

Chapter 22
World War II and After
(1931-1945)

Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace

In the 1920s and 1930s many nations were hit by political and financial problems created by **World War I** that led to **Benito Mussolini** becoming the dictator of **Italy** in 1925, **Adolf Hitler** becoming the dictator of **Germany** in 1933, and **Japan** becoming openly aggressive in 1931 against **China**.



Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace (cont.)

The **U.S.** didn't like what was happening around the world but was still an **isolationist** (a country that keeps to themselves and stays out of world affairs) nation. To stay neutral, she passed **neutrality acts** (laws against getting involved with any nation at war) in the 1930s.

Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace (cont.)

A **civil war** (a war within a country between its own people) in **Spain** in the late 1930s involved Germany and Italy and was the prelude to World War II.



Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace (cont.)

In 1935 Italy invaded **Ethiopia** (very poor country on the eastern coast of Africa). Countries protested but no country stopped Italy.



Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace (cont.)

Hitler learned from Italy's action that no one would stand in Germany's way if Germany wanted more land. In 1936 Germany started taking over new lands, no one stopped her, and on September 1, 1939 she invaded **Poland** (country in Europe between Germany and Russia) and started World War II. By then, Britain and France realized that Germany would not be stopped with anything except armed force.



Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace (cont.)

Germany and Italy were the **Axis Powers** and **Britain** and **France** were the **Allied Powers**. By late 1940 Germany had overrun all of **Europe** and Japan had increased her war in China which she attacked in 1937.

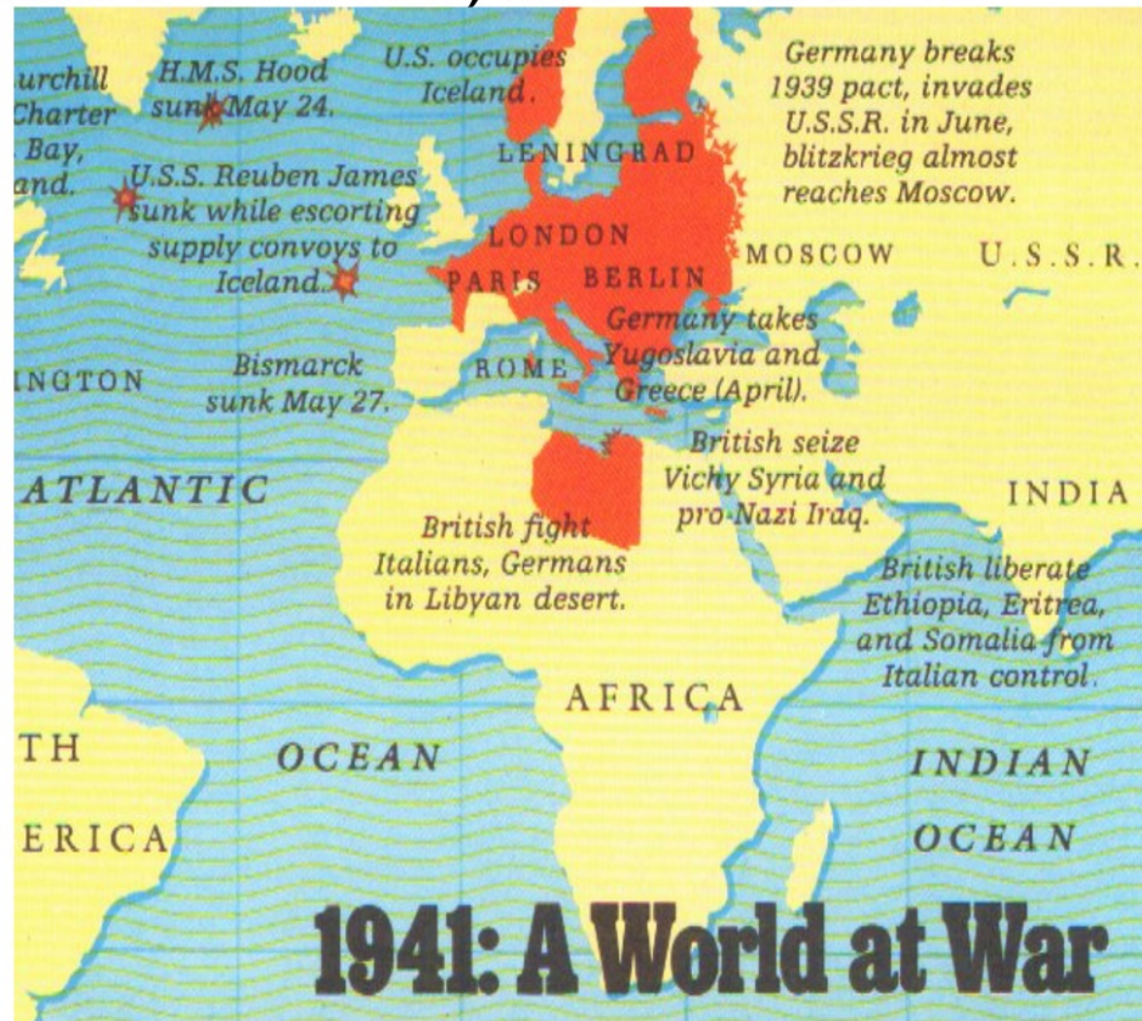


Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace (cont.)

The Axis' actions worried the U.S. and made her realize that she no longer could remain neutral. In 1940 the U.S. repealed (took away) her neutrality acts, started arming herself, started **drafting** (to bring someone into the military without them volunteering) soldiers, and began changing her industry over to war production.

Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace (cont.)

By mid 1941, Germany had given up trying to bomb Britain (called the **Battle of Britain**) into surrendering and instead invaded the **Soviet Union** (the name of Russia while it was communist from 1917-1991) in June of 1941.



Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace (cont.)

By June of 1941 America had set up a “**cash and carry**” (system by which a country can help other countries by allowing other countries to pay cash for goods and carry the goods away on their own; meant to keep the “helping” country from being attacked while helping). America then set up the “**lend-lease plan**” (system by which a country can help other countries by lending or leasing goods to other countries that do not have cash or transportation to carry away purchased goods) after Allied nations ran out of money. Both plans allowed the Allied Powers to use American goods to fight the Axis Powers.

Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace (cont.)

When America became involved in selling her goods to the Allies German **U-boats** (submarines) started sinking U.S. ships in the Atlantic. The U.S. then started to arm her ships in the Atlantic to protect them from the Germans. An "**undeclared war**" (a war that exists, just not officially) existed from mid 1941 on between Germany and the U.S.



Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace (cont.)

By mid 1941 Japan had joined the Axis and had further increased her war in China. America disliked Japan's actions and stopped selling goods, such as metal and oil, to her. The U.S. thought that Japan would have to stop her war in China since Japan relied almost entirely on American metal and oil.



Section 1- Failure of a Lasting Peace (cont.)

Instead of stopping their attacks, Japan attacked the U.S. Pacific Fleet at **Pearl Harbor** (America's main naval base in the Pacific Ocean) in Hawaii on December 7, 1941 at 7:55am. Japan wanted to cripple the U.S. fleet so she could expand further to get her own supply of metal and oil in Asia. The U.S. declared war on Japan on Dec. 8.

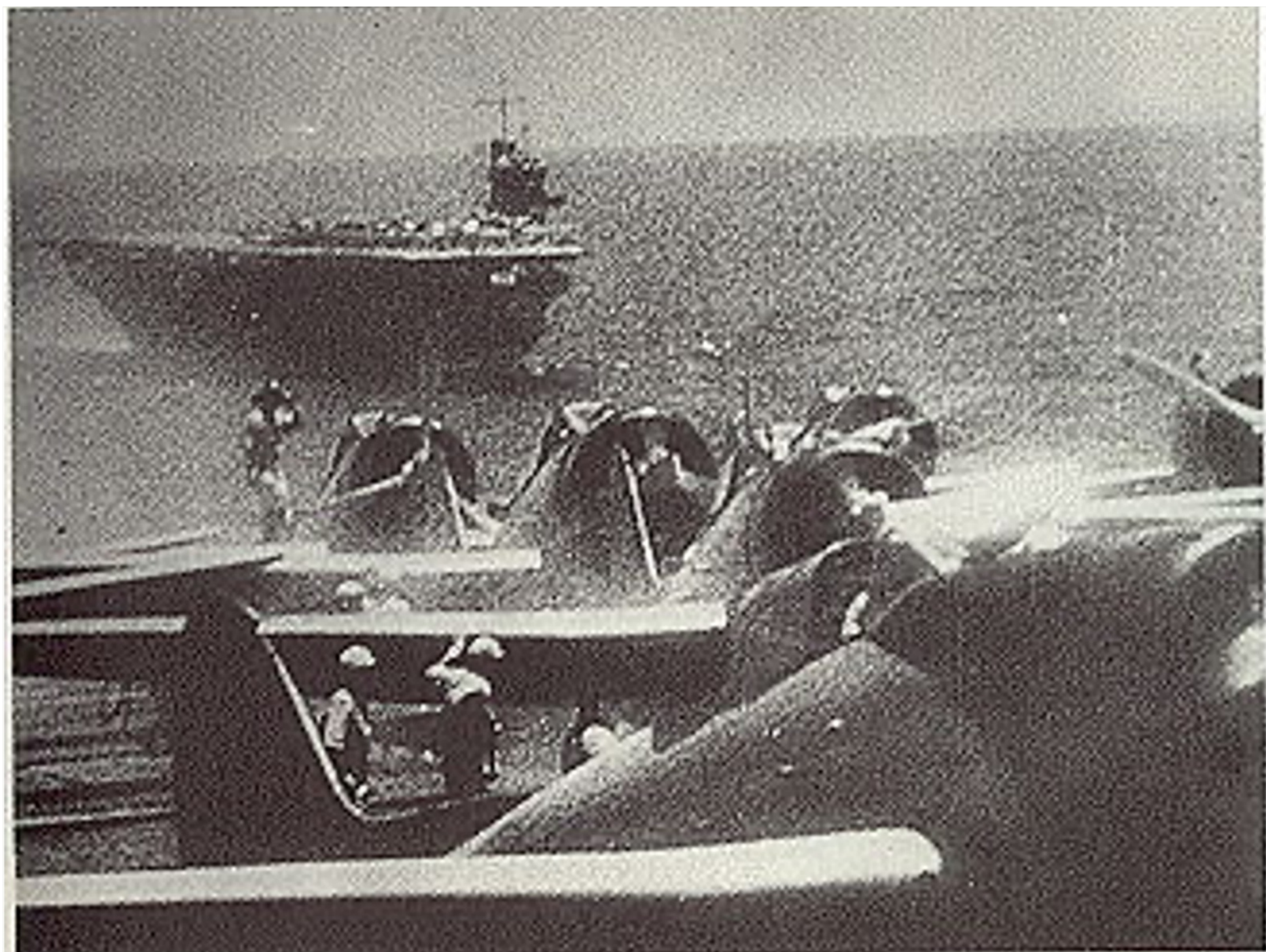


Pearl Harbor Anchorage

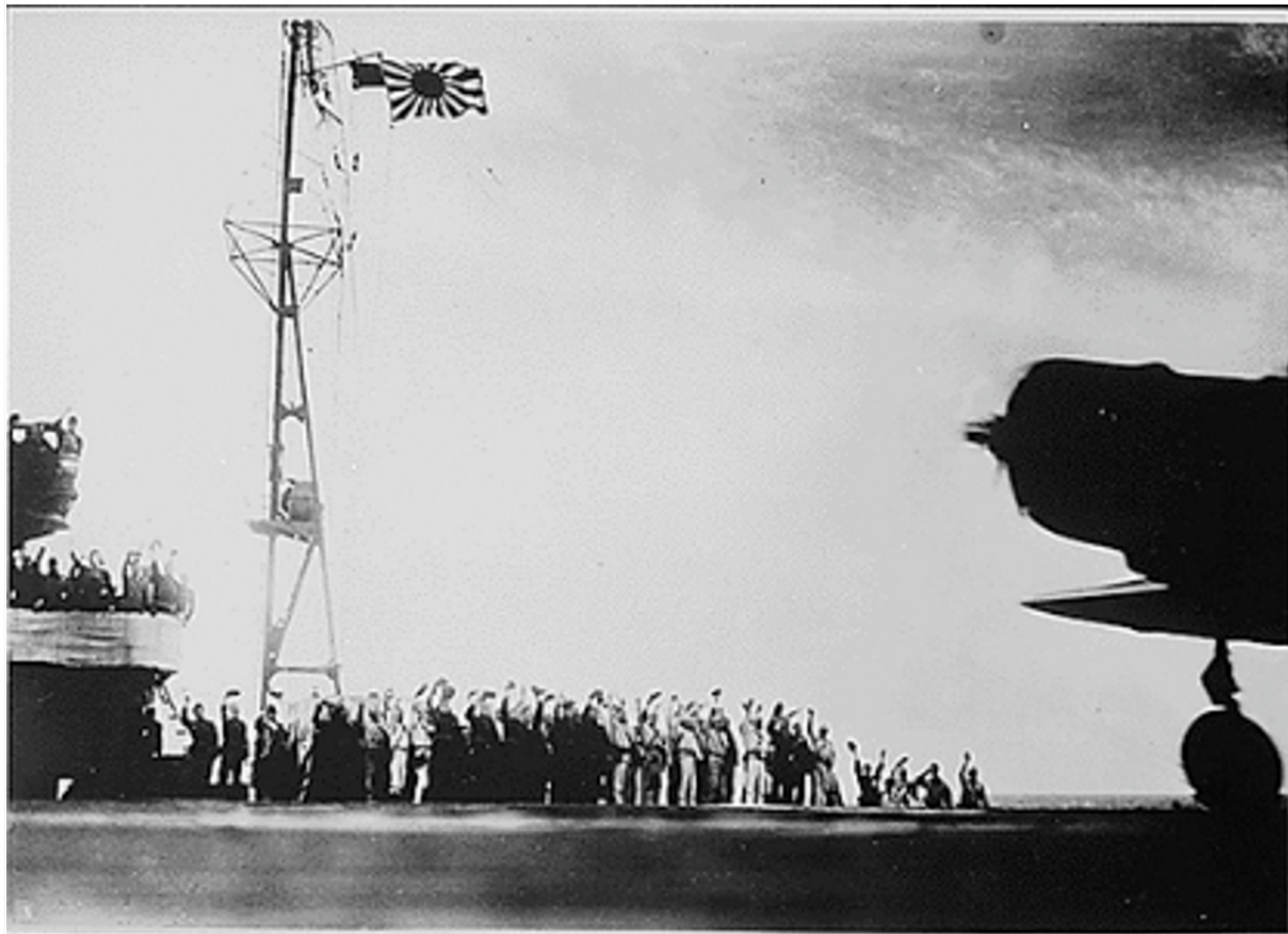
7:55 A.M. Dec. 7, 1941











PB NY 3-7-41 26M

U. NAVAL AIR STATION, KODIAK ALASKA
NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS

Original

Heading NFG NR 63 F L Z 75L 071830 C8Q TART 0 BT

From: CINCPAC

Date 7 DEC 41

To: ALL SHIPS PRESENT AT HAWAII AREA.

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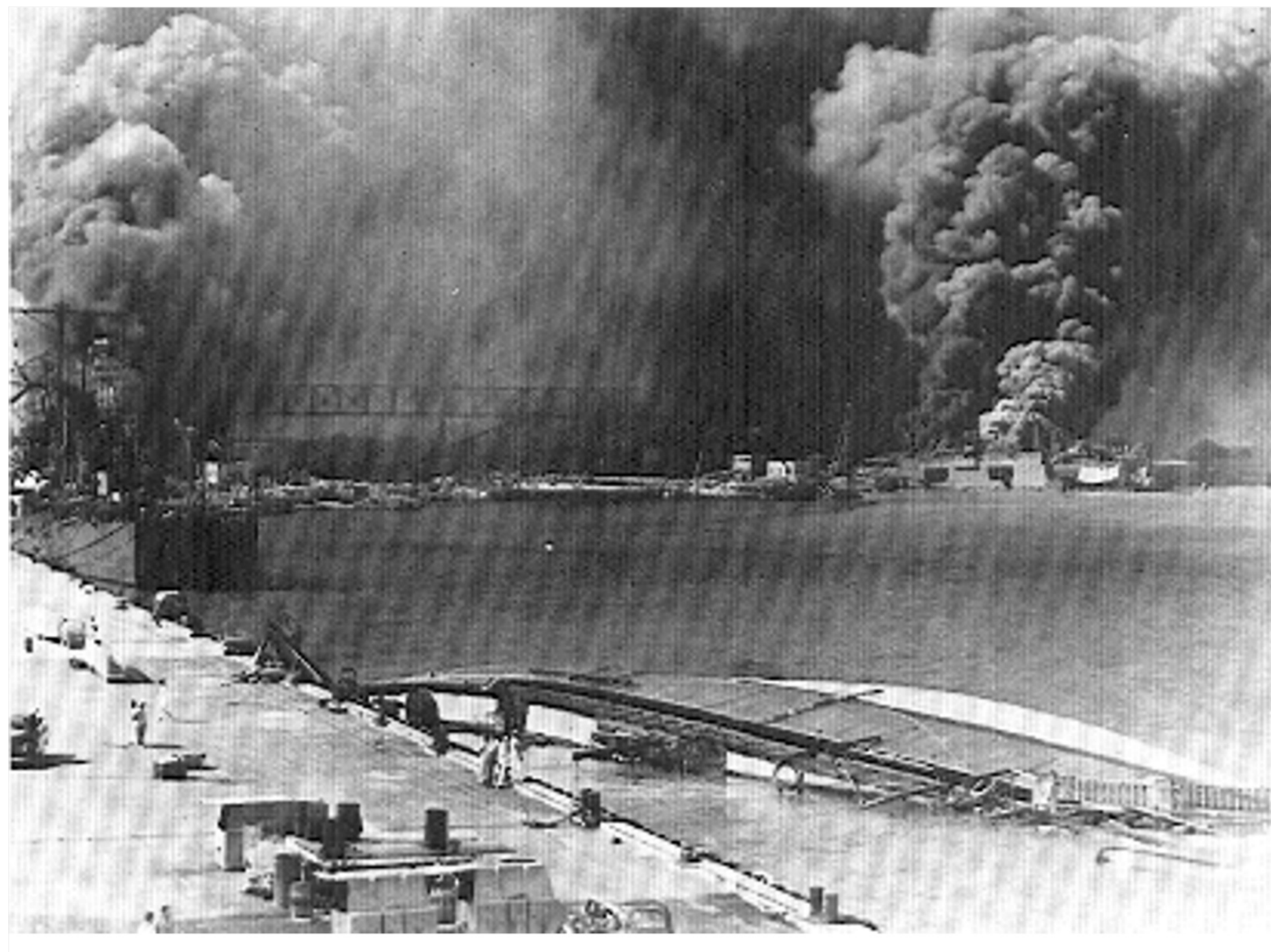
DEFERRED unless otherwise checked

ROUTINE.....

PRIORITY.....

AIRMAIL.....

AIRRAID ON REAR HARBOR X THIS IS NO DRILL













TO THE MEMORY OF THE GALLANT MEN
HERE ENTOMBED AND THEIR SHIPMATES
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN ACTION
ON DECEMBER 7, 1941 ON THE USS ARIZONA

UNITED STATES
NAVY

*... we here highly resolve that these dead
shall not have died in vain ...*

REMEMBER DEC. 7th!





Section 2- The United States and World War II

On Dec. 11 Germany and Italy declared war on America so the U.S. declared war on them. The war against Germany, Italy, and Japan was a **total war** effort by the U.S. Their war industry went on 24hrs a day, 7 days a week and the U.S. produced more of everything than every other nation at war combined.

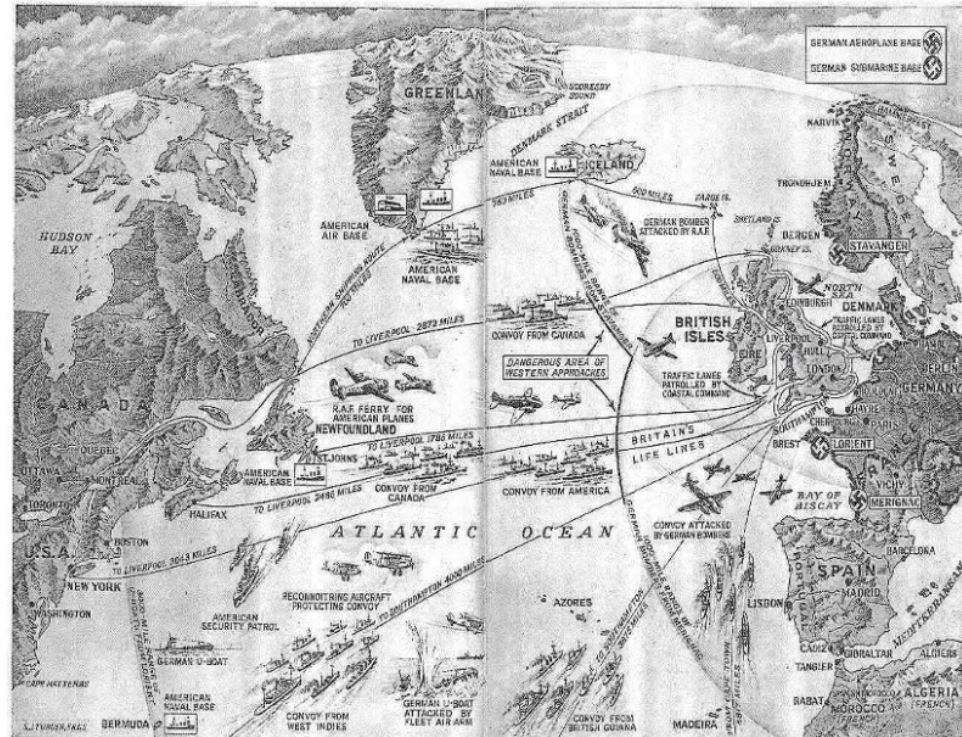
Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

It was decided that Germany was the strongest of the 3 Axis Powers so she would have to be defeated first while stalling the others. American **General Dwight D. Eisenhower** was the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe against Germany. The first step to beat Germany was to take control of the Atlantic from the German U-Boats (called the **Battle of the Atlantic**). This was completed by mid 1943.



How the Nazis tried to strangle Britain's lifeline

March-April, 1941



Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

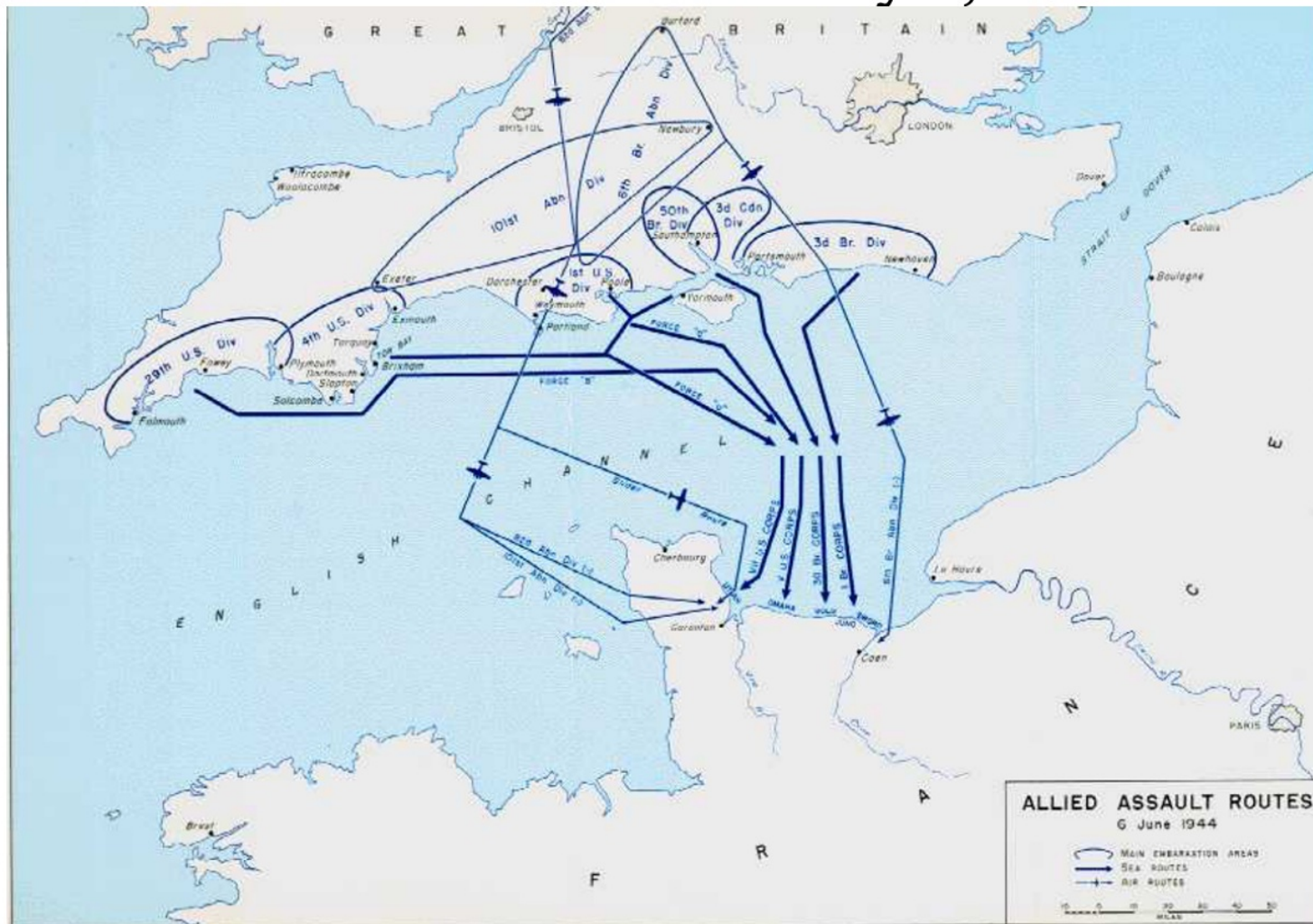
The second step was to soften Germany up in the south, in Italy and **North Africa** (northern dessert part of the continent of Africa). This was done by Sept. of 1943. The invasion of North Africa in 1942 was the turning point of the war against Germany. The Allies invaded Italy in Sept. of 1943, forcing Italy to surrender.

The Mediterranean Basin



Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

The last step was to invade Germany and destroy her. This phase began on June 6, 1944 at the **Normandy** (northern part of France directly across from England) invasion in France and ended with the German surrender on May 8, 1945.



Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress

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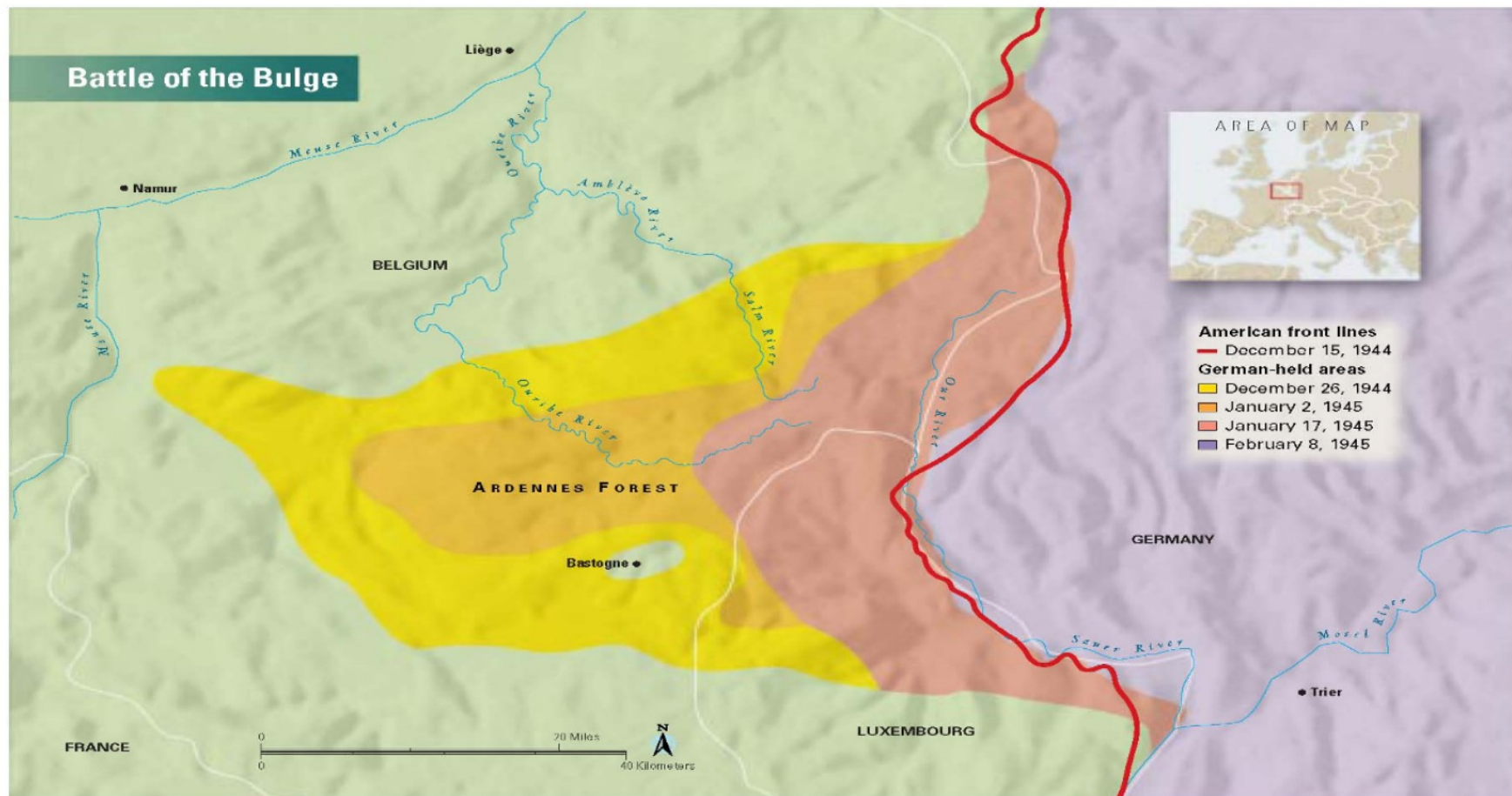
Photo by: Richard Neville

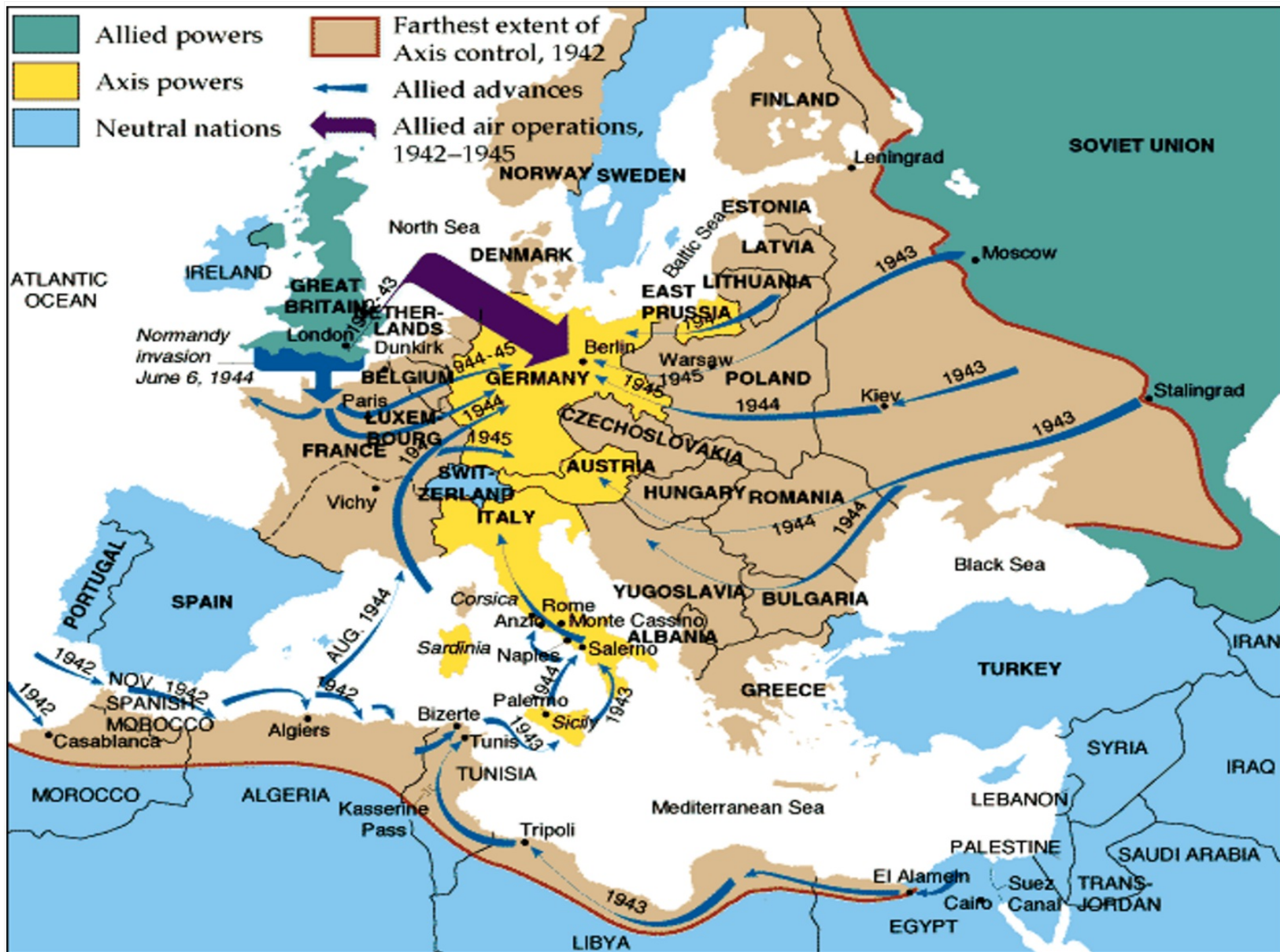
• PHOTOVAULT © •



Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

The Germans counterattacked in December of 1944 at the Battle of the Bulge but were turned back by the Allies. The Soviet Union began attacking Germany from the east in 1942 while the other Allies attacked Germany from the west.

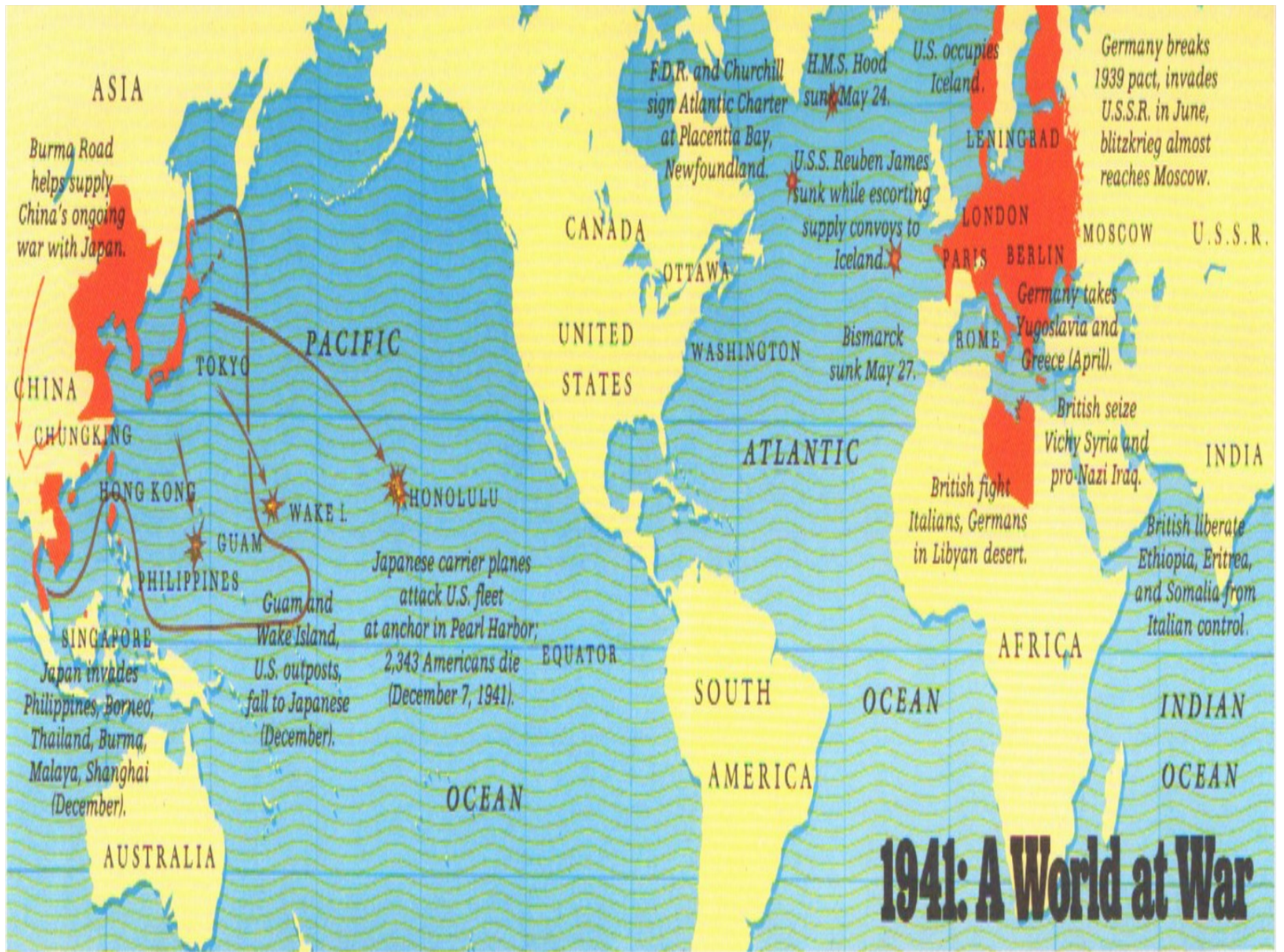




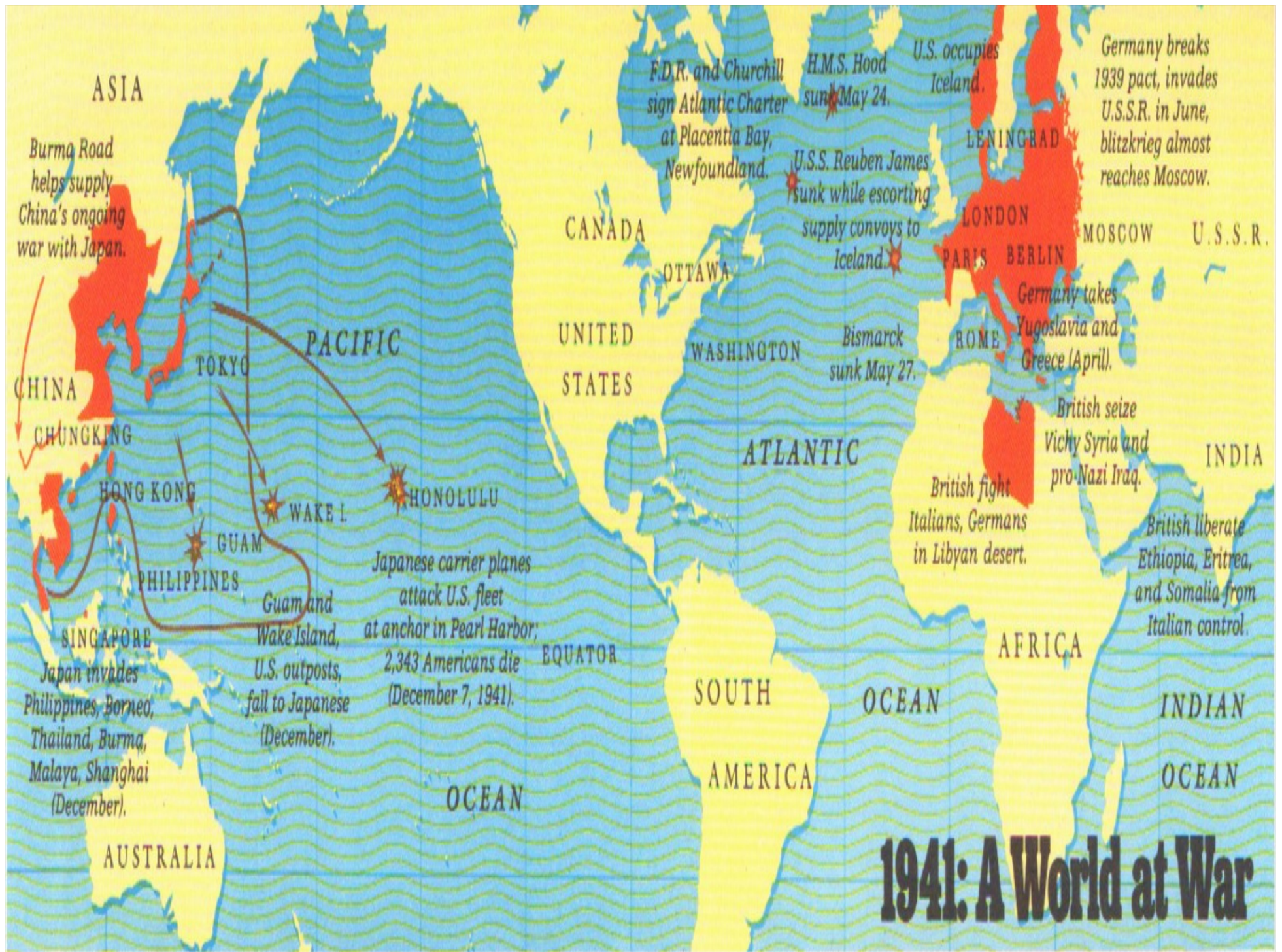


HANDS ACROSS THE ELBE. Soldiers of the United States First Army and the Russian First Ukrainian Army shake hands on a wrecked bridge at Torgau on the Elbe River where patrols of the two armies made their first historic meeting on April 25. General Courtney H. Hodges' men had come 700 miles from the Normandy beachhead and Marshal Ivan S. Koneff's men had come 1,400 miles from Stalingrad to cut the common enemy in two in the heart of Germany.

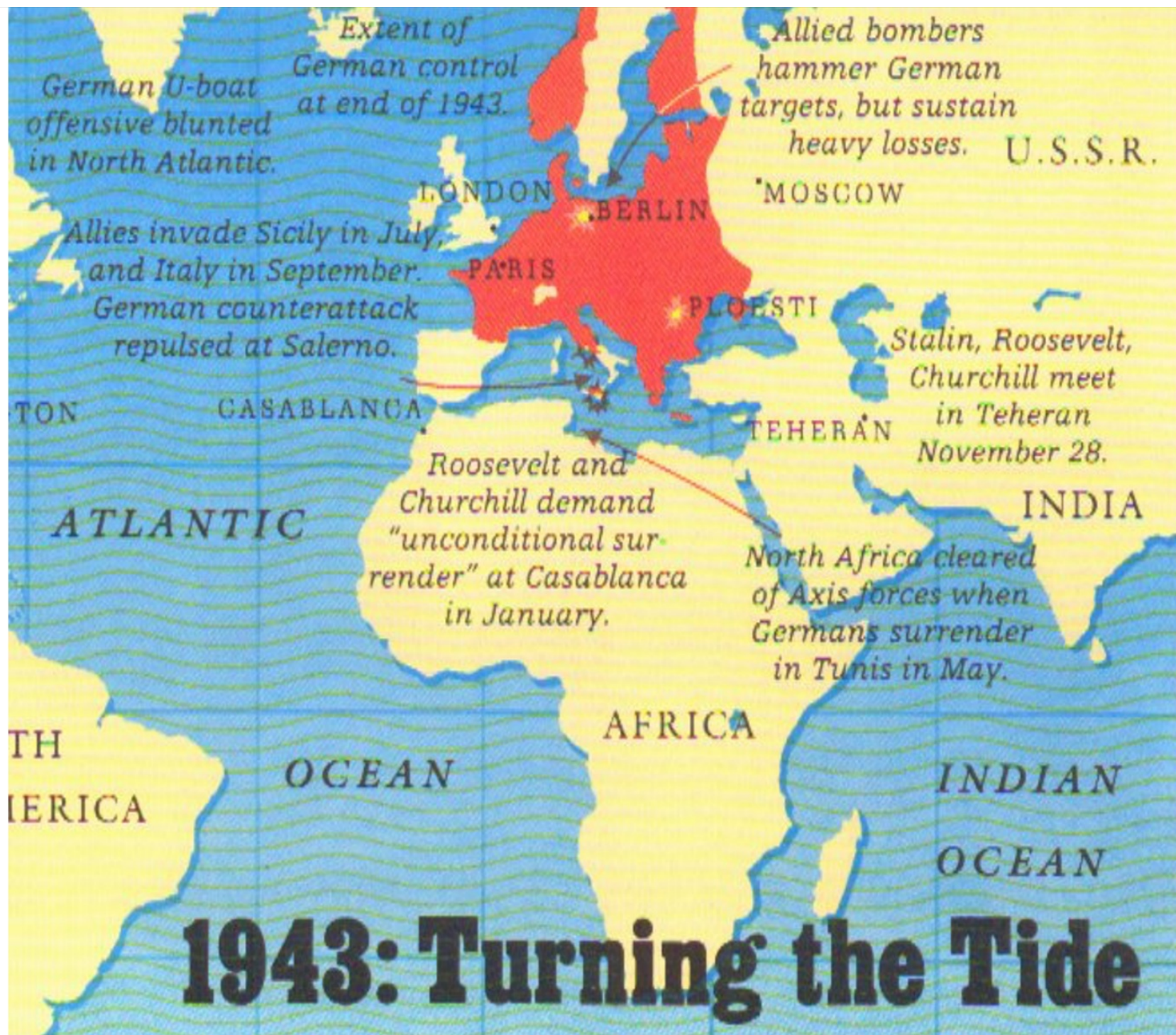
"Pictorial History of the Second World War," Wm. Wise & Co., V. 4, 1946, p. 1905 1905

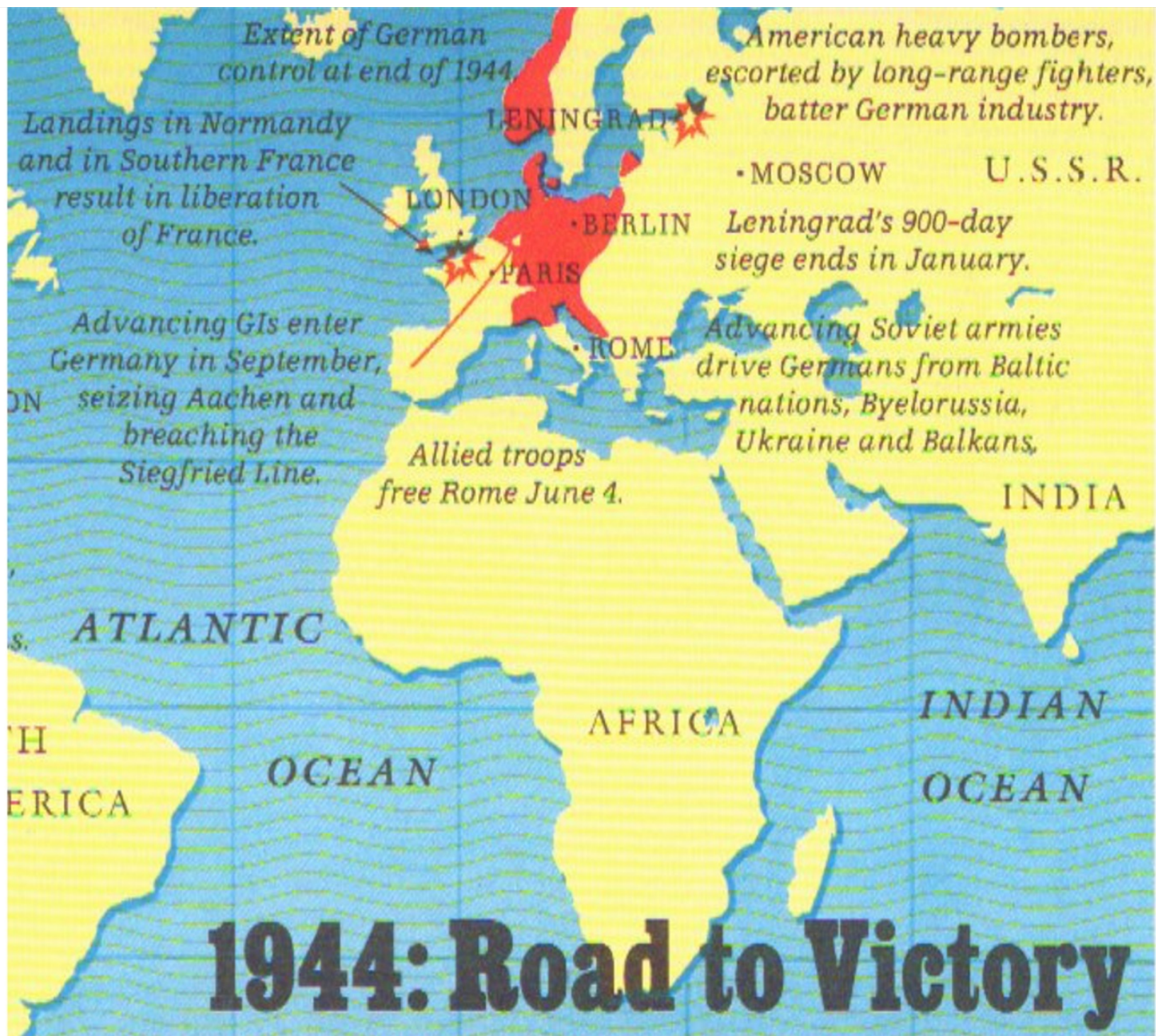




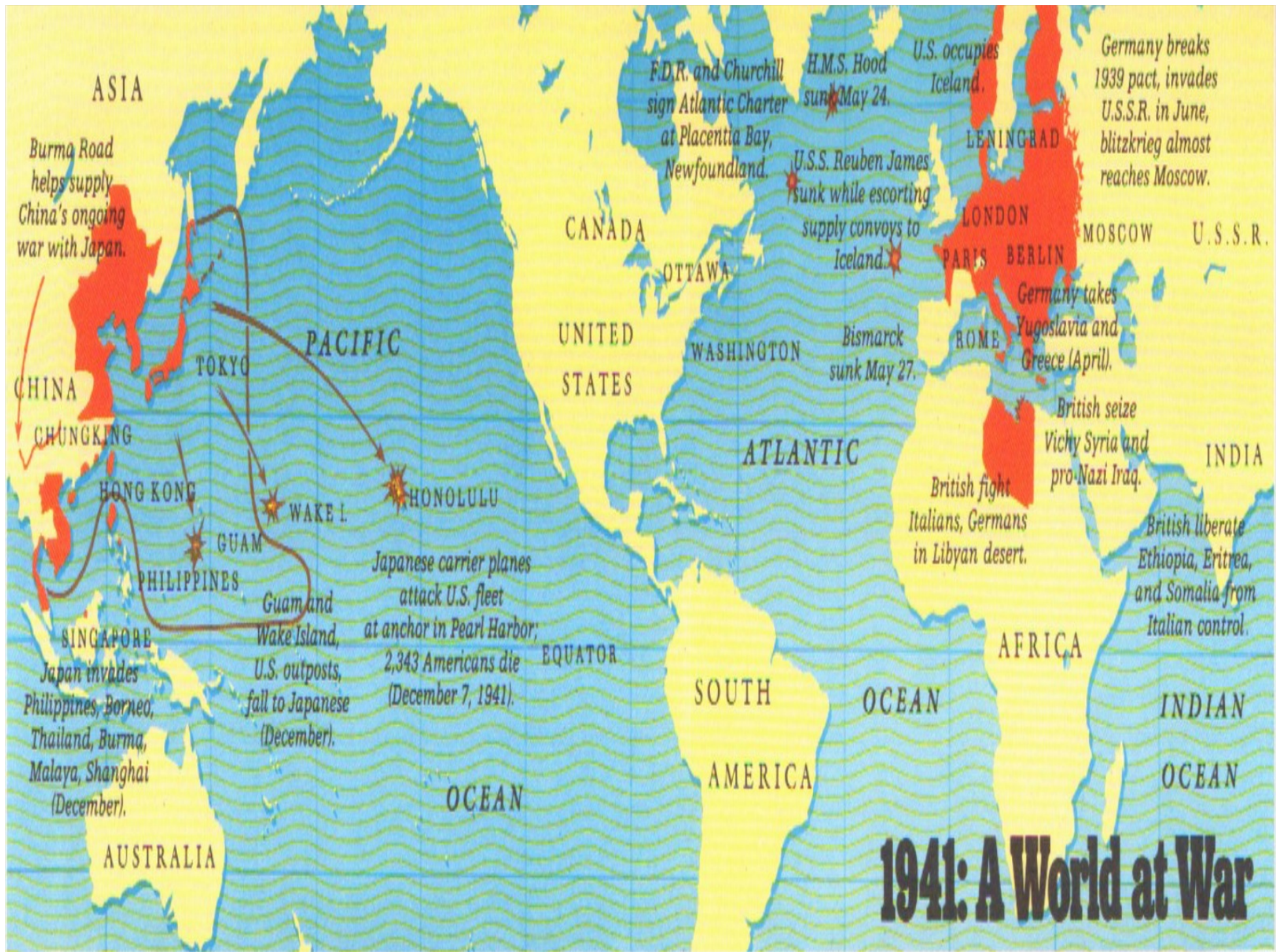




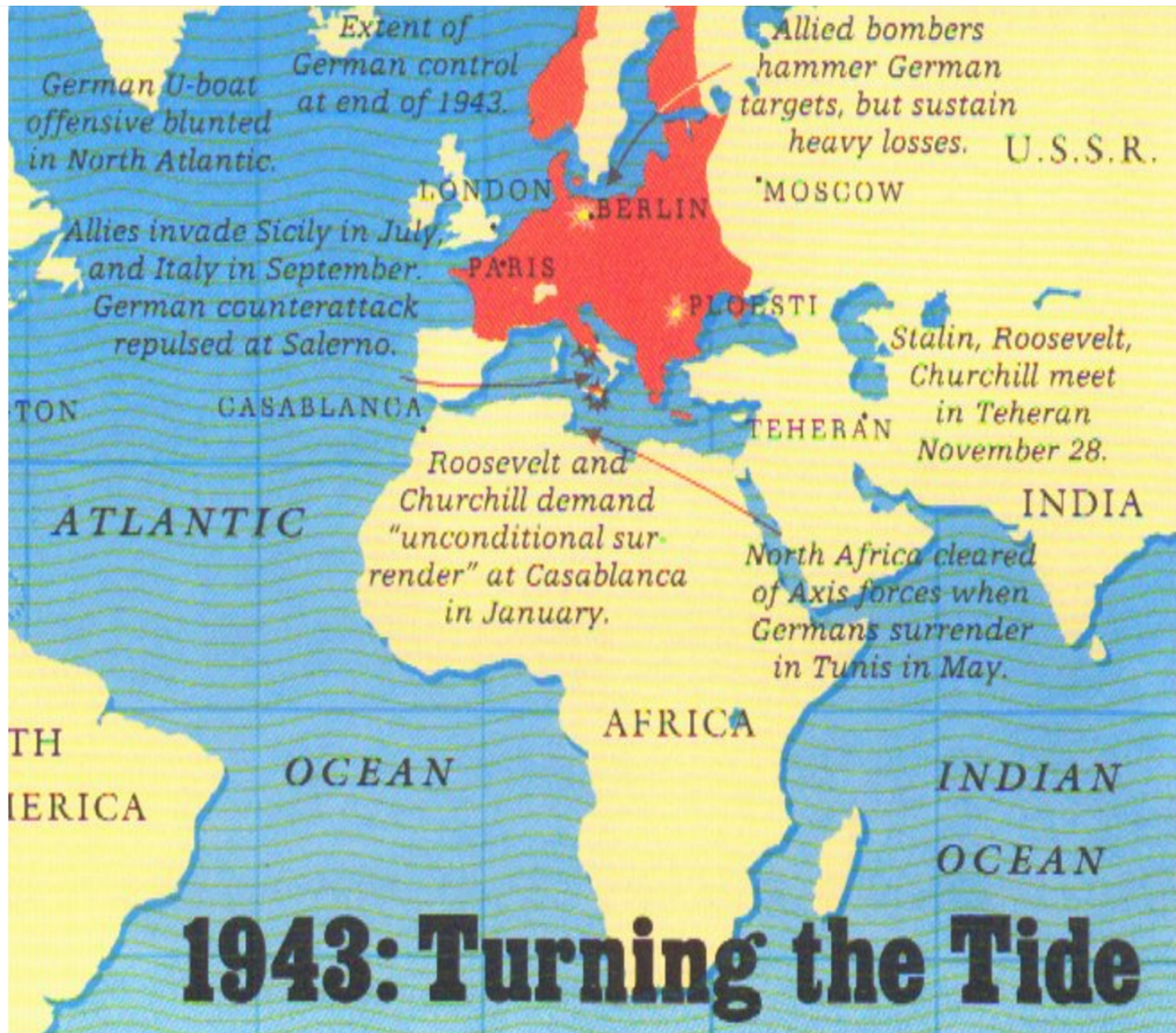


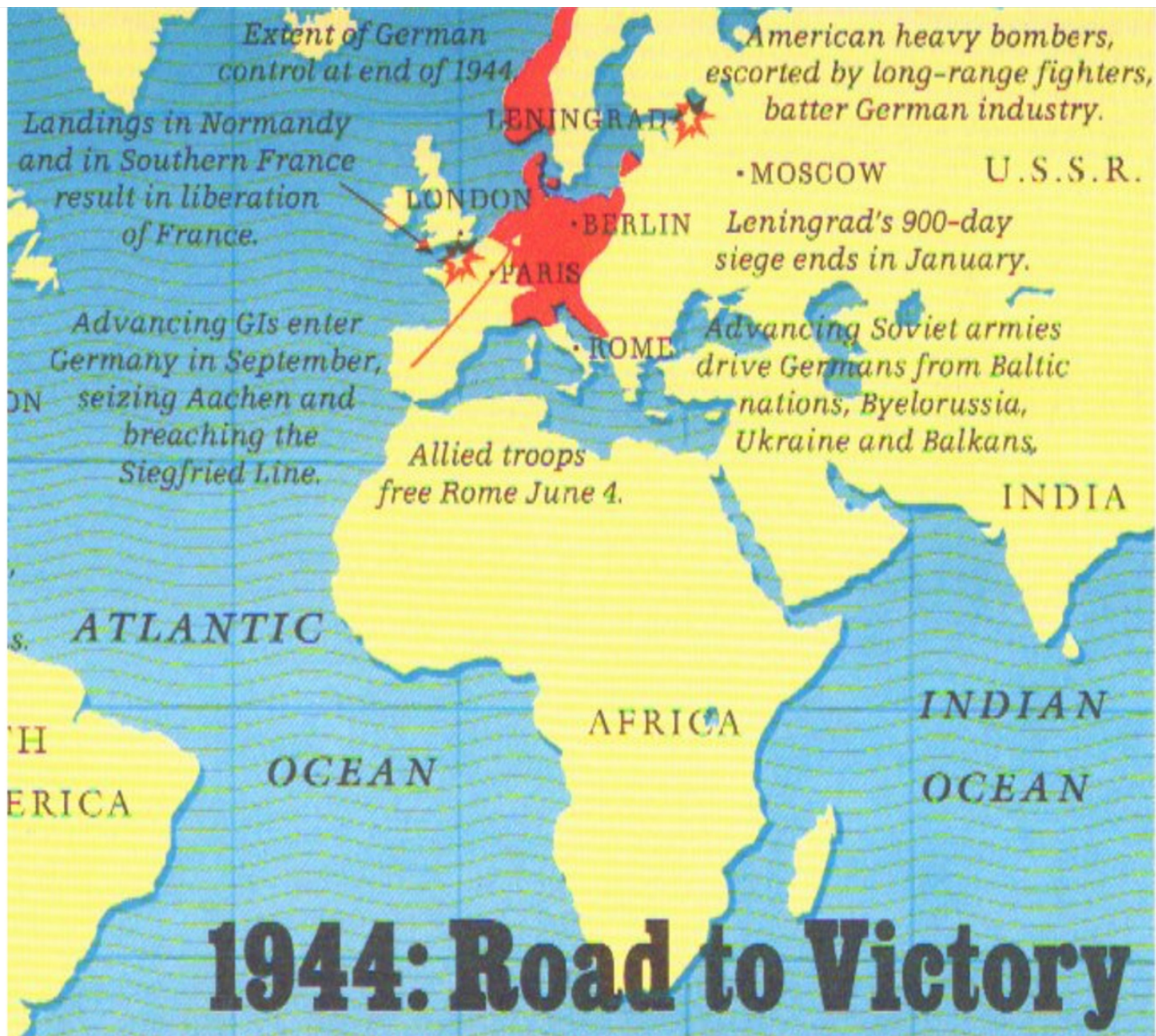










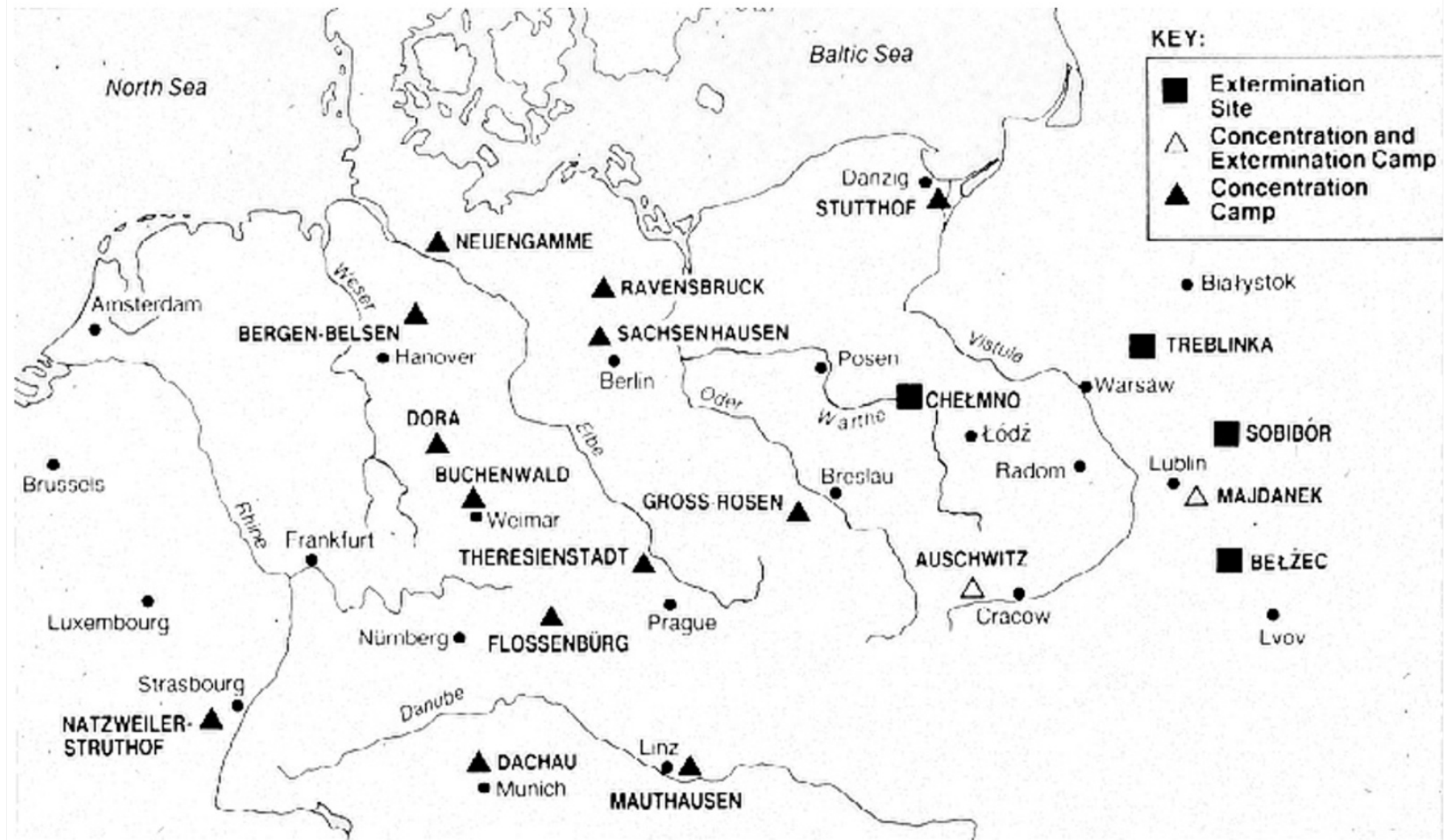














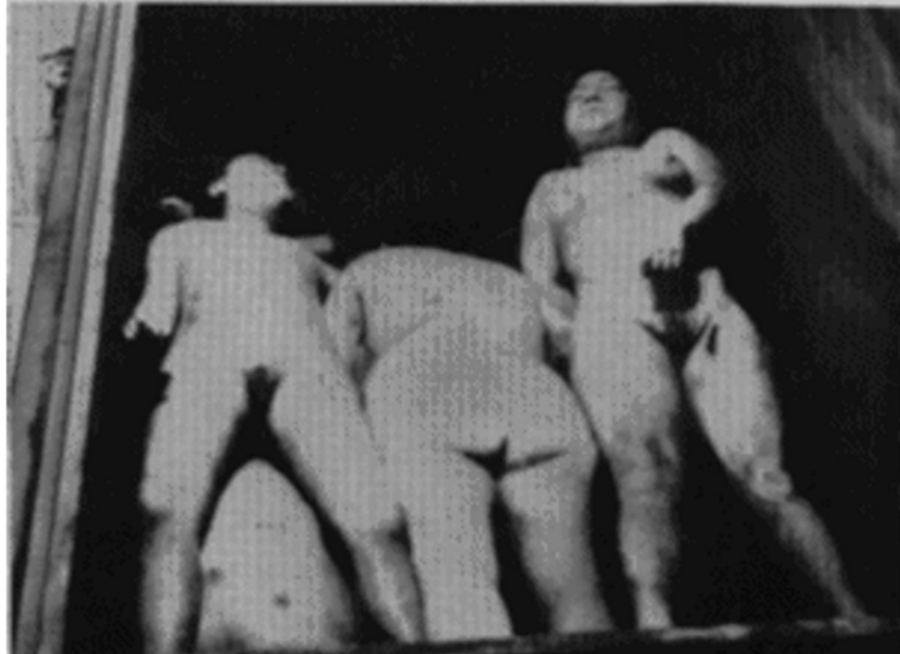




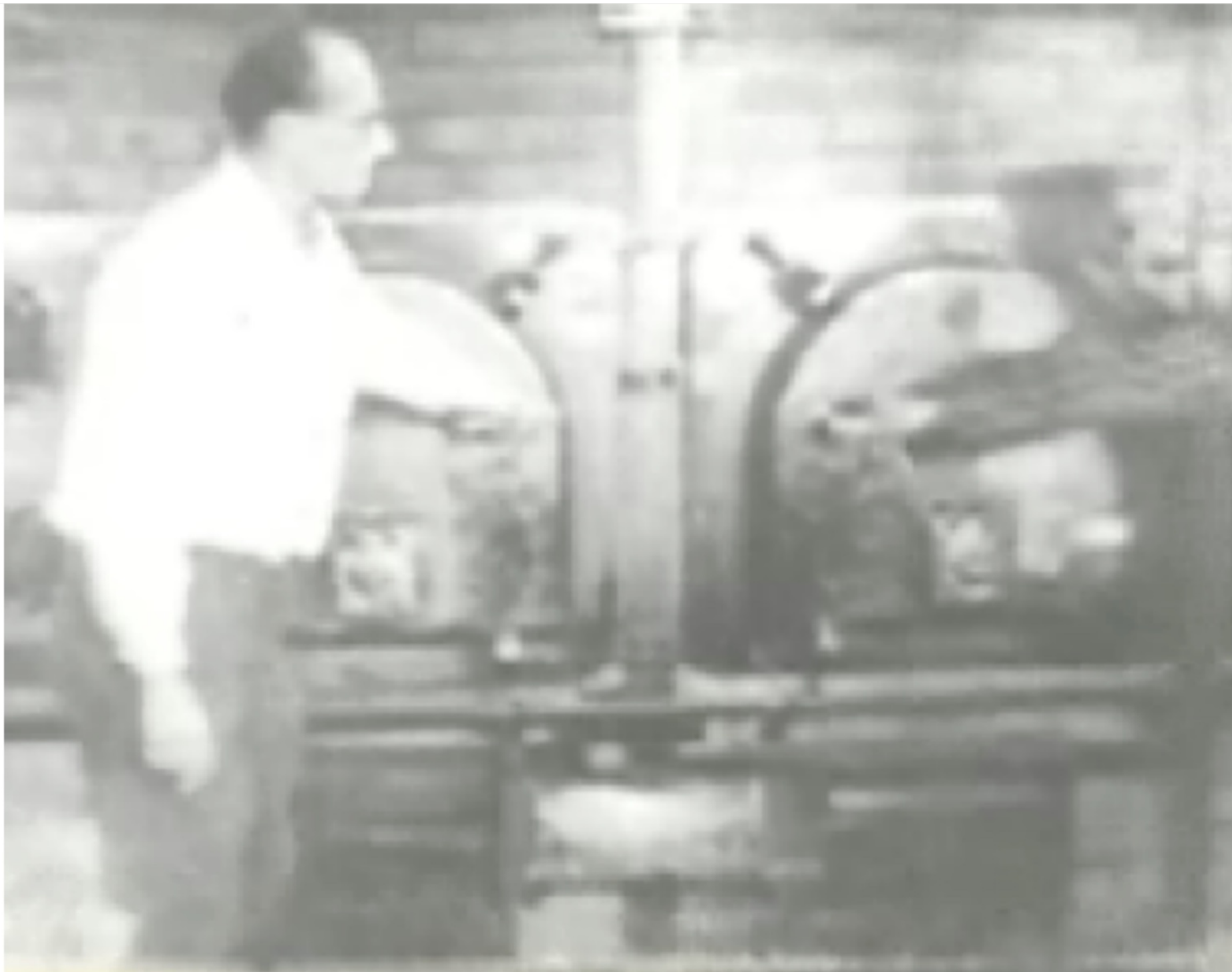






















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Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

In the war against Japan, it was fought on land and sea in the Pacific Ocean. **General Douglass MacArthur** and **Admiral Chester Nimitz** were the top army and navy commanders.



Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

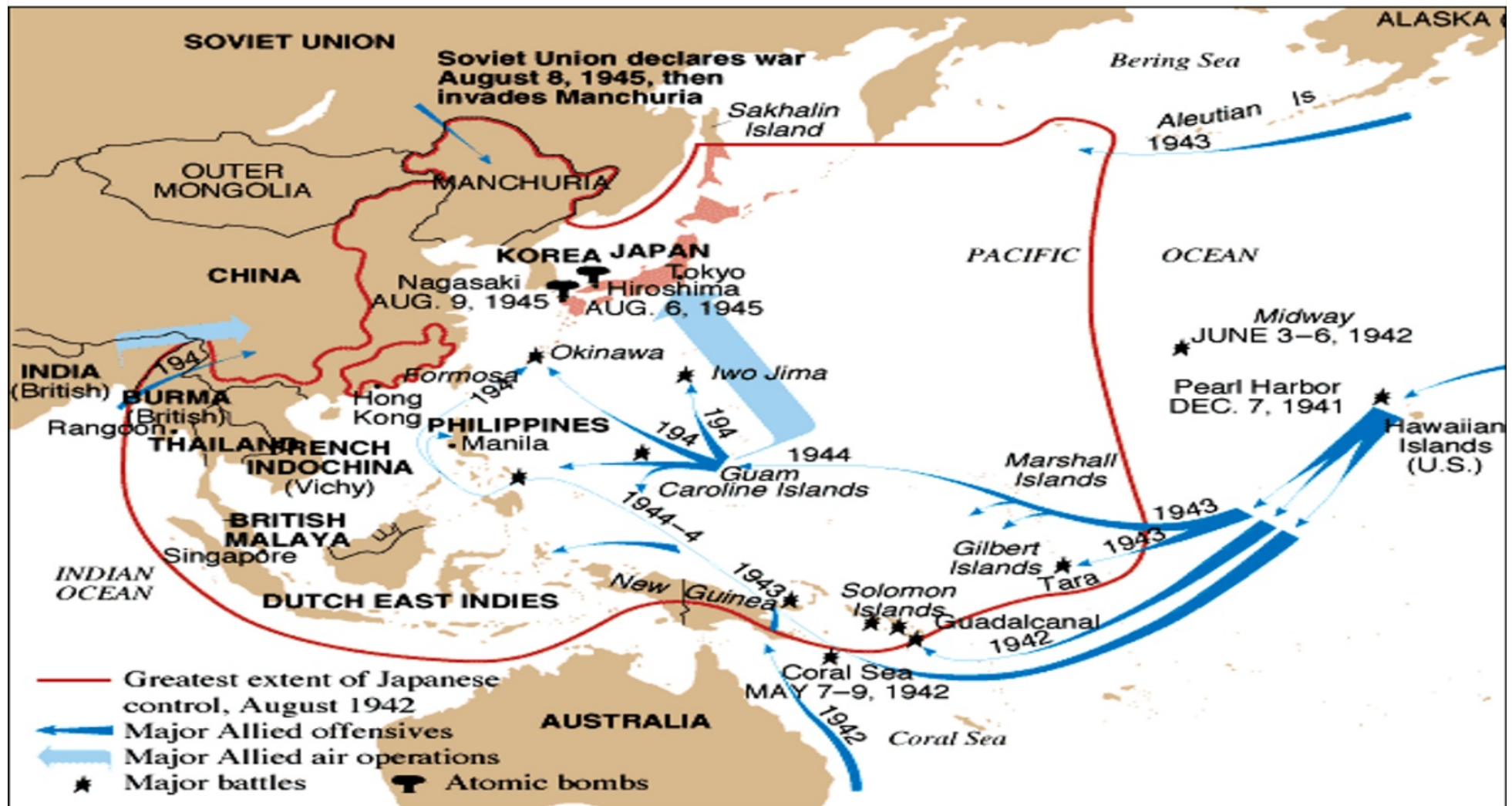
On the sea in the Pacific Ocean it was an aircraft carrier war.

USS Essex (CV 9) at sea during the Okinawa Campaign. Her air group contains both F6F and F4U fighters. The ship was placed in commission Dec. 31, 1942, in Norfolk, Va., the first of 17 ships of her class commissioned during World War II. [80-G-373816 20 May 1945]



Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

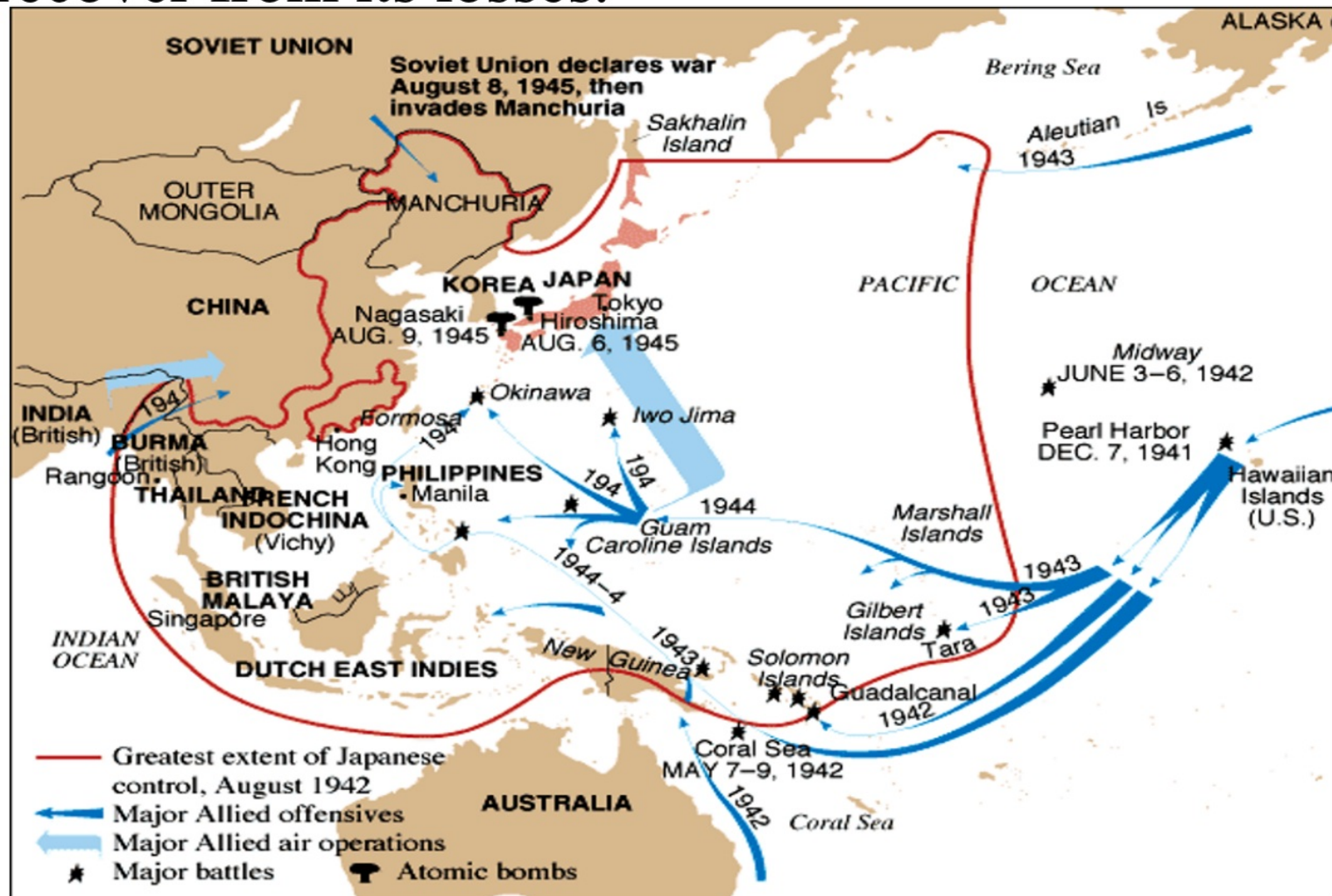
On land the U.S. **bypassed** (went around) strong Japanese targets and let them die off when they were surrounded and "**island hopped**," taking an island then moving on to another.





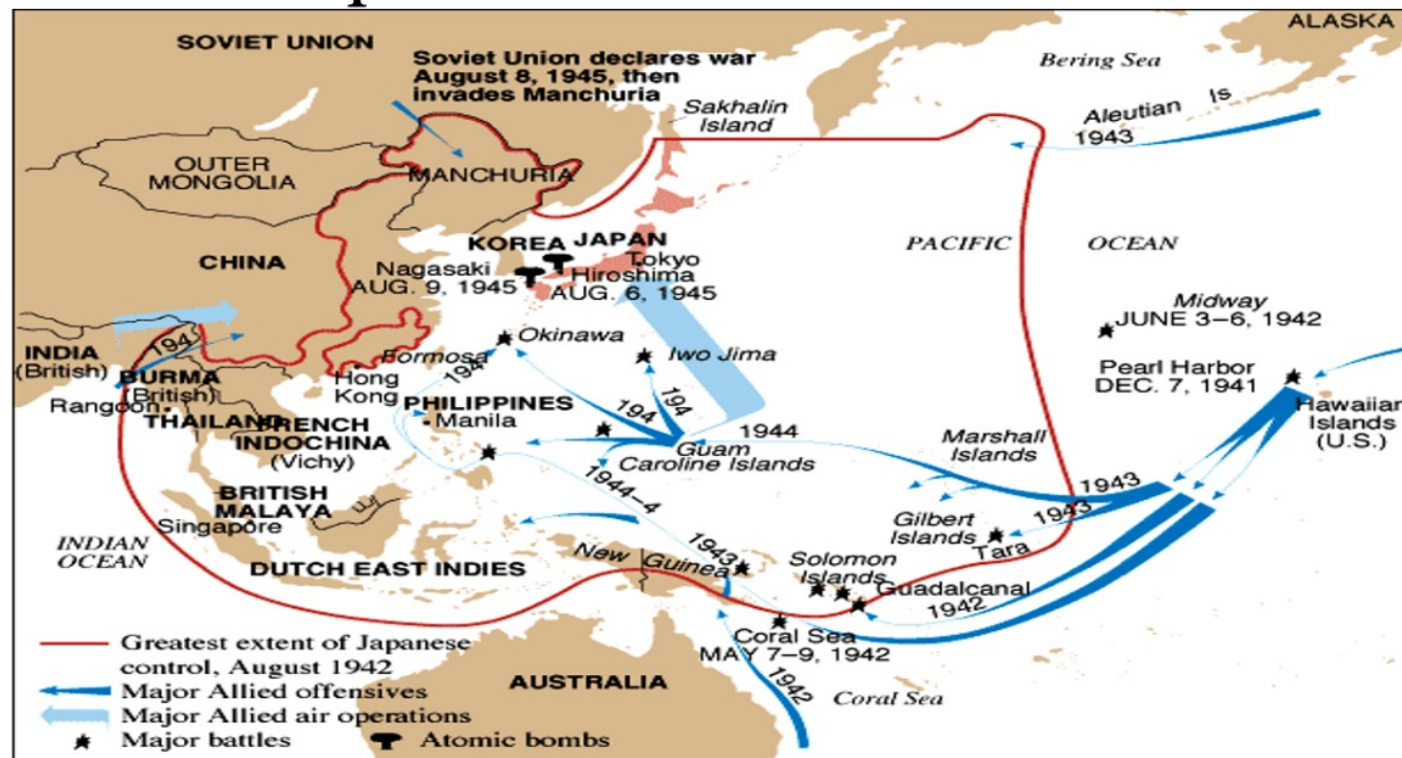
Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

The naval **Battle of Midway** in June 1942 was the turning point of the Pacific War. The U.S. sunk four Japanese aircraft carriers and killed hundreds of trained pilots. Japan would never recover from its losses.



Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

As the U.S. moved closer to Japan and as the U.S. fleet grew, American land and carrier planes began to bomb Japan in late 1944. The naval Battles of the Philippine Sea and Leyte Gulf in June and Oct. of 1944 were the final battles that destroyed the Japanese fleet. Naval battles were so important in the Pacific War because without control of the sea and air you could not move troops.



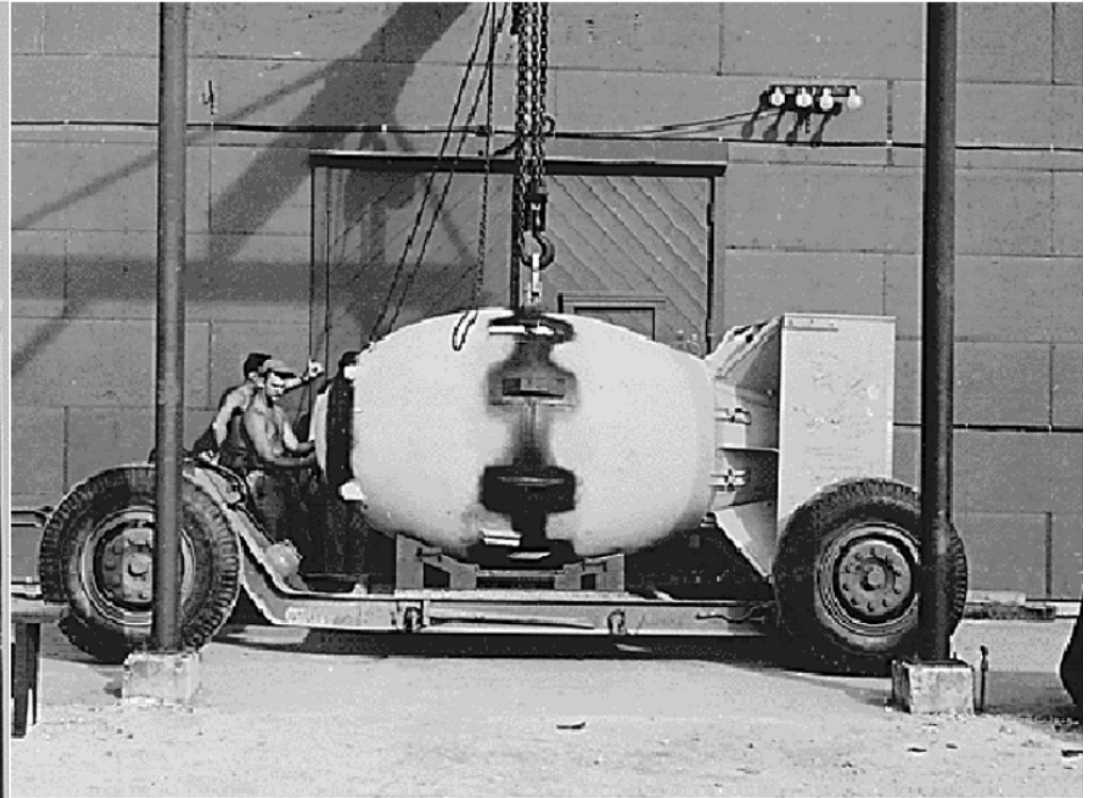
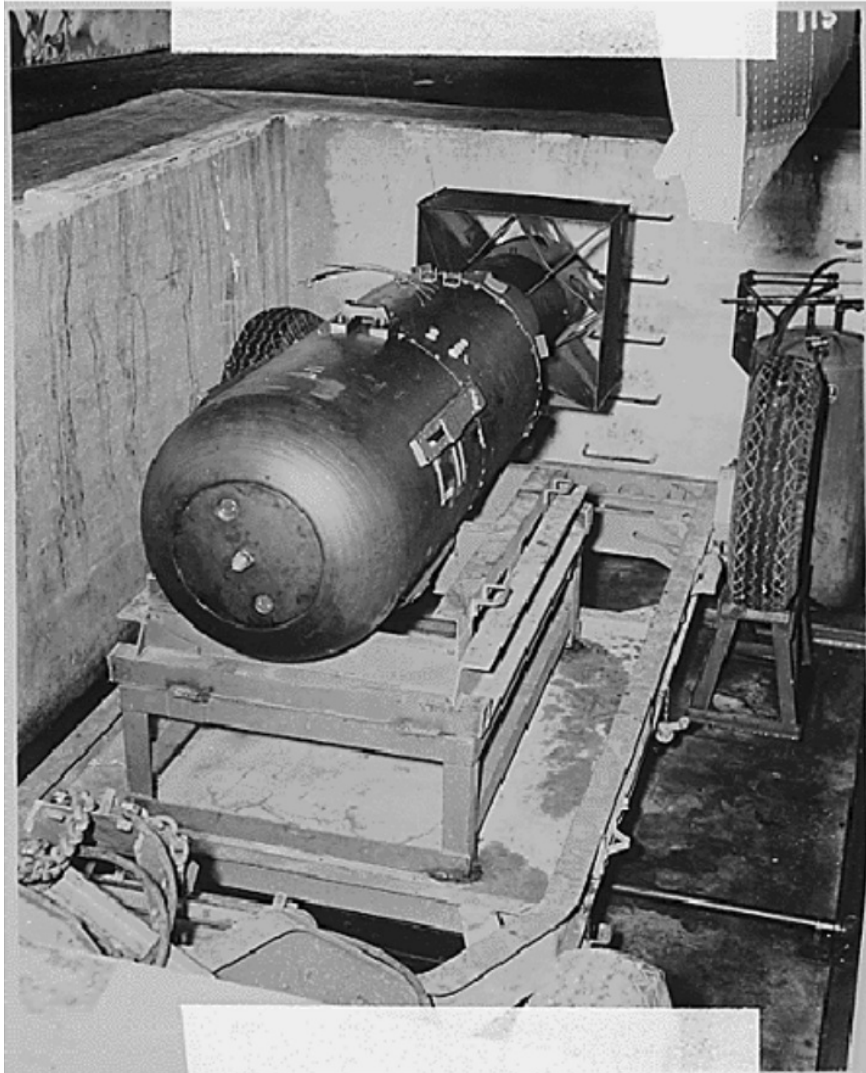
Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

Although America knew that Japan wanted to surrender by early 1945, Japan refused to surrender **unconditionally** (to have no say when you surrender) which the Allies wanted.



Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

This led to the first atomic bomb attack on **Hiroshima** on Aug. 6, 1945 and second on **Nagasaki** on Aug. 9, 1945.



Section 2- The United States and World War II (cont.)

They were the first atomic bomb attacks ever and forced Japan to surrender, but they were also dropped to scare the Soviets of American military power in order to influence them. The dropping of the atomic bombs were a factor in starting the **Cold War** (from 1945-1990 when America and the Soviet Union were very unfriendly towards each other but didn't directly go to war vs. each other, which would then be a "hot war") with the Soviets because we didn't tell her, our ally, that we had it.



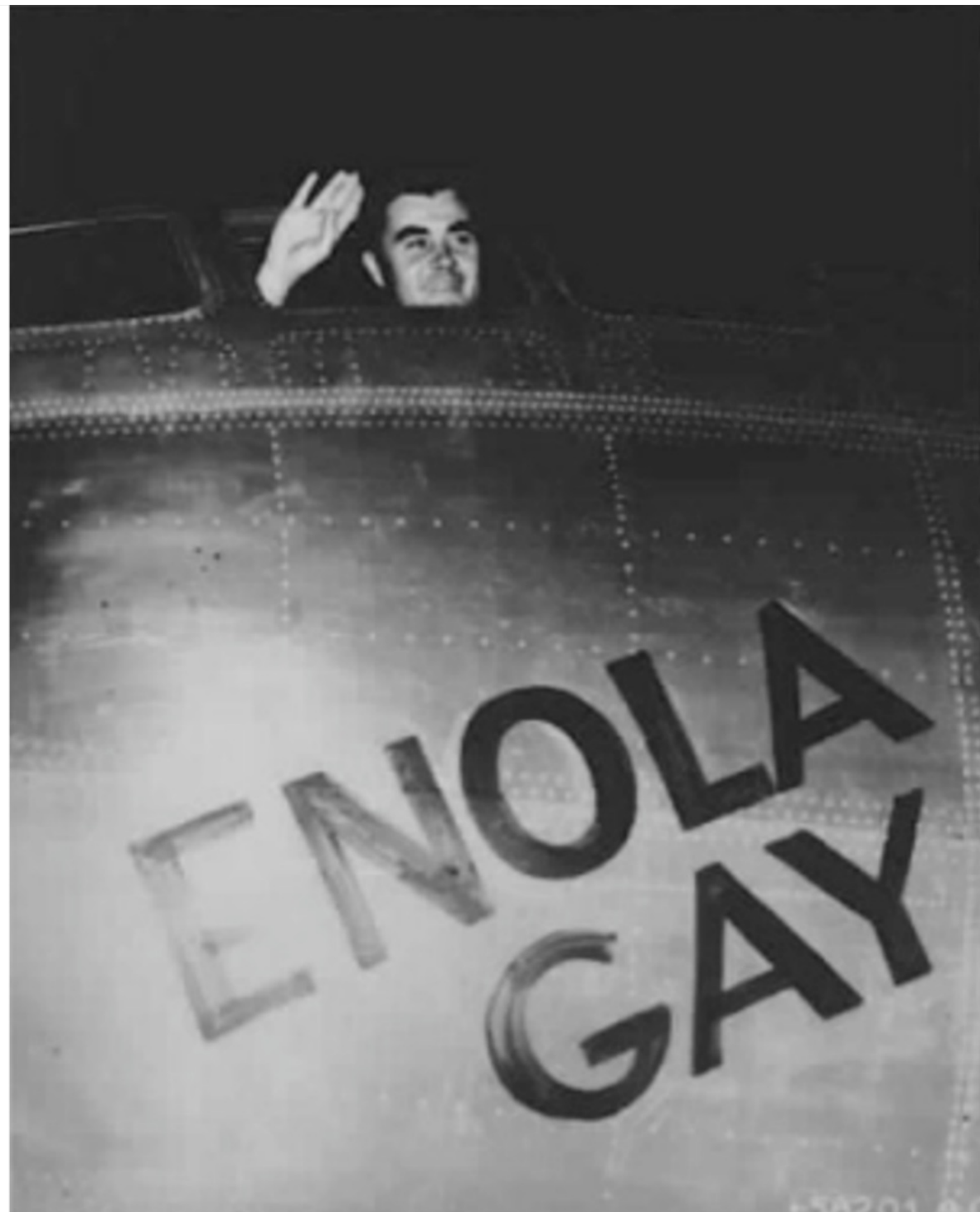








Photo by Bishop Corley

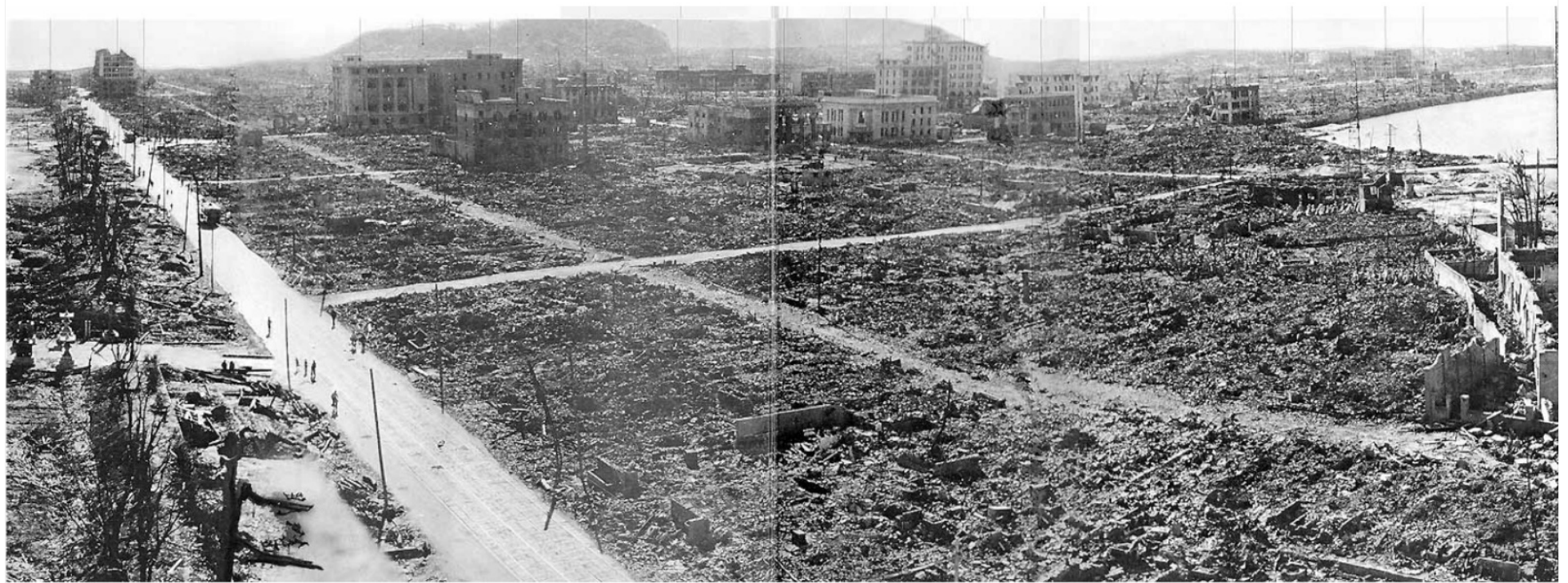
























This photo, dated 1948, shows the devastated city of Hiroshima some three years after the US dropped an atomic bomb

Reds Miles Into Manchuria; Nagasaki Erased by Atom

LEARNERS (top) who were at 1,200,000 in 1945 were crowded into Manchuria from the east and west to her ports along a 2,000-mile-long sea and Tokyo and collected here in its battle with Japan's dark Manchurian army.

...the month's attack was ...

U.S. AIR FORCE

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

U.S. AIR FORCE

...the ...



The map shows the general position and direction of the 1945 Soviet drive into Manchuria. The arrows show the general position between Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, the Sea of Japan and the Korean Peninsula. The map shows the general position and direction of the 1945 Soviet drive into Manchuria. The arrows show the general position between Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, the Sea of Japan and the Korean Peninsula.

...the ...

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THEIR VIEW

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...



At the White House, President Truman announces Japan's surrender.

Abbie Rose, Washington, DC, August 14, 1945.

79-AR-508Q. (WW2195.JPG)





"General Douglas MacArthur signs as Supreme Allied Commander during formal surrender ceremonies on the USS MISSOURI in Toyko Bay. Behind General MacArthur are Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright and Lt. Gen. A. E. Percival."

Lt. C. F. Wheeler, September 2, 1945.

80-G-348366. (WW2198.jpg)