

## Decadence of the Weimar Republic



## France - False Sense of Security?



The Maginot Line



## France - False Sense of Security?



## International Agreements

### Locarno Pact - 1925

- y France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy
- \* Guarantee existing frontiers
- \* Establish DMZ 30 miles deep on East bank of Rhine River
- \* Refrain from aggression against each other

### Kellogg-Briand Pact - 1928

- y Makes war illegal as a tool of diplomacy
- \* No enforcement provisions

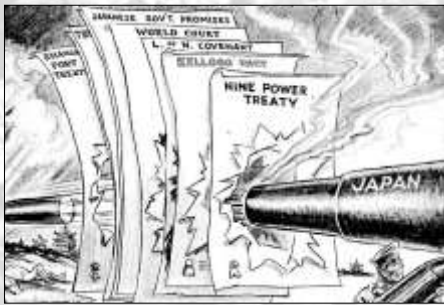
## The Great Depression



## The Manchurian Crisis, 1931



## Japan Invades Manchuria, 1931



## Italy Attacks Ethiopia, 1935



Emperor  
Haile  
Selassie



## Germany Invades the Rhineland March 7, 1936



## Prelude to War: Hitler's Role



- Hitler embraces Haushofer's doctrine of **Lebensraum**
  - Seize land to the East from "inferior" Slavs
  - Many German conservatives supported this
- This meant war with Soviets
- Hitler pursued this policy to a much greater extent than conservatives had intended...

## U. S. Neutrality Acts: 1934, 1935, 1937, 1939



## America-First Committee



Charles Lindbergh



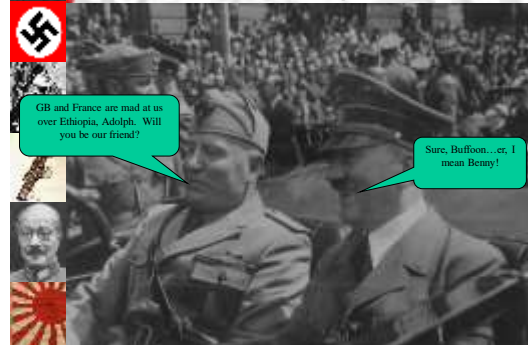


## Rome-Berlin Axis, 1936



The "Pact of Steel"

## Adolph Hitler & Benito Mussolini in Munich, Germany, June 1940



## The Spanish Civil War: 1936 - 1939



- ✓ Carlists [ultra-Catholic monarchists].
  - ✓ Catholic Church.
  - ✓ Falange [fascist] Party.
  - ✓ Monarchists.
- ✓ Anarcho-Syndicalists.
  - ✓ Basques.
  - ✓ Catalans.
  - ✓ Communists.
  - ✓ Marxists.
  - ✓ Republicans.
  - ✓ Socialists.

## The Spanish Civil War: 1936 - 1939



## The Spanish Civil War



- ✓ Nationalist territory
  - ✓ Republican territory
  - ✓ Nationalist territory
  - ✓ Nationalist territory

## The Spanish Civil War: 1936 - 1939



The American "Lincoln Brigade"

## The Spanish Civil War: 1936 - 1939



Francisco Franco

## The Spanish Civil War: A Dress Rehearsal for WW II?



Italian troops in Madrid

## "Guernica" by Pablo Picasso



## The Japanese Invasion of China, 1937



## The Austrian Anschluss, 1938



## The Path to War (1938-1939): Anschluss 3/13/1938



- 11/5/37 – Hitler reveals ultimate goal: living space in the east and **Austria** is first!
- Hitler threatens Austrian chancellor **Kurt von Schuschnigg** with invasion
  - Kurt attempts to have Austrians vote in plebiscite in 3/13 on German takeover
  - undermined by **Wehrmacht** invasion 3/12.
- Austrian Nazis to take over!
- 24 hours later, 3/13/1938, Austria formally annexed by Germany (**Anschluss**)
- GB and France do nothing!

## The "Problem" of the Sudetenland



## The Path to War (1938-1939): Sudetenland, 9/15/38

With Czechoslovakia almost surrounded, Germans put squeeze on them  
 Demands the cession of the **Sudetenland**, September 15, 1938

- Home to many **ethnic Germans**
- A major industrial region
- Initially asks for independence from Czechs, eventually demands that Germans take control, 9/15/38

**Munich Conference, 9/29/38**

**Neville Chamberlain** (1869-1940) Prime Minister of GB

- **Appeasement**

- “Peace for our Time”

- Churchill’s opposing viewpoint.

By 1939, Germans take Bohemia and Moravia too!

- German dismemberment of Czechoslovakia provokes suspicion...

## Appeasement: The Munich Agreement, 1938



British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain

*Now we have “peace in our time!” Herr Hitler is a man we can do business with.*

## Czechoslovakia Becomes Part of the Third Reich: 1939



## The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, 1939



Foreign Ministers  
von Ribbentrop & Molotov



## The Path to War (1938-1939):

- Hitler demands **Danzig** (Gdansk)
  - Allegedly a “free” port city
  - British offer to protect Poland
- Non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, August 23, 1939 (**Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact**)
- Invasion of Poland, September 1, 1939
- Britain and France declare war on Germany, September 3, 1939



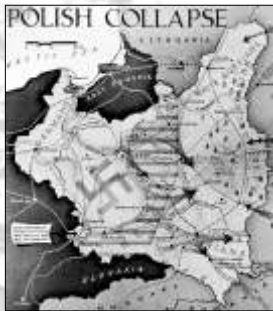


## The Course to World War II

- **Blitzkrieg** (lightening war) overwhelms Poland
- Poland divided on September 28, 1939
- Victory and Stalemate
  - Allied "defensive" stance and the Maginot Line
  - "Phony War", winter 1939-1940: not much happening
  - Germany resumes offensive, April 9, 1939, against Denmark and Norway (Springtime for Hitler)
  - Attack on Netherlands, Belgium, and France, May 10, 1940
  - Evacuation of Dunkirk ("Miracle at Dunkirk" – 300k)
  - Surrender of France, June 22, 1940
  - Vichy France
    - Marshal Henri Pétain (1856-1951)
- **Battle of Britain**, August-September 1940
  - Churchill's hardcore stance...
  - German shift to civilian targets
  - German Luftwaffe

the  
war  
BEGINS!

## Poland Attacked: Sept. 1, 1939



Blitzkrieg ["Lightening War"]

## German Troops March into Warsaw



## Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, 1940



The Tripartite Pact

## The Course to World War II

- German Mediterranean strategy
  - Take **Suez Canal** – cut off supply of oil
  - Depends on Italy's ability to hold off British in Africa – no luck!
- New Plan: Germany invades the Soviet Union, June 22, 1941
  - Initial German success
  - Soviets able to bring eastern front troops to west as Japan was busy with the U.S. in 12/41
  - Extra troops and early winter turn tide in favor of Soviets
  - Hitler's declaration of war on U.S. helps to seal Germany's fate...



# the European & north african theaters





## The French Resistance



The Free French



The Maquis



General Charles DeGaulle

## Resistance Movements

- **Charles de Gaulle**
  - Free French movement
  - Against Communist liberation groups
- Communist **Josip Broz ("Tito")** in Yugoslavia
  - Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ)
  - Communist leader who later broke with Stalin and the Soviet bloc
- In Germany
  - The **White Rose** movement and **Sophie Scholl**
  - Gestapo executes all involved students
  - **Colonel Count Claus von Stauffenberg**
  - Stauffenberg assassination attempt
    - **Operation Valkyrie**
    - Five thousand executions

## Now Britain Is All Alone!



## U. S. Lend-Lease Act, 1941

Great Britain.....	\$31 billion
Soviet Union.....	\$11 billion
France.....	\$3 billion
China.....	\$1.5 billion
Other European.....	\$500 million
South America.....	\$400 million

The amount totaled: \$48,601,365,000

## Lend-Lease



## Battle of Britain: The "Blitz"



## Battle of Britain: The "Blitz"



## The London "Tube": Air Raid Shelters during the Blitz



## The Royal Air Force



## British Prime Minister Winston Churchill



"NEVER WAS SO MUCH  
OWED BY SO MANY  
TO SO FEW"



## The Atlantic Charter



- ✓ Roosevelt and Churchill sign treaty of friendship in August 1941.
- ✓ Solidifies alliance.
- ✓ Fashioned after Wilson's 14 Points.
- ✓ Calls for League of Nations type organization.

## Operation Barbarossa: Hitler's Biggest Mistake



## Operation Barbarossa: June 22, 1941



- ✓ 3,000,000 German soldiers.
- ✓ 3,400 tanks.

## The "Big Three"



Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin

## Axis Powers in 1942



## The Nazi Empire, 1942



## Turning Point of War, 1942-1943

- The **Grand Alliance**: US, GB, USSR
  - Defeat of Germany the first priority
  - Military aid to Russia and Britain
  - Allies ignore political differences
  - Agree on unconditional surrender
- German success in 1942 in Africa and Soviet Union starts falling apart...
  - Allies invade North Africa, November 1942, victory in May 1943 **Rommel** stopped at **El Alamein**
  - **Battle of Stalingrad**, November 1942-February 1943 – surrender at Tunisia & Allied victory
- War in Asia: Tide turns to favor Allies
  - **Battle of the Coral Sea**, May 7-8, 1942
  - **Battle of Midway**, June 4, 1942



## Battle of Stalingrad: Winter of 1942-1943



German Army	Russian Army
1,011,500 men	1,000,500 men
10,290 artillery guns	13,541 artillery guns
675 tanks	894 tanks
1,216 planes	1,115 planes

## The North Africa Campaign: The Battle of El Alamein, 1942



Gen. Ernst Rommel,  
The "Desert Fox"

Gen. Bernard  
Law  
Montgomery  
("Monty")



## Last Years of the War

- o Going after the "soft underbelly"
  - Invasion of Sicily, 1943
  - Invasion of Italy, September 1943
  - Rome falls June 4, 1944
- o **D-Day** invasion of France, June 6, 1944
  - Five assault divisions landed on **Normandy** beaches
  - Within three months, two million men landed
  - **Battle of the Bulge**
- o German surrender at **Stalingrad**, February 2, 1943
- o **Tank Battle of Kursk**, Soviet Union, July 5-12, 1943: 18 Panzer divisions wiped out!

## The Italian Campaign ["Operation Torch"] : Europe's "Soft Underbelly"

- y Allies plan assault on weakest Axis area - North Africa - Nov. 1942-May 1943
- y **George S. Patton** leads American troops
- y Germans trapped in Tunisia - surrender over 275,000 troops.



## The Battle for Sicily: June, 1943



General  
George S. Patton



## The Battle of Monte Casino: February, 1944



## The Allies Liberate Rome: June 5, 1944



## Gen. Eisenhower Gives the Orders for D-Day ["Operation Overlord"]



## D-Day (June 6, 1944)



## Normandy Landing (June 6, 1944)



German Prisoners

Higgins Landing Crafts

## July 20, 1944 Assassination Plot



Major Claus von  
Stauffenberg

## July 20, 1944 Assassination Plot



1. Adolf Hitler
2. Field Marshall Wilhelm Keitel
3. Gen Alfred von Jodl
4. Gen Walter Warlimont
5. Franz von Sonnleithner
6. Maj Herbert Buchs
7. Stenographer Heinz Buchholz
8. Lt Gen Hermann Fegelein
9. Col Nikolaus von Below
10. Rear Adm Hans-Erich Voss
11. Otto Günsche, Hitler's adjutant
12. Gen Walter Scherff (injured)
13. Gen Ernst Jahn von Freyend
14. Capt Heinz Assman (injured)

## The Liberation of Paris: August 25, 1944

August 25, 1944

De Gaulle in Triumph!



## U. S. Troops in Paris, 1944



## French Female Collaborators



## The Battle of the Bulge: Hitler's Last Offensive



Dec. 16, 1944  
to  
Jan. 28, 1945



## Yalta: February, 1945

- y FDR wants quick Soviet entry into Pacific war.
- y FDR & Churchill concede Stalin needs buffer, FDR & Stalin want spheres of influence and a weak Germany.
- y Churchill wants strong Germany as buffer against Stalin.
- y FDR argues for a 'United Nations'.



**Mussolini & His Mistress, Claretta Petacci Are Hung in Milan, 1945**





## US & Russian Soldiers Meet at the Elbe River: April 25, 1945



## Horrors of the Holocaust Exposed



## Horrors of the Holocaust Exposed



Entrance to  
Auschwitz:  
Work Makes You  
Free

Crematoria  
at  
Majdanek



## Last Years of the War (cont)



Mussolini's corpse on display

- Russians enter Berlin, April 1945
- Mussolini's body dragged through Rome
- Death of President Franklin Roosevelt, April 12, 1945
- **Hitler's suicide**, April 30, 1945
- Surrender of Germany, May 7, 1945
- Difficulty of invading the Japanese homeland
- New President **Harry Truman** makes decision to use the atomic bomb on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**
- Surrender of Japan, August 14, 1945
- Human losses in the war: 17 million military dead, 18 million civilians dead

## Horrors of the Holocaust Exposed



Eli Wiesel

Slave Labor at Buchenwald

## The Holocaust

- First focused on emigration: **Madagascar Plan**
- Initial efforts to confine and exterminate Jews
  - **Reinhard Heydrich** (1904-1942)
  - **Einsatzgruppen**
    - confine Jews to ghettos
    - begin policy of shooting large groups: too difficult
- **Final Solution: Wannsee Conference** 1/20/42
- Death camps
  - In operation by the spring of 1942
  - Shipments of Jews from Poland, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Berlin, Vienna, Prague, Greece, southern France, Italy, and Denmark
  - **Zyklon B** (hydrogen cyanide): modeled after T-4 Program
  - **Auschwitz** and **Rudolf Hoess (Hess)**
    - 2/3 European Jews Killed
- The Other Holocaust
  - Death of 9 - 10 million people beyond the 5 - 6 million Jews
  - 40 percent of European Gypsies, Homosexuals



## Horrors of the Holocaust Exposed



Mass Graves at Bergen-Belsen

## Hitler's "Secret Weapons": Too Little, Too Late!



V-1 Rocket:  
"Buzz Bomb"



V-2 Rocket



Werner von Braun

## Hitler Commits Suicide April 30, 1945



The Führer's Bunker

Cyanide & Pistols



Mr. & Mrs. Hitler

## V-E Day (May 8, 1945)



General Keitel



## V-E Day (May 8, 1945)



## The Code Breakers of WW II



Bletchley Park

The Japanese  
"Purple" [naval]  
Code Machine



The German "Enigma"  
Machine



# the pacific theater

## Pearl Harbor



## Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto



## Pearl Harbor from the Cockpit of a Japanese Pilot



## Pearl Harbor - Dec. 7, 1941



*A date which will live in infamy!*



## President Roosevelt Signs the US Declaration of War



## USS Arizona, Pearl Harbor



## Pearl Harbor Memorial



2,887 Americans Dead!

## Pacific Theater of Operations



## "Tokyo Rose"



## Paying for the War



## Paying for the War



## Paying for the War



## Betty Grable: Allied Pinup Girl

She Reminded Men What They Were Fighting For



## Singapore Surrenders

[February, 1942]

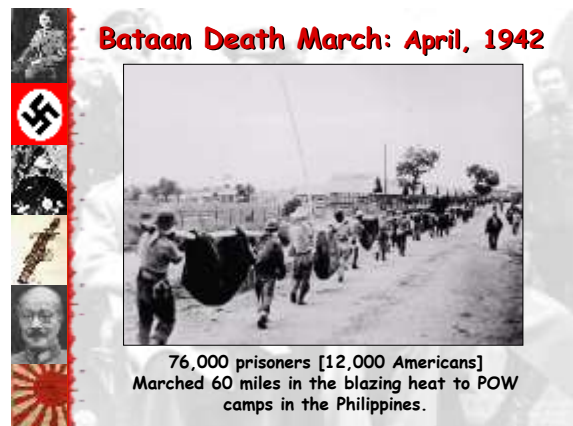


## U.S. Surrenders at Corregidor, the Philippines

[March, 1942]



## Bataan Death March: April, 1942



## Bataan: British Soldiers



A  
Liberated  
British  
POW

## The Burma Campaign



The "Burma Road"

General Stilwell  
Leaving Burma, 1942



## Allied Counter-Offensive: "Island-Hopping"



## "Island-Hopping": US Troops on Kwajalein Island



## Farthest Extent of Japanese Conquests



## The New Order in Asia

- **Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere**
  - "Asia for the Asians"
  - Propaganda to convince Asians in occupied territory to allow for Japanese exploitation
- **Japanese Occupation**
  - Conquest of Nanjing
  - "Comfort women"
    - Served 15-20 soldiers/day
    - 10,000 - 200,000 are estimated to have been procured
    - majority were from Korea and China
    - used in "comfort stations" for Japanese military
  - 800,000 Korean forced laborers
  - **Burma-Thailand Railroads:**
    - Allied POWs and Asian forced labor - worked to death
    - 12,400 Allied POWs dead; 100,000 Asian



### Lt. Col. Jimmy Doolittle: First U. S. Raids on Tokyo, 1942



### Battle of the Coral Sea: May 7-8, 1942



### Battle of Midway Island: June 4-6, 1942



### Battle of Midway Island: June 4-6, 1942



### Japanese Kamikaze Planes: The Scourge of the South Pacific



Kamikaze Pilots



Suicide Bombers

### Gen. MacArthur "Returns" to the Philippines! [1944]



## US Marines on Mt. Surbachi, Iwo Jima [Feb. 19, 1945]



## Potsdam Conference: July, 1945

- y FDR dead, Churchill out of office as Prime Minister during conference.
- y Stalin only original.
- y The United States has the A-bomb.
- y Allies agree Germany is to be divided into occupation zones
- y Poland moved around to suit the Soviets.



P.M. Clement Attlee      President Truman      Joseph Stalin

## The Manhattan Project: Los Alamos, NM



Major General  
Lesley R. Groves



Dr. Robert  
Oppenheimer



*I am become  
death,  
the shatterer  
of worlds!*

## Tinian Island, 1945



Little Boy

Fat Man



Enola Gay Crew

## Col. Paul Tibbets & the A-Bomb



## Hiroshima - August 6, 1945



- © 70,000 killed immediately.
- © 48,000 buildings destroyed.
- © 100,000s died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.



## The Beginning of the Atomic Age



## Nagasaki - August 9, 1945



- © 40,000 killed immediately.
- © 60,000 injured.
- © 100,000s died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.

## Japanese A-Bomb Survivors



## Hiroshima Memorials



## V-J Day (September 2, 1945)



## Japanese POWs, Guam





RESULTS  
OF  
WORLD WAR II

# WW II Casualties: Europe

Each symbol indicates 100,000 dead in the appropriate theater of operations

# WW II Casualties: Asia

Each symbol indicates 100,000 dead in the appropriate theater of operations

# WW II Casualties: Asia

Each symbol indicates 100,000 dead in the appropriate theater of operations

Country	Men in war		Battle deaths		Wounded
	1939	1945	1939	1945	
Australia	1,000,000	286,976	180,864	—	—
Austria	800,000	28,000	350,117	—	—
Belgium	625,000	8,460	55,513 <sup>1</sup>	—	—
Brazil <sup>2</sup>	40,334	943	4,222	—	—
Bulgaria	339,760	6,671	21,878	—	—
Canada	1,086,343 <sup>3</sup>	42,042 <sup>3</sup>	53,145	—	—
China <sup>2</sup>	17,250,521	1,324,516	1,762,006	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	6,683 <sup>4</sup>	8,017	—	—
Denmark	—	4,339	—	—	—
Finland	500,000	79,047	50,000	—	—
France	—	201,568	40,000	—	—
Germany	20,000,000	3,250,000 <sup>5</sup>	7,250,000	—	—
Greece	—	17,024	47,290	—	—
Hungary	—	147,435	89,313	—	—
India	2,398,891	32,121	46,354	—	—
Italy	3,100,000	149,496 <sup>6</sup>	66,716	—	—
Japan	9,700,000	1,270,000	140,000	—	—
Netherlands	280,000	6,500	2,860	—	—
New Zealand	194,000	11,625 <sup>7</sup>	17,000	—	—
Norway	75,000	2,000	—	—	—
Poland	—	664,000	530,000	—	—
Romania	650,000 <sup>8</sup>	350,000 <sup>8</sup>	—	—	—
South Africa	410,056	2,473	—	—	—
U.S.S.R.	—	6,115,000 <sup>9</sup>	14,012,000	—	—
United Kingdom	5,896,000	397,116 <sup>10</sup>	369,267	—	—
United States	16,112,566	291,557	870,840	—	—
USSR	15,111,266	297,200	838,000	—	—

# Massive Human Dislocations

# Massive Human Dislocations

# Massive Human Dislocations

## The U.S. & the U.S.S.R. Emerged as the Two Superpowers of the later 20<sup>c</sup>



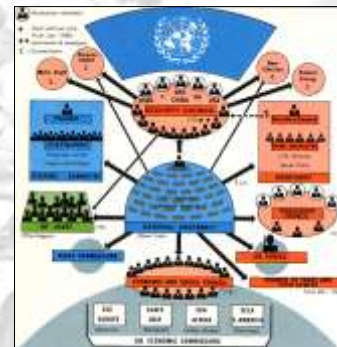
## The Bi-Polarization of Europe: The Beginning of the Cold War



## The Division of Germany: 1945 - 1990



## The Creation of the U. N.



## The Nuremberg War Trials: Crimes Against Humanity



## Japanese War Crimes Trials



General  
Hideki Tojo



Bio-Chemical  
Experiments



## 7 Future American Presidents Served in World War II



## The Race for Space



## Early Computer Technology Came Out of WW II



Mark I, 1944

Colossus, 1941



Admiral Grace Hooper,  
1944-1992  
COBOL language

## The Emergence of Third World Nationalist Movements



## The De-Colonization of European Empires



the world  
we live in today  
was formed  
by the events  
of world war II & its  
immediate aftermath!



## The Mobilization of Peoples

- Great Britain
  - 55 percent of the people were in “war work”
  - By 1944, women held 50 percent of the civil service positions
  - **Dig for Victory**
  - Emphasis on a planned economy
- The Soviet Union
  - “**Great Patriotic War**”
  - Enormous losses, 2 of every 5 killed in World War II were Russians
  - Supercentralization
  - “**Battle for Machines**”
  - Factories moved to the interior when Germans advanced
  - Starvation

## The Mobilization of Peoples (cont)

- The United States
  - Slow mobilization until mid-1943
  - Social problems
    - FDR: No racial discrimination in defense industries
    - Movement of African Americans north for jobs: racial tension
    - **Detroit Race Riots**, June 1943
  - Japanese Americans in **concentration camps**
- Germany
  - Continued production of consumer goods first two years of the war
  - Blitzkrieg and then plunder conquered countries
  - **Albert Speer** and armaments production: wanted more humane treatment in factories
  - Total mobilization of the economy, 1944: too little too late!
- Japan
  - Highly mobilized society
  - **Bushido** “the way of the warrior” from Samurai tradition
  - **Kamikaze** – modern take on Bushido

## The German Home Front

- Hitler demanded few sacrifices from German people at first.
- Production grew through 1944.
- By 1943, labor shortages made it necessary for teenagers, retired men and some women to work in the factories.
- Radio and film propaganda used to boost the cause.
- Allied terror bombing campaign (1942-45)





### Civilians on the Front Line: The Bombing of Cities

- Bombing civilians: **Giulio Douhet**
- Luftwaffe begin the Blitz in Britain
- Allies begin bombing raids on German cities
  - **Cologne**, Germany
  - Later in **Hamburg** and **Dresden**
  - Massive firestorms
- Bombing civilians did not break the Brits or the Germans
- Atomic bomb
  - **Hiroshima**, August 6, 1945
  - **Nagasaki**, August 9, 1945

### Hiroshima after the atomic bomb, August 6, 1945



Clip from Hiroshima, Nagasaki part 1

## Aftermath: The Emergence of the Cold War

Big Three: Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt

The Conferences at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam

- Conference at Teheran, November 1943
  - Future course of the war, invasion of the continent for 1944
  - Agreement for the partition of postwar Germany
  - Churchill's approach through Balkans overruled: Soviets liberate E. Europe.
- Meeting at Moscow: "Spheres of Influence" on a scrap of paper... Churchill and Stalin
- Conference at Yalta, February 1945
  - "Declaration on Liberated Europe"
  - Soviet military assistance for the war against Japan
  - Creation of a United Nations
  - German unconditional surrender
  - Free elections in Eastern Europe
- Conference at Potsdam, July 1945
  - Truman replaces Roosevelt
  - Growing problems between the Allies

Winston Churchill proclaims in March 1946 the existence of "an iron curtain" across the continent of Europe

Cold War begins...

## Territorial Changes after World War II



## Conferences

Washington Pact: Jan 1942

- 26 "united nations" will not make separate peace

Casablanca Conference: Jan 1943

- US and UK demand unconditional surrender

Tehran Conference: Nov – Dec 1943

- Summit Meeting: First meeting of the "Big Three"
- Stalin demands Second Front
- Decision to invade France
- Secret: Russia and Poland shifted west at Germany's cost
- Stalin's objectives?
- UK and US concerned USSR conclude separate peace
- Roosevelt wins agreement for new int'l organization

## Winding Down...and Starting Up

- October 1944: "Percentages Agreement"

- Churchill flies to Moscow
- Establishes spheres of influence:
  - Romania and Bulgaria: USSR 90% influence
  - Greece: UK 90% influence
  - Equal influence in Hungary and Yugoslavia

- Western Allies finally invade 6 June 1944

## End of the War

- Germany surrenders 8 May 1945
- Conference of San Francisco: 25 April 1945
  - UN Charter
- Potsdam (July – August 1945):
  - New leadership: Atlee and Truman
  - Stalin and the Atomic Bomb
  - Zones of Occupation
  - Redraw eastern border of Germany





## Yalta: (Feb 1945)

- Most important meeting
- What happens to Poland ?
- Zones of occupation in Germany
- USSR: Agrees to Japan war, UN, "free elections" and "national sovereignty" in E. Europe
- French given an occupation zone
- Roosevelt: Yalta the end of balance of power and spheres of influence
- East Europeans see Yalta as a great betrayal



## The Iron Curtain Falls

- USSR: prevents elections, eliminates opposition
- Eastern Europe becomes USSR satellite
- 1946: "Iron Curtain" speech
- Truman Doctrine: Greece/Turkey
  - Containment
- Marshall Plan (48)/COMECON (49)
- Berlin Airlift
- USSR atomic bomb (1949)
- Red China (1949)

## Squaring off

- NATO (1949)
  - West Germany (1955)
- Warsaw Pact (1955)
- USSR:
  - Territorial aggrandizement
  - Massive army
- USA: Economic, industrial might
- Struggle for allies, influence



## The Two World Wars, 1900-1950

- Lessons of the world wars seem contradictory:
  - Failure of the Munich Agreement in 1938 to appease Hitler used to support hard-line foreign policy – deterrence
  - BUT in 1914 it was just such hard-line policies that led Europe to WWI, might have been avoided with appeasement.
- Scholars have not discovered a simple formula for choosing the best policy to avoid war.



## Discussion Questions

- What steps did Hitler take to conquer England?
- Why did he abandon the fight for England and turn toward Russia?
- What seemed to have been the causes of Soviet suspicions about Britain and the US throughout the war? Give examples.
- How were conquered or occupied peoples treated by the Germans during the war? Give examples.
- How did each country mobilize the home front for the war effort?