* **Germany and the Treaty of Versailles**
* Anger and resentment
  + **Stalin takes control in Russia**
    - Creates a communist state and totalitarian form of control
  + **The rise of fascisim in Italy**
    - Benito Mussolini-called himself “Il Duce”
    - The Latin Faces was their symbol
  + **The Nazis take over**
    - 1933-Hitler elected Chancellor
    - In his book “Mein Kamph” or “My Struggle”-Hitler outlines the basic beliefs of the Nazi regime
    - Radical Purification
    - Greate a German Empire
    - National Expansion
    - The Great Depression helped the Nazis come to power
      * Wanted to establish the “Third Reich”
        + According to Hitler, it would last for 1,000 years
  + **Militarists gain control in Japan**
    - Seize control of Manchuria in China in 1931
    - League of Nations investigate and Japan simply quits the league
    - The Manchurian invasion puts the militarists in firm control in Japan
    - The failure of the League of Nations with Japan didn’t go unnoticed by Europe’s dictators
      * In 1933, Hitler pulled out of the League of Nations as well
      * In 1935, Hitler began a military build up, which was a direct violation of the Treaty of Versailles.
      * In 1936, Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland, a demilitarized region bordering France and Belgium
        + The league did nothing to stop Hitler
      * Meanwhile, Mussolini began building his new Roman Empire
        + His first target was Ethiopia
        + By 1935, thousands of Italian troops stood ready to advance on Ethiopia
        + Ethiopia had fallen by May 1936

**War in Europe**

* + Austria and Czechoslovakia fall
  + Union of Austria
    - Majority of Austrians (6 mill) were German speaking
  + March 12, 1938-German troops marched into Austria unopposed
    - The rest of the world did nothing.
  + **Bargaining for the Sudetenland**
  + Next, Hitler turned toward Czechoslovakia
    - About 3 million German-speaking people lived in the western borders (Sudetenland)
    - Hitler wanted to annex Czechoslovakia for more living space (lebensraum) for Germany.
    - Hitler claimed that the Czechs were abusing the Germans in the Sudetenland, so he started mobilizing troops.
    - Early in the crisis both France and Great Britain promised to protect Czechoslovakia.
    - HOWEVER;
    - As war loomed, Hitler invited French Premier Daladier and British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in with him in Munich.
    - Hitler told them that this would be his last territorial demand
    - In their eagerness to avoid war, both Daladier and Chamberlain chose to believe Hitler
      * This is called APPEASEMENT
    - Churchill did not agree, but he wasn’t the Prime Minister of UK yet
      * He felt like appeasement was only a temporary stall to war

Blitzkrieg in Poland (lightening war)

* + The Phony War
    - The Maginot Line (British and French)
    - The Sigfried line (Germans)
      * Sat staring at each other waiting for something to happen
      * Aka: “Sitskrieg” or sitting war
* Stalin and Russia in Pland
  + After occupying eastern Poland, Stalin began the annexing the Baltic States
  + Suddeenly, on April 19, 1940, Hitler launched a surprise attack on Denmark and Norway to “protect” those countries’ freedom and independence
  + France’s Maginot Line proved to be ineffective as Germany threatened to bypass the line during its invasion of Belgium
* The Fall of France
  + The German offensive trapped 400,000 troops (British and French) as they fled the beaches of Dunkirk on the French side of the English Channel.
    - In less than a week, make-shift fishing vessels transported 330,000 British, French and Dutch (Belgium) troops to safety across the English Channel
  + A few days later, Italy joined the war on Germany’s side and attacked france from the south.
  + Summer of 1940
    - Germans began to bomb Britain w/ over 2000 planes because they couldn’t compete with the British Navy.
    - After repeated bombings the British relied on the radar to turn the tide of the war during the Battle of Britain.

**FDR Plans for War**

* + June 1941-Hitler breaks the non-aggression pact w/ Russia
  + Roosevelt begins senting lent0lease supplies to Russia
    - Many Americans did not agree with this
    - “The enemy of my enemy is my friend.”
  + German Wolf Packs (sub groups)
    - Hitler attacked the open seas w/ German subs to make sure the lend-lease act was not effective
  + September, 1941-Roosevelt gave permission to US war ships to attack German subs in self defense
* **The Atlantic Charter**
  + Roosevelt and Churchill met aboard the USS Arizona to discuss a joint declaration of war.
  + Both countries pledge the following:
    - Collective security
    - Disarmament
    - Self determination economic cooperation
    - Freedom of the seas
  + Shoot on sight
    - After a German submarine fired on the US destroyer “Greer”, Rooseveld changed his policy on German subs to “shoot on sight.”
  + Naval Warfare
  + Japan
    - Unit 731 in China
      * 731 was a group of Japanese that used live Chineese people as research subjects.
    - Pearl Harbor
      * Reaction
    - Mobilizing for Defense
      * Selective service
* **The North African Front**
  + Stalin wanted the US and Britain to open a second front to divert German troops from the Soviet frong
  + Stalin wanted it at the English Channel-The US and Britain didn’t think they had enough troops
  + The decided on Operation Torch which would be a campaign in Northern Africa led by General Dwight Eisenhower
* **The Italian Campaign**
  + Before the battle for North Afric was complete Roosevelt and Churchill met at Casablanca
    - At his meeting the leaders decided to only accept unconditional surrender of the Axis powers
    - Hitler refused to give up Italy and one of the bloodiest battles occurred 40 miles outside of Rome. “Bloody Anzio.”
    - 25,000 allied casualties
    - 30,000 axis casualties
* **The Allies Liberate Europe**
  + Evan as the allies were battling for Italy, the had begun work on a dramatic plan to invade France and Free western Europe from the Nazis.
* **D-Day**
  + Under Eisenhower’s command, the allies gathered a force of nearly 3 million
  + They planned to attack Normandy in Northern France
  + To protect their plan, they set up a phantom Army w/ its own headquarters and equipment.
  + In radio messages the Nazis could read Allied commanders sent order to attack the French port of Calais, which was 150 miles away from Normandy.
  + As a result, Hitler ordered large numbers of his army to stay at Calais
  + The allied invasion was codenamed “Operation Overlord”.
    - It was originally set for June 5 but bad weather forced them to postpone until the next day
  + The Allies gain ground
* **Battle of the Bulge**
  + Oct. 1944 the allies held their first German town (Aadren)
  + Hitler responded w/ a last ditch effort to break through Allied lines.
  + On December 16 under dense fog, 8 German tank divisions broke through weak American lines along an 80 mile front.
  + Hitler hoped this would break up allied support lines.