoes, dropped from planes, would hit bottom and stick in it. But the Japanese had secretly perfected a special-finned torpedo that would flatten out within a few feet of the surface and run true to the target, as pictured in the drawing below.





In total, **2,403** Americans died and 1,178 were wounded. **Eighteen** ships were sunk or run aground, including five battleships.





*Kamikazes- Japanese suicide bombers*





# Battle of Midway

June 1942



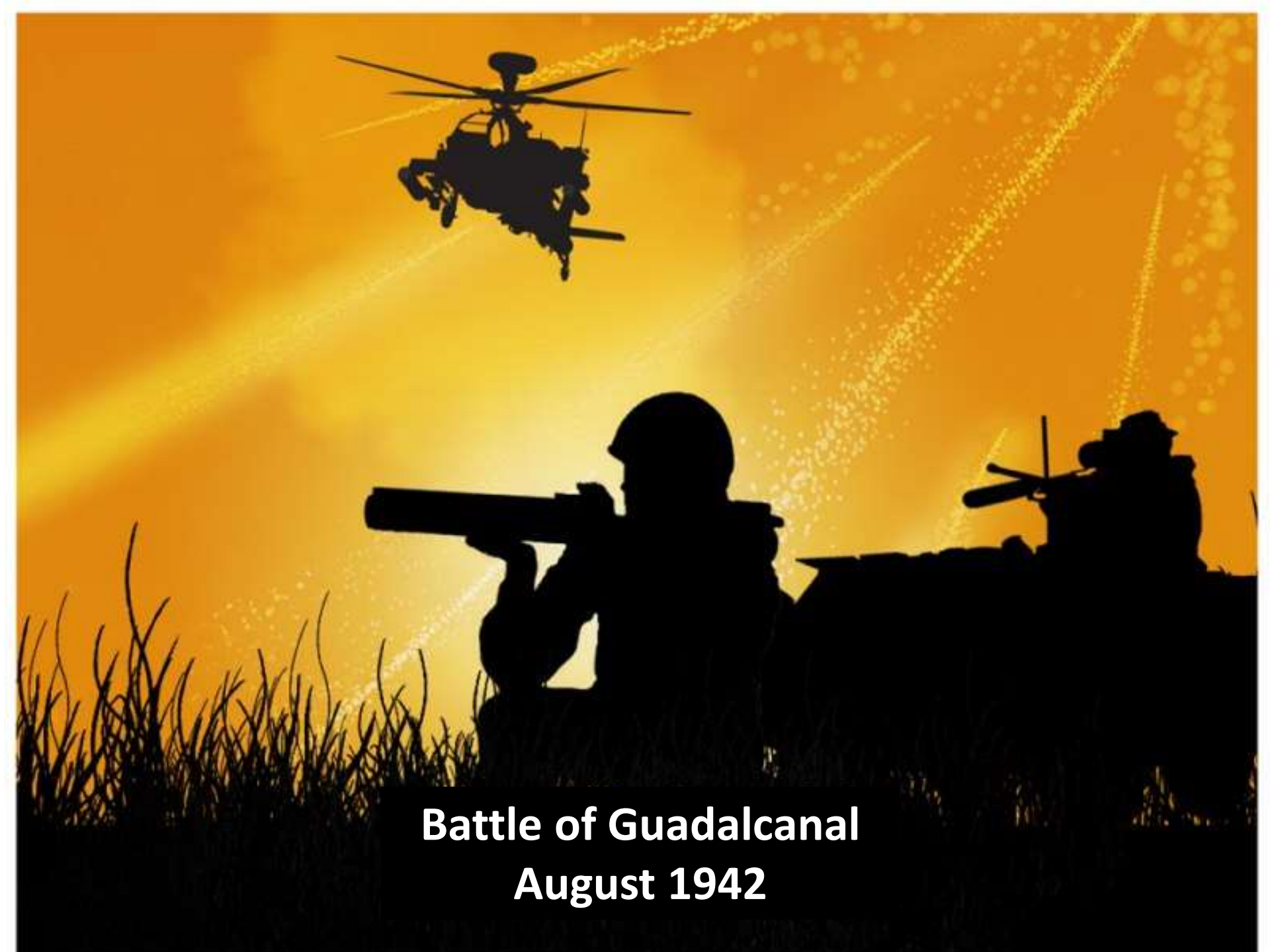
## Setting the stage....

- Battle takes place on Midway Island 1,500 Miles off the coast of Hawaii.
- Japan vs US
- Location of a Key American Airfield
- The Japanese hoped an attack on Midway Would draw forces from Pearl Harbor
- On June 4<sup>th</sup>, with American forces hidden Beyond the horizon, the Japanese began their assault on the Island. As the Japanese planes got

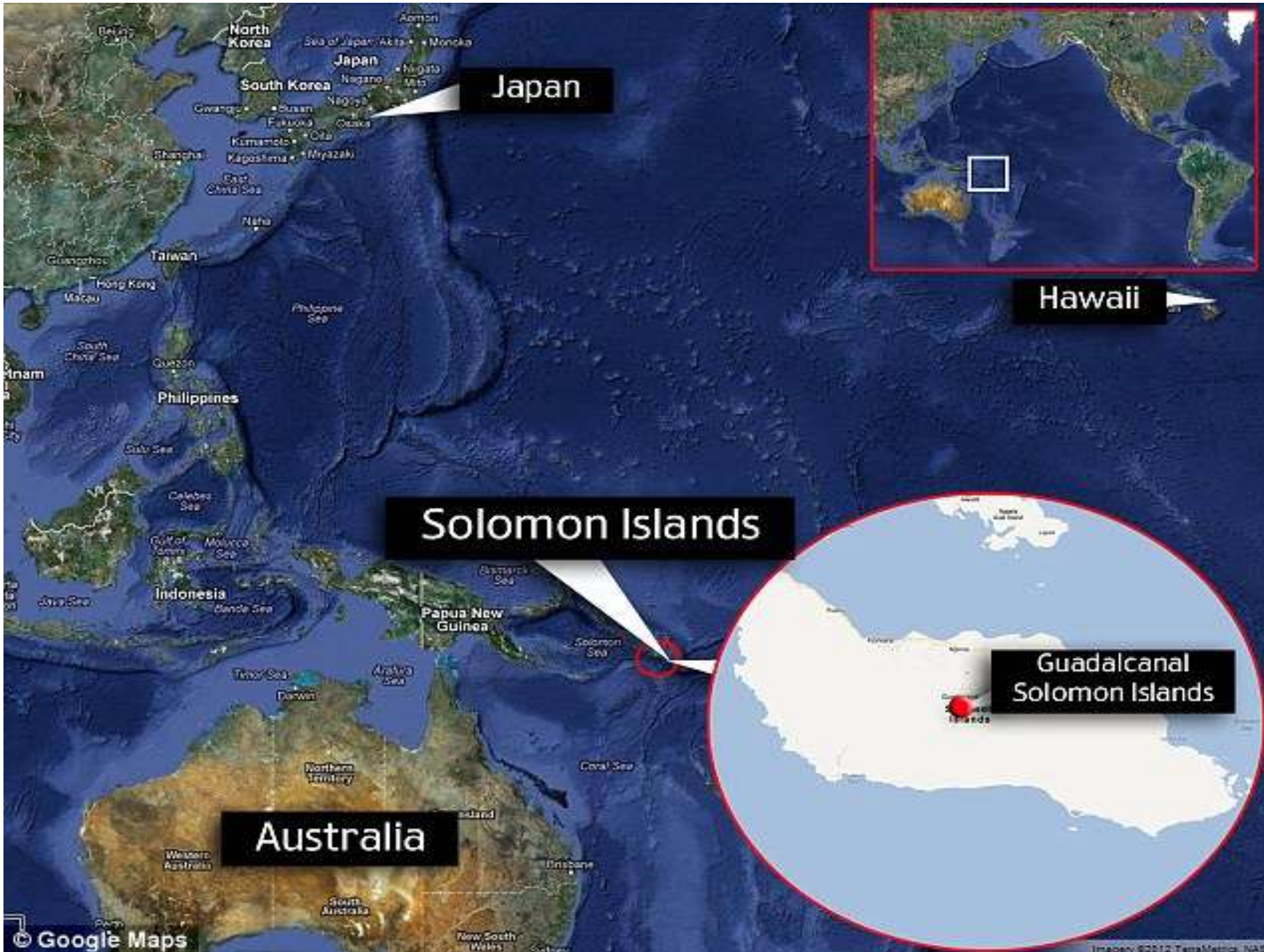
Into the air, the American planes swooped in to attack the Japanese fleet. Many Japanese planes were still on the decks of the aircraft carriers.

- American pilots destroyed 332 Japanese planes, all 4 aircraft carriers and one support ship.
- With the Battle of Midway won, the Allies took the offense for the rest of the war.





**Battle of Guadalcanal  
August 1942**



Japan

Hawaii

Solomon Islands

Australia

Guadalcanal  
Solomon Islands



- The war in the Pacific involved vast distances. Japanese Troops had dug in on hundreds of Islands across the ocean. General Douglas MacArthur developed a plan to handle Problem.

**Island Hopping- seize Japanese islands that were not well Defended but were closer to Japan.**

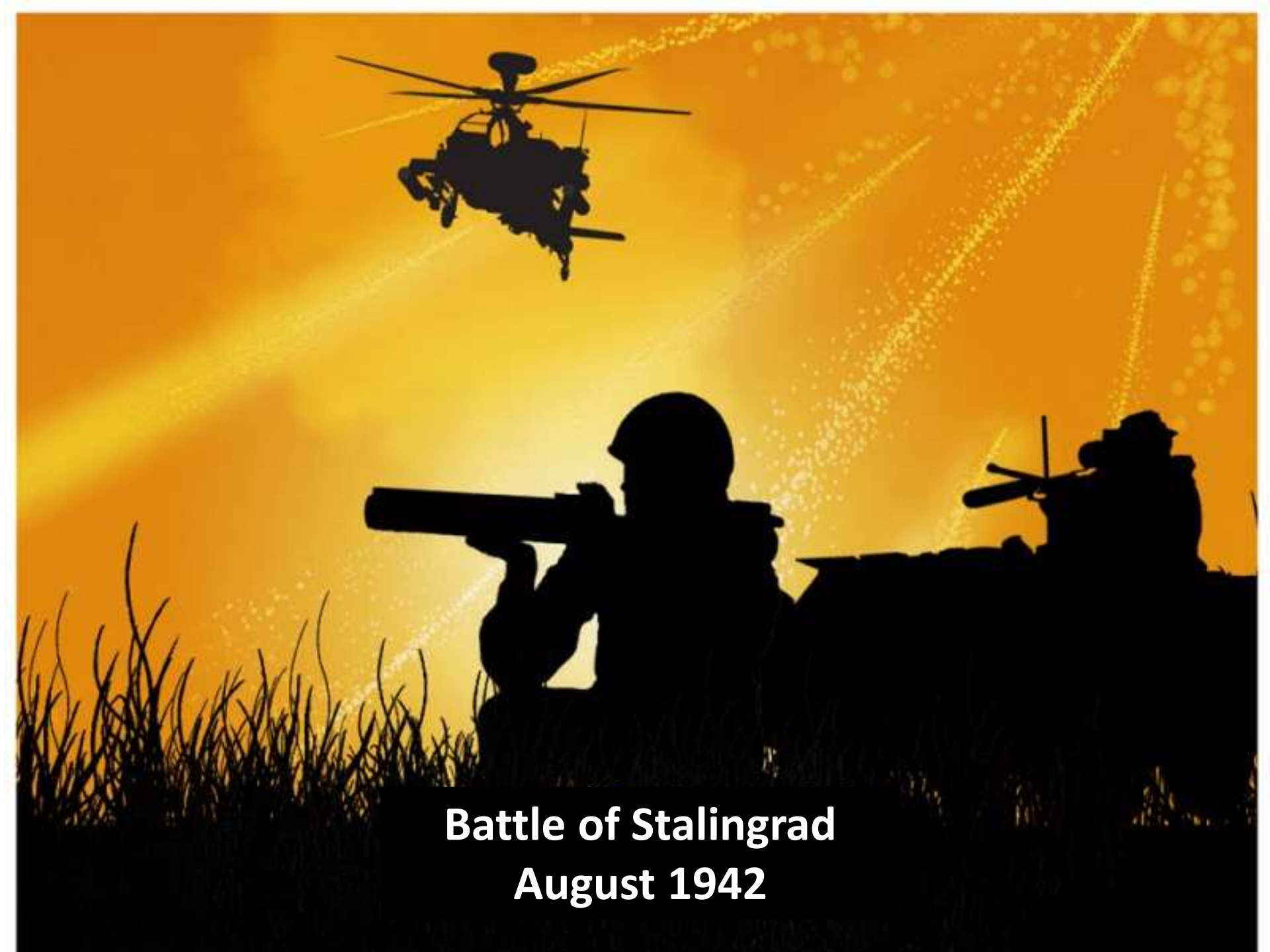
- US military leaders learned that the Japanese were Building a huge air base on the island of Guadalcanal in the Soloman Islands.
- The allies had to strike fast before the base was Completed and became another Japanese stronghold.
- At dawn on August 7 1942, several thousand U.S. Marine With Australian support, landed on Guadalcanal and the Neighboring island.
- The Marines had little trouble seizing the airfield but the Battle for control of the island turned into a savage struggle.
- In February 1943, after 6 months of fighting the battle Finally ended. After loosing more that 24,000 of a force of 36,000 soldiers, the Japanese abandoned what they called “the island of death”.



**General Douglas MacArthur  
1880-1964**

Douglas MacArthur's qualities as a leader and a fighting soldier emerged in France during World War I. Showing incredible dash and courage on the battlefield, he received several decorations for bravery. And he won promotion from the rank of major to brigadier general.

After serving in several positions in the United States, MacArthur received a posting to the Philippines in 1935. He remained there until shortly before the islands fell in 1941. But he left very reluctantly. In a message to the troops who remained behind, he vowed, "I shall return." As you will read later in the chapter, MacArthur kept his promise.



**Battle of Stalingrad  
August 1942**

- Goal was for German armies to capture Stalingrad (major industrial center)
- Luftwaffe (German Air force) bombed city and set it ablaze...it appeared as though it would be a quick victory for Hitler
- Germans controlled 90% of the city in November of 1942
- Soviets launched a counterattack—they trapped German forces inside and cut off their supplies
- Feb 2, 1943—90,000 frostbitten and half-starved German troops surrendered to the Soviets. This was all that was left of the original 300,000 troops!
- Although 99% of the city was destroyed, the Germans were now being pushed back westward.

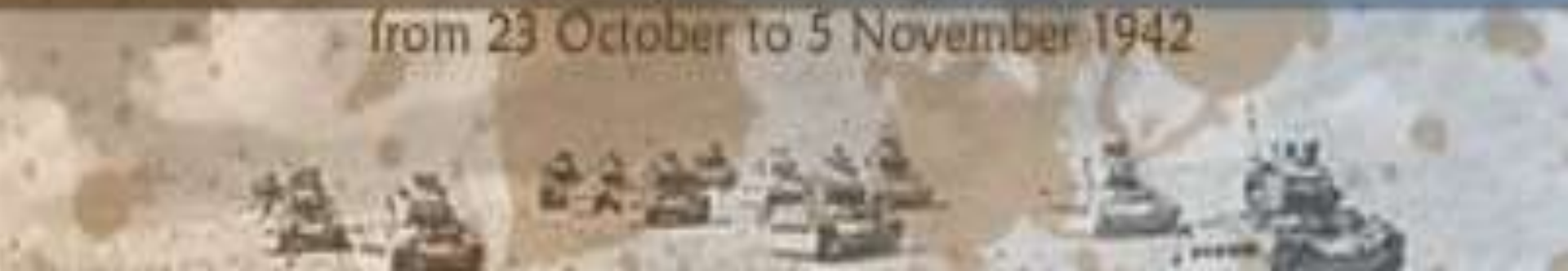


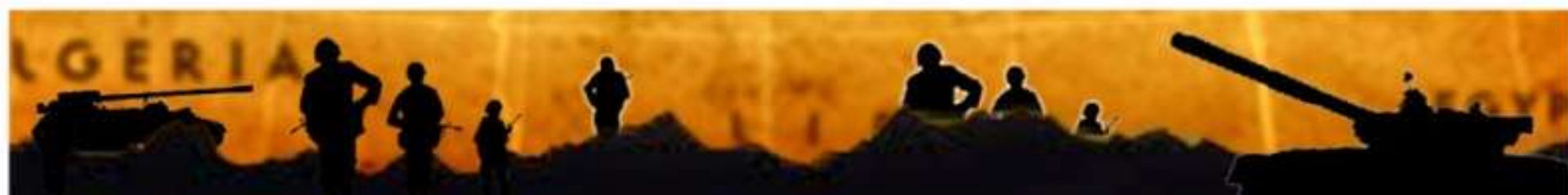




# El Alamein

from 23 October to 5 November 1942





Setting the stage....

The stubborn resistance of the British in the Battle of Britain caused a shift in Hitler's strategy in Europe. He decided to deal with Great Britain later. He then turned his attention east to the Mediterranean area and the Balkans.

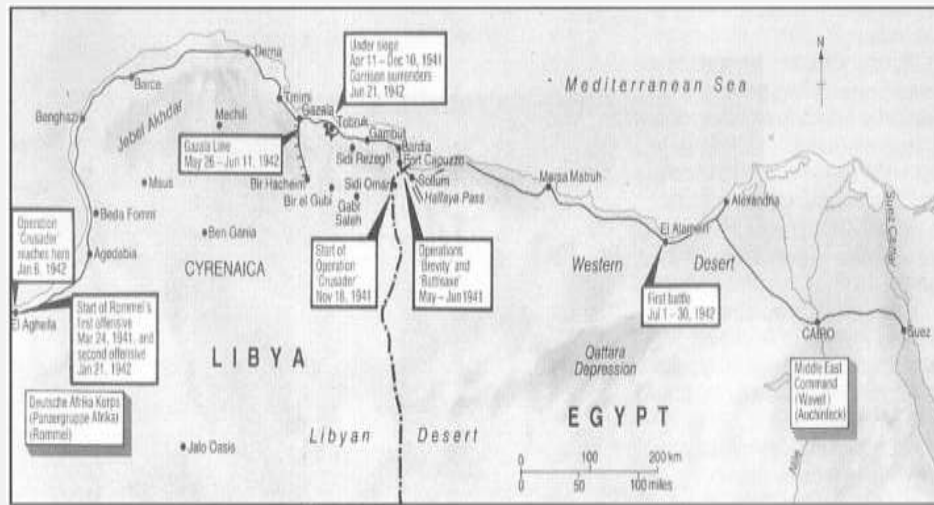
- **Mussolini attempts to take over North Africa**

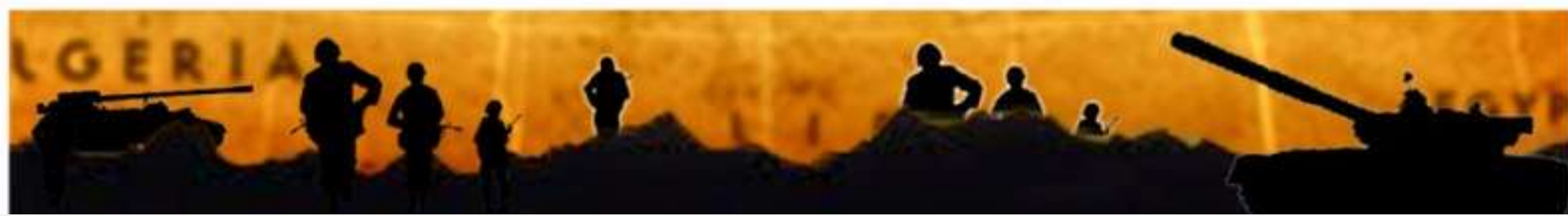
- He ordered his troops to attack British controlled Egypt. **Egypt's Suez Canal was key to reaching the oil fields of the Middle East.**

- Within a week Italian troops had pushed 60 miles inside Egypt, forcing British units back.

- Finally in December, the British struck back. **The result was a disaster for the Italians.** By February 1941, the British had swept 500 miles across North Africa and had taken 130,000 Italian prisoners.

- Hitler has to step in to save the Axis powers.





The Germans had advanced to an Egyptian village called El Alamein. There they dug in so well that British forces could not go around them. The only way to dislodge them was with a massive frontal attack.

The Battle of El Alamein began on the night of October 23. The roar of about 1,000 British guns took the Axis soldiers totally by surprise. They fought back fiercely and held their ground for several days.

By November 4, the German Army had been beaten, he and his forces fell back.



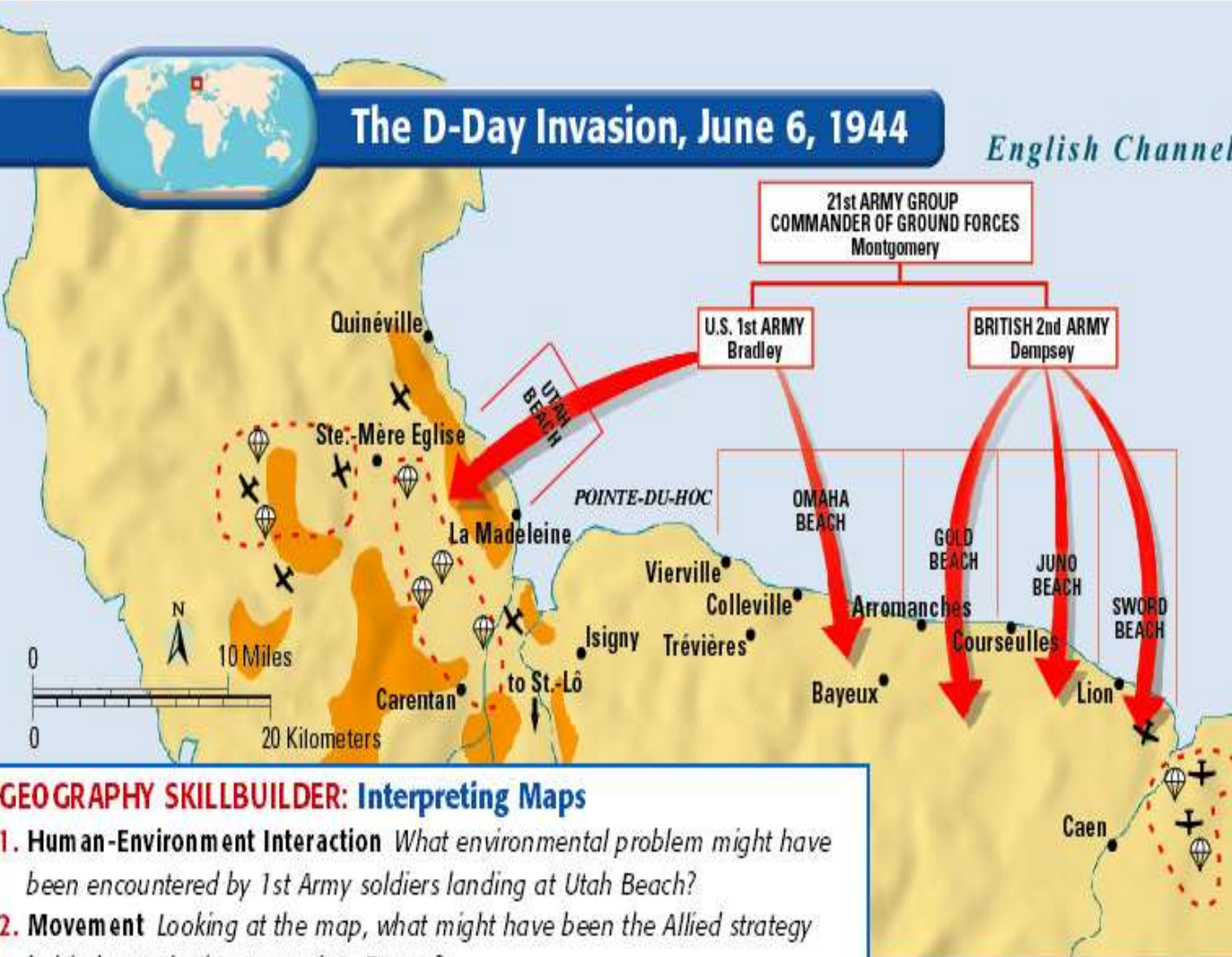


**D-Day 'Dooms-Day'**  
**June 6, 1944**



# The D-Day Invasion, June 6, 1944

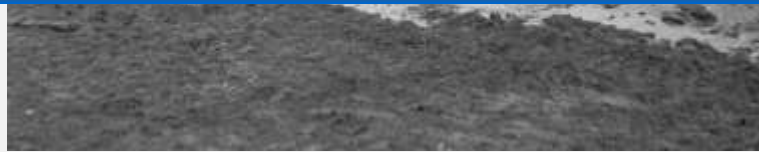
English Channel



- Allied forces
- Flooded areas
- Glider landing areas
- Planned drop zones

## GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Human-Environment Interaction** *What environmental problem might have been encountered by 1st Army soldiers landing at Utah Beach?*
2. **Movement** *Looking at the map, what might have been the Allied strategy behind parachuting troops into France?*



- Codenamed 'Operation Overlord', the invasion of Normandy was the largest land and sea attack in history.
- At dawn on that day, British, American, French, and Canadian troops fought their way onto a 60 mile stretch of beach in Normandy. The Germans had dug in with machine guns, rocket launchers, and cannons. They sheltered behind concrete walls three feet thick.
- The Allies took heavy casualties, among the American men alone, more than 2,700 men died on the beaches that day.
- A month later the Allies marched triumphantly into Paris
  - After this battle, France, Belgium, and Luxembourg were liberated (freed from German occupation)

[Saving Private Ryan clip](#)



# Ending the war in the Pacific....

- The Japanese had devised a bold plan to halt the Allied advance. They would destroy the American fleet, thus preventing the Allies from resupplying their ground troops. This plan required risking almost the entire Japanese fleet...they took this battle.
- Within 4 days the Japanese navy had lost disastrously- eliminating it as a fighting force in the war. Now only the Japanese army and Kamikaze stood between the Allies and Japan.



**Battle of Okinawa**  
**June 1945**





- After a month of bitter fighting and heavy losses, American Marines took Iwo Jima, an Island 760 miles from Tokyo. This was one of the bloodiest land battles in Marine Corp history.

- On April 1, U.S troops moved into the island of Okinawa, only about 350 miles from southern Japan. The Japanese put up a desperate fight, nevertheless on June 21 one of the bloodiest land battles of the war ended. The Japanese lost over 100,000 troops and the American 12,000.

