

## World History

Teachers: Lamb, Thigpen, Seipel, and Williamson

Week 1: April 6- April 10

Due Date: Friday, April 10<sup>th</sup> at 3pm

Assignments will be submitted by the following:

Lamb- Email with assignment, name, and period in the subject section

Thigpen- Turn-it-in

Seipel- Turn-it-in

Williamson- Turn-it-in

Assignments:

1. Get registered for your history turn-it-in: (Seipel, Thigpen, Williamson ONLY)
  - a. Go to [turnitin.com](https://turnitin.com)
  - b. Go to the upper right hand corner and either log in (if you already have an account) or create an account. The "Class ID" and "Enrollment Key" for each class is broken down by teacher below. This is where you will submit your assignments.

<b>Seipel</b>	Class ID	Enrollment Key
Period 4	24434868	LHSLions
Period 5	24446653	LHSLions
Period 6	24446663	LHSLions
Period 7	24446670	LHSLions

<b>Williamson</b>	Class ID	Enrollment Key
Period 1	24444230	World1
Period 3	24444247	World3
Period 4	24444267	World4
Period 5	24444317	World5
Period 7	24444329	World7
Period 8	24444336	World8

<b>Thigpen</b>	Class ID	Enrollment Key
Period 1	24449376	world1
Period 2	24449384	world2

2. WWII packet part 1 & 2

- a. Read each passage and answer each question in complete sentences in a **separate word document**.
- b. Submit your word document to your teacher using the appropriate method.

**PART 1: Aggression, Appeasement, and War**

**Setting the Scene** During the 1920s, the western democracies tried to strengthen the framework for peace. In the 1930s, that structure crumbled. Dictators in Spain, Germany, and Italy, along with militarists in Japan pursued ambitious goals for empire. They scorned peace and glorified war. The U.S. suffered under the Great Depression and was in a period of isolationism. Unlike these dictators, leaders of the western democracies were haunted by memories of World War I. Spurred by voters who demanded “no more war,” the leaders of Britain, France and The United States tried to avoid conflict through diplomacy. During the 1930s, the two sides tested each other’s commitment and will.

1. During the 1930’s, what four countries had ambitious goals for building empires and scorned peace while glorifying war?
2. What three countries tried to avoid war through the use of diplomacy (negotiation)?

**Japan on the Move**

Japanese military leaders and ultranationalists thought that Japan should have an empire equal to those of the western powers. In pursuit of this goal, Japan seized Manchuria in 1931. When the League of Nations condemned the aggression, Japan withdrew from the organization. Japan’s easy success strengthened the militarists in the country. In 1937, Japanese armies overran much of eastern China. Once again, western protests had no effect on the conqueror. The West seemed unwilling to engage in another military conflict.

3. Who ran Japan and what did they want?
4. Why did they think that they could do this?

**Hitler’s Challenge** By then, Hitler, too had tested the will of the western democracies and found it weak. First, he built up the German military in defiance of the Versailles treaty. Then, in 1936, he sent troops into the “demilitarized” Rhineland bordering France—another treaty violation Germans hated the Versailles treaty, and Hitler’s successful challenge won him greater popularity at home. Western democracies denounced his moves but took no real action. Instead, they adopted a policy of **appeasement**, giving in to the demands of an aggressor to keep the peace.

5. What was Hitler’s first violation of the Treaty of Versailles?
6. What was Hitler’s second violation of the Treaty of Versailles?
7. How did the Western democracies respond to his violations?
8. What is appeasement?

**Appeasement and Neutrality** The western policy of appeasement developed for a number of reasons. France was demoralized, suffering from political divisions at home. It could not move against Hitler without British support. The British, however, had no desire to confront the German dictator. Some thought the Treaty of Versailles had been too harsh against Germany. In both Britain and France, many saw Hitler and fascism as a defense against a worse evil—the spread of Soviet communism. Additionally, the Great Depression sapped the energies of the western democracies. Finally, widespread **pacifism**, or opposition to all war, and disgust with the destruction during the previous war pushed many governments to seek peace at any price.

The United States Congress passed a series of Neutrality Acts. One law forbade the sale of arms to any nation at war. Others outlawed loans to warring nations and prohibited Americans from traveling on ships of warring powers. The fundamental goal of American policy, however, was to avoid involvement in a European war, not to prevent such a conflict

9. Why didn't the British have any desire to confront Germany at first?

10. What was the goal of the Neutrality Acts?

**Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis** Germany, Italy, and Japan formed what became known as the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. The Axis powers agreed to fight Soviet communism. They also agreed not to interfere with one another's plans for expansion.

11. What three countries are in the Axis powers?

### **German Aggression Continues**

In the meantime, Hitler pursued his goal of bringing all German-speaking people into the Third Reich. He also took steps to gain "living space" for Germans in Eastern Europe. Hitler, who believed in the superiority of the German, or "Aryan race," thought that Germany had a right to conquer the inferior Slavs to the east. "Nature is cruel," he claimed, "so we may be cruel, too... I have a right to remove millions of an inferior race that breeds like vermin."

12. What did Hitler want to do for his German people? Why did he think he was justified in doing this?

**Austria Annexed** From the beginning, Nazi propaganda had found fertile ground in Austria. By 1938, Hitler was ready to engineer the **Anschluss**, or union of Austria and Germany. Early that year, he forced the Austria chancellor to appoint Nazis to key cabinet posts. The Anschluss violated the Versailles treaty and created a brief war scare. But Hitler quickly silenced any Austrians who opposed him. And since the western democracies took no action, Hitler easily had his way.

13. What was the significance of Anschluss and what did the Western Democracies do about it?

## **PART 2: The Global Conflict: Axis Advances**

### **Setting the Scene**

“World War II, the costliest war in history, lasted six years- from 1939 to 1945. It pitted the Axis powers, chiefly Germany, Italy, and Japan, against the Allied powers, which eventually included Britain, France, the Soviet Union, China, and the United States, and 45 other nations.

14. Who were the Axis powers?

15. Who were the Allies?

### **Early Axis Gains**

On September 1, 1939, Nazi forces stormed into Poland, revealing the enormous power of Hitler’s **blitzkrieg**, or “lightning war.” First, German planes bombed airfields, factories, towns, and cities, and screaming dive bombers fired on troops and civilians. Then, fast-moving tanks and troop transports roared into the country. The Polish army fought back unsuccessfully. While Germany attacked from the west. Within a month, Poland ceased to exist. Stalin’s armies, however, pushed on into the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Soviet forces also seized part of Finland, which put up an unsuccessful resistance.

16. What is a blitzkrieg and how is it different from a normal attack?

### **Miracle of Dunkirk**

By May, German forces were pouring into France. Retreating British forces were soon trapped between the advancing Nazis and the waters of the English Channel. Under Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the British sent all available naval vessels, merchant ships, and even fishing and pleasure boats across the channel to pluck stranded troops off the beaches of Dunkirk. More than 300,000 troops were saved, dubbed the “miracle of Dunkirk.”

17. What was the Miracle of Dunkirk?

### **France Falls**

Meanwhile, German forces headed south toward Paris. Italy declared war on France and attacked from the south. Overrun and demoralized, France surrendered, on June 22, 1940. Following the surrender, Germany occupied northern France. In the south, Germans set up a “puppet state,” with its capital at Vichy. Some French officers escaped to England and set up a government-in-exile, led by Charles de Gaulle, these “free French” worked to liberate France

18. How did France fall?

19. Who is Charles de Gaulle and what did he do?

### **The Technology of Modern Warfare**

Nazi advance revealed the awesome power of modern warfare. Air power took a prominent role. After its tryout in Spain, the Luftwaffe, or German air force, perfected methods of bombing civilian as well as military targets. Hitler also used fast moving armored tanks. Technology created a war machine with even greater destructive power. Scientists and engineers improved the design and effectiveness of airplanes and submarines. They produced ever more deadly bombs and invented hundreds of new devices, such as **radar** to detect airplanes and **sonar** to detect submarines. At the same time, research also led to medical advances to treat the wounded and new synthetic products to replace scarce strategic goods.

20. What is the Luftwaffe and what method did it perfect?

21. What advances in technology occurred during WWII?

### **The London Blitz**

Beginning on August 12, 1940, German bombers begin a daily bombardment of England's southern coast. For a month, the British Royal Air Force valiantly battled the German Luftwaffe. Then, the Germans began bombing London, for 57 nights. Much of the city was destroyed, and some 15,000 people lost their lives.

London did not break under the blitz. Citizens carried on their daily lives, seeking protection in shelters and then emerging when the all-clear sounded to resume their routines. German planes continued to bomb London and other cities off and on until June 1941. But contrary to Hitler's hopes, British morale was not destroyed: the bombing only made the British more determined to turn back the enemy. Hitler turned to a new target- the Soviet Union. The decision to invade Russia helped save Britain. It also proved to be one of Hitler's costliest mistakes.

22. How long was London attacked?

### **The German Advance**

About three million Germans poured into the Soviet Union. The weather was still mild and they caught Stalin unprepared. Russians lost two and a half million soldiers trying to fend off the invaders. As they were forced back, Russian troops destroyed factories and farm equipment and burned crops to keep

them out of enemy hands. But, by autumn, the Nazis had smashed deep into Russia and were poised to take Moscow and Leningrad. There, the German advance stalled and by early December, temperatures plunged to -4 degrees. Thousands of German soldiers froze to death; no food, equipment was frozen as well,

23. Why were the Germans successful in USSR at first?

24. What did the Russians do as they retreated?

25. What happened to Hitler's forces as they advanced toward Leningrad and why?

### **Siege of Leningrad**

The Russians, meanwhile, suffered appalling hardships. In September 1941, the two-and-a-half-year siege of Leningrad began. Desperate Leningraders ate almost anything: boiled wallpaper scraped off walls because its paste was said to contain potato flour, leather briefcases boiled. Although more than a million Leningraders died during the German siege, the survivors struggled to defend their city. Hoping to gain some relief from the exhausted Russians, Stalin urged Britain to open a second front in Western Europe and the two powers did agree to work together.

26. How did the people in Leningrad survive the shortage of food?

27. Who did Stalin seek help from and what did he want them to do?

### **American Involvement Grows**

When the war began in 1939, isolationist remained strong, many Americans sympathized with those who battled the Axis powers. Later, in early 1941, FDR persuaded Congress to pass the Lend-Lease Act to sell or lend war materials to "any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States." Roosevelt, would not be drawn into the war, but "the arsenal of democracy," supplying arms to those who were fighting for freedom.

28. What is an isolationist position?

29. Who did America provide help to and why?

### **Japan Attacks**

From the late 1930s, Japan had been trying to conquer China. Although Japan occupied much of eastern China, the Chinese would not surrender. When war broke out in Europe in 1939, the Japanese saw a chance gain oil, rubber, and tin, which would be of immense value in fighting the Chinese war.

In 1940, Japan advanced into French Indochina and the Dutch East Indies (present-day Indonesia). To stop Japanese aggression, the United States banned the sale to Japan of war materials, such as iron, steel, and oil for airplanes. This move angered the Japanese. Japan and the United States held talks to ease the growing tension. But extreme militarists such as General Tojo Hideki hoped to seize lands in Asia and the Pacific, and the United States was interfering with their plans.

30. What had Japan been trying to do since the 1930's?

31. What did the US do to provoke Japan?

### **Attack on Pearl Harbor**

With talks at a standstill, General Tojo ordered a surprise attack on the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Early on December 7, 1941, Japanese airplanes damaged or destroyed 19 ships, smashed American planes on the ground, and killed more than 2,400 people. The next day, a grim-faced President Roosevelt told the nation that December 7 was "a date which will live in infamy." He asked Congress to declare war on Japan. On December 11, Germany and Italy, as Japan's allies, declared war on the United States.

32. What did President Roosevelt call the attack on Pearl Harbor?