

I The Rise of Aggressive Dictators

- A. Stalin's use of the media solidified his political power in the Soviet Union
- B. Hitler opposed Communism because it was a threat to German ethnic solidarity.
- C. Hitler ability to communicate with the public, was his primary political strength.
- D. Japan's military leaders take over when the Japanese economy fails in the 1930's.
- E. The League of Nations criticized the actions of aggressive nations but did not take effective measures to stop aggression.
- F. The ill-equipped Spanish military would struggle against Franco's fascist-supported Nationalist forces.
- G. France and Britain pursued a policy of appeasement toward Nazi Germany because they perceived the Soviet Union was a more significant threat.
- H. The image of a sleeping baby, illustrates Roosevelt's stance against Nazi and Japanese militarism.

II America Debates Involvement

- A. Roosevelt did not want to go to war, but he felt that no nation can be completely isolated from others.
- B. Hitler is able to get Stalin to sign the "Non Aggression Pact", because Germany had an army ready to invade the USSR if he did not sign.
- C. The Blitzkrieg was so successful because it relied on small, rapid military forces that quickly penetrated deep into enemy territory.
- D. Supporters of the Neutrality Act of 1939 believed that the US should send aid to the democracies of Europe.
- E. The Neutrality Act of 1939 helped the Allies by agreeing to sell them arms, if they paid cash and transported the arms themselves.
- F. After passage of the Neutrality Act of 1939 the US began to lead the world in armament production.
- G. Isolationist argued that the Neutrality Act of 1939 was not "neutral" because it helped the Allies and acted against the Axis Powers.
- H. The Atlantic Charter signed by the US and Great Britain supported the sovereignty of the countries that were affected by the war.

III The US enters World War II

- A. The US presence in Guam and the Philippines created tension between the US and Japan, because Japan wanted to be the most dominate power in that region.
- B. In the attack on Pearl Harbor (December 7th, 1941) Japanese dive bombers focused on Battleship Row.
- C. On December 8th 1941, President Roosevelt asked Congress for a Declaration of War on Japan.
- D. Between the years of 1942-1943 the US military saw the largest jump in active personnel.
- E. For the first time, women are encouraged to join the military and receive the same benefits as men.
- F. At its peak in 1945, the US spent over \$80 Billion dollars on the war effort.
- G. Because of the vast area of the South Pacific that Japan controlled, they were able to launch an attack on Pearl Harbor.

IV A War on Two Fronts

- A. The Battle of Stalingrad was a turning point in the war. It ended Hitler's hope of dominating all of Europe and it put Germany on the defensive.
- B. General Patton is a hard driving, persistent leader.

V The Home Front

- A. Americans helped the war effort by rationing. They were limited in the amount and kinds of goods they could buy.
- B. Women were able find non-traditional jobs in manufacturing and other fields during the war.
- C. The "Zoot Suit Riot" in Los Angeles in 1943 highlighted violence against Mexican-Americans.

VI The Allies Win the War

- A. "The Declaration of the Three Powers" showed that the Allies were unified in their efforts to defeat Germany.
- B. After the Normandy Invasion one part went from Sword Beach to Antwerp.
- C. The D-Day Invasion or Operation Overlord was successful because they were able to fool Hitler into thinking that the invasion was going to happen in Calais France.
- D. Erwin Rommel, the leader of German forces in North Africa, was accused of trying to assassinate Hitler.
- E. The Battle of the Bulge was the last German offensive. The US did most of the fighting and suffered all of the loses for the Allies, as they were able to defeat Germany.
- F. The Soviet Union did most of the fighting in South East Europe.
- G. The end of the war the "Declaration Regarding the Defeat of Germany and the Assumption of Supreme Authority by Allied Powers" announcing the terms of surrender.
- H. The "Island Hopping" strategy in the South Pacific called for the US to only engage the enemy on islands that offered a direct route to Japan.
- I. Albert Einstein wrote a letter to FDR letting him know that the Axis Powers were working on an Atomic Bomb.
- J. President Truman makes the decision to drop the Atomic Bomb on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- K. The blast of the Atomic bomb was described as a Flash followed by the searing heat of an oven.

VII The Holocaust

- A. At first the Nazi's tried to isolate the Jews with laws regarding Marriage.
- B. Most of the casualties in Poland were civilians who were killed in Nazi concentration camps.

VIII The Impact of World War II

- A. Allied leaders tried to project unity to the world, even though they had many disagreements.
- B. After WWII a communist revolution broke out in China.
- C. Eleanor Roosevelt guides the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.