

Dictatorship and the 2nd World War



LOCARNO AGREEMENTS

“SPIRIT OF LOCARNO”

- 1925, Locarno Switzerland- Germany, France Belgium, UK, and Italy. Germany admitted to the League of Nations. Recognize current borders, renounce warfare, and promote German-French reconciliation.



Kellogg-Briand pact

- 1928 Pact, agreeing to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and to settle all international disputes.
- signed by 15 nations—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, and the United States.



- Conservative authoritarianism- deep roots in European history
- Revival after WWI in Eastern Europe, Spain, and Portugal
- The countries lacked a strong tradition of self-government



- Yugoslavia torn by ethnic conflicts



Outline of former Yugoslavia, showing different ethnicities.

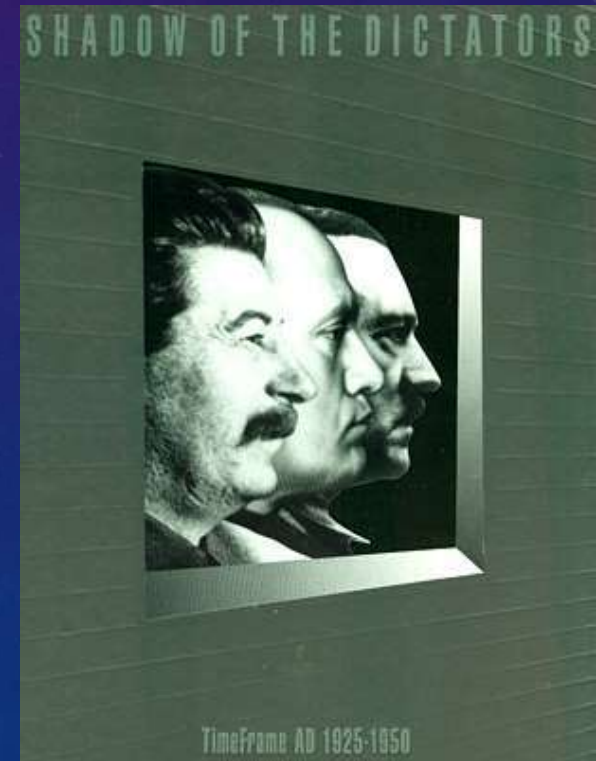
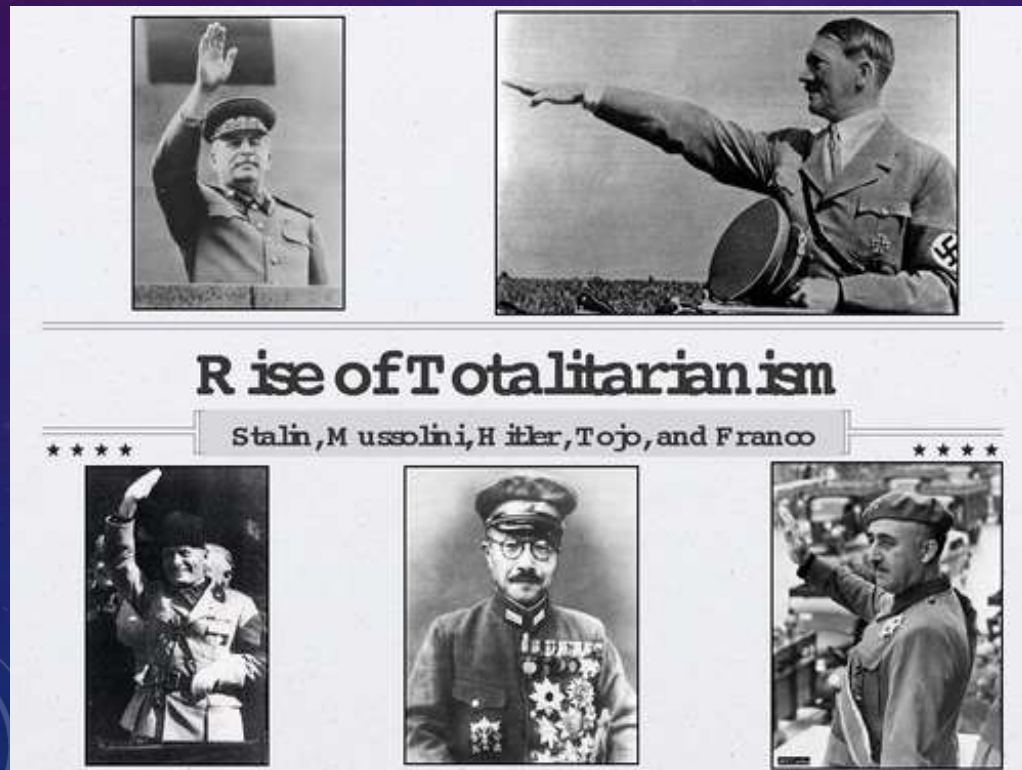
- Dictatorship appealed to Nationalists



Only Czechoslovakia remained true to liberal political ideas



- Radical dictatorships emerged in the Soviet Union, Germany, and Italy
- Rejected parliamentary restraint and liberal values
- Unprecedented control over the masses



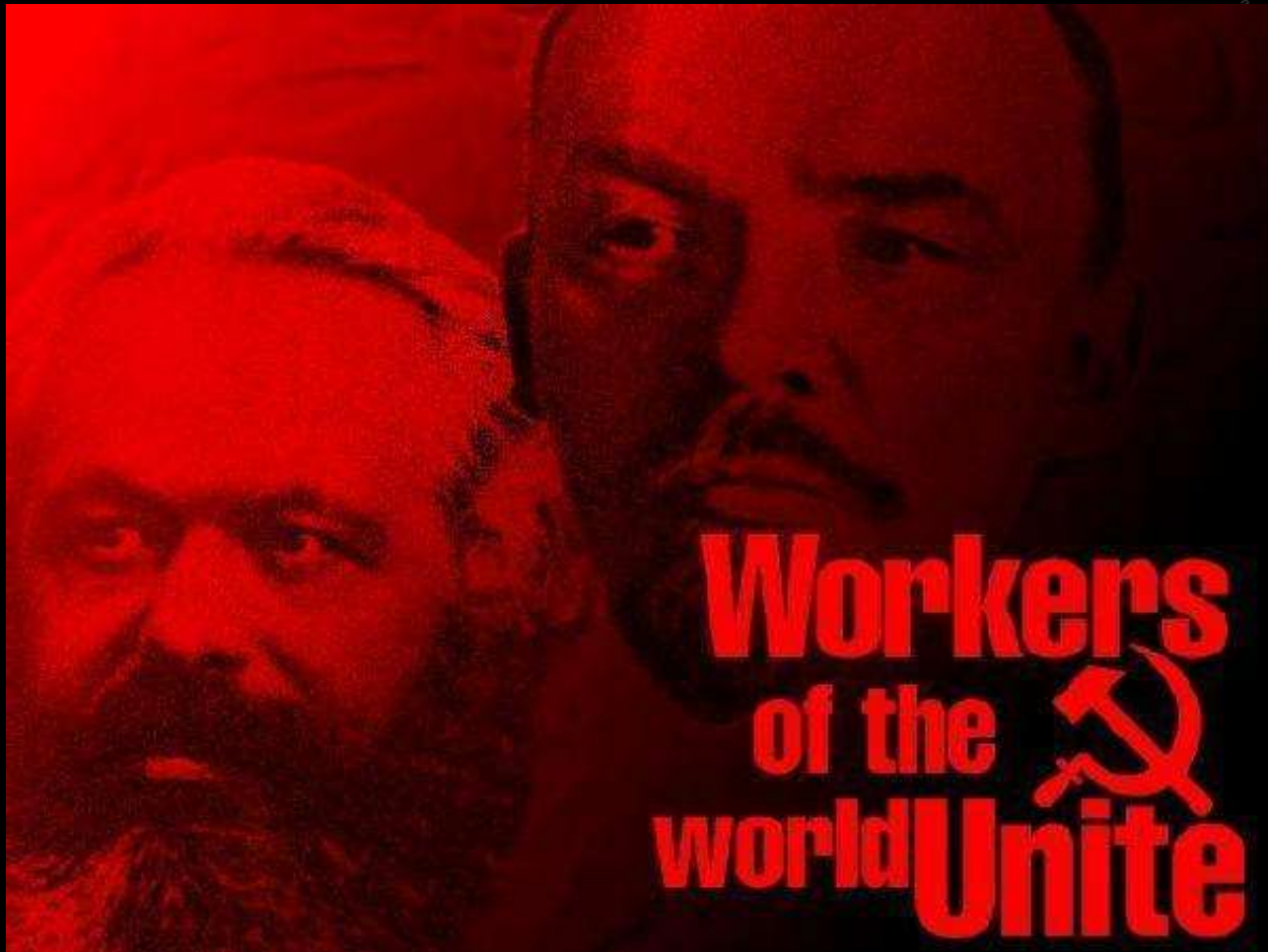
- Soviet Union- single party dictatorship
- Totalitarianism-



- Total war effort (1914-1918) one objective- Victory Subordinate total effort to the state



- **Soviet Union-** (1918-1921)
- Lenin policy of war Communism
- 1921 Lenin and Bolsheviks won civil war



- 1921 New economic policy (NEP)
- Re-established limited economic freedom
- NEP was successful
- Individuals could buy, sell, or trade farm products



- NEPman- new class of businessmen



- During Revolution farmland was seized from wealthy landowners and given to peasants
- Collective farms- land shared by peasants
- Lenin died in 1924 left no successor



USSR divided in 15 republics



Central Committee of the Communist Party in 1917



A. Rykov 1881-1938
Soviet Premier
Shot



N. Bukharin 1888-1938
Politburo
Shot



Y. Svendlov 1885-1959
President CC
Typhoid



J. Stalin 1879-1953
General Secretary
Cerebral Hemorrhage



G. Zinoviev 1883-1936
Politburo
Shot



M. Uritsky 1873-1918
NKVD
Civil War



L. Trotsky 1879-1940
Commissar Red Army
Assassinated



L. Kamenev 1883-1936
Chairman CC
Shot



V. Lenin 1870-1924
Soviet Premier
Stroke



A. Kollantai 1872-1952
Ambassador Norway
Heart Attack



I. Smilga 1892-1938
Military Rev. Comm.
Shot



A. Joffe 1883 - 1927
Commissar Foreign Affairs
Suicide



V. Nogin 1894-1926
CPC
Natural Causes



A. Bubnov 1883-1940
Directorate Red Army
Died in prison



F. Dzerzhinsky 1877-1926
Comm. NKVD
Heart Attack



M.K. Muranov 1873-1959
CC
Natural Causes



G. Lomov 1888-1938
VSNKh
Shot



S. Shaumyan 1878-1918
Baku CPC
Civil War



J. Berzin 1890-1935
NKVD
Strangled



V. Millyutin 1884-1937
VSNKh
Shot



S. Artem 1883-1921
Comm. NKVD
Train Crash



E. Stassova 1873-1966
Secretary CC
Natural Causes



N. Krestinsky 1883-1938
Comm. Int. Affairs
Shot



P. Dzshaparidze 1880-1918
Baku CPC
Civil War



G. Sokolnikov 1886-1939
Commissar for Finances
Died in prison



A.S. Kiselev (1879-1937)
VSNKh
Shot

Stalin V. Trotsky



- Stalin- studied for the priesthood expelled from his theological seminary, 1903 joined the Bolsheviks



- Trotsky- inspiring leader- planned 1917 take over, head of Petrograd Soviet, leader of Red army during civil war, negotiated the treaty of Brest-Litovsk



- Stalin- “socialism in one country”
- Trotsky-world communism



1928 Stalin emerged as leader ended NEP





- **Stalin and workers march to victory**
- Stalin rarely appeared in public, but posters singing his praises were everywhere. Here the mighty ruler is almost one of the boys, as he and Soviet workers march to victory. "Our program is realistic," Stalin proclaims on the poster, "because it is you and me working together."



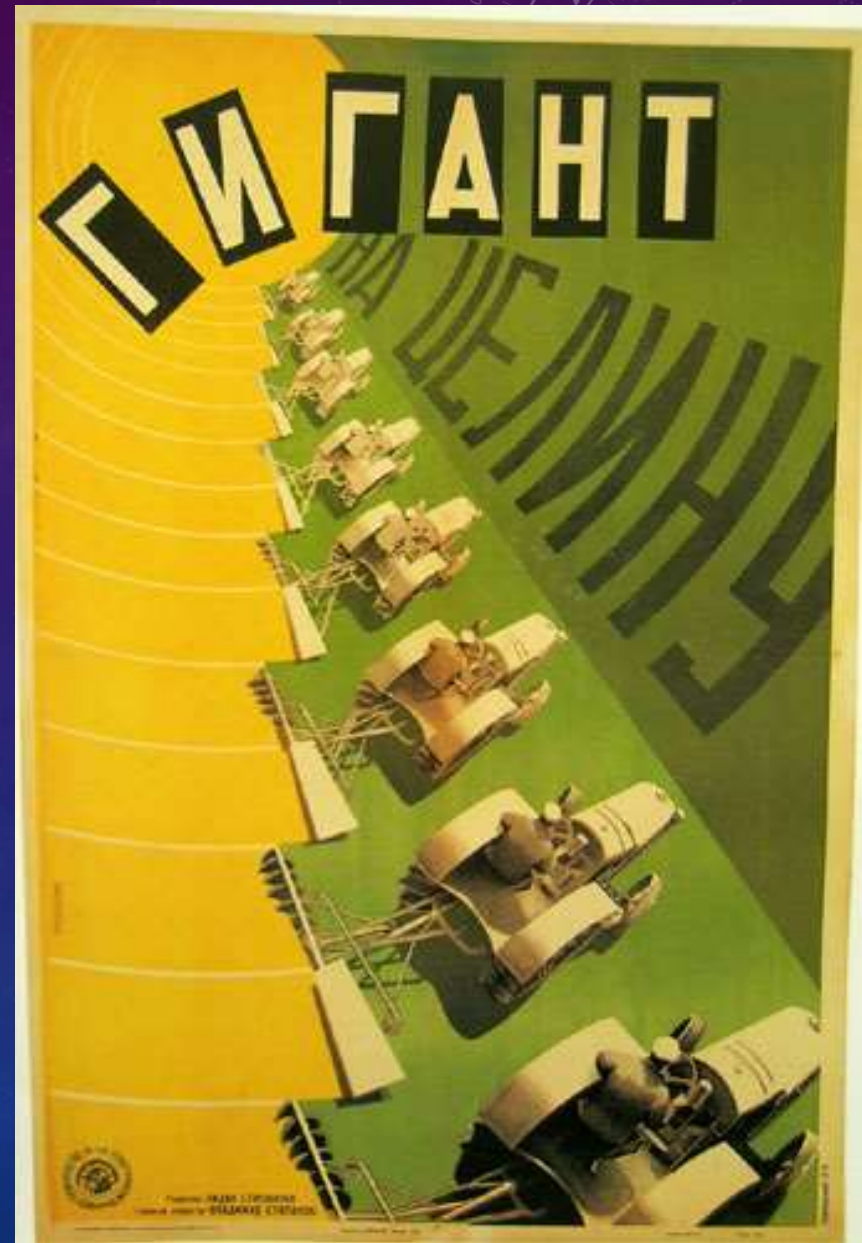
The Appeal of Propaganda

- Five year plan-
- Ambitious plan for economic growth agricultural, individual, and social goals-
double oil and coal production, triple output of steel



All farms were merged into collectives this policy failed resulting in famine

Peasants who did not join collectives faced execution, exile or imprisonment







СБЫЛИСЬ МЕЧТЫ НАРОДНЫЕ!

- The 5 year plan decreased production
- Steel production increased



- Government focused on heavy industry especially military production
- Under Stalin the soviet people were ruled by fear
- The government controlled religion and the arts



- Religious worship was discouraged and church property was seized religious instruction was outlawed in schools

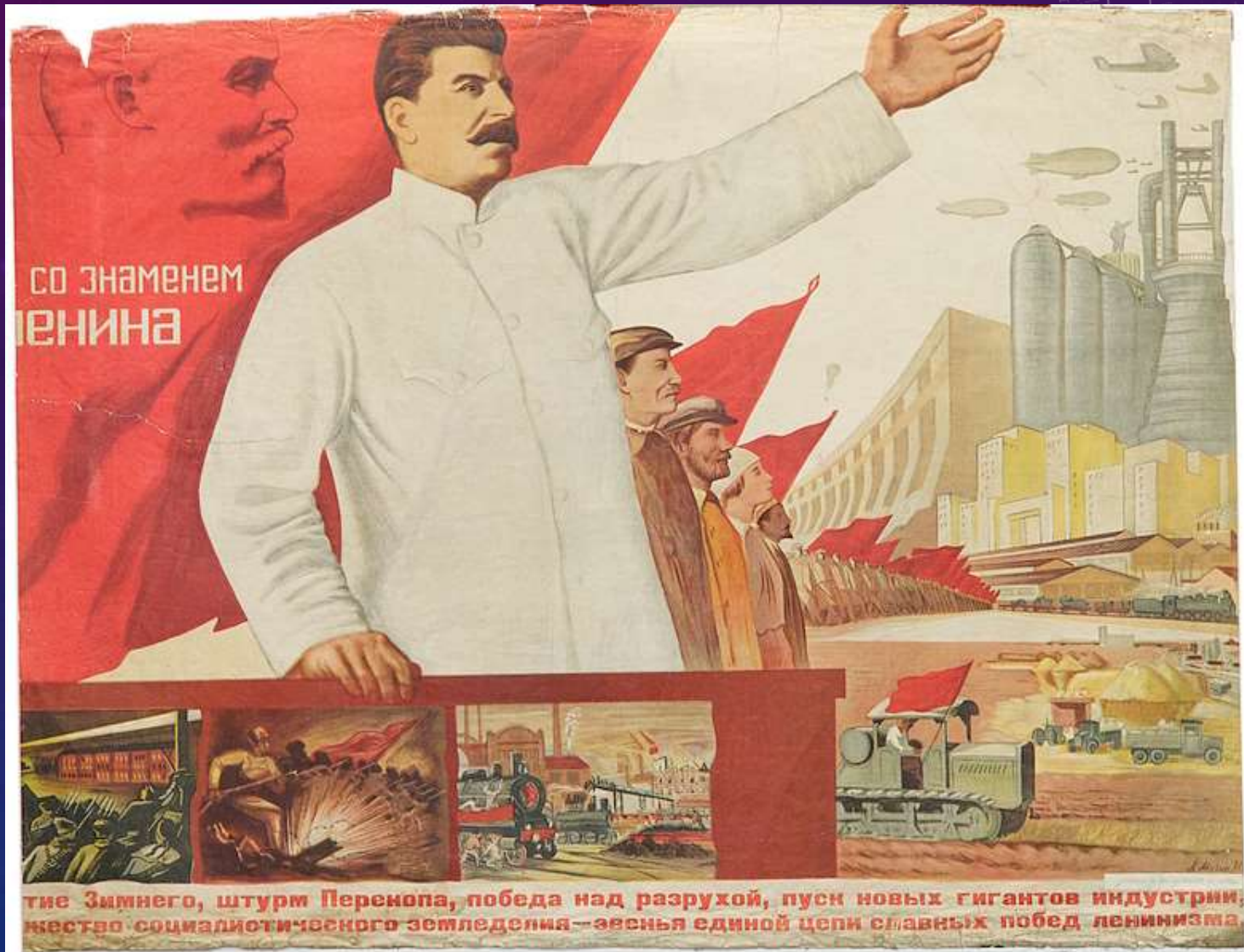
A Soviet propaganda poster disseminated in the *Bezbozhnik* (*Atheist*) magazine depicting Jesus being dumped from a wheelbarrow by an industrial worker as well as a smashed church bell; the text advocates Industrialization Day as an alternative replacement to the Christian Transfiguration Day.



- Artists, musicians and writers were subjected to government control and censorship
- Artists were ordered to produce works of socialist realism



- 1939 new Soviet construction under Stalin



- Politburo (political bureau) of the communist party elected by the Supreme Soviet. Stalin controlled the Politburo



- 1934 after the assassination of an important communist party official Stalin responded with a Purge



Lenin,
died 1924



Trotsky,
murdered 1940



Kamenev,
shot 1936



Zinoviev,
shot 1936



Bukharin,
shot 1938



Rykov,
shot 1938



Tolsky,
suicide 1936



Stalin,
survived



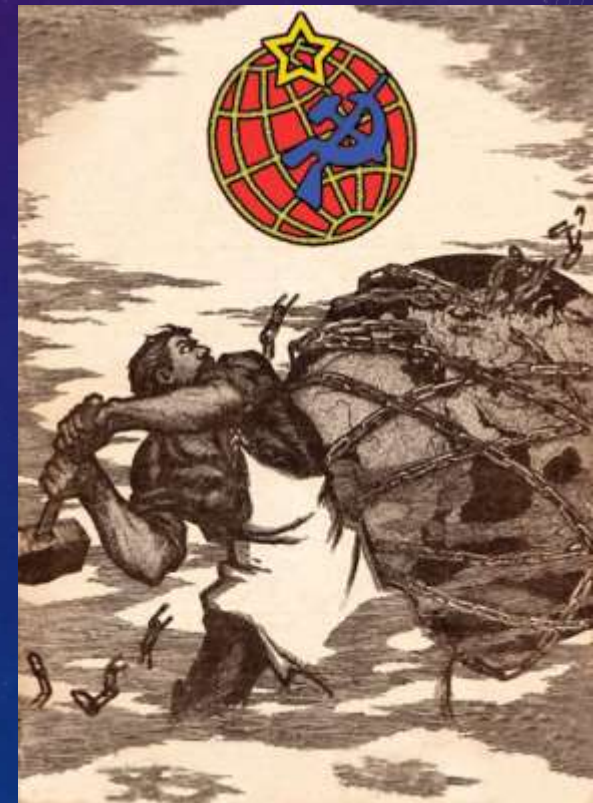
- Public Trails-
- By 1939 over 5 million people had been arrested, deported, imprisoned in forced labor camps or executed



COMENTERN



- Comintern- founded by Lenin to spread communist revolution throughout
- The Comintern worked to overthrow democracies by urging working in other countries to rebel





- Kulaks- better off peasants.
- Stalin instructed workers to “liquidate then as a class”
- Many peasants slaughtered their animals and burned their crops



Kulaks

- * Who are the Kulaks? **The richer peasants**
- * The word Kulak means '*tight-fisted*' in Russian
- * **Blamed** for the rising prices from the food shortage
- * **Rumoured** to be secretly *hoarding grain*
- * Lenin send the **Cheka to give up their grain** - resulting in *mass terror*

БОГАТЕЙ С ПОПОМ БРЮХАТЫМ
И С ПОМЕЩИКОМ БОГАТЫМ
ИЗ-ЗА ГОР ИЗДАЛЕКА
ТАЩУТ ДРУЖНО КОЛЧАКА.

РАДОСТЬ СЫТЫМ, РАДОСТЬ ПЬЯНЫМ,
КНУТ РАБОЧИМ И КРЕСТЬЯНАМ,
ПЫЛЬ ВЗДЫМАЯ СГОРЯЧА,
ТАЩИТ ТРОЙКА ПАЛАЧА.



Вставка, срывающая этот плакат или заклеивающая его ленточкой — совершает контр-революционное дело

The Rise of Fascism in Italy

- Benito Mussolini- fascism
- Fascism relied on dictatorship and totalitarianism- Nationalistic, Militaristic, anti-communism and anti- democracy.



- Early followers were Nationalists and soldiers returning from the war



- Black shirts- conducted violent campaign against communist and socialists



Encarta Encyclopedia, Corbis



- **Mussolini**
- In this photo, Benito Mussolini--the founder of fascism--is shown with other fascist leaders in 1922, as he becomes prime minister of Italy. Standing at Mussolini's right (with beard) is Italo Belbo, later a pioneering aviator and fascist Italy's air force minister

- 1922 Mussolini appointed premiered once in office Mussolini began to destroy democracy in Italy and established a dictatorship
- Appointed Fascists to all official positions in the government



- Fascists won the election of 1924
- King was allowed to remain as figurehead



- Parties opposed to Fascist rule were disbanded
government suspended civil liberties such as freedom of speech and press and trial by jury
- Strikes were outlawed
- Corporatism- a corporatist state



THE LATERAN ACCORDS

- June 7, 1929 Mussolini and Pope Pius XI – treaty guaranteed the sovereignty of Vatican City









The Weimar Republic



- 1919 Germany became a republic
- 1920 Constitution drafted in the city of Weimar





- The German people were unhappy with the Weimar Republic because they signed the treaty of Versailles
- Unemployment was high
- Inflation soared



Date: German Marks needed
to buy one ounce of gold

Jan 1919.....	170.00
Sept 1919.....	499.00
Jan 1920.....	1,340.00
Sept 1920.....	1,201.00
Jan 1921.....	1,349.00
Sept 1921.....	2,175.00
Jan 1922.....	3,976.00
Sept 1922.....	30,381.00
Jan 1923.....	372,477.00
Sept 1923.....	269,439,000.00
Oct 2, 1923.....	6,631,749,000.00
Oct 9, 1923.....	24,868,950,000.00
Oct 16, 1923.....	84,969,072,000.00
Oct 23, 1923.....	1,160,552,882,000.00
Oct 30, 1923.....	1,347,070,000,000.00
Nov 5, 1923.....	8,700,000,000,000.00
Nov 30, 1923.....	87,000,000,000,000.00

The German hyperinflation occurred over a period of several years



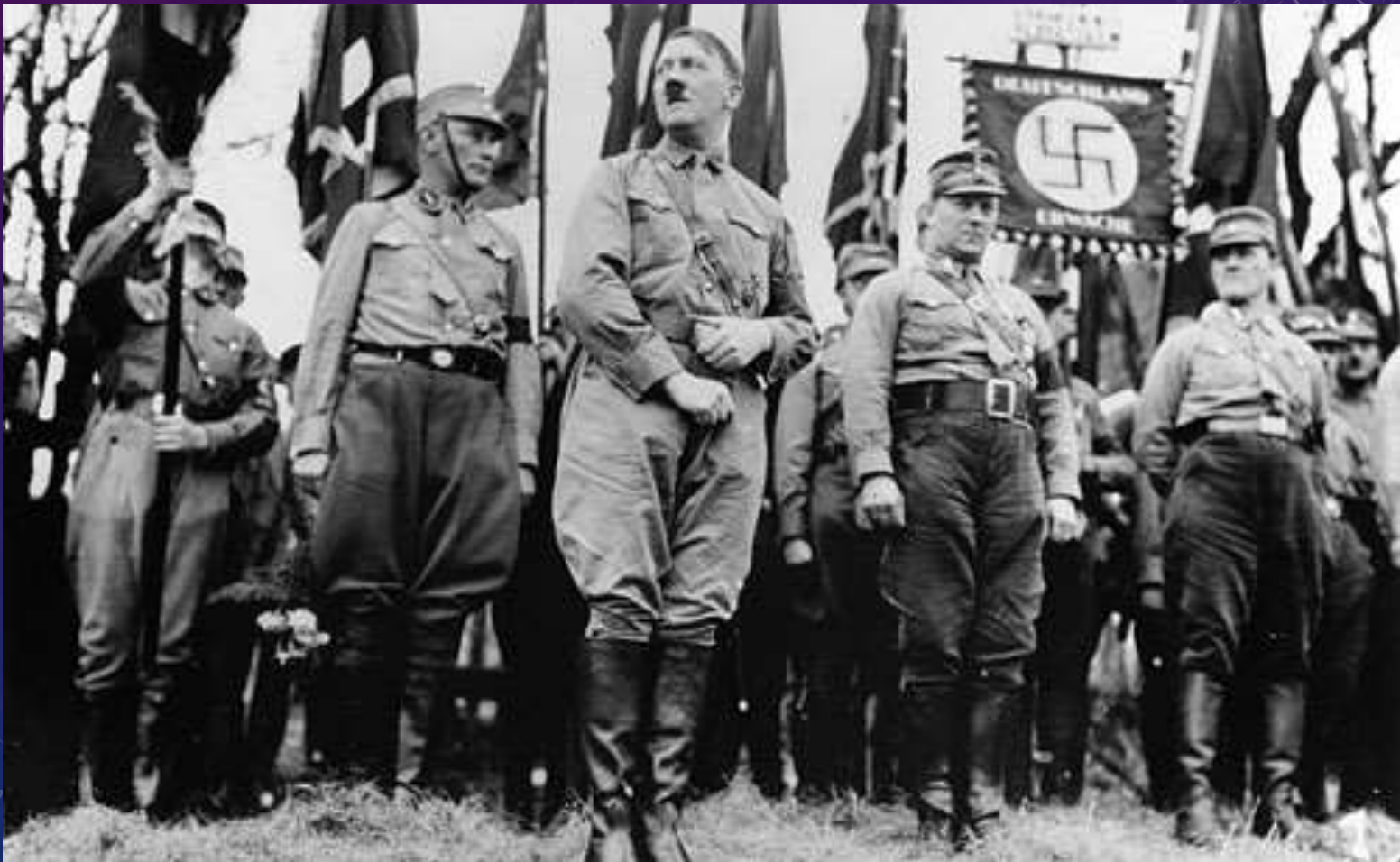
- Right-wing group and communists tried to overtake the government



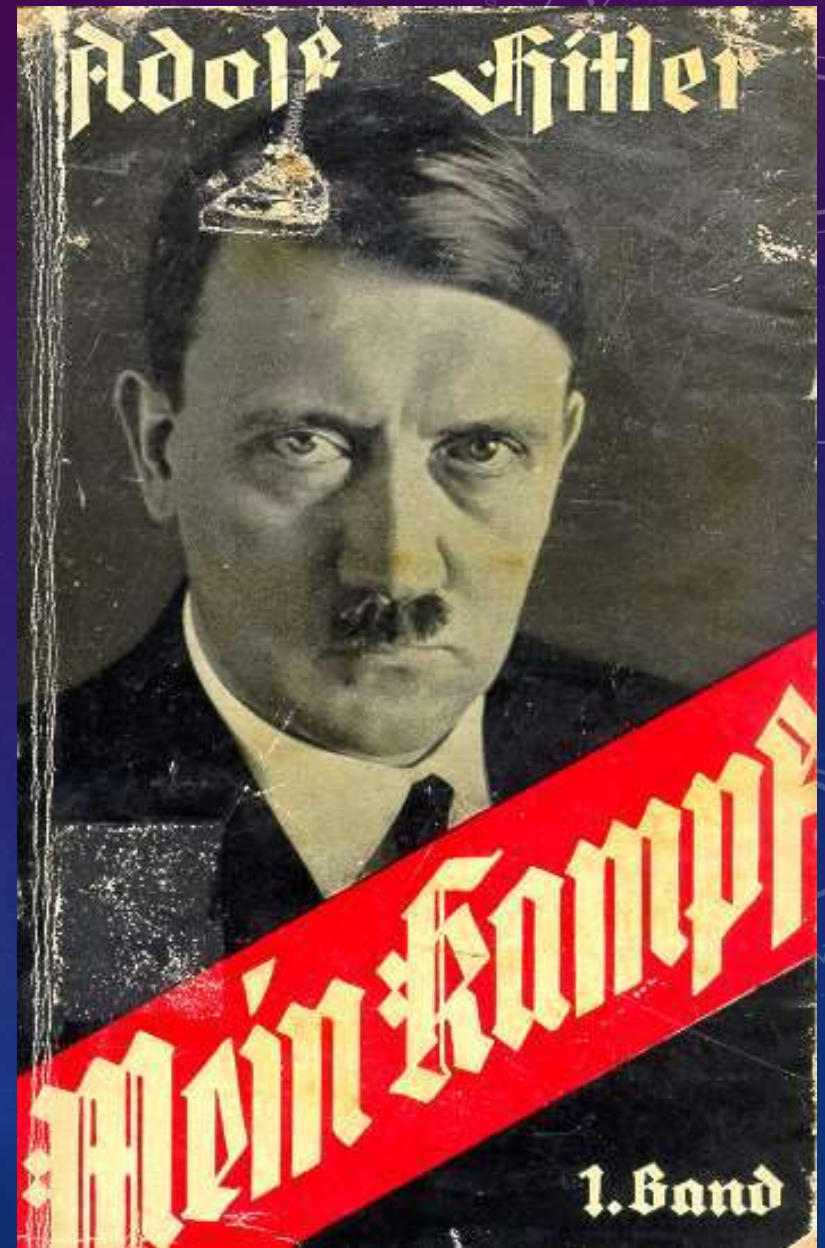
1923 Munich Beer hall putsch



- National socialists German Workers Party-
- Nazi party- Nationalistic, anti-Semitic, anti-communist



- 1923 Adolf Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* while in prison—plan for racial purity through elimination of all Jews and others considered impure





- 1925 Nazi party 25,000 members
 - 1929 Nazi Party 180,000 members
 - 1932 Nazi Party won 230 seats in the Reichstag
- 1933 President Paul von Hindenburg appointed Hitler chancellor
- 1933 Reichstag catches fire, communists are blamed



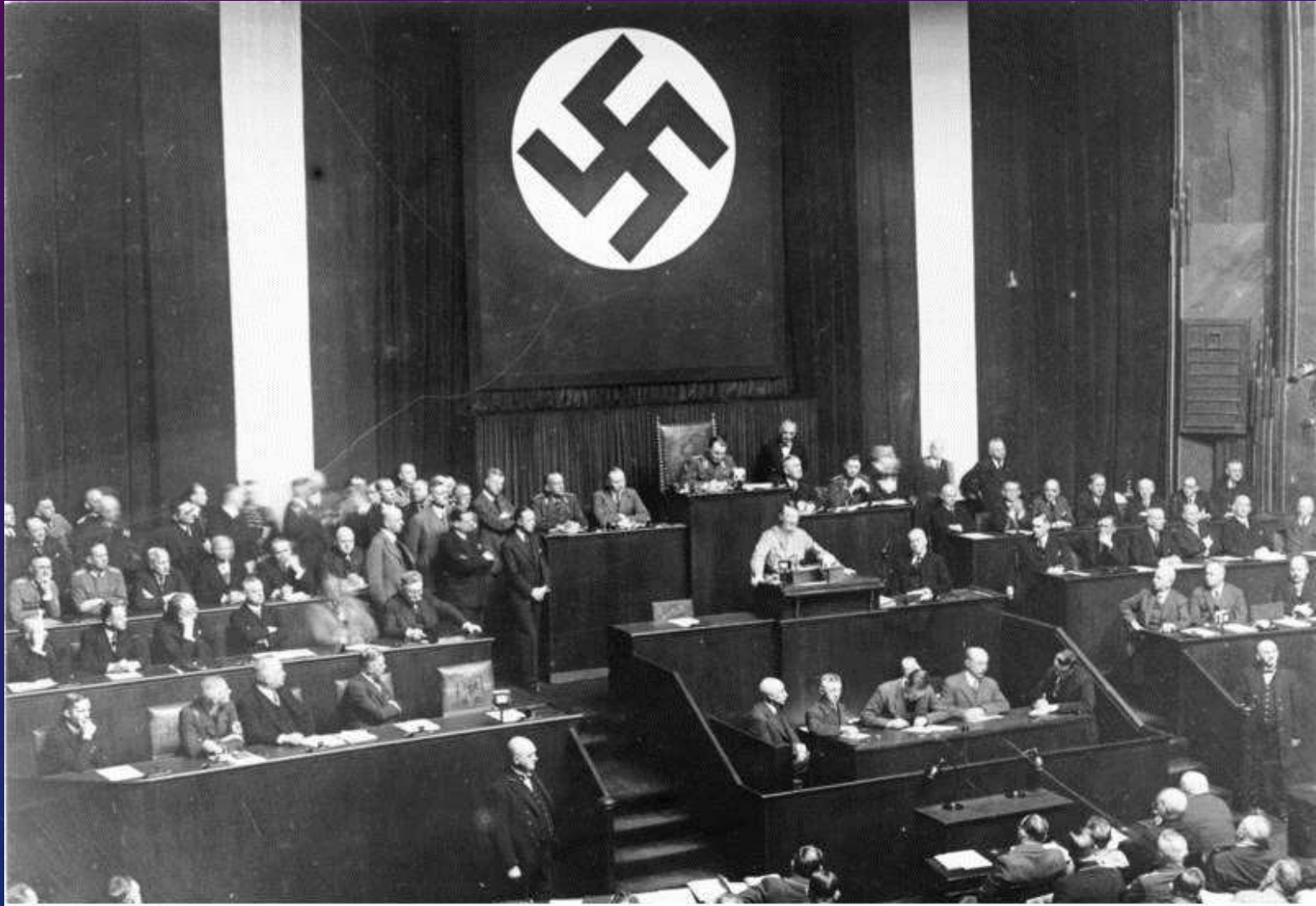
Enabling Act -Hitler received special powers to deal with the communist revolt, used these powers to become dictator



Hermann Goring (1893-1943) named Prussian prime minister- established an auxiliary police force comprised of SA members



March 23, 1933 passes the enabling acts to dispense with constitution for 4 years



- Civil service was purged of all Jews and concentration camps were established all political parties except Nazis banned



- Aug. 2, 1934 Paul von Hindenburg died (1847-1934)





- The SA openly criticized Hitler (brown shirts)
Ernst Rohm spoke of a second revolution



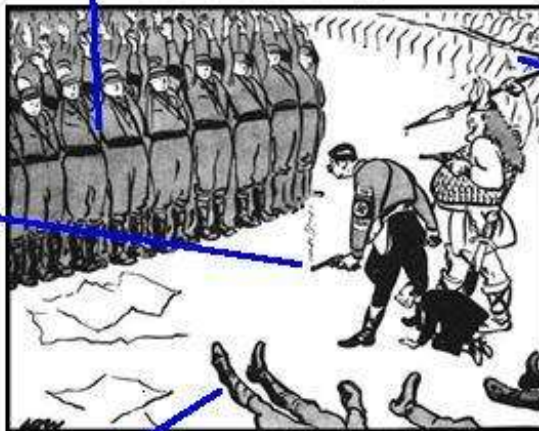
“night of the long Knives”

- June 30, 1934 Rohm and other SA leaders were killed “night of the long Knives”



The members of the SA are no longer a threat to Hitler they will fade away through a combination of fear and lack of leadership

The Night of the Long Knives was carried out on the orders of Hitler



The army have now been won over by the Nazis, making Hitler's bid to be the next President easier

Hundreds of the leaders of the SA (including Ernst Rohm) were killed by the SS. They were killed because Hitler feared Rohm was a threat to his leadership, and to gain the support of the Army who feared that the SA may take over the Army

- Hitler wanted to create an Aryan racial state that would dominate Europe and the world
- Mass demonstration's
- Joseph Goebbels “When I hear the word culture I reach for my gun”.
- 1935 Nuremberg laws deprive Jews of all rights and citizenship



March 1935 Hitler reestablished draft
began rearming declares Treaty of
Versailles “null and void”



- British policies of appeasement,
- quilt toward Germany (war guilt clause)
- strong pacifist's movement in Britain, belief that Hitler could be used to stop communism



1936 marched into the Rhineland







Germany

Rhineland

France

Czechoslovakia

Austria

March 7, 1936 remilitarized the Rhineland
in violation of the Treaty of Versailles



1936 July- civil war in Spain



- Italy Mussolini becomes his own foreign minister in 1932
- Italian troops invaded Ethiopia in October 1935
- Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie appealed to the League of Nations





Italy's Ethiopian Campaign, 1935–1936





The Appeal of Propaganda

July 1936 Mussolini supplied military assistance to Franco's Falange party 70,000 Italian volunteers fought for Franco in Spain.



- November 1, 1936 Mussolini first referred publicly to a Rome-Berlin Axis
- Mussolini had been anti- German



**Hitler and Mussolini
sign the Rome-Berlin
Axis 1936**

**Japan will soon follow,
creating what we know
as the Axis Powers**

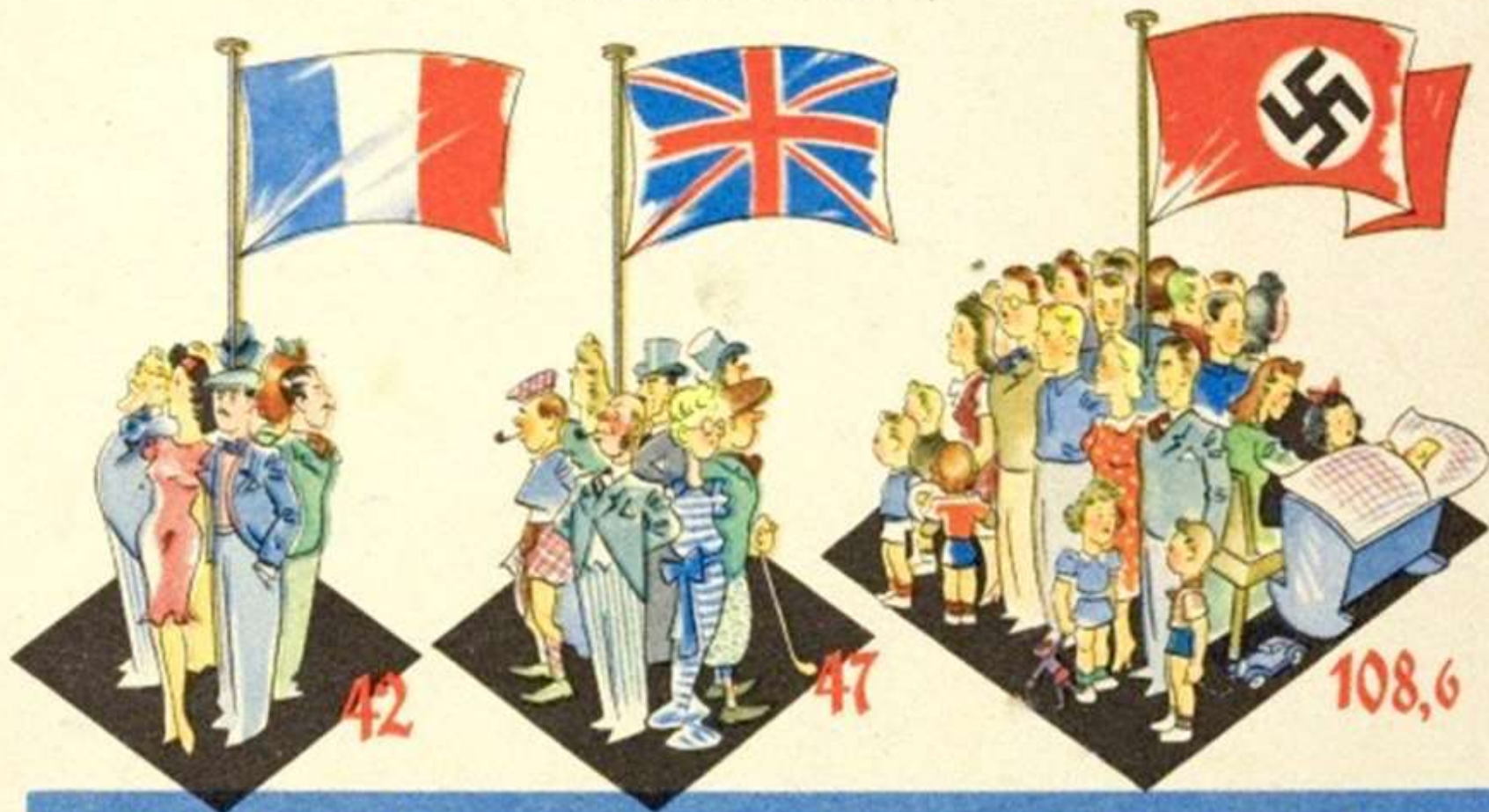


- Hitler meant to give the German Volk sufficient (Lebensraum) living space taken from inferior people in the east



Der **deutsche** Wirtschaftsraum
hat **2½ mal so viel Konsumenten** wie Frankreich oder England.

(in Millionen Einwohnern)



Die Weltwirtschaft kann ohne den deutschen Markt nicht bestehen!

Hitler "Third Reich" to establish good relations with Britain leaves France isolated and vast settlement projects in Poland and the Ukraine



- **1936**

- Reich Marshall Hermann Goring advocated a policy of autarky or economic self-sufficiency



ANSCHLUSS

Anschluss- unification with Austria





- March 12 German troops marched into Austria
Hitler forced Austrians to put Austrian Nazis in charge of the government. The new government invited German troops into Austria to help maintain order
- Hitler then annexed Austria



• Kristallnacht November 1938





- Joseph Goebbels



- Heinrich Himmler

SUDETENLAND

- 1938 Hitler demanded that the Sudetenland in NW Czechoslovakia be given to Germany

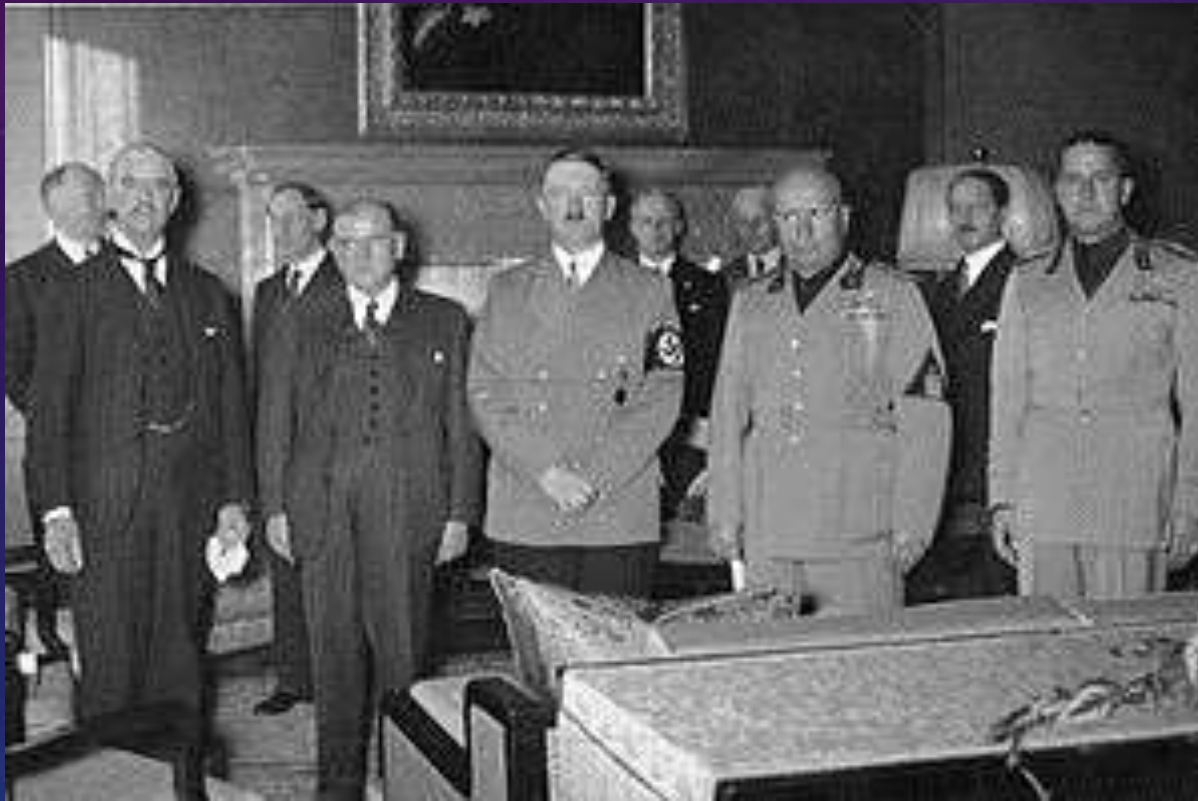




Sudetenland	
German territory	

MUNICH CONFERENCE

British French Italian and Germans met
in Munich (Munich conference)



From left to right: Chamberlain, Daladier,
Hitler, Mussolini, and Ciano

- They all gave in to Hitler's demands
- British P.M. Neville Chamberlain "peace for our time"



March 1939 invaded western Czechoslovakia
Czechoslovakia 7.25 million Czechs
2 Million Slovaks, 750,000 Magyar
3.25 Germans, poles and others



APPEASEMENT

- Hitler was a barrier to Bolshevik expansion into Central Europe
- Many believed that Europe could not survive another blood letting like WWI





Paths to War

1. Why do you think Chamberlain thought the meeting with Hitler would bring peace?

2. Why did Churchill think the meeting was shameful?

3. Why do you think Churchill felt the meeting would bring war?

"There has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace with honour. I believe it is peace for our time."

—Neville Chamberlain, prime minister of Great Britain, after a meeting with Hitler in which thousands of square miles of Czech territory were given to Germany



"England has been offered a choice between war and shame. She has chosen shame—and will get war."

—Winston Churchill, member of Parliament



Paths to War

1. Why do you think Chamberlain thought the meeting with Hitler would bring peace?

Chamberlain felt that the territory given to Hitler would satisfy him.

2. Why did Churchill think the meeting was shameful?

Churchill felt that giving anything to Hitler was wrong.

3. Why do you think Churchill felt the meeting would bring war?

Churchill felt that Hitler would not be satisfied with the territory.

"There has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace with honour. I believe it is peace for our time."

—Neville Chamberlain, prime minister of Great Britain, after a meeting with Hitler in which thousands of square miles of Czech territory were given to Germany



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Daily Focus

Skills

Transparenc



WHAT, NO CHAIR FOR ME ?

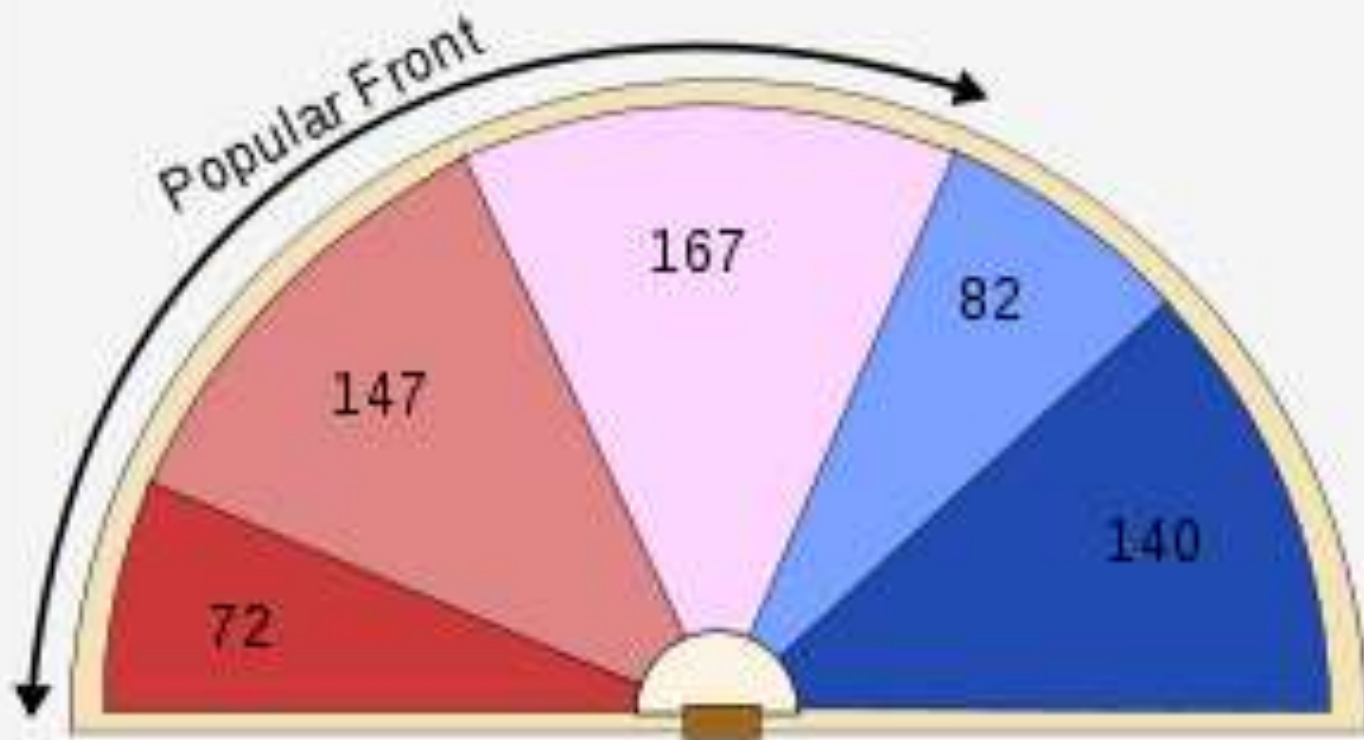
(Copyright in All Countries.)

- Leon Blum's popular front in France considered an alliance with USSR and favored aid to republican Spain



THE ELECTORAL TRIUMPH OF THE ANTI-FASCIST "POPULAR FRONT" IN FRANCE, JUNE 1936

Alliance	Party	Share of votes	Seats in Chamber
POPULAR FRONT: 5,628,321 votes (57.17%)	Socialist	19.86%	149
	Communist	15.26%	72
	Radical Republican (Liberal)	14.45%	110
	Miscellaneous Left	7.60%	20
NATIONAL FRONT: 4,202,298 votes (42.68%)	Center/Right (Democratic Alliance, Independents, etc)	25.76%	82
	Conservatives, Republican Federation	16.92%	100



608 seats available

- | | |
|--|---|
|  PCF |  Center Right |
|  SFIO |  Right |
|  Radicals and various lefts | |

GENERAL ELECTION OF 3 MAY 1936

Popular Front, 1934-1938

- Depression
- Pre-1934: leftist parties did not cooperate (esp. French Communist Party-PCF)
 - Stalin changed positions in 1934: national unity against fascism more important than revolution
- 1936: Popular Front won legislative elections
 - Government formed under Léon Blum (French Section of the Workers' International—SFIO)
 - PCF cooperated with non-working class groups
 - Embrace on left of national symbols
- Collapse of Popular Front
 - Disagreement over pacifism: to fight fascism abroad or not?
 - PCF: against compromise with Hitler (Munich Agreement)

FRONT POPULAIRE

FRANCE

MOSCOU

**CE SONT LES
SOVIETS QUI
TIRENT LES FICELLES
DU FRONT POPULAIRE**



- Many appeasers believed that Nazism was created by the Treaty of Versailles

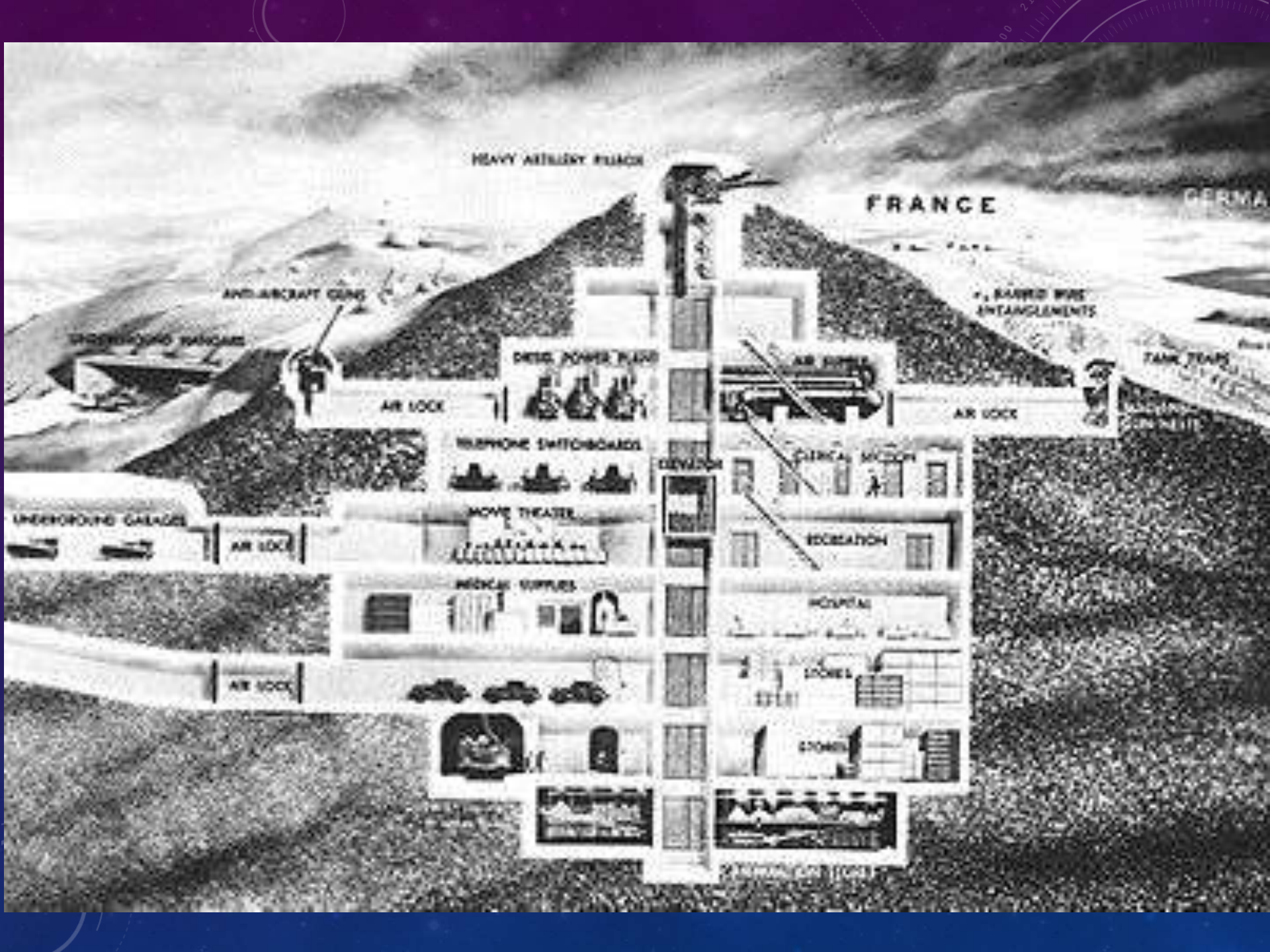


- Munich settlement would become a synonym for appeasement
- When chamberlain told Hitler that he would be granted all of his territorial demands Hitler replied with “That won’t do any more”



- French troops manned the Maginot line for the 1st time and the British fleet was mobilized





HEAVY ARTILLERY FLAKCH

FRANCE

GERMANY

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS

TANK TRENCH

UNDERGROUND BARRICADES

DIESEL POWER PLANT

AIR LOCK

AIR LOCK

AIR LOCK

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARDS

ELEVATOR

CLERICAL SECTION

UNDERGROUND GARAGES

AIR LOCK

MOVIE THEATER

EDUCATION

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

HOSPITAL

AIR LOCK

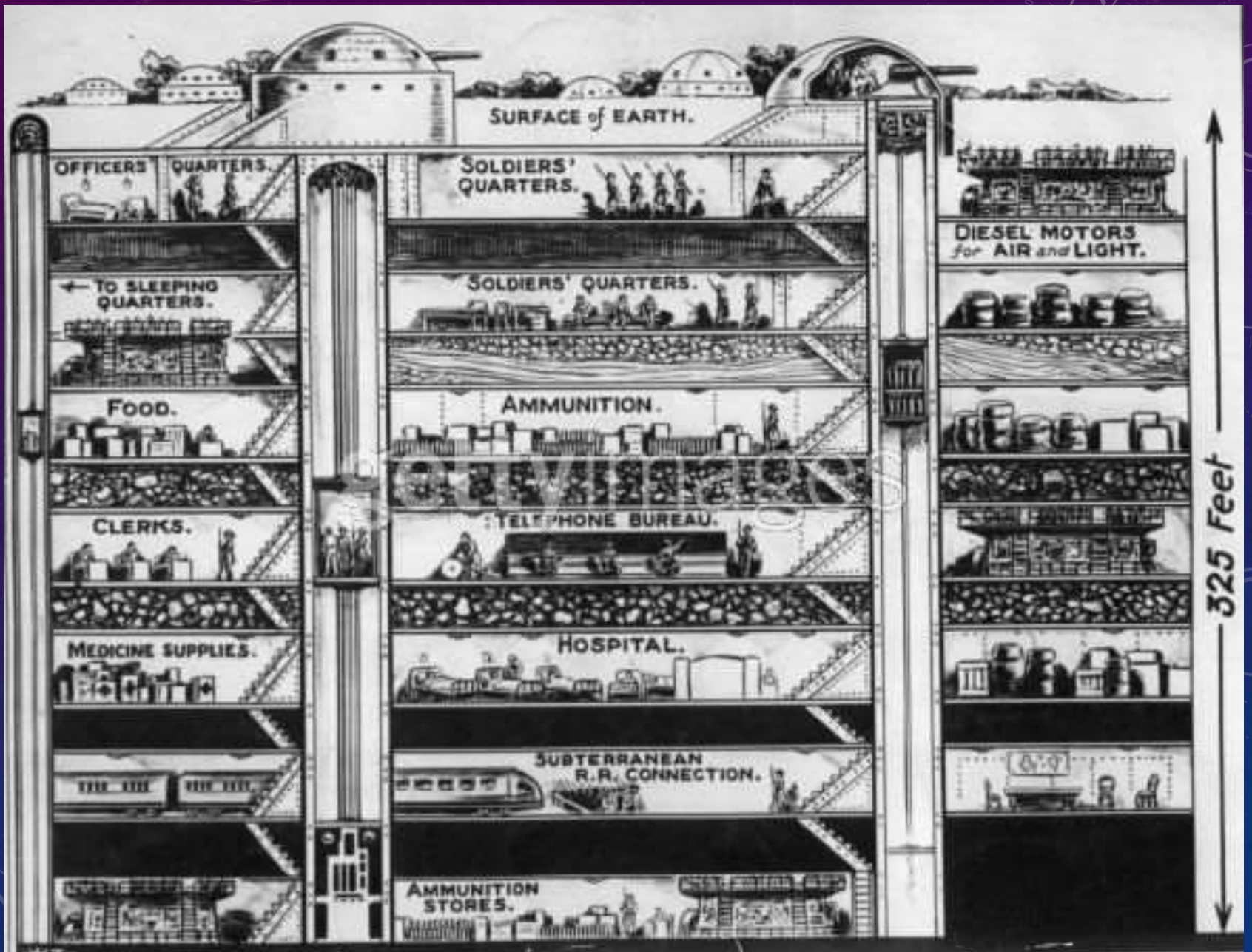
LOCKER

STORE

RESTAURANT

RESTAURANT

RESTAURANT





- In March 1939 Germany will occupy the rest of Czechoslovakia bringing an end to appeasement in Britain
- Czech lands were occupied, Slovakia became a puppet state



- August 1939 Germany and the USSR signed the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact Hitler offered Stalin eastern Poland and the Baltic states



OCTOBER 9, 1939

Newsweek

10^c

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE



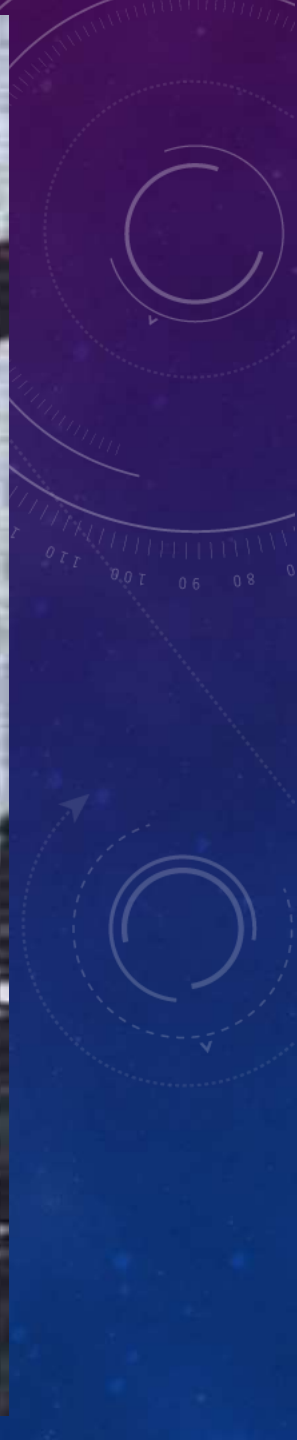
Stalin and Ribbentrop seal a fait accompli



Corbis/Getty

SEPT. 1. 1939 GERMANY INVADED POLAND









THE SCUM
OF THE EARTH,
I BELIEVE

THE BLOODY
ASSASSIN OF
THE WORKERS
I PRESUME?

POLAND



Map 28.1 The Growth of Nazi Germany, 1933-1939



September 3. Great Britain and France declared War on Germany





- **Blitzkrieg** (“lightening War”)
- 4 weeks to conquer Poland using panzer division (about 300 tanks)



BLITZKRIEG

When you only stop for kittens

LUFTWAFFE

Luftwaffe- German air force



PHONY WAR

winter of 1939-1940 France
remained in its defensive shell



- April 9 1940 Denmark and Norway
- May Netherlands Belgium and France
- The German attacked France through Belgium and Luxembourg out flanking the Maginot line



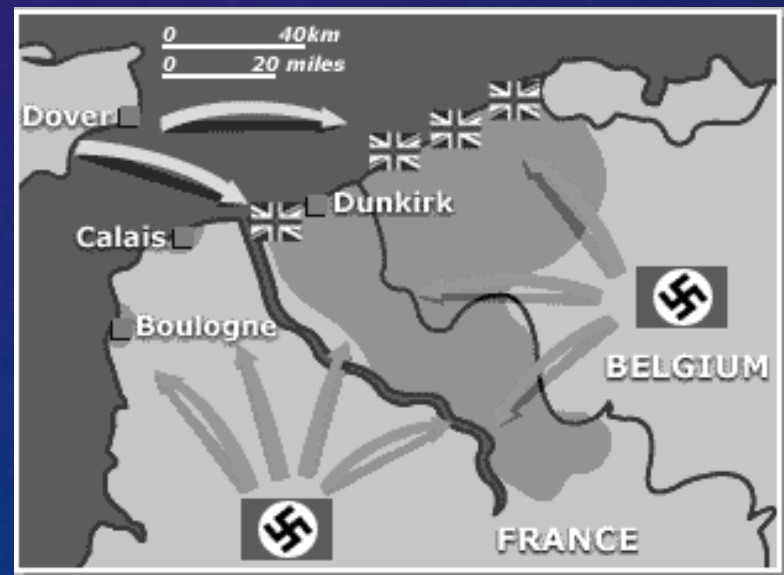




Dunkirk

This maneuver split the allied armies
British and French troops were trapped on
the beaches of **Dunkirk**

The British Navy and private boats were
used to evacuate 338,000 allied troops









Vichy France, 1940

Saving France. . .
. . . for Germany







TO ALL FRENCHMEN..

France has lost a battle!

But France has not lost the war!

A makeshift Government may have capitulated, giving way to panic, forgetting honour, delivering their Country into slavery. Yet nothing is lost!

Nothing is lost, because this war is a world war. In the free universe immense forces have not yet been brought into play. Some day these forces will crush the enemy. On that day France must be present at the Victory. She will then regain her liberty and her greatness.

That is my goal, my only goal!

That is why I ask all Frenchmen, wherever they may be, to unite with me in action, in sacrifice and in hope.

Our Country is in danger of death. Let us fight to save it.

LONG LIVE FRANCE!

GENERAL de GAULLE

HEADQUARTERS,
4, CARLTON GARDENS,
LONDON, S.W.1.



A TOUS LES FRANÇAIS

La France a perdu une bataille!

Mais la France n'a pas perdu la guerre!

Des gouvernants de rencontre ont pu capituler, cédant à la panique, oubliant l'honneur, livrant le pays à la servitude. Cependant, rien n'est perdu!

Rien n'est perdu, parce que cette guerre est une guerre mondiale. Dans l'univers libre, des forces immenses n'ont pas encore donné. Un jour, ces forces écraseront l'ennemi. Il faut que la France, ce jour-là, soit présente à la victoire. Alors, elle retrouvera sa liberté et sa grandeur. Tel est mon but, mon seul but!

Voilà pourquoi je convie tous les Français, où qu'ils se trouvent, à s'unir à moi dans l'action, dans le sacrifice et dans l'espérance.

Notre patrie est en péril de mort.

Luttons tous pour la sauver!

VIVE LA FRANCE !

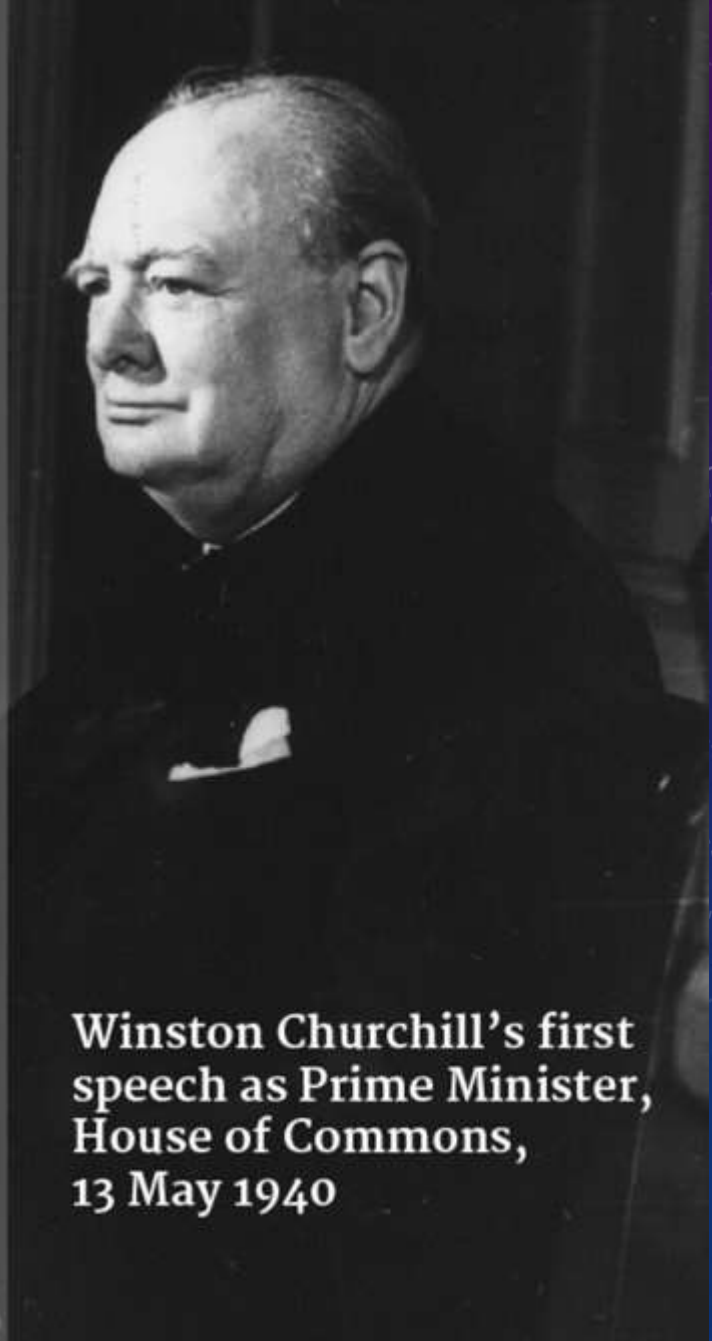
GÉNÉRAL DE GAULLE

May 10, 1940 Winston Churchill (1874-1965) becomes Prime Minister of Britain replacing Neville Chamberlain



**“I would say to the House...
‘I have nothing to offer but
blood, toil, tears and
sweat’ ...**

**Victory at all costs,
victory in spite of all
terror, victory however
long and hard the road
may be; for without
victory there is no
survival.”**

A black and white photograph of Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, speaking at the House of Commons. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark suit and a white pocket square. He is looking slightly to his left with a serious expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

**Winston Churchill's first
speech as Prime Minister,
House of Commons,
13 May 1940**

Lady Astor

- Nancy Witcher Langhorne Astor; Viscountess Astor, (19 May 1879 – 2 May 1964)
- In 1906 She married Waldorf Astor
- She stood as a Conservative for the Plymouth seat in 1919 and was elected. She held her seat until 1945 when she retired.



LADY ASTOR



- Lady Astor: Mr. Churchill, if I were your wife, I would put poison in your tea.



- Sir Winston: Madam, if you were my wife, I would gladly drink it

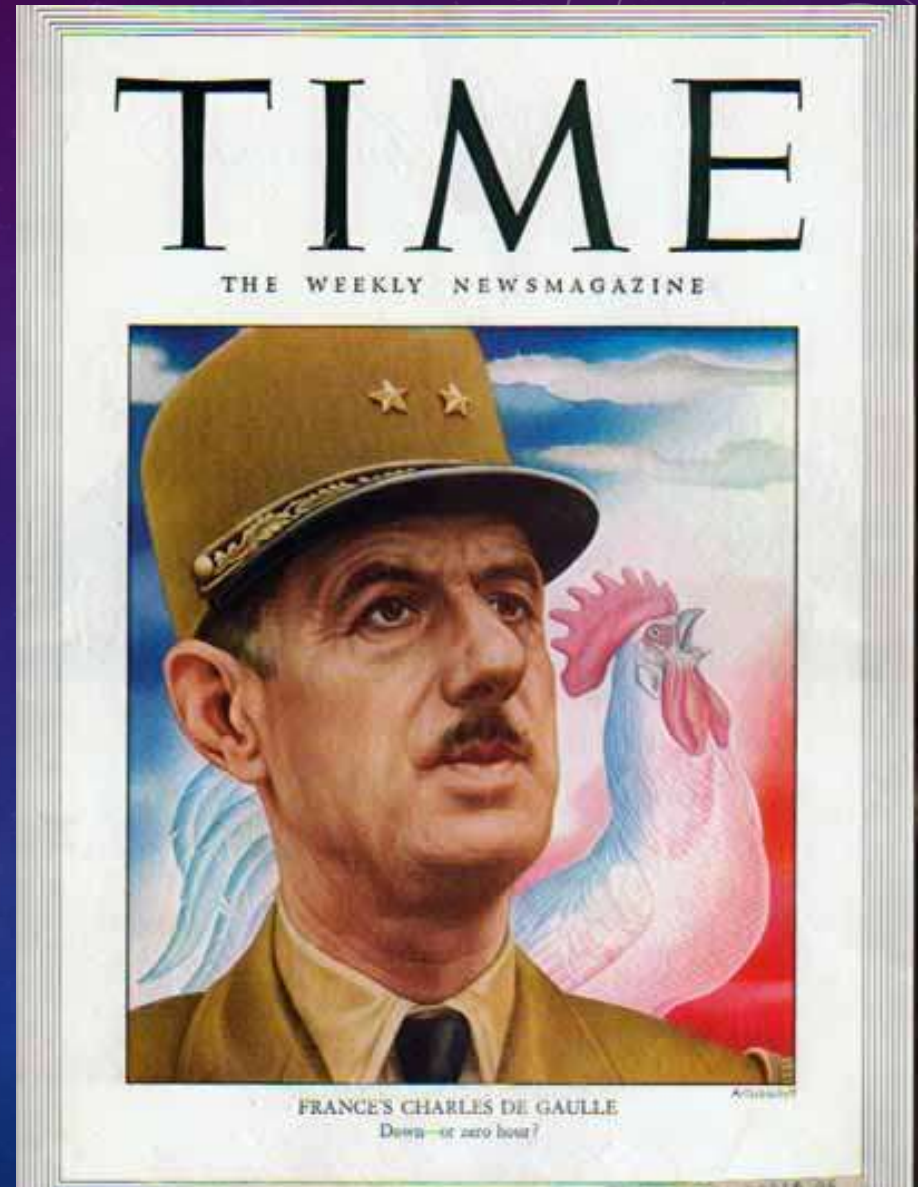


- Lady Astor: Mr Churchill, you sir are drunk.
- Sir Winston: Yes, I am. And you are ugly.
Tomorrow morning however I shall be sober...
and you, madam, will still be ugly

- June 22, 1940 France surrenders
- Germany would occupy 3/5 of France
- an Authoritarian French regime under German Control was set up to govern the rest of the country led by Marshal Henri Petain it was known as Vichy France



Charles de Gaulle



Winston Churchill and Charles de Gaulle



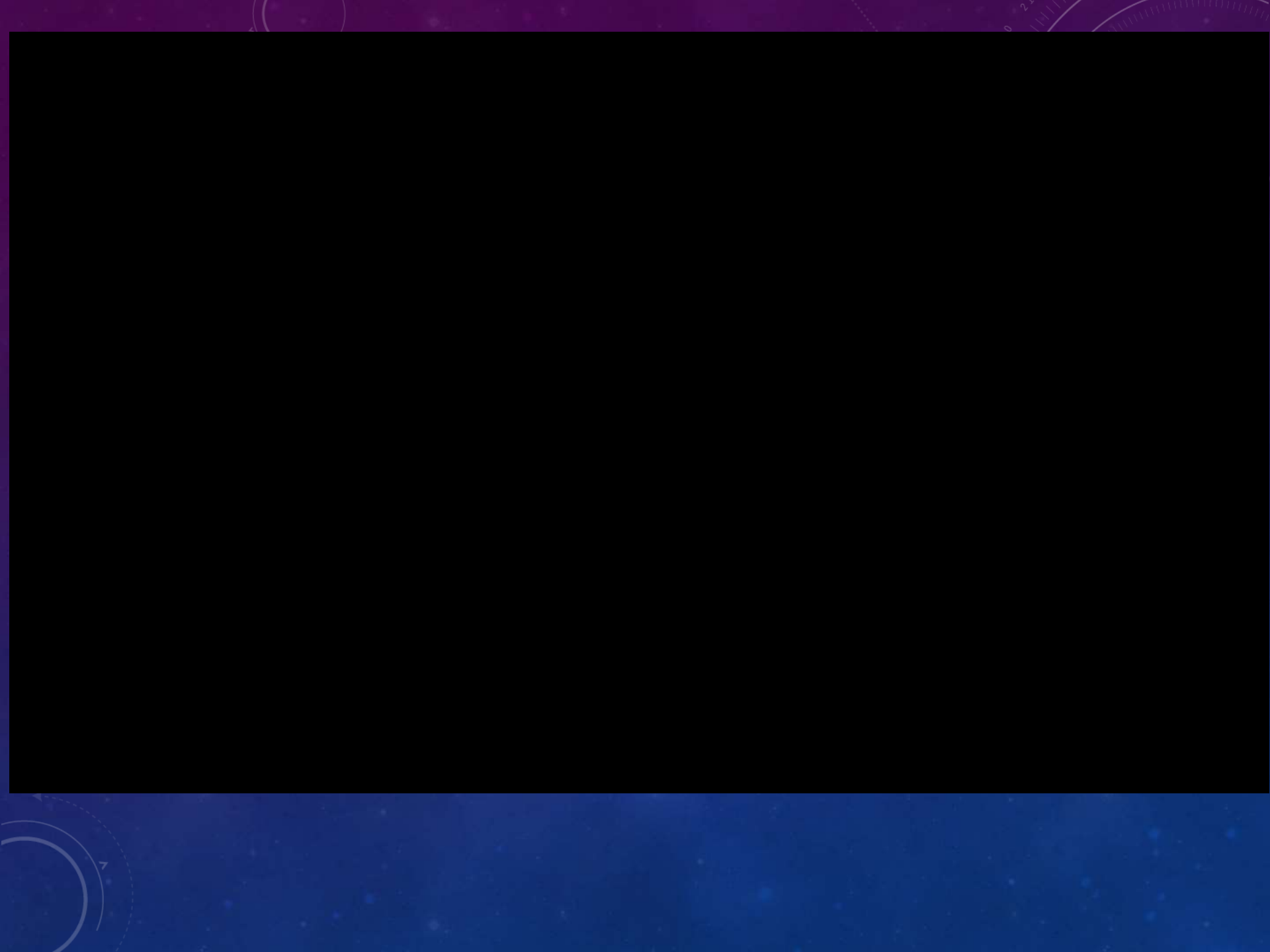
- As France announced its capitulation in the war, de Gaulle urged his countrymen to fight on. On June 18, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, over the objection of his cabinet, allowed de Gaulle to make a five-minute speech to France on the BBC.
- That call to arms was the beginning of a career that within four years would make him the best known Frenchman in the world and eventually the greatest Frenchman of the 20th century

- U.S. Neutrality Acts passed in the 1930's prevent the United States from helping
- over time these laws were relaxed



- Battle of Britain - Fall 1940
- Launched against air and navel bases, harbors, communication centers and war Industries
- British had early warning radar and intelligence had broken German military codes

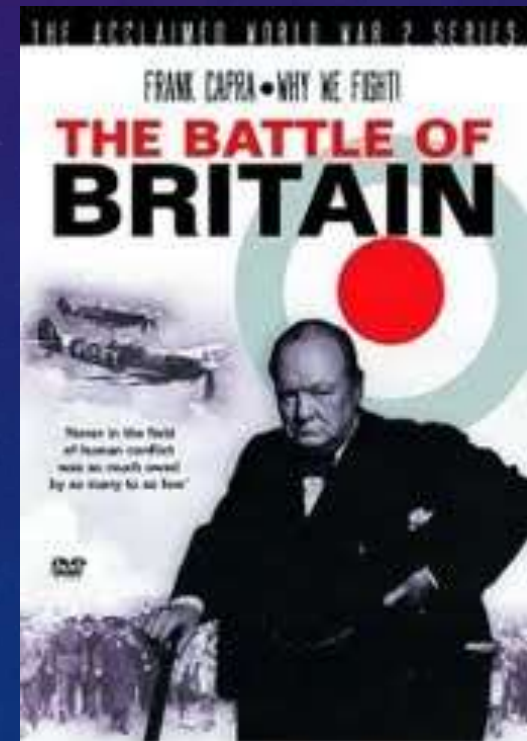




**“This is
our finest
hour”**



- End of August Hitler changed strategy shift from military targets to civilians bombing cities to break British morale end of September Germans lost battle and invasion of Britain was postponed.





*“Never in the field of
human conflict was so much
owed by so many to so few.”*

—Winston Churchill



- April 1941 Nazi seized Yugoslavia and Greece



• Operation Barbarossa

- Germany invades the Soviet Union June 22 1941
- 1,800 mile front Germans Captured
- 2 Million Soviet soldiers by November
- Leningrad was besieged another army was 25 miles from Moscow and a third army had swept through the Ukraine





STALINGRAD



A historical photograph of a soldier in a trench, viewed from behind. The soldier is wearing a helmet and is positioned next to a machine gun. The scene is set in a trench with a clear sky in the background. The text "Reply History presents" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Reply History
presents

- An early winter and soviet resistance brought a halt to the German advance



PEARL HARBOR DECEMBER 7 1941

Photo # 80-G-19930 Rescuing survivor near USS West Virginia, during Pearl Harbor raid



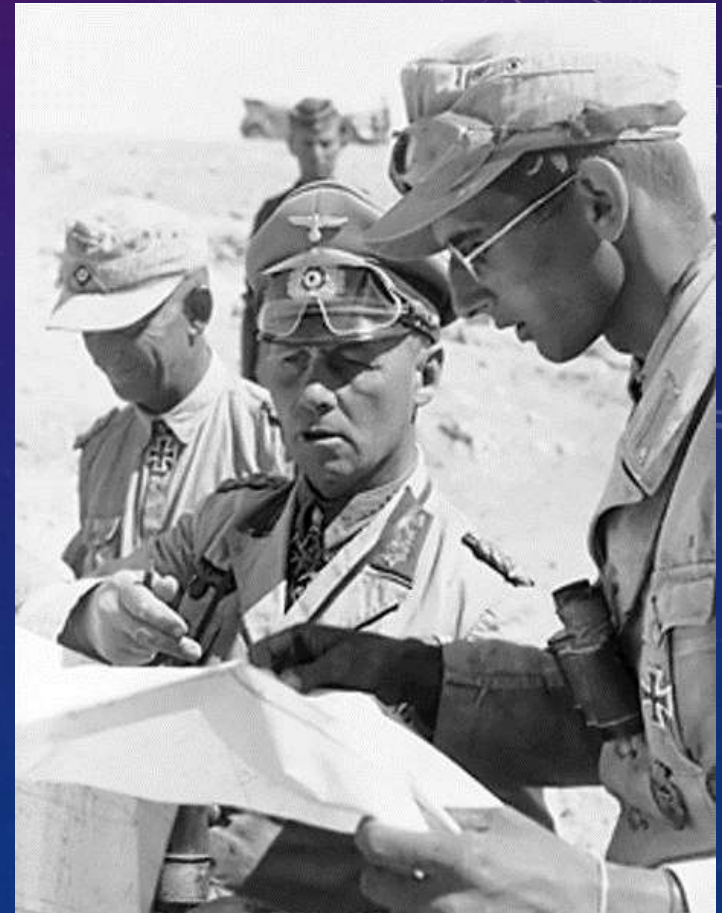
- December the Soviet armies counter attacked
- **Grand alliance was formed US. USSR and Britain**
- 1942 North Africa British Stopped Rommel's troops at El Alamein
- Germans captured the Crimea in the Soviet Union
- **Stalingrad November 1942 –February 1943**





Map 28.3 The Holocaust, 1941–1945

- May 1943 Axis forces surrendered in North Africa- (Battle of El Alamein)



TEHERAN CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 1943



- Allies agree to open a second front in Europe



- 1943 Invasion of Italy
- Mussolini was removed from office new Italian government surrendered to allies
- Germans Rescued Mussolini and set up a puppet German state in Northern Italy with Mussolini as dictator
- June 4, 1944 Fall of Rome



June 6 1944 D-Day, beaches in Normandy- landing 2 million men





- **D-Day June 6, 1944**
- During the Normandy Invasions at Omaha Beach, June 6, 1944, airborne paratroopers landed behind German coastal fortifications around midnight, and American and British forces hit several beaches at daybreak while Allied ships and bombers provided cover. American troops secured full control of Omaha Beach by nightfall, but at a price of 3000 casualties. Allied air power prevented the Germans from bringing up reserves and counterattacking







English Channel



 Landing craft

LIBERATION OF PARIS~AUGUST 1944











20 PHOTOS VÉRITABLES DE LA

Libération
DE
PARIS

19 au 26 Aout 1944



FRENCH GO WILD AS GERMANS SURRENDER

PARIS

'Only Dead Nazis Are Back In Paris'

'De Gaulle is Back In Left'

'Triumph'

PARIS is clear of Germans—except dead ones. The German commander surrendered unconditionally yesterday.

Last night General de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, re-entered his capital, which went wild with joy.

A commentary by liberated Paris radio was made against a roaring background of shrieking crowds, the clanging of a military band and bursts of gunfire.

The crowds roared a welcome first to General Leclerc and then to de Gaulle. When de Gaulle arrived the Marseillaise was played and the crowd burst into a deafening roar.

MASSACRE IN SEINE POCKET

THE Allied armies in France have had their greatest day. In the past 24 hours they have:

Fought their way into Paris.

Broken through the last defence line in the German "pocket" west of the Seine.

Penetrated to Troyes, 120 miles from the German frontier.

Extended the bridgehead in the Riviera, where 20,000 prisoners have now been captured.

It is probable that we are across the Seine south of Paris on a broad front.

We have liberated both Montreux and Montargis, and the enemy are in retreat, north-east from Montargis.

We are across the river in the area of Meaux.

While word liberal entered on the entry into Paris, General Patton's tanks in their hunt for the south-east of the capital pushed on from Brest in the great road junction of Troyes on the Seine.

This advance to 70 miles east of Paris is probably the most significant more of the war.

'Allies Reached'

A German report that the Allies have reached Brest, 80 miles east of Paris and 120 miles north of the Marne, is not confirmed at Supreme H.Q.

The report, if true, would appear to refer to the troops pushing on from Troyes.

This advance would rank as the speediest and most spectacular in military history—more than 120 miles in less than three days.

At the north-western end of the front, the First Canadian army has smashed across the River Rhine at half a dozen places, shattering the last possible line on which the Germans might have tried to make a stand to cover their final escape routes.

This is the second river line the Canadians have forced in less than 24 hours—earlier yesterday it was announced that they had crossed the Moselle, 70 miles to the west.



This was the joyous scene in Clamart, only two miles from Paris, when an Allied column passed through with difficulty to the relief of the French fighting in the capital.

Rumania Declares War On Germany

RUMANIA'S declaration of war against Germany yesterday has thrown the whole of the enemy forces in the country into a state of chaos.

Twelve German divisions are surrounded in a new Russian encirclement trap south-west of Kishinev.

More than 12,000 Germans have already surrendered, and the Moscow communists said that fighting was going on for the liquidation of the forces.

Machine-Gunned People

The Rumanian Government announced at the same time that it would allow an orderly withdrawal of German troops, which were ready voluntarily to leave our territory.

After assurances, as solemn as they were perilled, given by the commanders of the German army in the effect that no hostile action would be taken against our troops, German units attacked and tried to disarm Rumanian units. They even machine-gunned the grateful populations of villages and the capital.

At the same time the German Air Force in strength bombed the capital and other towns.

By these acts of aggression, which

occurred simultaneously in various parts of the country, Germany has placed herself in a state of war with Rumania.

The Government therefore orders the Rumanian Army to begin the struggle against all German military forces on Rumanian territory for the liberation of the country from German usurpation.

The collapse of the German front in Rumania was admitted by von Obers, Berlin radio, early today. Trotsky is rising to the Balkans to demand a cease-fire withdrawal. Here is a survey according to reliable reports received in London from Cairo and Ankara.

BULGARIA: The Bulgarian Cabinet have been in almost continuous session, and observers in Sofia believe that the fast-moving situation throughout the Balkans will come to a head, possibly within 24 hours with the collapse of the entire satellite system.

Hungary Tension

HUNGARY: General mobilisation has been ordered throughout Hungary and all leave for public employees in Budapest has been cancelled. The new Government appears to be in complete control and the only Germans to be seen in the capital are the guards outside the embassy. Ribbentrop is said to be in Budapest negotiating with the Hungarian politicians, according to a Babel report.

Here is the text of the Rumanian Government's proclamation:

On the basis of His Majesty's proclamation the new Government induced the German Legation in Rumania that no country desired to state in good understanding her relations with Germany, and that the Rumanian Army was determined to defend itself and would not undertake on its own initiative any hostile act against the German Army.

Bucharest Liberated

Yesterday the Rumanians occupied 50 towns and villages in their sweep drive on to the Galati approaches and the route to Ploesti and Bucharest.

In five days' fighting on the Rumanian front the Rumanians have taken more than 100,000 prisoners and the enemy had more than 12,000 men killed.

Within a few hours of Rumania's declaration of war, Bucharest radio flashed the news that the capital had been liberated after fierce fighting.

The remnants of the German garrison laid down their arms and surrendered.

News of their arrival spread a wildfire. The bells of Notre Dame rang out, and the church was taken up by all the other churches in the city.

Turn to Back Page, Col. 4

Sea-Air Blitz Opens Brest Attack

BESIEGED German troops who for more than three weeks have been staging a "last ditch" battle for Brest, yesterday took the impact of a Ninth Bomber Command assault, co-ordinated with Allied sea and land bombardments.

More than 300 Marauders and 1,000 bombers hammered at enemy strong points.

Striking at closely-timed intervals, nine separate waves directed their attacks against the stubbornly defended arsenal, coastal guns, airfield, and other strategic points.

While the air assault was in progress, the harbour, surrounded by other airfields, was occupied by the Allies.

The bombardment continued until 11.00 p.m. when the Allies again announced their attacks.

More than 300 Marauders and 1,000 bombers hammered at enemy strong points. Striking at closely-timed intervals, nine separate waves directed their attacks against the stubbornly defended arsenal, coastal guns, airfield, and other strategic points.

Gen. Ritchie Now In France

Commanders of three British corps in France were named yesterday.

They are: Lieut-Gen. Neil M. Ritchie, Lieut-Gen. Brian Horrocks and Lieut-Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor.

This means that there are now four British corps in France, as it was announced more than a month ago that Lieut-Gen. J. T. Crocker was a corps commander there.

TIMELY WORDS OF FAITH

If thou keepeth his mouth and his tongue keepeth his soul from troubles.



Evans Picture Library

DRESDEN



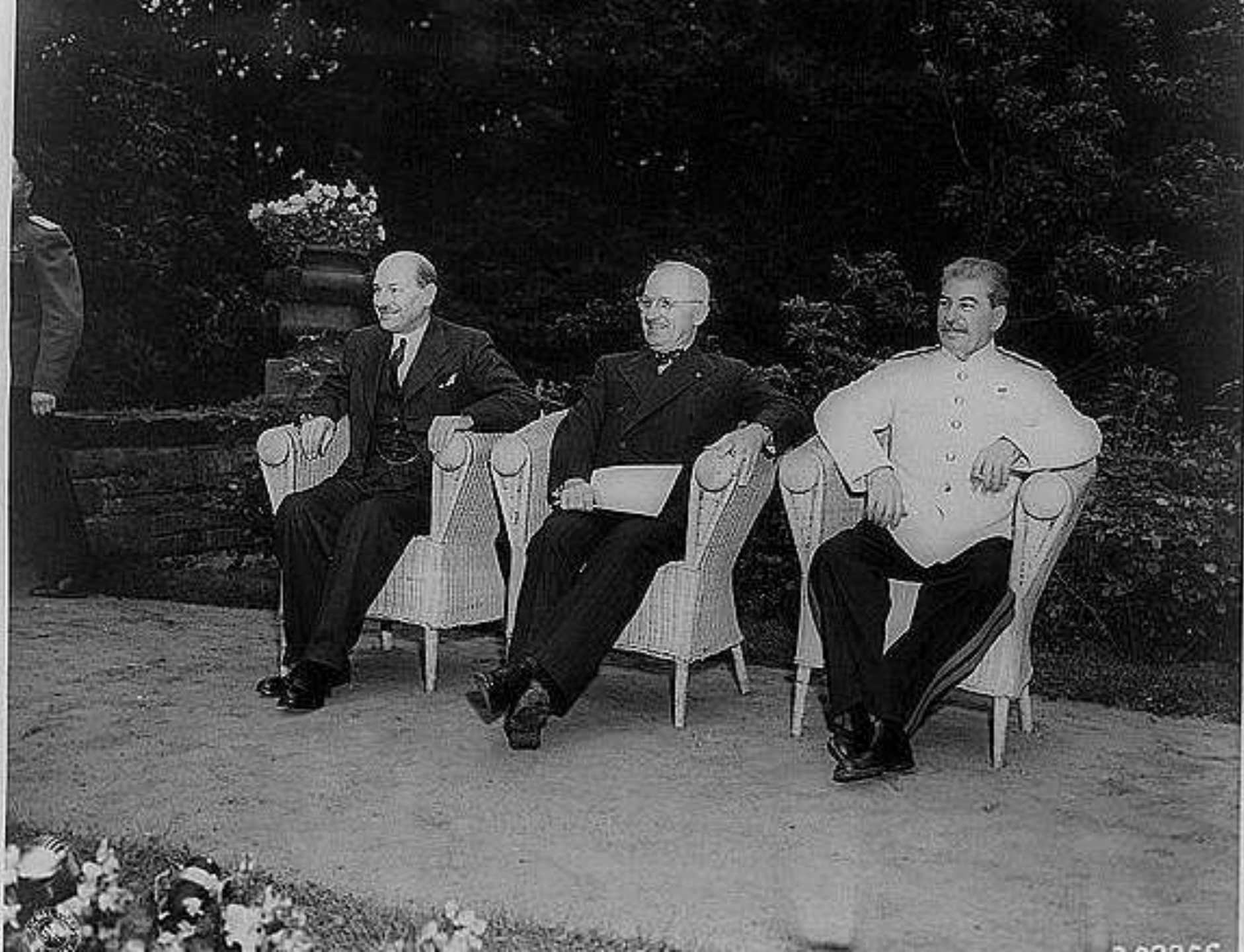
• Yalta Conference February 1945

- Russian Black Sea resort or Yalta
- Roosevelt careless negotiation, ill health(died 2 months later)
- Handed Eastern and Central Europe over to Stalin
USSR agreed to enter the war against Japan

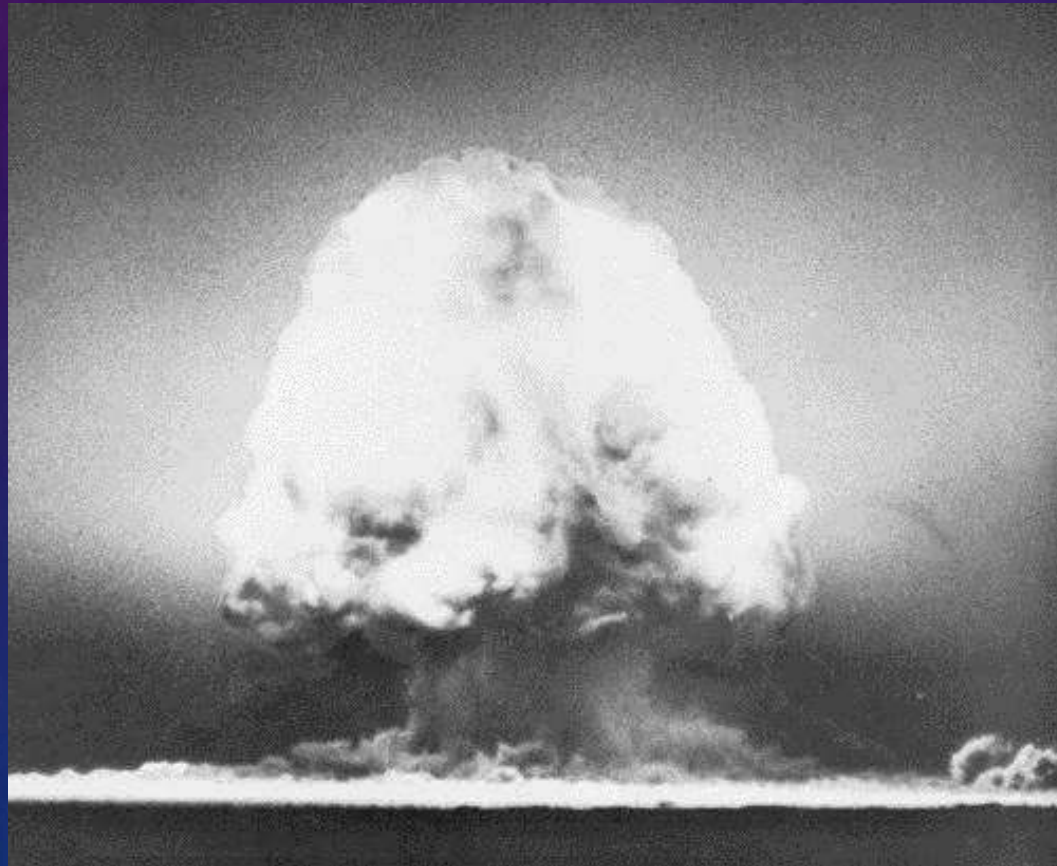


- Roosevelt died April 12, 1945
- July 1945 – Berlin suburb or Potsdam
- New President Harry Truman
- Winston Churchill was voted out of office during the conference and replaced by Labour leader Clement Attlee.





- Three experimental atomic bombs were successfully exploded in the New Mexico the day before the conference opened.





April 28 Mussolini shot by partisans
April 30 Hitler committed suicide







MAY 7- GERMANY SURRENDERED





Aug 6 1945 Hiroshima

17 million killed in battle including civilian losses about 50 million people killed



BERLIN -1945



- Eastern Europe was the 1st area of disagreement. US and Britain wanted self-determination and democratic freedom.
- Stalin was opposed.



Poland



- The Red Army installed Pro-Soviet governments in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Stalin – buffer zone against the west.





- 1946 Civil War in Greece – communist vs. Democracy (anti-communists)
- 1946 March – Winston Churchill delivers Iron Curtain speech.



“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent”

NUREMBURG TRIALS



DETENTION RE

I.C. 100-4-2-45-76456.




**GOERING
HERMANN
3IG 350013
22 JUNE 1945**


**GOERING
HERMANN
3IG 350013
22 JUNE 1945**

Do not write in shaded portions

Surname

First name

Aliases :

Civil Occupation

Nationality

DATE OF BIRTH

12 JAN 1893

(3)



PLACE OF BIRTH

(3a)

ROSENHE



Truman Doctrine – “to support free people’s who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures”



- 1947 –
400 million aid for Greece and Turkey.



- 1947 – European Recovery Program
- The Marshall Plan – 13 billion dollars



The European Recovery Program: April 1948-June 1952

The Marshall Plan countries included Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the Free State of Trieste, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.



The Free State of Trieste was a historic City State between Italy and Yugoslavia. It consisted of the port city of Trieste and a small portion of the Istrian peninsula. It was established in 1945, and officially dissolved in 1977.

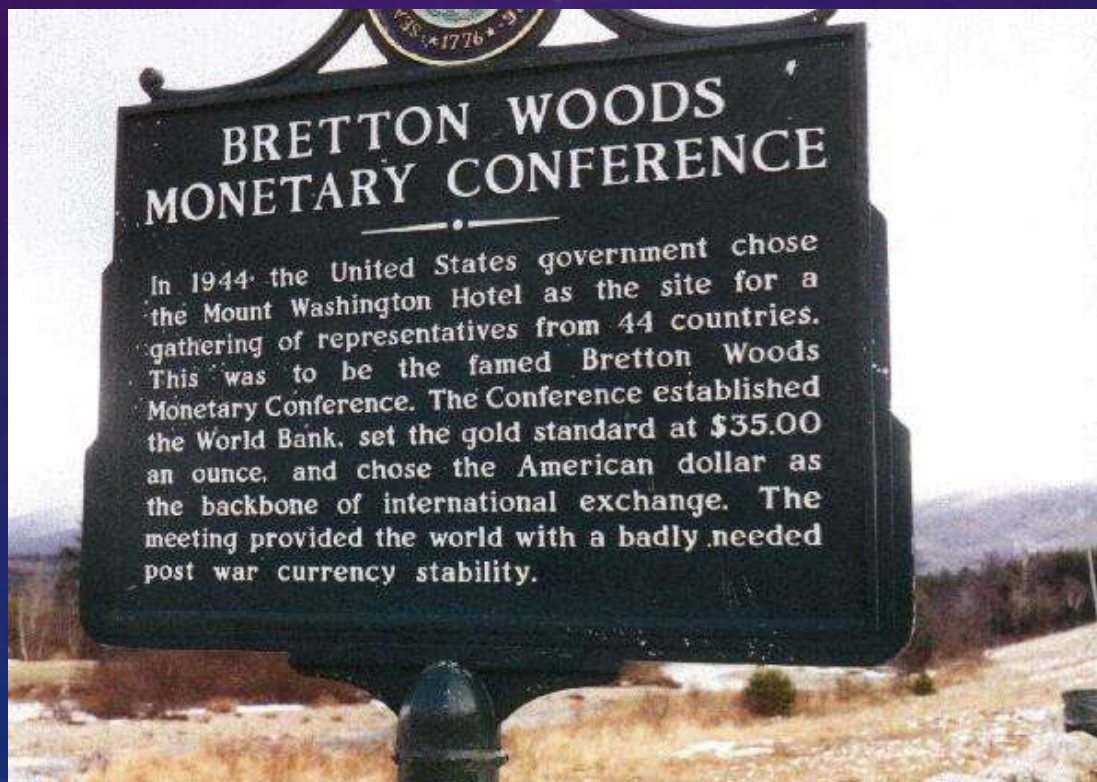


Soviets –

“the Marshall Plan was Capitalist Imperialism”



- Bretton Woods Agreement of July 1944,
- 44 nations committed to free trade and currency exchange after the war.
- Fixed currency exchange
- IMF International Monetary Fund.



- Germany was divided into 4 occupation zones and Berlin was divided into 4 sectors.
- Soviets took reparations from Germany dismantled and removed 380 factories and moved them to the Soviet Union.



- British, French, and American sectors formed West Germany.
- Soviet – Communist East Germany.



27JG 1961



US ARMY CHECKPOINT

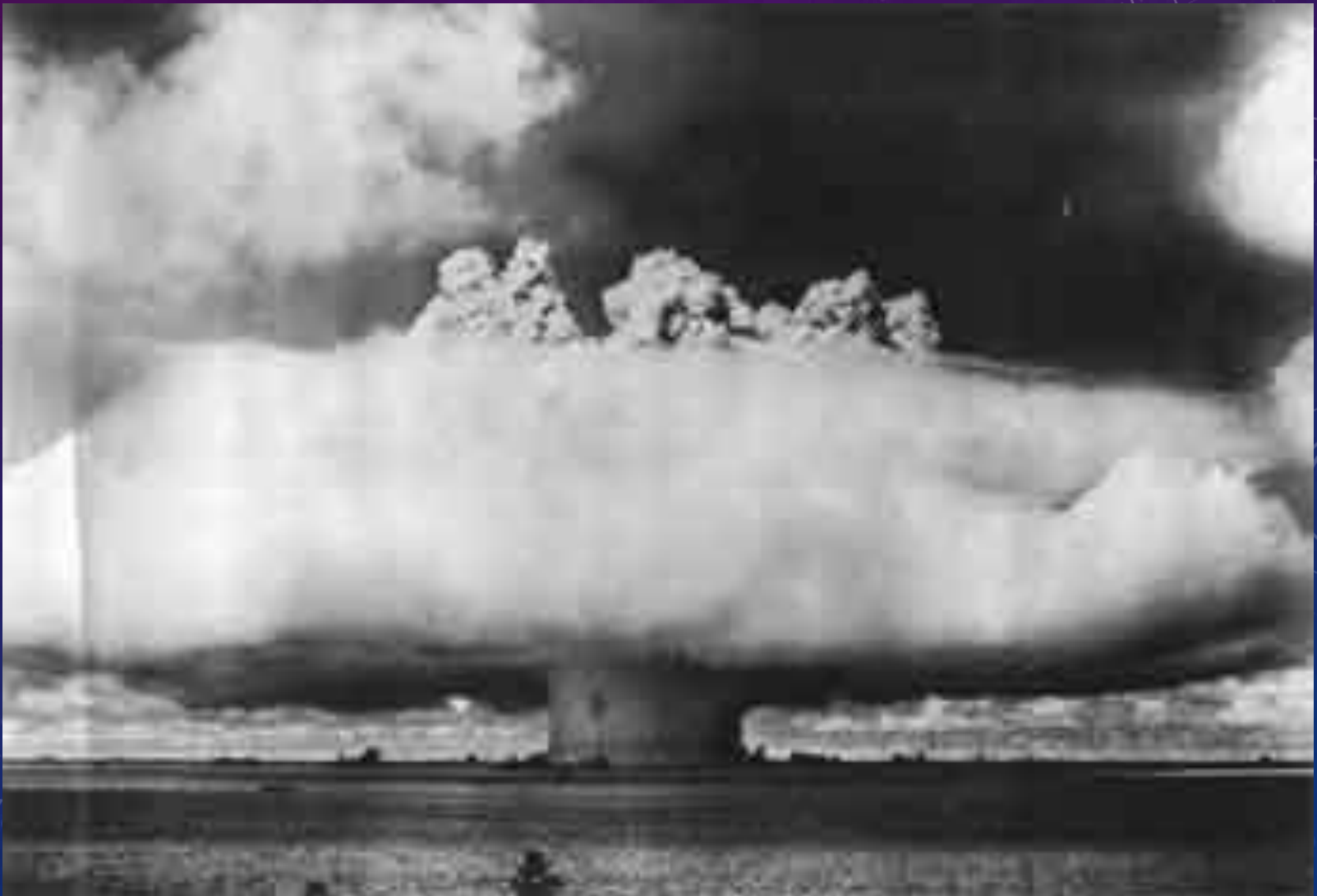
YOU ARE LEAVING
THE AMERICAN SECTOR
ВЫ ВЫЕЗЖАЕТЕ ИЗ
АМЕРИКАНСКОГО СЕКТОРА
VOUS SORTEZ
DU SECTEUR AMERICAIN
DIE VERLASSEN DEN AMERIKANISCHEN SEKTOR

DL
40A

- 1948 Berlin Blockade '48-'49
- Berlin Airlift 13,000 tons of supplies were flown to the Berlin Daily
- May 12, 1949 – Berlin Blockade ends.

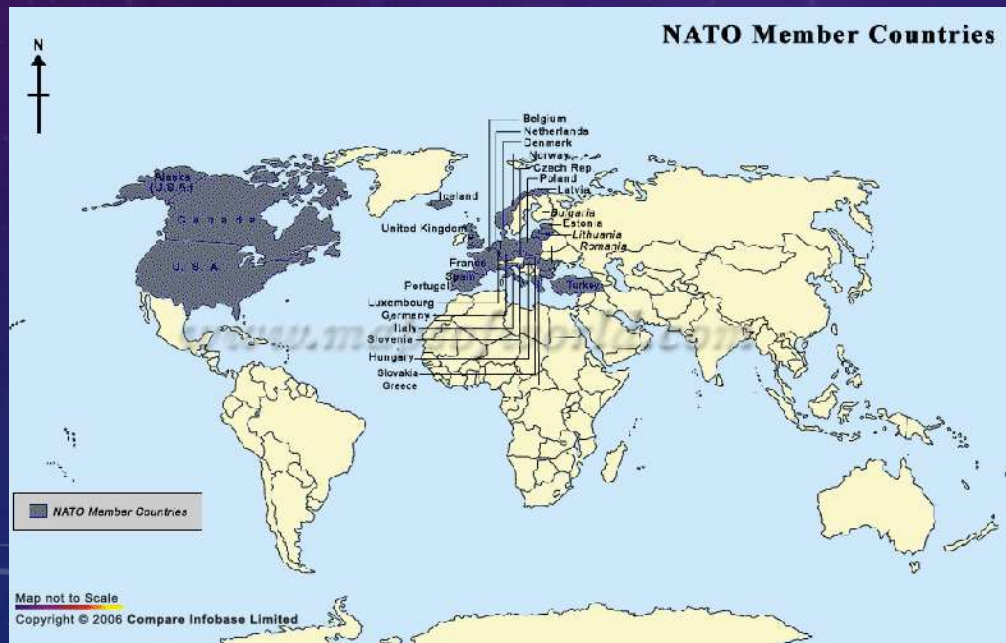


- 1949 Soviet Union detonated its first atomic bomb.

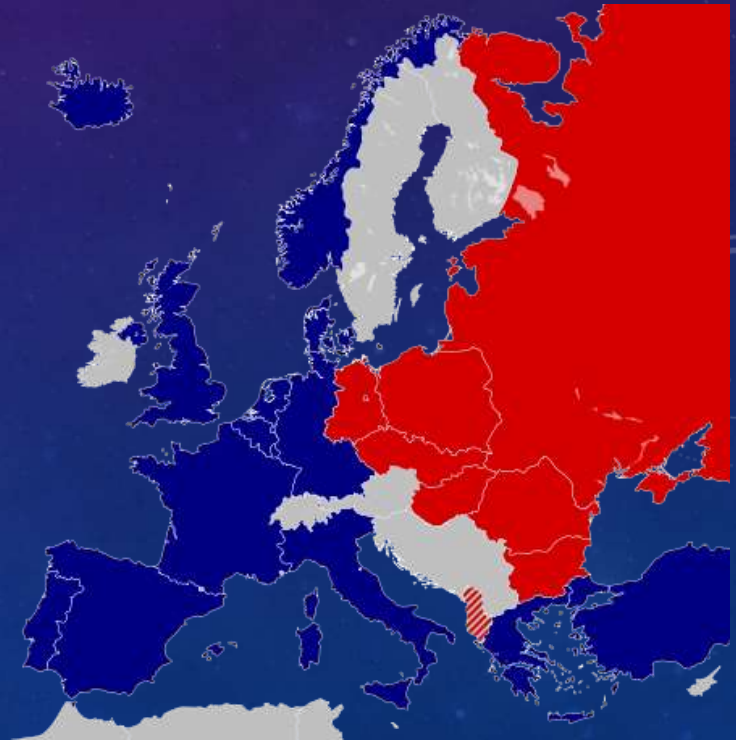


July 1949, NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization: Belgium, Britain, Denmark, French, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, US, and Canada.

- West Germany, Greece, and Turkey joined in the next few years.



- 1949 – East Europe – (comecon) economic
- Warsaw Pact – military alliance 1955
- Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union.





- World War II devastated the Soviet Union – over 20 million dead.











I WANT YOU



for the **U.S. ARMY**
ENLIST NOW

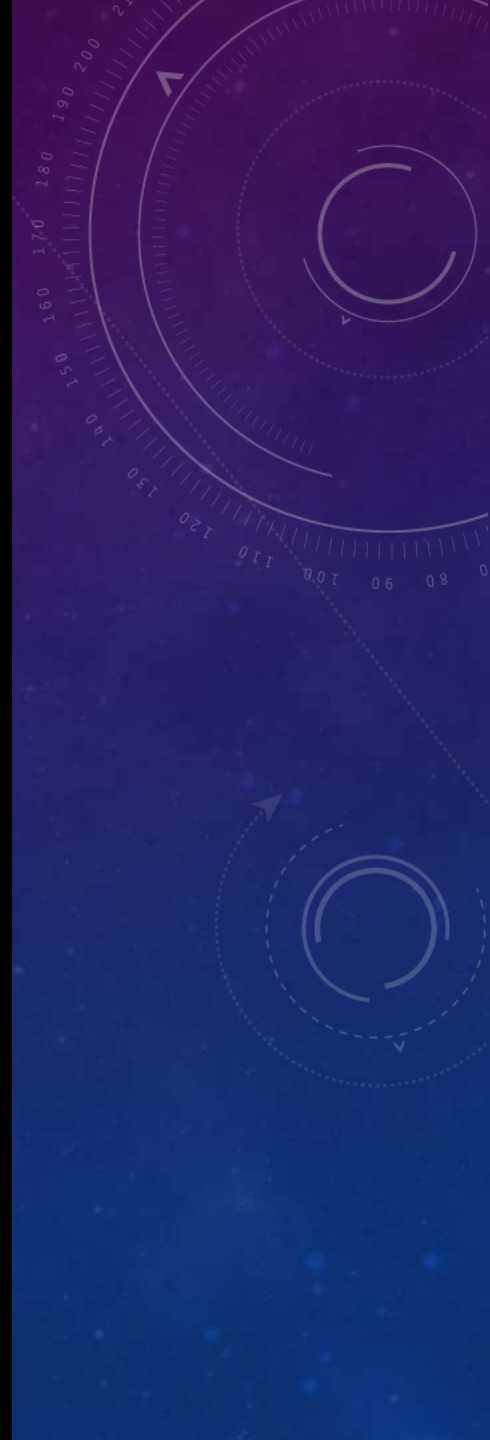


WORLD WAR II 1939-1945



***Keep mum
she's not so dumb!***

CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES



THE NARROW VICTORY OF THE POPULAR FRONT IN SPAIN. Feb. 1936

	Nov 1933 (seats)	Feb 1936 (seats)	Total votes (1936)
Communist	1	49	4.8 million
Socialist	60	85	
Left Repub.	40	172	
Centrists	102	49	4.0 million
Christian Democrats	110	94	
Militant Right	102	49	