

I. The Axis Nations Make Two Mistakes

A. Germany Attacks Russia (June 22, 1941)

1. Reasons Behind the Attack -- the need for raw materials and also foodstuffs
2. Non-Aggression Pact -- had served its purpose of preventing a two-front war and now Hitler had a need for iron and oil.
3. Initial Offense -- German success occurred by using Blitzkrieg and because the Russian army was still not prepared for war, Stalin had purged too many of his best generals when he came to power
4. History Repeats Itself -- refer to the use of the "scorched earth theory" that the Russians used to defeat Napoleon and also the Kaiser
5. Two Front War -- supply lines were stretched to their maximum

B. Japan Attacks the United States (December 7, 1941)

1. Japanese Intentions -- felt the U.S. would soon come into the conflict and figured the best defense is a good offense, were also fulfilling the philosophy of dominating the Pacific rim
2. Did the U.S. Know? -- there is a possibility that we had knowledge that the Japanese were planning this attack but did not know the exact date, we did move all of our aircraft carriers out to sea, by either account the U.S. was caught off guard and should not have been sleeping at a post
3. Parties Involved -- Germany and Italy immediately declared war
4. Axis Strategies -- they hoped that the U.S. would set her sights on defeating Japan and would be unable to continue helping the Allies through the Lend- lease program, but the U.S. was able to fight in the Pacific and supply the Allies in Europe
5. Military and Economic Retaliation -- statistics and notes in class

II. U. S. Organizes for Victory

A. Presidential Leadership

1. Commander and Chief -- the president is the civilian leader of the branches of the armed services and the state militias, this constitutional right gives the president wide ranging powers during wartime.
2. Overall Strategy -- upon declaring war, Churchill among other world leaders convinced Roosevelt that Hitler must be stopped first then Japan
3. Big Four -- Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, and De Gaulle
4. Government Agencies -- like the New Deal, Roosevelt broke the duties of winning the war into many different agencies

B. Economic Mobilization (notes)

1. War Production Board
2. War Labor Board
3. War Manpower Commission
4. Fair Employment Practices Committee
5. Office of Price Administration

C. Civil Liberties

1. The Press -- most of the "civil liberties" guaranteed by the constitution survived the strains of war
2. Subversive Act -- notes
3. Japanese Internment Camp -- forced relocation of some 100,000 Americans of Japanese birth of parentage, fearful of an attack on the Pacific coast, the "Nisei" were moved inland and were released in 1945

D. Wartime Finances (notes)

1. Taxation
2. Federal Withholding
3. Bonds
4. Federal Debt

E. Military Manpower (notes)

1. Selective Services
2. Branches of the Armed Service
3. Women and the Armed Service

III. Victory in Europe

A. From North Africa To Italy

1. The Generals -- Gen. Montgomery of Britain, Gen. Eisenhower of the U.S. and Field Marshal Rommel of Germany
2. Area -- N. Africa consisting of the nations of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt, this area was held by the Nazi and Italian army after 1941
3. Offensive -- Oct. 1942, British defeat Rommel's Afrika Korps at El Alamein Egypt, the British pursued the Panzers westward across Libya -- Eisenhower makes an amphibious landing at three harbors of Casablanca, Oran and Algiers his army push eastward with the grand design of pinching the Axis off the African continent to Sicily and Italy.
4. Results -- was the first major defeat that the Nazi's faced, the Axis lost 250,000 troops, gained control of the Med. Sea for shipping and also secured rich oil fields from the Nazi's -- Suez Canal now used, time is cut

B. Russian Counter-offensive

1. Stalingrad -- by 1942 the Nazi's had driven 1000 miles into the Russian territory threatening Leningrad, Moscow, and Stalingrad, the Russians had lost the grains of the Ukraine region, had taken the oil fields of the Caucasus mountains and were knocking on Stalingrad doorstep, this battle was the last stand for the Russians (Ural Mts.)
2. Offensive -- this battle was a three months siege in which the Russian troops used an encircling method which trapped 500,000 Nazi troops behind enemy lines -- Hitler left these men to starve and to the mercy of the Russian troop
3. Lend-lease -- 25% of \$50 billion went to Russia -- motor vehicles
4. Area Under Russian Control-- the Russians turned to the offensive and from 1943 till the end of the war in Europe; the Red Army pursued the Nazi's through Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Czech., Poland, and where the first troops to storm Berlin in 1945
5. Results and Effect -- the offensive created a two-front war which Hitler could not supply, it took the pressure of the forces in Europe

C. Italian Campaign

1. Generals -- Gen. Clark and Patton with Montgomery
2. Offensive -- from N. Africa the Allies pounded Sicily and Italy from the air for a month before the July landing near Palermo and had to fight up a difficult terrain but they met with little resistance from the Italian, by Aug. the Allies held the entire Island -- also by this time Mussolini replaced by Premier Bagdolio, by September the Italians were negotiating to take Italy out of the war -- Allies take the city of Reggio and Salerno, the Germans had fortified the city of Naples to make their stand soon to be taken by the Allies
3. Results and Effect -- the importance of the Italian campaign was that it created a second front for the Russian who were driving into Europe in a southerly fashion

D. Anglo-American Invasion of France

1. Preparation for Attack -- the battle of Atlantic was won by late 1943, (radar and sonar) also by 1943 the Anglo-American air assault was major effect, we controlled the air (2000 Bombers)
2. Sabotage -- the "free-French" movements had been not only gathering information but had also been making it as difficult as possible for the Nazi's to operate in France
3. Generals -- Eisenhower was the Supreme Commander and other Allied Generals included Clark, Patton, and Montgomery -- the most notable Nazi Generals were Field Marshal von Rundstedt and Rommel
4. Normandy -- directly North of London, it is the most hospitable landing area on all the French coastline -- the area was divided into five landing spots, from the west - Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword
5. D-Day -- June 6, 1944 before dawn, "Operation Overlord" included more 11,000 planes and 4000 landing craft -- the attack caught the Nazi's by surprise, the only beachhead that met with serious resistance was Omaha
6. The Advance -- once they secured the beaches then the tanks were landed and the Allies began to move toward Paris and on Aug. 25, 1944 Paris fell to the Allies by the end of the year all of France was Liberated -- the Germans made a last ditch-effort with a counterattack in the Ardennes Forest in Belgium, they pushed the Americans back 50 miles creating

E. Surrender of Germany

1. Date
2. Hitler

IV. Victory in the Pacific (notes)

A. Initial Japanese Offensive

1. Philippines and Malay States
2. Coral Sea
3. Midway

B. Allied Counter-offensive

1. MacArthur
2. "Island-hopping"
3. Guadalcanal to Guam
4. Leyte Gulf
5. Iwo Jima and Okinawa
6. Raids of Japan

C. Atom Bomb and Surrender of Japan

1. Truman -- Roosevelt dies in April, 1945, leaving the decision to Truman
2. Manhattan Project -- code name after the Military Dist. Gen. Groves, the theory and plan lead by Einstein, Fermi and Oppenheimer (Project Trinity)
3. The Decision -- it was estimated that an attack on the Japanese mainland would not start until 1946, would cost America one million soldiers, and may take three years
4. The Bombs and the Places-- an ultimatum was issued on July 29, the Japanese refused -- On Aug, 6 1945 the U.S. dropped "Little Boy" on the City of Hiroshima and killed or wounded 130,000 -- the Japanese did not surrender the U.S. dropped the second weapon "Fat Man" on the City of Nagasaki on Aug, 9 with the same results and the Japanese surrendered on (Aug. 10th), Aug. 14, 1945 (V-J day)

V. Significant Facts Describing World War II (notes)

- A. Total War
 - 1. Total Involvement
 - 2. Home Front
- B. Global War
 - 1. Locations
 - 2. Nations Involved
 - 3. Leaders Involved
- C. Scientific Progress
 - 1. Weapons
 - 2. Medicines
- D. Major Role of the Airplane

VI. Results of World War II

- A. Economic
 - 1. Cost of war -- \$1100 billion and \$230 in property damage
 - 2. Economic Recovery -- Europe and Asian was ravaged with economic distress
 - 3. Forms of Economics -- Communism spread through Russia and E. Europe
- B. Social
 - 1. Loss of Lives -- 22 million servicemen and civilians dead and 34 million wounded U.S. over 1 million dead and wounded
 - 2. Refugees -- many displaced with shattered lives
- C. Political (notes)
 - 1. The Defeated
 - 2. World Powers
 - 3. Satellites
 - 4. Colonial Peoples
 - 5. Atomic Age
 - 6. United Nations and World Responsibility