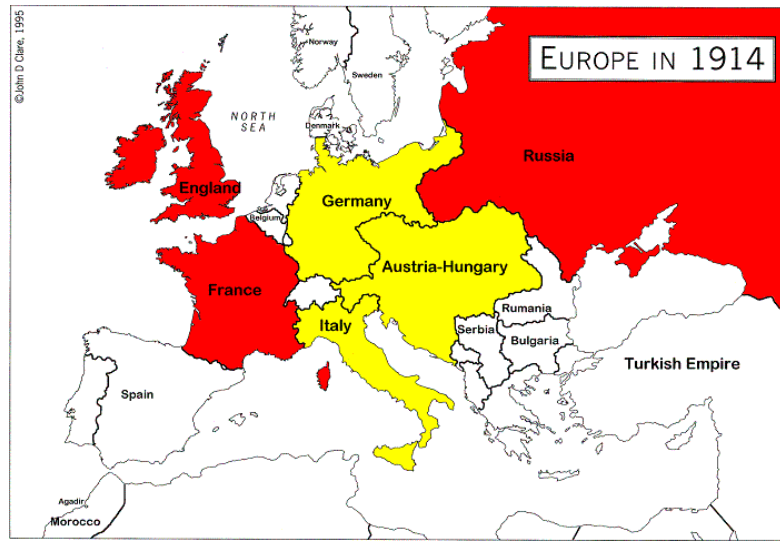


WHII SOL Review Packet 3

Causes of WWI

- Alliances that divided Europe into competing camps
- Nationalistic feelings
- Diplomatic failures
- Imperialism
- Competition over colonies
- Militarism – glorification of the military



The “Powder Keg of Europe”

- Assassination of Austria’s Archduke Franz Ferdinand
 - Gavrilo Princip – member of Serbian nationalist group, “The Black Hand”
- Austria-Hungary issued ultimatum to Serbia
 - Austria declares war on Serbia – alliances kicked in



Major Leaders During WWI

- United States: Woodrow Wilson
- Germany: Kaiser Wilhelm II



Outcomes and Global Effect

- Colonies' participation in the war, which led to increased demands for independence
- End of the Russian Imperial, Ottoman, German, and Austro-Hungarian empires
- Enormous cost of war in lives, property, and social disruption
 - Over 15 million soldiers and civilians killed
 - “shell shock”

Treaty of Versailles (1919)

- Forced Germany to accept responsibility for war and loss of territory and to pay reparations
- Limited the German military
- League of Nations – organization of nations to prevent future wars



Rise of Communism

- Bolshevik Revolution and civil war
 - V.I. Lenin and the Bolsheviks promise “Peace, Land, and Bread”
 - Civil war between “Reds” and “Whites”
- Lenin’s New Economic Policy
 - adapted Marxist ideas to fit Russian conditions
 - Allowed some capitalist ventures
- Joseph Stalin succeeds Lenin in 1924



League of Nations

- International cooperative organization
- Established to prevent future wars
- United States not a member
- Failure of the League because it did not have power to enforce its decisions



The Mandate System

- During World War I, Great Britain and France agreed to divide large portions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between themselves
 - “Mandates” were meant to be held by Western powers until they could stand alone
 - Became European colonies in practice



Causes of Worldwide Depression

- German reparations
- Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the United States in the global economy
- High protective tariffs
- Excessive expansion of credit
- Stock Market Crash of 1929

Impact of the Worldwide Depression

- High unemployment in industrial countries
- Bank failures and collapse of credit
- Collapse of prices in world trade
- Nazi Party's growing importance in Germany – blamed European Jews for economic collapse



Rise of Totalitarianism

- Germany: Adolf Hitler
- Soviet Union: Joseph Stalin
- Italy: Benito Mussolini
- Japan: Tojo and Hirohito



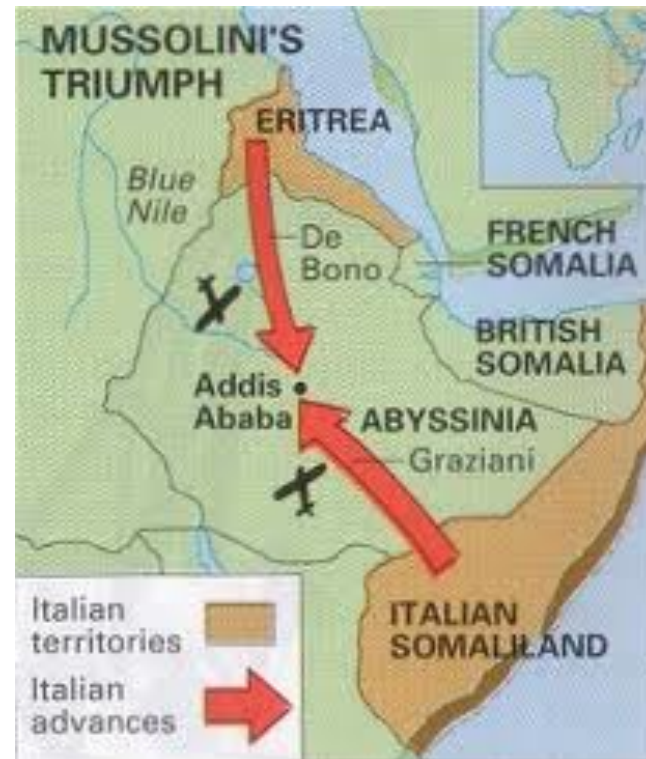
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period

- Joseph Stalin – entrenchment of Communism
 - Turned into a totalitarian state
- Stalin's policies: Five-year plans, collectivization of farms, state industrialization, secret police
- Great Purge



Italy During the Interwar Period

- Benito Mussolini – rise of fascism
- Ambition to restore the glory of Rome
- Invasion of Ethiopia



Japan During the Interwar Period

- Hirohito (emperor) and Hideki Tojo (general and prime minister) – Militarism
- Industrialization of Japan – led to drive for raw materials
 - Building Japanese Empire
- Invasion of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China



Economic and Political Causes of WWII

- Aggression by the totalitarian powers of Germany, Italy and Japan
- Nationalism
- Failures of the Treaty of Versailles
- Weakness of the League of Nations
- Appeasement
- Tendencies toward isolationism and pacifism in Europe and the United States

German Invasion of Poland

- Hitler signs non-aggression pact with Joseph Stalin: Soviet Dictator
- September 1, 1939 – Hitler launches invasion of Poland
 - Used “blitzkrieg” tactic
- Britain and France declare war two days later



Fall of France

- Germans surprise French and British by attacking through Ardennes Forest
- Italy attacked France from the south
- June 22, 1940 – France surrenders



Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor

- U.S. cut off supplies of oil, steel, and iron after Japanese invasion of French Indochina
- Hideki Tojo: Japanese general, orders surprise attack against American fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
 - Dec. 7, 1941
- U.S. declares war and joins the Allies



Battle of Britain

- Britain stands alone against the Axis Powers
 - Led by Winston Churchill: British prime minister
- German Luftwaffe launches air strikes on major cities in preparation for invasion of Britain
 - Fought British Royal Air Force



German Invasion of the Soviet Union

- Hitler nullifies non-aggression pact with Stalin
 - Invades Soviet Union in June 1941
- Siege of Leningrad
- Soviet Union joins the Allies



D-Day (Allied invasion of Europe)

- Western Allies open a second front by invading German occupied France at Normandy
 - D-Day: June 6, 1944
- Orchestrated by Dwight D. Eisenhower: Allied commander in Europe



Atomic Bombs Dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

- Japanese unwilling to surrender
- Harry Truman: U.S. president after death of President Roosevelt, decides to use atomic bomb
 - Hiroshima: Aug. 6, 1945
 - Nagasaki: Aug. 9, 1945
- Hirohito: emperor of Japan, forced government to surrender



Leaders of WWII

- **Franklin D. Roosevelt**: U.S. President through most of WWII
- **Harry Truman**: U.S. President after the death of Roosevelt – made decision to use atomic bombs
- **Dwight D. Eisenhower**: Allied commander in Europe – orchestrated D-Day invasion
- **Douglas MacArthur**: U.S. general – led island hopping campaign in Pacific
- **George Marshall**: U.S. general and Secretary of State – Marshall Plan
- **Winston Churchill**: British Prime Minister
- **Joseph Stalin**: Soviet dictator – joined Allies after Hitler's invasion
- **Adolf Hitler**: Nazi dictator of Germany
- **Hideki Tojo**: Japanese general – Prime Minister
- **Hirohito**: Emperor of Japan

The Holocaust

- Genocide: The systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group

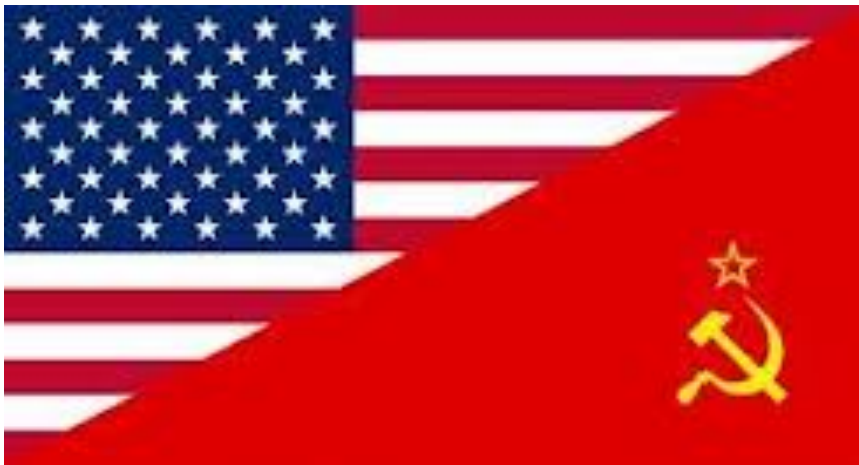


Other examples of Genocide

- Armenians by the leaders of the Ottoman Empire
- Peasants, government and military leaders, and members of the elite in the Soviet Union by Joseph Stalin
- Artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, minorities, and other educated individuals by Pol Pot in Cambodia
- Tutsi minority by Hutu in Rwanda

Outcomes of World War II

- Loss of empires by European powers
- Establishment of two major powers in the world: The United States and the U.S.S.R
 - Division of Europe: the Iron Curtain



Outcomes of World War II

- Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (Western Democracies) and Warsaw Pact (Communist East)
 - New international cooperative organizations



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- Established and adopted by members of the United Nations
- Provided a code of conduct for the treatment of people under the protection of their government



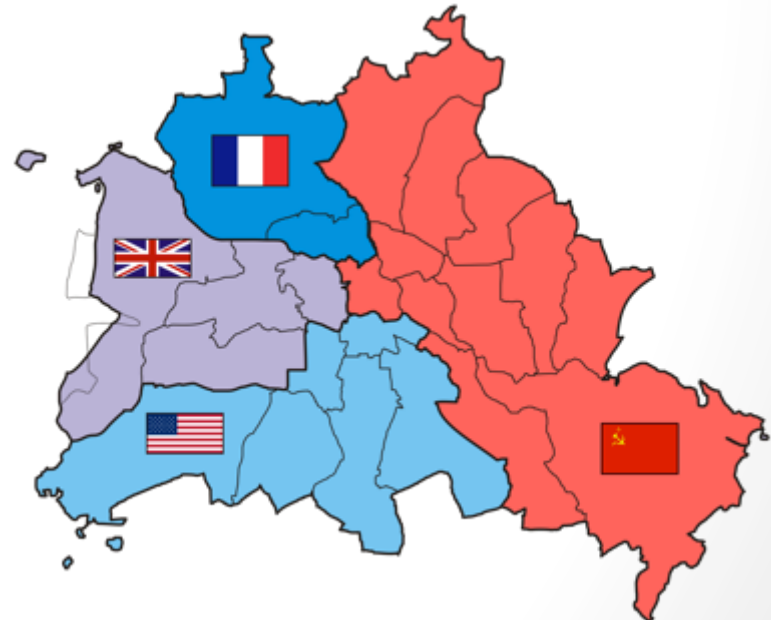
Outcomes of World War II

- War crimes trials:
 - Axis leaders tried for “crimes against humanity”
 - Nuremberg Trials



Efforts for Reconstruction of Germany

- Democratic government installed in West Germany and West Berlin
- Germany and Berlin divided among the four Allied powers
- Emergence of West Germany as economic power in postwar Europe



Efforts for Reconstruction of Japan

- United States occupation of Japan under MacArthur's administration
- Democracy and economic development
- Elimination of Japanese offensive military capabilities; guarantee of Japan's security by the United States
- Emergence of Japan as dominant economy in Asia



Outcomes of World War II

- Establishment of the United Nations: New international cooperative organization
 - Played greater role in world affairs than League of Nations
 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights

