

European Wars

16th and 17th C.
1500-1700

- 100 Years War (1337 - 1453)

- Multiple conflicts grouped into one
- Cause: conflicts between England and France
- Battle of Castillon
 - Last battle
 - First time artillery played a major role
- Long term:
 - Change in warfare (large armies)
 - Powerful monarchs emerged

- War of the League of Schmalkald (1546 - 1555)

- Cause: Religion
- League of Schmalkald = protestant states
- Catholic vs. Protestants
 - Religious War
- Charles V = Catholic
- **Peace of Augsburg 1555**
 - Religion of ruler = religion of state
 - "Cuius regio eius religio"
 - Ecclesiastical Reservation
 - Princes had to give back the property
 - Didn't work

- Thirty Years War (1618 - 1648)

- Background
 - Holy Roman Empire
 - Hapsburgs
 - Many little states
 - Peace of Augsburg (ruler's religion = people's religion)
 - Religious Leagues (Catholic and Protestant)
- Foreign Aims
 - United Provinces
 - Independence from Spain (Netherlands)
 - GOAL: To maintain their independence
 - Spain
 - Lost territory
 - GOAL: To recover the lost lands
 - GOAL: To help fellow Hapsburgs
 - GOAL: To control Scheldt river
 - France
 - GOAL: Weaken the Hapsburgs
 - GOAL: Gain territory along the Rhineland (German states)
 - Austria
 - Catholic

- GOAL: To keep the Holy Roman Empire together
 - Denmark
 - GOAL: To get more land
- 2 Views of the 30 Years War:
 - Civil War
 - German Catholics vs. German Protestants
 - International War
 - Struggle for power
 - NOT AS MUCH for religion
 - 2 sides
 - Catholics
 - ◇ Austria, Spain, Catholic Germanic States
 - Protestants
 - ◇ Denmark, Sweden, France, Protestant Germanic States
 - All fighting was in Holy Roman Empire
 - Most fighting = Mercenaries (hired soldiers)
- 4 Phases
 - Bohemian Phase
 - Bohemia (Czechoslovakia)
 - Protestant
 - Capital = Prague
 - Defenestration of Prague (capital)
 - Defenestration = throw out the window
 - Catholics sent 2 envoys to Prague
 - 2 Catholics thrown out the window
 - Battle of White Mountain
 - Bohemia loses
 - End of Bohemian Phase
 - Danish Phase
 - Albert of Wallenstein
 - Cruel mercenary
 - Sent by Ferdinand II
 - Defeated the Danes
 - Treaty of Lubeck
 - Swedish Phase
 - Gustavus Adolphus
 - Very good army
 - Everyone killed in battle
 - Catholics keep on winning
 - Peace of Prague
 - French Phase
 - Richelieu
 - Got directly involved
 - Sent troops
- END:
 - Fighting for a generation
 - PEOPLE GOT TIRED OF FIGHTING
 - Germany started resenting the fact that other nations are participating

Peace of Westphalia (1648)

- Administrative provisions
 - Peace of Augsburg reinstated but amended
 - ◆ Included Calvinism

- Former territories returned to Protestants (who lost)
 - New constitution for HRE (Holy Roman Empire)
 - ◆ Each of 500 states sovereign
 - ◆ Consensus required for joint action of ALL states
 - Territorial Changes
 - Sweden got *Swedish Pomerania*
 - France got *Alsace*
 - United Provinces independent
 - Switzerland independent
 - Significance
 - End of religious wars
 - Wrecked HRE
 - ◆ Politically (can't join together)
 - ◆ Physically (a lot of destruction)
 - ◆ Population (a lot of men dead)
 - Germany weakened
 - Established a system of *International Law*
 - ◆ First time international rulers came together to solve problems...
England was the only that didn't attend
 - Independence of separate states recognized

War of the League of Augsburg (1688 - 1697)

- *France v. League of Augsburg*
 - League of Augsburg = German states
 - Leopold = emperor of Austria (*Hapsburg*)
 - King of Spain = *Charles II* (*Hapsburg*)
 - King of Sweden
 - The Electors of Bavaria, Saxony and the Palantinate
 - The Dutch Republic
 - After 1689 England under William of Orange
- Cause:
 - Louis XIV attacked German cities along the Rhine
- War dragged on
 - 11 years
 - *No decisive victories or defeats*
 - French navy was weak
 - Louis forced to impose taxes on nobles
- Treaty of Ryswick
 - Territories returned
 - Status quo - things remained the same

War of Spanish Succession (1701 - 1713)

- "1st world war"
- Most European countries involved
- CAUSE:
 - Charles II of Spain died with no heir
 - Spanish throne claimed by both Louis XIV and Leopold
 - Both grandsons of Spanish kings
 - Charles II will: Philip of Anjou (French grandson of Louis XIV) = Named heir to Spanish throne

- Louis XIV: "The Pyrenees no longer exist"
 - Upset the balance of power!!
 - Other European powers *feared French dominance*
 - ALL HATED IT (except Spain and France)
- Grand Alliance:
 - England
 - Holland
 - Prussia
 - Austria
- War went BAD!! for the French
 - Battle of Gibraltar
 - English capture Gibraltar
 - Battle of Blenheim -English Duke of Marlborough (John Churchill) won
 - Louis loses along the Danube river
 - Battle of Ramilles in Brabant - Marlborough wins again
- **Peace of Utrecht**
 - (to maintain BALANCE of POWER)
 - Wanted to maintain the balance of power
 - Philip of Anjou keep Spanish throne BUT
 - Never could their be the same ruler of FR. And SP.
 - Territory given (Spanish Netherlands) to Austria (Austrian Netherlands) + land in Northern Italy
 - Territory given to England (keep Gibraltar) + French lands in N. America
 - England Got
 - Gibraltar
 - Minorca
 - Nova Scotia
 - New Foundland
 - Hudson Bay Territory
 - *Right to control the slave trade in the new world = Asiento*
 - Dutch got
 - Gained some land as barrier against France along the Scheldt River
 - Austria got
 - Spanish Netherlands (Austrian Netherlands) - didn't want that much
 - Milan - N.Italy
 - Naples - N.Italy
 - Sardinia - N.Italy
 - Prussia
 - Elector of Brandenburg was allowed to call himself "King of Prussia"
 - Duke of Savoy = "King of Savoy"
 - France got to keep Alsace
 - Philip of Anjou was allowed to be king
 - France and Spain can never be ruled by the same person
- Long-term effects of the War
 - French treasury drained/*bankrupt*
 - Depopulated = 20% of people in Europe died
 - War
 - Starvation
 - Revolts
 - Trade disrupted; tax system in ruins

- Confirmed system of sovereign states (1st time was Peace of Westphalia)
- *England became dominant*
- Principle of *balance of power* maintained
- *Legacy of warfare* inherited by 18th Century

- **Great Northern War (1700 - 1721)**

- Cause: Peter the Great wanted warm water ports
- Peter the Great vs. Charles XII of Sweden
- Battle of Poltava
 - Spring 1709
 - Russian victory
 - Europe shocked; Russia = Major power
 - Charles XII flees to Ottoman Empire
- **Treaty of Nystad**
 - 1721
 - Russia gained Baltic territories
 - Sweden lost everything outside Scandinavian peninsula
- Long-term effects:
 - Sweden no longer a power
 - Russia = strongest in Eastern Europe
 - Russia got a warm water port

- **English Civil War / Puritan Revolution (1642 - 1651)**

- Cause: split of views about English government
- Roundheads v. Cavaliers
 - For king - Cavaliers
 - Anglican
 - Nobles
 - Large land owners
 - Fancy clothing
 - Rural areas and NW England
 - Anti King - Roundheads
 - Puritans
 - Middle class and gentry (lower aristocracy)
 - Towns and SE England
 - Oliver Cromwell - Leader
- New Model Army
 - John Pym died; --> Cromwell
 - Organized by Cromwell
 - Paid wages
 - Paid for supplies (from tax money)
 - Well trained
 - Cromwell = *iron sides*
- Battle of Marston Moor = turning point
- Roundheads won
 - Executed Charles I
- Long term
 - Established a republic = gov. without a king
 - Later became limited monarchy

Great War of the 18th Century

2 parts

- War of Austrian Succession
 - Civil struggle within the HRE
 - Conflict between Hapsburgs and Bourbons
- 7 Years War
- Both for Balance of Power

War of Austrian Succession (1740 - 1748)

- Frederick the Great invaded Silesia
 - Wealthiest Hapsburg province
 - Broke Pragmatic Sanction
- Sides
 - Britain, Austria, Russia, Spain, Netherlands
 - France, Prussia
- Battle of Fontenot
 - Most important battle
- Battle of Louisburg
 - British defeated the French
 - Tilted the balance
- Peace of Aix-La-Chapelle
 - 1748
 - Prussia kept Silesia
 - Everything else returned to status quo
- Long-term results
 - Weakness of French position proven
 - Austrians bitter but satisfied
 - German Dualism
 - ◆ Two major Germanic States

7 Years War (1756 - 1763)

- Diplomatic Reversal / Revolution
 - 1756
 - Same countries, switched sides
 - ◆ Austria, France, Russia
 - ◆ Prussia, Britain
- Fighting on 3 Continents
 - Europe
 - North America (Canada and Caribbean)
 - Asia (India)
- War in India
 - British East India Co. vs. France East India Co.
 - Robert Clive - led Brit troops and Indian mercenaries to Bengal
 - ◆ Black Hole of Calcutta
 - ◇ French locked up British troops in a cave and let them die
 - ◆ Used British troops as personal army
 - British won in India
- War in Canada "French and Indian War"
 - British advantages
 - ◆ Permanent population and navy

- ◆ Indian allies
- French advantages
 - ◆ Indian allies
- British won
- **Treaty of Paris** and **Peace of Hubertusburg**
 - ◆ 1763
 - ◆ Prussia kept Silesia
 - ◆ Austria kept Austrian Netherlands
 - ◆ Saxony remained independent
 - ◆ British got Canada, all territories east of Mississippi, and India
 - ◆ Spanish got all French territories West of Mississippi

- **Napoleonic Wars (1799 - 1815)**

- Cause: Napoleon trying to conquer vast amounts of land in Europe
 - Upset balance of power
- Napoleon Bonaparte vs. 3 Coalitions (rest of Europe)
- Napoleon successful at first
- Italian Campaign
 - Napoleon Won
 - Treaty of Campo Formio (Napoleon gained land)
- Egyptian Campaign
 - Against Britain and Ottomans
 - Napoleon failed
- Peninsular War
 - Huge Drain
 - Spanish guerrilla warfare
 - Napoleon had to always have troops in Spain
- Battle of Trafalgar
 - French navy destroyed
 - British victory (Admiral Lord Nelson)
- Russian Campaign
 - 1812
 - Battle of Borodino
- German War of Liberation
 - 1813
 - Battle of the Nations (Battle of Leipzig)
- Battle of Waterloo
 - Napoleon's last battle
 - British Duke of Wellington
 - Napoleon lost, exiled to St. Helena
- **Congress of Vienna**
 - Post-Napoleon peace conference
 - 10 months
 - Conservative attitude
 - Wanted to turn back the clock
 - Easy treatment of France
 - Louis XVIII returned to throne

- **1st Treaty of Paris**

- o 1814
- o Very lenient b/c wanted to maintain peace and solidify power of Louis XVIII
- o Restored 1792 borders
- o No indemnity or reparations
- o No occupation army
- o Napoleon to Elba
- o 100 Days is what messed it up

- **2nd treaty of Paris**

- o 1815
- o Peace with FR. After the 100 days and Waterloo
- o **More severe**
 - No more Mr. Nice Guy
 - Restore 1790 borders
 - Indemnity imposed
 - Occupying army until the debt is paid
- o **Territorial changes**
 - o Restored France to 1790 boundaries
 - o Strong buffer states along eastern border
 - o United Provinces united with Austrian Netherlands to form Kingdom of Netherlands
 - o New country
 - Switzerland
 - o Created German Confederation (replaced Confederation of the Rhine)
 - o Prussia got left bank of Rhine
 - o Piedmont and Sardinia form Kingdom of Sardinia
 - o Austria got Lombardy and Venetia
 - Land in Italy
 - o Kingdom of Two Sicilies
 - Returned to Bourbon rulers
 - o Papal States restored
 - o Polish-Saxon Question
 - Russia wanted Poland but Britain and Austria feared Russian expansion
 - Prussia wanted Saxony but Austria feared Prussian expansion
 - Compromise: Alexander became king of Congress of Poland
 - o Gave Saxony to Prussia
 - o Gave Malta, Ceylon islands in East and West Indies, and South Africa to England

- **SIGNIFICANCE**

- o Minimum resentment in France
- o Britain = colonial leader
- o Smoothed over problems of Poland and Saxony
- o German Dualism
- o Triumph of conservatism
- o Disappointment to liberals and nationalists
- o Congress System
 - o Anytime there was a problem, European leaders would meet and quash liberalism

- **7 Weeks War (1866)**

- Cause: Bismarck disputed Schleswig and Holstein with Austria so that he could establish

Germanic dominance (*realpolitik*)

- Prussia vs. Austria
- Battle of Sadová
- Prussia won very easily
- **Treaty of Prague**
 - o Prussia got Schleswig and Holstein
 - o Austria to give Venetia to Italy
 - o North German Confederation formed
 - o Led by Prussia
 - o Austria not part of it
 - o Catholic states in the south excluded
- Long-term effect:
 - o Prussian dominance over Germanic states
 - o Austria is out

- **Franco Prussian War (1870 - 1871)**

- Cause: Ems Telegram
 - o Bismarck's *realpolitik*
- Napoleon III declares war on Prussia
 - Issue of ruling families (Hohenzollerns candidates for Spanish throne)
- Bismarck made allies fast
 - Russia, Italy, Austria (hated French), Britain (did not want France to get control of Belgium)
- Bismarck besieged Paris
- Easy victory for Prussia
- **Treaty of Frankfurt**
 - Territory taken from France (Alsace and Lorraine)
 - 5 billion francs in reparations
 - German Empire
 - January 18, 1871
 - King William I became Emperor William I of Germany
- Long-term effect:
 - Final step in the unification of Germany
 - France very angry --> revenge

- **Russo-Japanese War (1904 - 1905)**

- Cause: dispute over Manchuria and Korea, Japanese sent surprise attack
- Russia poorly supplied
 - Only 1 railroad going East
- Japan wins fast
- Battle of Mukden
 - Trench warfare
- Humiliating defeat for Russia
- **Treaty of Portsmouth**
 - Overseen by USA
 - Japan gained influence in Korea
 - Japan took Liodong and Manchuria
- Long-term effect:

- Confidence in Tsar lost
- Russian revolution

- **Boer War (1899 - 1902)**

- Cape of Good Hope originally Dutch
- 1795 Britain get Cape Colony
- Butch settlers = Boers
 - Resent British rule
 - Made "Great Trek" moving north
- Boers founded Orange Free State and Republic of Transaal
- 1880s diamonds and gold in Transvaal
 - Britain annexed
- Fighting
 - 3 years
 - Very expensive
 - British imprisoned Boer wives and kids in concentration camps
 - Most outsiders sympathize with Boers
 - British Empire lost respect
- **Treaty of Vereeniging**
 - Transvaal and Orange Free State independent
 - Dutch privileges
 - Britain to pay reparations

- **Russo-Turkish War (1877 - 1878)**

- Cause: Russia wanted Balkan lands/influence
- War between "one-eyed and the blind"
 - Russia vs. Turks
- Russia winning easily
- Ottoman Empire = clueless, poor strategy and planning
- Russians reached Istanbul
- Britain scared that Russia will win
 - Sent ships
- **Treaty of San Stefano**
 - Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria = independent
 - Led to Congress of Berlin
 - Stopped spread of Russia
- Long-term:
 - Ended up being a waste for Russia
 - Ottomans losing power

Crimean War (1854 - 1856)

- Cause: British support Turks to stop Russian expansion
- Ended long term peace
- British supported Turks against Russia

- Poor performance by British army
 - Poor leadership (officers)
- 600,000 men died (mostly disease)
- Siege of Sevastopol
 - Sevastopol fell in 1855
- **Peace of Paris**
 - 1856
 - Autonomy of Moldavia and Wallachia, became Romania in 1878
 - Independence of Turkey
 - Neutrality of Black Sea

- **The Balkan Wars**

- **Balkan League**
 - Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Greece
 - Wanted to free Balkans from Ottoman Empire
- **First Balkan War**
 - 1908
 - Balkan League declared war on Turkey
 - Victorious against Turks
 - However, internal conflicts (dividing up land among each other)
 - European powers (A-H) interfered
 - Buffer zones created
- **Second Balkan War**
 - 1913
 - Serbia v. Bulgaria
 - Serbia backed by Russians
 - Serbia won Albania, but Germany and A-H made them return it
 - Diplomatic defeated against Pan-Slavism
 - Serbia became landlocked
- Long-term:
 - Created a vortex in the balance of power
 - Established who sided where

- **World War I (1914 - 1918)**

- Causes:
 - Secret Alliance
 - Arms Race
 - Nationalism and desire for revenge
- War on the Western Front
 - Central Powers vs. Allies
 - Everybody thought it was going to be over fast
 - Germany did not want to fight war on two fronts
 - WEST: France
 - EAST: Russia
 - Schlieffen Plan
 - ◆ Aug 1914

- ◆ German strategy to avoid the war on two fronts
- ◆ Based on assumption
 - ◇ Russia would need long time to mobilize
- ◆ Attack and defeat France quickly
 - ◇ Invade through neutral Belgium
 - ▶ Because Franco-German border was fortified
- ◆ Germans were moving fast
- ◆ Failed to work because
 - ◇ Russia moved fast
 - ◇ Belgium resisted
 - ◇ Forces were split to Alsace and Lorain
 - ◇ Caused England to enter war
- Battle of the Marne
 - French abruptly stopped German advance
 - Turning point in the war
 - Turned war into a slow war (stalemate)
 - TRENCH WARFARE !!!
- England entered war
 - When Germany invaded Belgium
 - Because of geographical location
- Trench Warfare
 - Battle of Verdun
 - German offensive
 - Took Central Powers 6 months to advance 4 miles
 - Battle of Somme
 - French offensive
 - Took Allies 1 month to advance 2.5 miles
- Naval Battles
 - Allies
 - Blockade Germans
 - ◆ worked
 - Battle of Jutland
 - ◆ Heavy losses on both sides
 - ◆ Germans unable to break blockade
 - Germans
 - *Unrestricted submarine warfare*
 - ◆ Sink any ship that they saw
 - ◆ EX: RMS Lusitanian
 - ◇ British-American cruise ship
 - ◇ Germans sunk b/c they said that there was contraband on it
 - ◇ Contraband was there
- War on the Italian Front
 - Secret Treaty of London 1915
 - Originally Italy was allied with Austria Hungary
 - Joined Allies b/c
 - ◆ Allies promised Italy Austrian lands
 - Little fighting
 - Battle of Caporetto
 - 1917
 - Italy vs. CP

- Italy losing
 - Italians forced to retreat
 - British and French armies helped stop the Germans
- War on the Balkan Front
 - Balkans occupied by CP
 - Prior Balkan = POWERKEG
 - British devise plan to capture the straits (Bosporus and Dardanelles)
 - Take Istanbul
 - Improve ties to Russia
 - Free Balkans
 - Battle of Gallipoli
 - 1915
 - Disaster for the Allies
 - Took 1 year
 - Huge casualties
 - British retreat
- War on the African and Mid-Eastern Front
 - Britain and the French seize German colonies in Africa
 - T. E. Lawrence
 - British colonel
 - Nickname: "Lawrence of Arabia"
 - Organized Arab nationalists
 - Led guerrilla raids against the Turks
- War on the Eastern Front
 - Baltic Sea to Black Sea
 - Seesaw in the beginning
 - Russians & Serbs vs. Germans, A-H, Turks
 - Few decisive results
 - Russians were poorly equipped
 - unprepared
 - Battle of Tannenburg
 - 1914
 - East Prussia
 - Russians destroyed
 - Bulgaria joined by Central Powers
 - Serbians overrun by Germans and Bulgarians
 - Russians save Allied cause
 - 1917
 - Russia withdrew from war
 - **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**
 - ◆ Russia gave up land
 - ◆ Russia quit war
- **Peace of Versailles**
 - PROVISIONS
 - 1) German fortifications banned from Rhineland
 - ◆ Allies are allowed to put troops there
 - 2) Rhineland occupied by the Allies for 15 years
 - 3) Limited German military size
 - ◆ Aviation forbidden
 - ◆ Conscription forbidden

- ◆ Artillery forbidden
- ◆ Submarines forbidden (no navy)
- 4) Allies took over German fleet
 - ◆ Germans so mad, they destroyed their own ships
- 5) Reparations
 - ◆ War damages
 - ◆ 33 billion dollars
- 6) War Guilt Clause
 - ◆ Germany was responsible for starting WWI
- 7) League of Nations
 - ◆ US never joined
- **TERRITORIAL CHANGES**
 - Redrew the map of Europe
 - 1) Alsace-Lorraine to France
 - 2) Saar Valley to France for 15 years
 - ◆ Very rich in coal
 - 3) German colonies turned over to League of Nations
 - 4) Mandates in Middle East
 - ◆ Britain: Iraq, Transjordan, Palestine
 - ◆ France: Lebanon, Syria
 - ◆ Japan, Australia and New Zealand: German Asian colonies
 - 5) New Countries
 - ◆ Austria and Hungary separated (never to be joined again)
 - ◆ Czechoslovakia
 - ◆ Yugoslavia
 - ◆ Poland
 - ◇ Polish Corridor established
 - ▶ Gave Poland water rights
 - ◆ Turkey
 - ◇ O.E broke up
 - ◆ Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
 - ◆ Finland
 - ◆ Danzig = free city
 - ◇ Port at the end of Polish Corridor
 - ◇ Any country can trade
 - ◆ Memel = free city
 - ◆ Dardanelles under international control
 - ◆ Italian, Romanian, and Bulgarian borders expanded
- **UNPOPULAR**
 - Germany hated
 - ◆ Loss of territory
 - ◆ Reparations
 - ◆ War Guilt
 - ◆ Limits of military
 - ◆ Polish Corridor
 - Austria upset
 - ◆ Loss of territory
 - ◆ Land locked
 - ◆ Very weak
 - New countries
 - ◆ Self-determination not perfect
 - ◆ Lacked experience with democracy

- France
 - ◆ Still felt insecure
 - ◆ Wanted more revenge
- Italy
 - ◆ Felt cheated
 - ◆ Denied colonies in Africa
 - ◆ Granted only a little land in the north
- Russia
 - ◆ Lost more territory than Germany
 - ◆ Suffered 48% of all casualties
 - ◆ Excluded from the peace conference
- United States
 - ◆ Preferred isolationism
 - ◆ Rejected League of Nations

- **Russian Civil War (1918 - 1922)**

- Cause: Russian revolution, struggle for power
- Reds vs. Whites
- *Reds*
 - Communists
 - Red Army
 - Very well organized, because of Trotsky
 - Led by Lenin and the Bolsheviks
 - Fighting to preserve the cause of the revolution
- *Whites*
 - Central Asia, Siberia
 - Royalists, and supporters of democracy
 - Lacked order and organization
 - Anti-Semitic
 - General Anton Denikin
 - Defeated by the Reds
 - Had 150,000 troops
- Reds won (long term)
 - World's 1st communist nation established (USSR)

- **Spanish Civil War (1936 - 1939)**

- Cause: struggle for power in Spain
- Dress rehearsal for WWII
- Right vs. Left
- Right
 - Fascists - dictatorship
 - Nationalists
 - Conservatives
 - Army
 - Church
 - Nobles
 - Phalange

- Led by Francisco Franco
- Left
 - Republicans
 - Loyalists
 - Loyal to present gov.
 - Liberals, aka "Popular Front"
 - Socialists
 - Communists
 - Anarchists
 - Unions
- Right wins
- Long-term:
 - Franco = dictator of Spain

World War II (1939 - 1945)

- Cause: aggression and appeasement; Hitler invaded Poland
- Invasion of the Sudetenland
 - Led to *Munich Conference* - Hitler said that he does not want anymore territory
- Invasion of Poland
 - September 1, 1939
 - September 3, 1939 GB and France declared war on Germany
 - Excuse/Lie: Poles attacked German fortifications on the border
 - Blitzkrieg
 - War strategy of Hitler
 - "Lightning war"
 - Every force hits at the same time (1.7 million)
 - Poles fought back
 - Poland fell within a few days
 - GB and France waited, did not act

Winter War

- Russian offensive
- Winter, 1939
- Stalin attacked
 - Estonia
 - Latvia
 - Lithuania
 - Finland
- Wanted to gain back territories
- *USSR kicked out of League of Nations*
- No military action from allies

Phony War

- War in the west
- 6 months nothing happened
- "Sitzkrieg"
- April, 1940
 - Hitler attacked Norway and Denmark
 - Denmark falls immediately
 - Norway fights back, but doesn't succeed
- Hitler later attacks

- Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
 - Wins very fast
 - Hitler attacks France
 - May 1940
 - Went around the Maginot-Line
 - Through the Arden Forest
 - Uses the blitz
 - Surrounds allied forces on coast of Dunkirk
 - Hitler invades
 - Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, France
- Miracle at Dunkirk**
 - Allied soldiers surrounded on the coast
 - British people took their boats and crossed English Channel to save the soldiers
 - 350,000 troops saved
 - Left equipment on the shore
- **France Falls**
 - Fell in less than a month
 - *Defeatist* psychology
 - Germans occupy northern part of France
 - Southern France = *Vichy Regime*
 - Set up by the Germans
 - Cooperated with the Nazis; "*puppet state*"
 - Led by *Marshall Petain*
 - Traitors
 - Northern France
 - Put up a fight
 - Germans had to occupy
 - Free French
 - French patriots (led by Charles deGaulle)
 - Left to England
 - Wanted to overthrow the Nazis
 - Were working on a plan
 - Resistance
 - French patriots
 - Stayed in France
 - Worked "*underground*"
 - Fought from the inside
- **Battle of Britain**
 - "Operation Sea Lion"
 - Did not have a plan, because he thought that continent would take longer to invade
 - Hitler does not want to send ships
 - Hitler sent planes
 - Germans bombed every day
 - 57 days
 - Major cities
 - Did not soften the British
 - Moral raised
 - Very angry
 - British able to withstand
 - Radar
 - Deciphered German secret code
 - *RAF (Royal Air Force)* fought in the air = well trained
 - High morale and production continued

- Winston Churchill
 - Prime Minister
 - Sent troops to North Africa
- Eventually Hitler abandoned this plan
 - Due to attack on Russia
- Summer of 1940
 - Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Greece
- 1941
 - Bleakest year for Allies
 - Germany's peak
- 1942 = turning point
 - Pacific
 - Russia
 - Africa
- PACIFIC
 - Battle of Midway
 - June 1942
 - Midway = American held island just NW of Hawaii
 - Half way between CA and Japan
 - Within striking distance of Hawaii
 - Japanese launched assault on Midway
 - In the air
 - Americans ready
 - Fighting done by carrier based torpedo planes and dive bombers
 - Heavy losses
 - 35/41 American planes shot down
 - 4 large Japanese aircraft carriers sunk
 - Japanese never again went on the offensive
 - American strategy after Midway
 - Island hopping
- RUSSIA
 - June 1941
 - Wants resources
 - Oil
 - Food
 - Surprise attack
 - Had an alliance
 - "Operation Barbarossa"
 - Fighting two-front war
 - As he moves eastward, Russians retreated
 - Hitler uses Blitzkrieg
 - Stop for the winter
 - Outside of Leningrad
 - 2.5 years siege of Leningrad
 - Spring 1942: Germans resume advance
 - Main thrust at Stalingrad on Volga River
 - To get some oil
 - Battle of Stalingrad
 - August 22, 1942
 - Went on for 2 months

- Russians refuse to surrender
 - Led by Marshall Georgi Zhukov
 - Germans surrender in early 1943
 - Russians go on offensive
 - Push back and win eastern Europe
 - Impose communism once they kick out Nazis
- AFRICA
 - Battle of El Alamein
 - In Egypt
 - Fighting in the colonies
 - See-saw-(ed)
 - No clear winner
 - Axis
 - Base: Libya
 - Command: General Erwin Rommel
 - German tank commander
 - Leader of "Afrika Korps"
 - "Desert Fox"
 - Allies
 - Base: Egypt
 - Command: General Bernard Montgomery
 - British
 - "Monty"
 - Fall 1942
 - Americans landed in morocco and Algeria
 - Caught Germans in the middle
 - Command: Dwight David Eisenhower
 - "Ike"
 - Rommel
 - Caught in between Monty and Ike
 - Axis surrendered
- Italy's Defeat
 - July 1943
 - Allies come through the South (Sicily)
 - British and American forces defeat Mussolini in Sicily
 - Badoglio takes over
 - Represented Allies
 - Southern Part
 - Mussolini flees
 - Executed, hung up upside down
 - Allies invade mainland
 - Sept. 1943
 - Move North
 - Freed Rome in June 1944
 - Germans remain in control of mainland until spring of 1945
- D-Day**
 - France
 - Beaches of Normandy
 - Surprise for the Germans
 - Opened second front
 - June 6, 1944
 - Eisenhower = commander of Allied forces

- Bloodbath
- Liberate Paris in August 1944
 - Start moving towards Germany
- Allies advance / Defeat of Germany
 - Heavy bombing of Germany
 - 1943
 - Factories, RR, Cities
 - Battle of the Bulge
 - December 1944
 - Belgium and Luxembourg
 - Final advance of the Germans
 - Final effort of Germans
 - Pushed Allies back temporarily
 - April 1945
 - Americans and Soviets approaching Berlin from both sides
 - Russians were first to go in
 - Hitler committed suicide
 - Germany surrendered
 - May 8, 1945
- No single peace conference

Cold War (1945 - 1991)

- Conflict between "East" and "West"
 - East = Soviet Union, communist
 - West = United States, democratic
 - No "HOT" conflict
 - "Battles" in the UN
- Iron Curtain
 - Imaginary line that separated East from West
- Arms Race
 - NATO
 - Military alliance
 - If one is attacked everyone helps
 - Warsaw Pact
 - With satellite states
 - Russia made them communist
 - Everyone was building up militaries
 - Dátente - "the thaw" (warming of relationships)
 - Khrushchev tried to open up communications with US
 - S.A.L.T. talks - Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
 - Problem is how can this be verified
- Truman Doctrine
 - United States would help any nation that tried to stop communism
 - Soviet Union was spreading communism
 - First used in Greece
 - Based on containment
- "Brezhnev Doctrine"**
 - SU would make sure that satellite states adhered to communism
- Gorbachev and end of Cold War
 - Gorbachev's major internal reforms
 - Perestroika

- Restructuring of the economy
 - privatization allowed to a degree
 - Glasnost
 - Openness
 - Freedom of speech and press
 - Democratization - multi candidate elections
 - WEAKENED COMMUNIST PARTY --> led to collapse of SU
- Gorbachev's foreign policy
 - Improve connections/trade with the West
 - Abandoned *Brezhnev Doctrine*
 - *Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Albany* say goodbye to communism, but SU does not use force (1989)
 - Restrictions on nuclear weapons (*SALT I* and *SALT II*)
 - Breaks down the Berlin Wall (1989)