



World War II: The Road to War

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Student Chapter Objectives

- *Describe the Versailles Treaty's and its relationship to Germany in the 1930's.*
- *Explain how Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin and Hirohito developed their governments and their plans to take over certain lands.*
- *Assess how the war in Europe broke out and how Britain was able to hold back Hitler.*
- *Describe the reasons why Japan wanted to attack the United States.*
- *Explain why the United States remained neutral at the beginning and what drew them into World War II.*



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I. Versailles Treaty

A. What was it?

The treaty that ended World War I.

B. What did it say?

It imposed war reparations onto Germany and took German land away. It also reduced the military and told Germany it had to admit all responsibility.



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II. Leaders Rise to Power

- Complete the “Comparing the World Leaders of World War II” Worksheet with the readings on Hitler and Mussolini.



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III. German Aggression

A. Nazi's secretly began to spend money on re-arming and expanding their army.

1. Stimulated national pride.
2. Put people back to work.
3. Hitler needed more land.

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B. 1936 – Invasion of the Rhineland

1. Germany had been banned from this land.

2. Will later use the land to attack France and Belgium.



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C. 1938 - Austria/Sudetenland

1. Austrians welcome Hitler into their country.
2. Forced his way into Czechoslovakia.





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IV. Pact With Stalin

A. Hitler and Stalin signed a 10 year non-aggression pact with each other. Both had their own motives for signing the pact.

1. Hitler – did not want to fight a two front war.
2. Stalin – wanted to continue the purges within his country and not fight a war.



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Winston Churchill

V. Dealing with Hitler

- A. Britain and France dealt with Hitler through appeasement – giving into a competitor's demands in order to keep the peace.
- B. They believed Hitler had no intention of expanding.
- C. They abandoned the idea of appeasement when Hitler attacked Czechoslovakia.
- D. Pledged to support Poland.



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VI. War Breaks Out

- A. September 1, 1939 – Hitler invades Poland to begin World War II.
- B. 3 days later, France and Great Britain declared war on Germany.



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VII. Hitler's Tactics

A. Blitzkrieg - Lightning Wars.

1. Bomb from the air – Luftwaffe.
2. Tanks and artillery.
3. Infantry attack.



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VIII. Fall of France

- A. *June 22, 1940: The northern part of France falls to Hitler and the Nazi's.*
- B. Vichy France – southern portion of France where the French government still has control.



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1. They adopt a policy of collaboration: **close cooperation**, with the Germans.



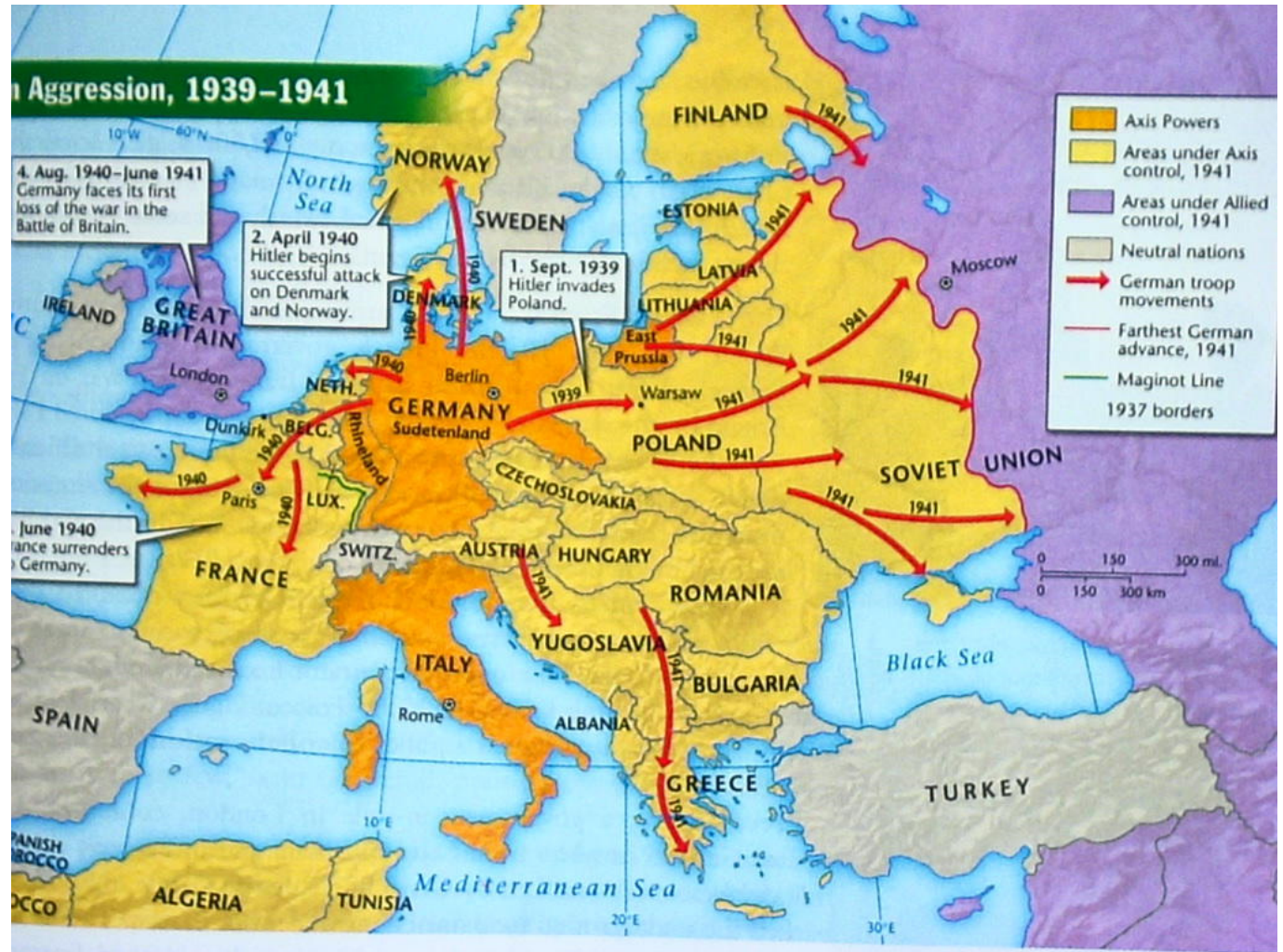
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C. “Free French”

1. Supporters of the French government.
2. Led by: General Charles de Gaulle.
3. *Backed the Resistance Movement who tried to disrupt German activities.*

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IX. Hitler attacks other countries using Blitzkrieg.





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X. Great Britain had advantages that other European countries didn't have.

A. A large equipped navy.

B. It was harder to conquer because it was an island.

C. R.A.F. – The Royal Air Force.



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XI. Battle of Britain

- A. Hitler sent a massive air raid over Britain's aircraft factories and oil storage tanks.
- B. He then attacked London = "The Blitz" to try and break the British people's will to fight.
- C. The British were able to keep the German's out of Britain and prevent Hitler from expanding north.



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XII. U.S. Isolationism

A. The demands for carrying out the New Deal kept Roosevelt focused on domestic issues.



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B. 1935-1937 – Congress passed a series of acts known as the Neutrality Acts.

1. Banned the U.S. from providing weapons to nations at war.
2. Banned loans to nations at war.
3. Permitted trade with fighting nations in non-military goods through cash-carry: nations paid in cash and transported cargo themselves.



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C. *Acts prevented the United States from selling arms even to nations that were trying to defend themselves from aggression.*



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D. Involvement Grows

1. American involvement grew as the U.S. started to recover from the depression.
2. Then when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939.
3. Then again during the Battle of Britain.
4. The U.S. began helping Britain through lend-lease: allowed the President to aid any nation whose defense he believed was vital to American security.

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XIII. Defending American Isolationism

A. American First Committee – formed to block further aid to Great Britain.

1. Leader
of the American First
Committee

a. Charles
Lindberg



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Japan

Leader: Emperor Hirohito

Rise to Power: Nationalism

Type of Government: Empire

Economic Conditions: Due to the depression of the 1930's, no one was buying Japanese goods. There were massive layoffs, strikes and political discontent.

Motives: Japan needed raw materials to make their goods. U.S. will cut off trade with Japan because of Japan's attack on other countries.



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XV. Japan's Plans

- A. The empire needed raw materials for their country so Japan will take over Indo-China.

- B. Roosevelt started to restrict trade to Japan in an effort to stop Japanese expansion.



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C. Finally, Roosevelt will cut off financial aid and oil shipments to Japan.

D. The United States will crack a top-secret code sent from the Japanese that warned U.S. military leaders that the Japanese navy was on the move within the Pacific Ocean.

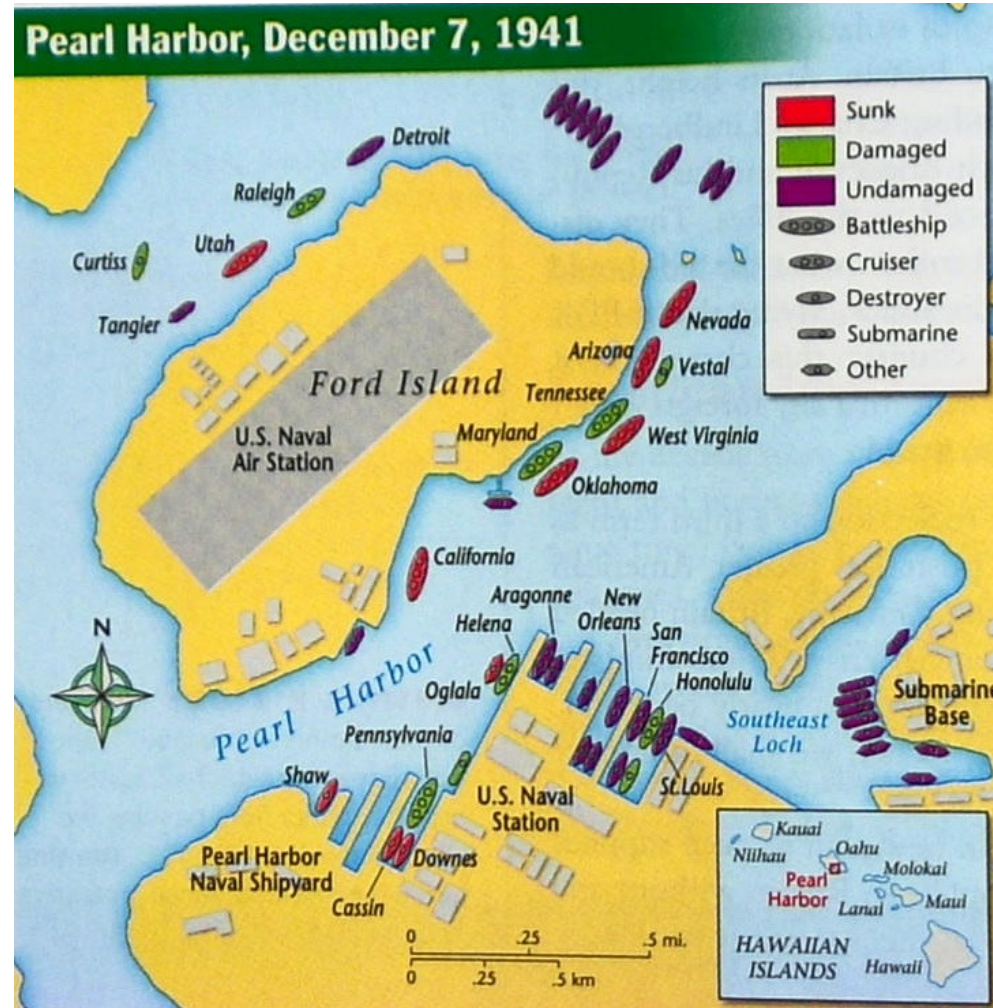


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XVI. Pearl Harbor Attacked

- A. 6 Japanese aircraft carriers and 20 ships moved in the Pacific towards Pearl Harbor which was home to the U.S. Navy fleet.
- B. Japan's Goal – to destroy our fleet and attack the U.S. before we could rebuild.
- C. The attack happened on December 7, 1941 at 7:00am and was over by 10:00am.

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- D. Roosevelt asked Congress for a declaration of war on December 8, 1941.
- E. On December 11, 1941 Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.