

CHAPTER 32 Section 1 (pages 925–930)

Hitler’s Lightning War

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about actions that led up to World War II.

In this section, you will learn about the first years of the war in Europe.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on key events in the first two years of the war.

TERMS AND NAMES

nonaggression pact Agreement that says countries will not attack or invade one another

blitzkrieg Warfare in which surprise air attacks are followed by massive attacks on land

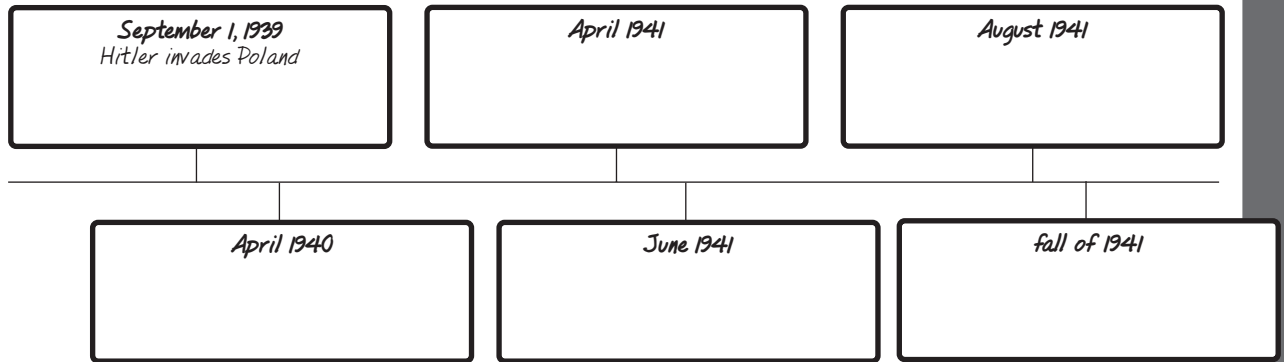
Charles de Gaulle Leader of the French government-in-exile

Winston Churchill Leader of Britain

Battle of Britain Battle of British and German air forces fought over Britain during 1940–1941

Erwin Rommel German general who led troops in North Africa

Atlantic Charter Declaration of principles issued by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt in August 1941



Germany Sparks a New War in Europe (pages 925–926)

What caused Britain and France to declare war?

In 1939, Adolf Hitler decided to move on Poland. He had already conquered Austria and Czechoslovakia. When Hitler signed a **nonaggression pact** with Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, they agreed not to attack each other. Secretly, they also agreed to split Poland between them. This deal removed the threat of the Soviets attacking Germany from the east.

So, on September 1, the German army invaded Poland in a surprise attack. Using planes, tanks, and troops, it moved suddenly in a technique called **blitzkrieg**, or “lightning war.” Britain and France

declared war, but Poland fell before they could help.

On September 17, after secret agreement with Hitler, Stalin invaded eastern Poland. Stalin then began annexing the regions covered in a second part of the agreement. Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia fell without a struggle. However, Finland fought back. In March 1940, Finland was forced to surrender.

For seven months after Poland fell to the Germans, Europe was calm. France and Britain got their armies ready. They waited for Hitler’s next move.

1. Why did Poland fall to the Germans so quickly?

The Fall of France; The Battle of Britain (pages 926–928)

What happened when France and Britain were attacked?

Suddenly in April 1940, Hitler’s armies invaded Denmark and Norway. Within two months, they also captured Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and France. Part of the French army, led by **Charles de Gaulle**, escaped to Britain to remain free and continue the fight. By then, Italy’s Benito Mussolini had joined Hitler’s side.

Great Britain—now led by **Winston Churchill**—stood alone. The German air force began bombing Britain. It wanted to weaken the country. Germany was getting prepared to invade Britain. But the British air force fought back. It was helped by the recently developed radar. This was an electronic tracking system that warned of coming attacks. Also, the British had broken the German army’s secret code. The **Battle of Britain** lasted many months. Unable to break British defenses, Hitler called off the attacks in May 1941.

2. Why did Germany fail to win the Battle of Britain?

The Mediterranean and the Eastern Front (pages 928–930)

What countries did Hitler invade?

Hitler then turned his attention to the east and to the Mediterranean. Germany sent troops under General **Erwin Rommel** to North Africa to help Italy fight the British. In April 1941, German armies quickly took control of Yugoslavia and Greece. In June, Hitler began a surprise invasion of the Soviet Union. The Red Army was the largest in the world. But it was not well-equipped or well-trained. The Germans quickly pushed deep into Soviet territory. The Red Army was forced to retreat.

To keep supplies out of German hands, the Red Army destroyed everything left behind. The

Germans were stopped from taking Leningrad in the north. They then turned on Moscow, the Soviet capital. A strong Soviet *counterattack*, combined with fierce Russian winter weather, forced the Germans back. Moscow had been saved, and the battle had cost the Germans 500,000 lives.

3. What happened when Germany invaded the Soviet Union?

The United States Aids its Allies

(page 930)

How did the United States take sides?

The United States watched these events. Many Americans did not want to join in the war. President Roosevelt wanted to help the Allies, however. He asked Congress to allow Britain and France to buy American weapons. Soon, American ships were *escorting* British ships carrying guns bought from the United States. By the fall of 1941, U.S. ships had orders to fire on German submarines that threatened the ships. The United States and Germany were fighting an undeclared naval war.

Roosevelt met secretly with Churchill in August of 1941. Although the United States was not officially in the war, the two leaders issued a statement called the **Atlantic Charter**. It supported free trade and the right of people to form their own government.

4. Name two ways in which the United States supported the Allies.

CHAPTER 32 Section 2 (pages 931–935)

Japan's Pacific Campaign

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the war against Hitler in Europe.

In this section, you will learn about the war against Japan in the Pacific.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to record key events in the war in the Pacific.

TERMS AND NAMES

Isoroku Yamamoto Japanese admiral who decided that the U.S. fleet in Hawaii had to be destroyed

Pearl Harbor Navy base in Hawaii attacked by the Japanese

Battle of Midway Sea and air battle in which American forces defeated Japanese forces near Midway Island in the Pacific

Douglas MacArthur U.S. general who commanded Allied forces in the Pacific

Battle of Guadalcanal Six-month battle on the island of Guadalcanal in which American and Australian troops defeated Japanese defenders

	ACTION	RESULT
Pearl Harbor	<i>Japanese bomb American fleet.</i>	
Battle of the Coral Sea		
Battle of Midway		
Battle of Guadalcanal		

Surprise Attack on Pearl Harbor

(pages 931–932)

How did the United States fight Japan before declaring war?

The military leaders who ran the Japanese government also had plans to build an empire. Japan was overcrowded and did not have enough raw materials or oil.

The Japanese captured part of China in 1931. In 1937, they invaded the center of China. There they met strong *resistance*. Needing resources for this war, they decided to move into Southeast Asia.

The United States feared that Japanese control of this area would threaten U.S. holdings in the Pacific. Roosevelt gave military aid to China. He also cut off oil shipments to Japan.

Japanese Admiral **Isoroku Yamamoto** decided that the U.S. *fleet* in Hawaii had to be destroyed. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese navy began a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at **Pearl Harbor** in Hawaii. In just two hours, Japanese planes sank or damaged a major part of the U.S. Pacific fleet—19 ships, including 8 battleships. The next day, Congress, at the request of President Roosevelt, declared war on Japan and its allies.

1. How did the United States respond to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?

Japanese Victories (page 932)

What areas of Asia did the Japanese conquer between December 1941 and mid-1942?

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was just one of many sudden strikes. Japan also captured Guam, Wake Island, and the Philippines from the United States. It took Indonesia from the Dutch and Hong Kong, Malaya, and Singapore from the British.

Japan then invaded Burma, located between India and China. Japan wanted to stop China from receiving supplies through Burma. Burma fell in May 1942. By that time, Japan had conquered more than 1 million square miles of land with about 150 million people.

Before these conquests, the Japanese had tried to win the support of Asians. They used the anti-colonial slogan “Asia for the Asians.” After their victory, the Japanese made it clear that they had come as conquerers.

2. What countries lost territory to Japan early in the war?

The Allies Strike Back; An Allied Offensive (pages 934–935)

How did the Allies strike back?

The Japanese seemed unbeatable after a string of victories. But the Allies wanted to strike back in the Pacific. In April 1942, the United States sent planes to drop bombs on Tokyo. The attack raised the *morale* of Americans. In May 1942, the Allies suffered heavy losses at the Battle of the Coral Sea. Still, they were able to stop the Japanese advance and save Australia.

The next month, the U.S. Navy scored an important victory near Midway Island in the central Pacific. In the **Battle of Midway**, Japan lost four aircraft carriers, the most important naval weapon in the war. The victory turned the tide of war against Japan.

The United States now went on the attack. General **Douglas MacArthur** did not want to invade the Japanese-held islands that were most strongly defended. He wanted to attack weaker ones. The first attack came on Guadalcanal, in the Solomon Islands in August. The Japanese were building an air base there. It took six months of fighting for U.S. and Australian troops to drive the Japanese off the island in the **Battle of Guadalcanal**. The Japanese abandoned the island in February 1943.

3. Name three Allied victories against Japan.

CHAPTER 32 Section 3 (pages 936–939)

The Holocaust

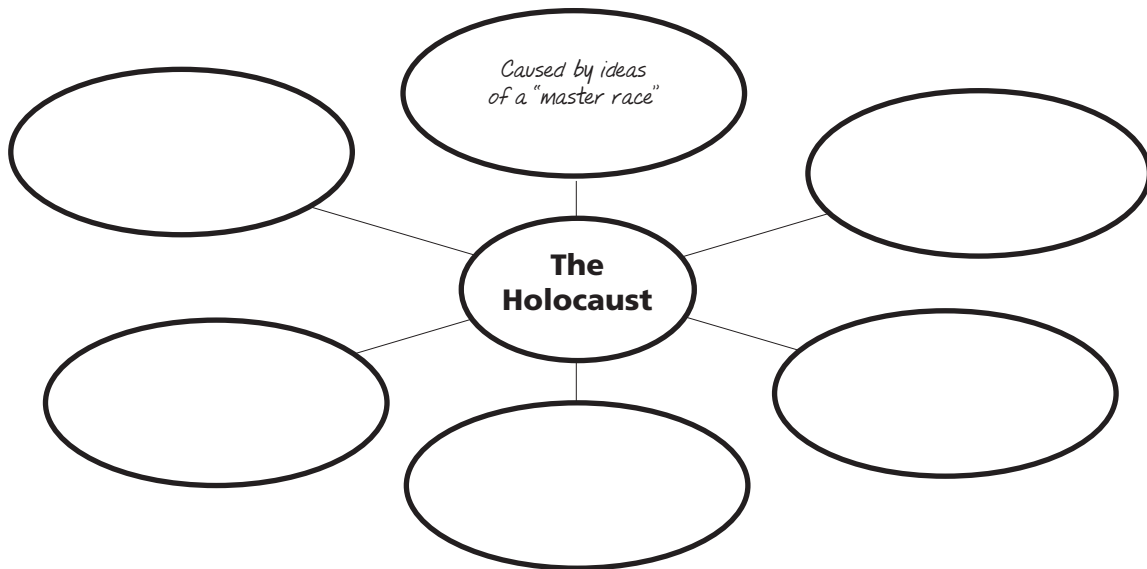
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the battles in the Pacific.

In this section, you will read about Hitler’s “final solution” in Europe.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to record important information about the Holocaust.



TERMS AND NAMES

Aryans Germanic peoples

Holocaust Systematic mass killing of Jews and other groups considered inferior by Nazis

Kristallnacht “Night of Broken Glass,” when Nazis attacked Jews throughout Germany

ghettos Neighborhoods in which European Jews were forced to live

“Final Solution” Hitler’s plan to kill as many Jews as possible

genocide Systematic killing of an entire people

The Holocaust Begins (pages 936–937)

What was the Holocaust?

Part of Hitler’s new order for Europe included getting rid of “inferior” people. Hitler believed that the **Aryans**, or German peoples, were a “master race.” He had a deep-seated hatred of people who were not German. He particularly hated Jews. This led to the **Holocaust**, the killing of millions of Jews and other civilians.

During the 1930s, Hitler passed laws that took away the rights of German Jews. One night in November 1938, Nazi mobs attacked Jews throughout Germany. They destroyed homes and

businesses and killed or beat many people. This night became known as **Kristallnacht**, or “Night of Broken Glass.”

Kristallnacht was a major step-up in the Nazi policy of *persecuting* the Jews. The future for the Jews in Germany looked grim. Thousands of Jews tried to leave Germany. Other countries accepted a large number but were unwilling to take all those who wished to leave.

Hitler ordered all Jews in Germany and his conquered lands to live in certain parts of cities called **ghettos**. The Nazis then sealed off the ghettos with barbed wire and stone walls. They wanted the Jews inside to starve or die of disease. Even under these horrible conditions, the Jews hung on.

1. How did the Holocaust begin?

The “Final Solution” (pages 937–939)

What was the “Final Solution”?

Hitler soon got tired of waiting for the Jews to starve or die of disease in the ghettos. He decided to take more direct action. He was going to kill as many Jews as possible.

Hitler’s plan was the “**Final Solution**” to what the Nazis called the “Jewish problem.” It was **genocide**, the *systematic* killing of an entire people. The Nazis also wanted to wipe out many other people to protect the “purity” of the Aryan race. These people included Roma (gypsies), Poles,

Russians, and those who were mentally or physically disabled. The Germans paid the most attention on Jews, however.

Thousands of Jews were shot to death by “killing squads.” Millions were gathered and placed in *concentration camps*. These prisons used the *inmates* as slave workers. Many in the camps died of starvation or disease.

Starting in 1942, the Nazis built “death camps.” At these camps, thousands of Jews were gassed to death in huge gas chambers. In the end, six million Jews were killed by the Nazis. Fewer than four million European Jews survived.

2. How was the “Final Solution” carried out?

CHAPTER 32 Section 4 (pages 940–947)

The Allied Victory

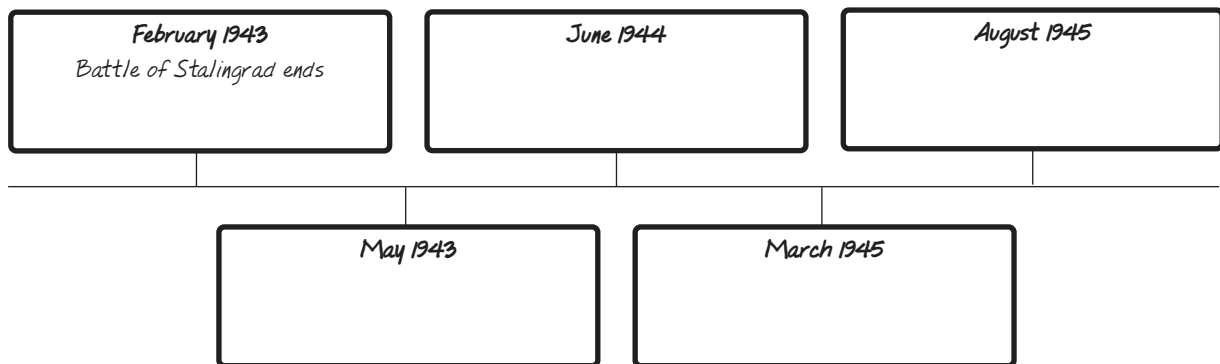
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the Holocaust in Europe.

In this section, you will learn how the war was fought and brought to an end around the world.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on key events in the last three years of the war.



TERMS AND NAMES

Dwight D. Eisenhower American general who helped drive the Germans out of Africa

Battle of Stalingrad Battle during which the Red Army forced the Germans out of Stalingrad

D-Day Huge Allied invasion mounted to retake France from the Germans

Battle of the Bulge Final large-scale attack by German troops that was forced back by the Allies

kamikaze Japanese suicide pilots

The Tide Turns on Two Fronts

(pages 940–941)

Where did the tide of war turn in favor of the Allies?

In 1942, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin planned the Allies' strategy. Stalin wanted Britain and the United States to open a second front against Germany to relieve the pressure on his armies. Stalin wanted the attack in France. Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to a second front but chose to attack German General Erwin Rommel in North Africa.

In late 1942, the British army led by General Bernard Montgomery drove the Germans out of

Egypt and back to the west. Meanwhile, American troops under the command of General **Dwight D. Eisenhower** landed behind the Germans and began moving east. The Germans were finally forced out of Africa in May 1943.

At the same time, the Soviets gained a major victory as well. German troops had invaded the Soviet city of Stalingrad in 1942. The Red Army forced the Germans to surrender in February 1943, ending the **Battle of Stalingrad**.

American and British soldiers next invaded Italy and captured Sicily in August 1943. Mussolini was driven from power and the new Italian government surrendered. But Hitler did not want to give up Italy. His army fought there until 1945.

1. What major victories did the Allies win?

The Allied Home Fronts

(pages 941–943)

What problems did people face at home?

While the Allies continued to fight, people at home suffered. Some British and Soviet citizens died. In the United States, citizens faced shortages. Goods such as food, tires, gasoline, and clothing were in short supply. The government *rationed* these items. It limited how much a person could have so there would be enough for the military.

Some Americans were even imprisoned. Bitter feelings against the Japanese became widespread. As a result, mistrust of Japanese Americans grew. The U.S. government took thousands of Japanese Americans who lived on the west coast and moved them to relocation camps in the western United States. Two-thirds of these people were American citizens.

2. What happened to Japanese Americans?

Victory in Europe (pages 943–945)

What were the final battles in Europe?

In early 1944, the Allies built a *massive* force to retake France. In June, an invasion of thousands of ships, planes, and soldiers was launched. It was called **D-Day**. The invasion force suffered heavy losses but gained a foothold in northern France. A month later, Allied forces began to pour through German lines. In August, they marched in triumph into Paris. By September, they had driven the Germans out of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and much of the Netherlands.

At the same time, the Soviets were pushing the Germans back in eastern Europe. In late 1944, Hitler ordered his army to make one final, large-scale attack in the west. In the **Battle of the Bulge**,

it punched through Allied lines until an Allied counterattack forced it back to Germany. By late April 1945, Soviet troops surrounded Berlin, Hitler's headquarters. Five days later, he killed himself. A week later, the Germans surrendered. Roosevelt did not live to see this victory, however. He had died in early April. Harry Truman was now president.

3. Name three events that led directly to Germany's surrender.

Victory in the Pacific (pages 945–947)

What led to victory in the Pacific?

In the Pacific, the Allies began to move toward Japan in 1943. They landed troops in the Philippines in the fall of 1944. In the Battle of Leyte Gulf, in October 1944, the Japanese navy was crushed.

As American troops moved closer to Japan, they faced attacks by **kamikaze**. These Japanese suicide pilots sank Allied ships by crashing their bomb-filled planes into them. In March 1945, U.S. Marines captured the island of Iwo Jima, a *strategic* Japanese stronghold. By June, they had won control of Okinawa, an island just 350 miles from Japan.

Japan was the next stop. But the U.S. military feared that an invasion of Japan would cost half a million Allied lives. In August, President Truman ordered that an atomic bomb be dropped on the city of Hiroshima to try to end the war quickly. A second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki three days later. Tens of thousands of Japanese died. Japan surrendered in September.

4. Name two events that led directly to Japan's surrender.

CHAPTER 32 Section 5 (pages 948–951)

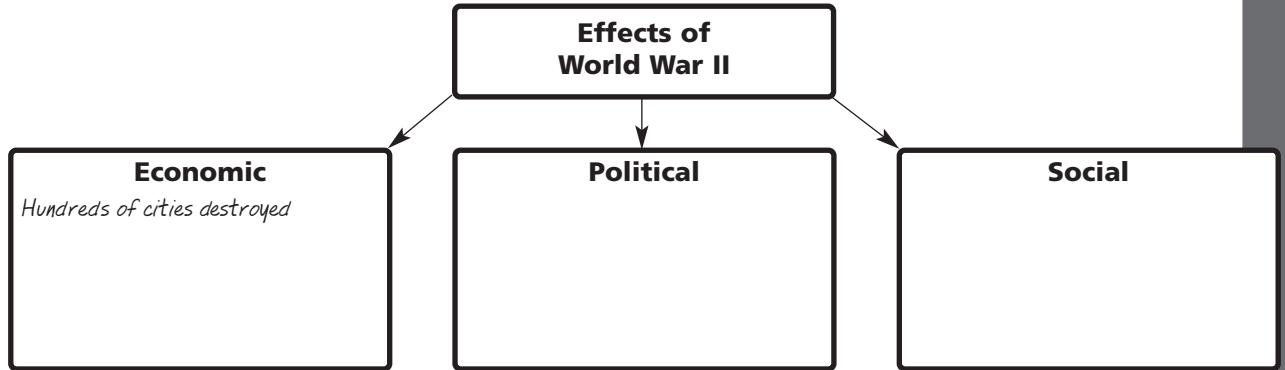
Europe and Japan in Ruins

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about how the war ended. In this section, you will learn about the war's effects on Europe and Japan.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the effects of the war on Europe and Japan.



TERMS AND NAMES

Nuremberg Trials Trials of Nazi leaders charged with crimes against humanity, held in Nuremberg, Germany

demilitarization Breaking down armed forces

democratization Process of creating a government elected by the people

Devastation in Europe

(pages 948–949)

How did the war change Europe?

The war had left Europe in ruins. Almost 40 million people were dead. Hundreds of cities were reduced to rubble by constant bombing and shelling. The ground war had destroyed much of the countryside. *Displaced persons* from many nations were trying to get back home. Often there was no water, no electricity, and little food. Hunger was constant.

Agriculture had been disrupted. Most able-bodied men had served in the military, and the women had worked in war production. Few had remained to plant the fields. With factories destroyed or damaged, most people had no earnings to buy the food that was available. Also the

small harvests did not reach the cities because the transportation system had been destroyed. Suffering continued for many years in Europe.

1. What conditions existed in Europe after World War II?

Postwar Governments and Politics

(pages 949–950)

Who did the Europeans blame for the war?

Europeans often blamed their leaders for the war and its aftermath. Once Germany was defeated, some prewar governments—like those in Belgium,

Holland, Denmark, and Norway—returned quickly. In Germany, Italy, and France, the old fascist governments had disappeared. At first, the Communist parties grew strong in France and Italy. People who opposed Communism grew alarmed. They voted leaders from other parties into power. Communism lost its appeal when the economies of these lands improved.

During efforts to rebuild Europe, the Allies held the **Nuremberg Trials** in the German city of Nuremberg. There, captured Nazi leaders were charged with crimes against humanity. They were found guilty, and some were executed.

2. What were the Nuremberg Trials?

Postwar Japan; Occupation Brings Deep Changes (pages 950–951)

What changes were made in Japan?

The defeat suffered by Japan in World War II had *devastated* that country. Two million lives had been lost. The country's major cities were in ruins.

The U.S. Army occupied Japan under the command of General MacArthur. He began a process of **demilitarization**, breaking down the Japanese armed forces. MacArthur also paid attention to **democratization**, or creating a government elected by the people. His first step was to write a new constitution. It gave all power to the Japanese people, who voted for members of a parliament that would rule the land. All Japanese over age 20—including women—were given the right to vote. In 1951, other nations finally signed a formal peace with Japan. A few months later, U.S. military occupation ended.

3. How did the government of Japan change?
