

1. Steps to War
2. The Home Front
3. War in Africa and Europe
4. War in the Pacific
5. The Legacy of World War II

The Rise of Dictators and World War II

1931–1945



ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How did World War II transform America and the world?

CONNECT Geography & History

How did the rise of dictators lead to World War II?

Think about:

- 1 the location of the Axis countries in 1936
- 2 the areas controlled by the Axis countries in 1941

This 1938 poster celebrates the pact between dictators Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.



German "Tiger" tank, 1944

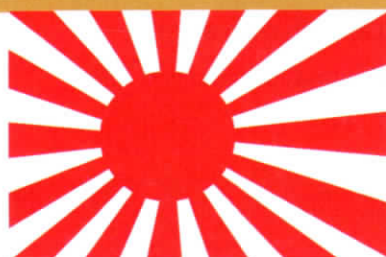
1935 Congress passes the Neutrality Act.
Italy invades Ethiopia.

1937 Japan invades China.

1931

Japan invades Manchuria.

Japanese military flag



1936 Hitler and Mussolini form the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Axis Powers' Aggression to 1941

[Click here](#) to explore World War II
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Hawaii (U.S.)
Pearl Harbor
attack, 1941



- Axis countries
- German controlled area
- Italian controlled area
- Japanese controlled area
- 1931 borders

1939 Germany invades Poland.

Effect Britain and France declare war on Germany.

U.S. Marines raising the flag on Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima



1945

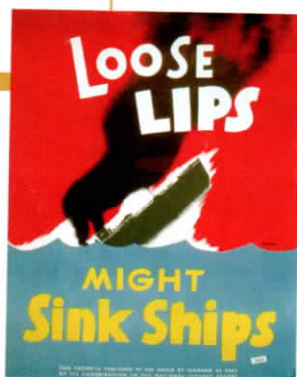
U.S. drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Effect Japan surrenders.

1941 Japan bombs Pearl Harbor.

Effect United States declares war on Japan.

1944 D-Day invasion



SECTION 1

Reading for Understanding

Key Ideas

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

The Great Depression and the policies of the New Deal forever changed American society and government.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN

The rise of dictators led to World War II.

Vocabulary

TERMS & NAMES

Benito Mussolini Italian Fascist dictator

fascism political philosophy that advocates a strong nationalistic dictatorship

Adolf Hitler German dictator, Nazi Party head

Joseph Stalin Communist dictator of the Soviet Union c.1924–1953

Axis the Rome-Berlin Axis, the alliance between Mussolini and Hitler, later joined by Japan

Neville Chamberlain Prime Minister of Great Britain, made Munich Agreement with Hitler

appeasement meeting demands of a hostile power in order to avoid war

blitzkrieg German "lightning war" tactics

Lend-Lease Act allowed the United States to lend weapons to allies

Pearl Harbor U.S. naval base attacked by Japanese forces on December 7, 1941

BACKGROUND VOCABULARY

Hideki Tojo (HEE•deh•kee TOH•joh) Prime Minister of Japan 1941–1944

infamy evil fame or reputation

Visual Vocabulary
Joseph Stalin



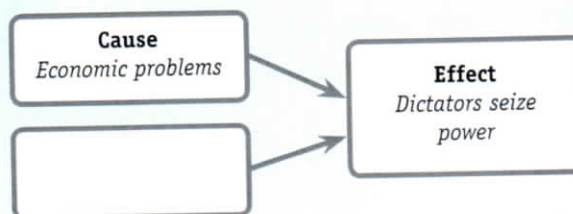
Reading Strategy

Re-create the diagram shown here. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTION**, use the diagram to identify causes that brought dictators to power.



See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R7.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

Go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

Steps to War

One American's Story

George Messersmith was a U.S. diplomat in Austria in the 1930s. What he saw happening in Germany worried him.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“The National Socialist regime in Germany is based on a program of ruthless force, which program has for its aim, first, the enslavement of the German population to a National Socialist social and political program, and then to use the force of these 67 million people for the extension of German political and economic sovereignty over South-Eastern Europe—thus putting it into a position to dominate Europe completely.”

—George Messersmith, in *The Making of the Second World War*

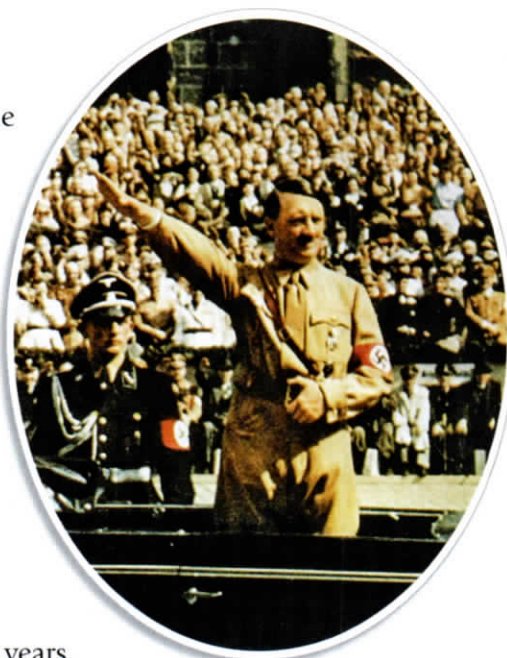
Messersmith's predictions would prove true. In the coming years, Germany and its allies threw the world into war.

The Rise of Dictators

KEY QUESTION What brought dictators to power?

By the mid-1930s, dictators, or absolute rulers, had seized control in several countries—Italy, Germany, Japan, and the Soviet Union. Their rise to power was due to the economic and political conditions created by World War I.

The Bitter Legacy of World War I The treaties that ended World War I had not resolved the issues that caused the war. Japan and Italy had helped to win the war, but both were dissatisfied with the treaties. Of the losing countries, Germany was treated most severely. Meanwhile, the war had left the economies of Europe in ruins. Countries on both sides emerged from the war heavily in debt. There was some economic growth in the 1920s, but the world economy collapsed because of the Great Depression in the United States and Europe in the 1930s. Mass unemployment caused widespread unrest. Many Europeans turned to new leaders to solve these problems.



Adolf Hitler salutes the crowd at a 1927 National Socialist (Nazi) Party rally in Nuremberg, Germany. George Messersmith predicted that the Nazi regime would dominate Europe.

Dictators Seize Power One new leader was **Benito Mussolini**, who came to power in Italy in 1922. Mussolini began a political movement known as **fascism** (FASH•iz•uhm). Fascists preached an extreme form of patriotism and nationalism that was often linked to racism. In 1925, he became dictator and took the title *Il Duce* (eel•DOO•chay), or “the Leader.”

In Germany, **Adolf Hitler** led the fascist National Socialist German Workers’ Party, or Nazi Party. The Nazis attracted supporters by preaching German racial superiority. After elections in 1932, Hitler was appointed chancellor of Germany. He then overthrew the constitution and took control of the government. He called himself *der Führer* (dear•FYUR•uhr), or “the Leader.”

In the Soviet Union, the Communists tightened their grip on power during the 1920s and 1930s. **Joseph Stalin** took power in 1924 after the death of Vladimir I. Lenin, who had led the Communist takeover of Russia in 1917. Under Stalin, the government tried to control every aspect of life in the nation. It crushed any form of opposition.

While dictators gained power in Europe, the military increased its power in Japan. In 1941, former army officer **Hideki Tojo** became Prime Minister. As the war progressed, he assumed virtual dictatorial powers.

 **CAUSES AND EFFECTS** Describe what brought dictators to power.

Dictators Expand Their Territory

 **KEY QUESTION** How did dictators demonstrate their power in the 1930s?

In the 1930s dictators in Europe and Japan seized territory and threatened democratic governments. Little was done to stop them.

Axis Aggression Italy, Germany, and Japan sought new territory. (See “Policies of Aggression” time line on page 279.) In 1936, Hitler and Mussolini formed an alliance called the Rome-Berlin Axis, which became known as the **Axis**. Japan joined the Axis in 1940.

In 1938, Hitler invaded Austria, home to mostly German-speaking peoples. Many residents of Austria and Germany welcomed the unification. After taking over Austria, Hitler set his sights on the Sudetenland, a region of Czechoslovakia where many people of German descent lived. Czechoslovakia did not want to give up the region, however. France and the Soviet Union pledged their support to Czechoslovakia if Germany attacked. Suddenly, Europe teetered on the brink of another war.

Appeasement at Munich British Prime Minister **Neville Chamberlain** met with Hitler in Munich, Germany. They reached an agreement: Germany would gain control of the Sudetenland and Hitler promised to stop seeking more territory. The Munich Agreement was part of the British and French policy of **appeasement**, meeting Germany’s demands in order to avoid war. Chamberlain announced that he had achieved “peace in our time.” Others, such as Winston Churchill, strongly disagreed with appeasement. He warned, correctly, that Hitler would not stop with the Sudetenland.

 **DRAW CONCLUSIONS** Explain how dictators’ actions threatened peace.

WWII in Europe 1939–1941

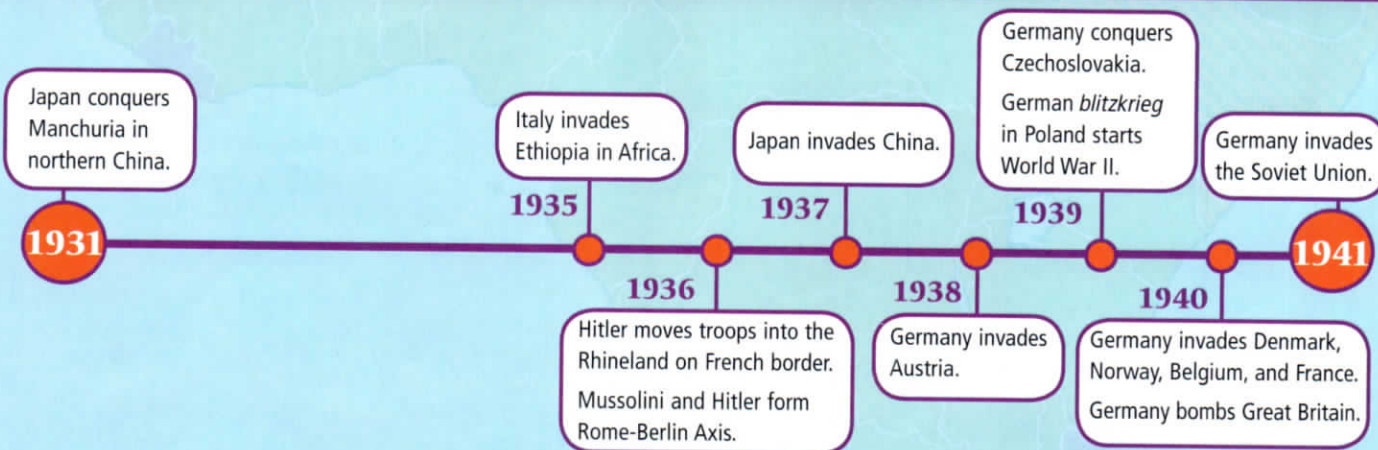
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Connect Geography & History

- 1. Movement** In which direction did the Germans attack in 1940? in 1941?
- 2. Place** Which European nations were neutral in World War II?

Policies of Aggression



World War II Begins

 **KEY QUESTION** What events led to World War II?

Hitler soon broke his promise. In March 1939, German troops conquered the rest of Czechoslovakia. The *Führer* then said he would seize Polish territory. Britain and France warned that an attack on Poland would mean war.

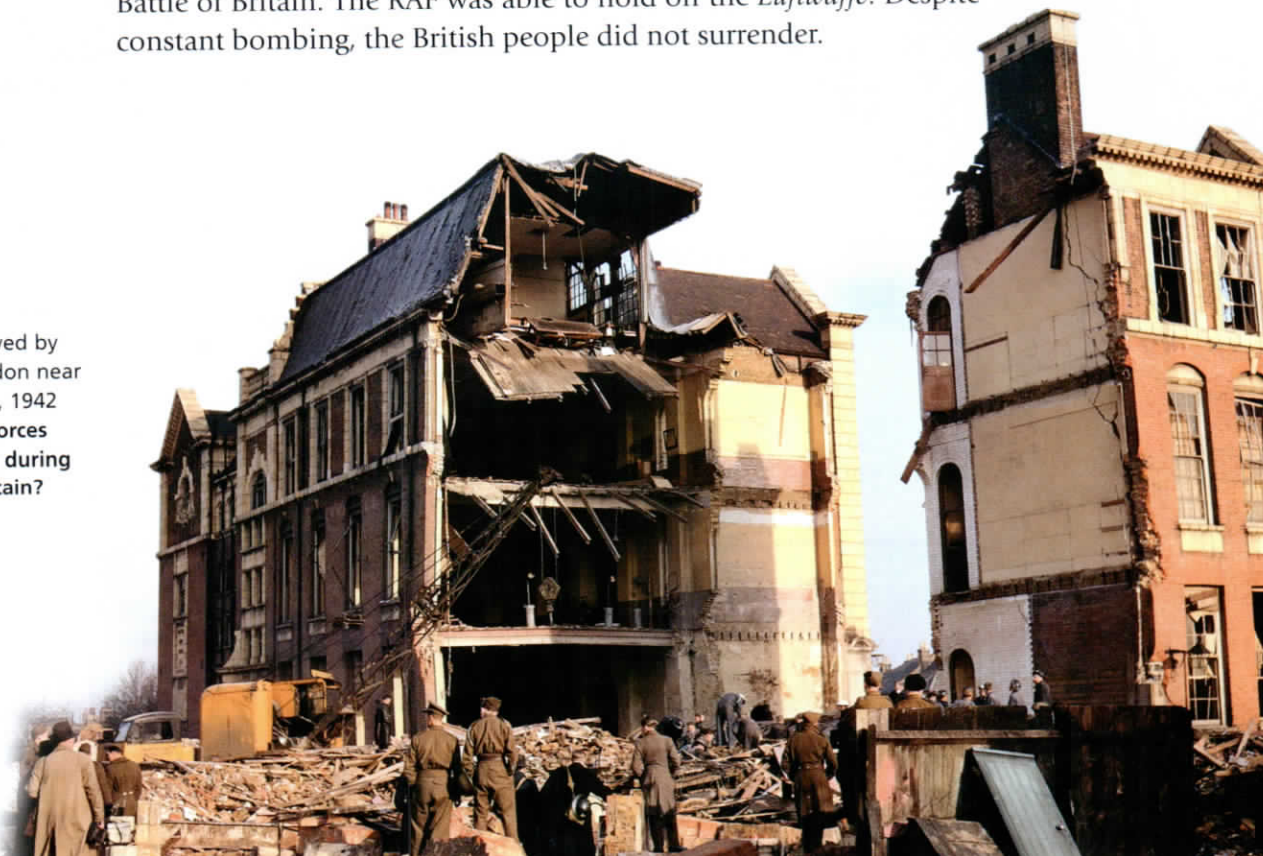
Germany Starts the War In August 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union agreed not to attack each other. Germany then invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. Great Britain and France declared war on Germany two days later. World War II had begun.

German forces drove deep into Poland using a new method of warfare called **blitzkrieg**, or “lightning war,” which stressed speed and surprise in the use of tanks, troops, and planes. In less than a month, Poland fell. In April 1940, Hitler conquered Denmark and overran Norway. Next, Germany launched a **blitzkrieg** against Belgium and the Netherlands.

Allies Under Attack British and French troops could do little to stop the advancing Germans. As nation after nation surrendered, British soldiers and other Allied troops retreated to the French seaport of Dunkirk on the English Channel. Under heavy German bombardment, Allied vessels evacuated nearly 340,000 British, French, and Belgian troops.

In June 1940, Germany invaded France. In less than two weeks, France surrendered. Hitler expected Britain to seek peace after France fell. The British had no intention of quitting, however. Hitler soon made plans to invade Britain. To do so, he needed to destroy Britain’s Royal Air Force (RAF). In the summer and fall of 1940, the German air force, or *Luftwaffe* (LUFT•vahn•eh), fought the RAF and bombed London and other civilian targets during the Battle of Britain. The RAF was able to hold off the *Luftwaffe*. Despite constant bombing, the British people did not surrender.

Buildings destroyed by bombing in London near Trafalgar Square, 1942
Which nation’s forces bombed London during the Battle of Britain?



Despite his partnership with Stalin, Hitler feared Stalin's ambitions in Europe. He also wanted Soviet wheat and oil fields to help sustain his military machine. In June 1941, his forces invaded the Soviet Union. They inflicted heavy casualties on Soviet troops until December 1941, when the harshest winter in decades stopped the Nazi advance.

In 1941, Congress approved the **Lend-Lease Act**, which Roosevelt had supported. The act allowed the United States to lend or lease resources and equipment to the Allies. The United States sent Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and other Allies about \$50 billion worth of goods.

Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor In 1940, Japan had joined the Axis alliance. Then, in 1941, Hideki Tojo came to power, and Japan became even more warlike. The Tojo government planned to conquer the Dutch East Indies, a source of oil, and other Asian territories. In the eyes of Japan's rulers, only the U.S. Navy stood in their way. On December 7, 1941, Japanese warplanes bombed the huge American naval base at **Pearl Harbor** in Hawaii. The attack came as a complete surprise. About 2,400 Americans—both servicemen and civilians—died. Many U.S. warplanes and ships were destroyed or damaged, leaving the U.S. fleet devastated.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan. He called December 7, 1941 "a date that will live in infamy." The nation quickly united behind him. On December 11, Japan's allies Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.



(top) U.S.S. West Virginia and U.S.S. Tennessee under attack at Pearl Harbor. (bottom) Pearl Harbor button.

SEQUENCE EVENTS Describe the events that led to World War II.



Section Assessment



ONLINE QUIZ

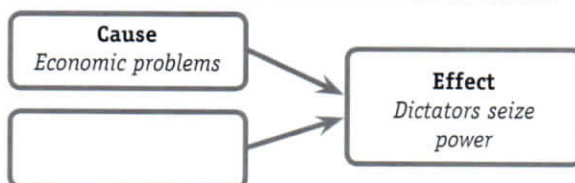
For test practice, go to
Interactive Review @ [ClassZone.com](https://www.classzone.com)

TERMS AND NAMES

- Explain the importance of the following:
 - Benito Mussolini
 - fascism
 - Adolf Hitler
 - Joseph Stalin
 - Axis
 - Neville Chamberlain
 - appeasement
 - blitzkrieg
 - Lend-Lease Act
 - Pearl Harbor

USING YOUR READING NOTES

- Causes and Effects** Complete the diagram you started at the beginning of this section. Add more boxes to show more causes or create a new chart if needed.



KEY IDEAS

- Which dictators helped cause World War II?
- What event brought the United States into the war?

CRITICAL THINKING

- Synthesize** Why do you think dictators were able to gain such power and threaten other countries?
- Evaluate** What role was played by the nonaggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union in the start of World War II?
- Writing Letter** Write a letter to President Roosevelt explaining why the United States should or should not enter World War II.

SECTION 2

Reading for Understanding

▶ Key Ideas

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

The rise of dictators in Europe and Asia led to World War II.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN

Americans at home made great contributions to the Allied victory.

▶ Vocabulary

TERMS & NAMES

War Production Board government agency set up during World War II to coordinate the production of military equipment and supplies

A. Philip Randolph African-American labor leader active during World War II

braceros Mexican workers hired to perform farm labor during World War II

Tuskegee Airmen famous segregated unit of African-American pilots

Rosie the Riveter a character who symbolized women in manufacturing jobs

Japanese-American internment the removal of Japanese Americans from the West to prison camps during World War II

Nisei (NEE•say) Japanese Americans born in the United States

BACKGROUND VOCABULARY

gross national product total value of all the goods and services produced by a nation during a year

rationing the distribution of scarce resources and products

REVIEW

war bonds loans that the government promised to repay with interest

▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the diagram shown here. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the center oval to record the main idea. Use the outer ovals to note important details.



See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R4.

MAIN IDEAS AND DETAILS



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

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The Home Front

One American's Story

During World War II, Margaret Hooper took a job as an “incoming inspector” at an aircraft plant. She often described her work in her letters to a friend serving with the Pacific fleet.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Gosh, we have been working hard at work lately. Just rushed to death and never getting through. Our production schedule has been doubled and still we work harder and put out more all the time. . . .”

—Margaret Hooper, quoted in *Since You Went Away*

Americans like Hooper worked together on the home front to help achieve an Allied victory.



American defense worker riveting a warplane

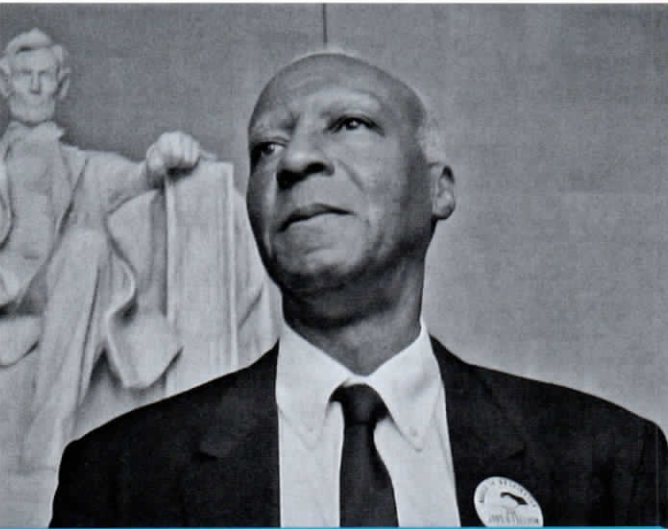
Supporting the War Effort

KEY QUESTION What social changes did the war bring about?

The effort to defeat the Axis powers took more than just soldiers. American forces needed planes, tanks, weapons, parachutes, and other supplies. As in World War I, the war effort brought about social change.

Wartime Production During World War II, the government set up an agency called the **War Production Board** (WPB) to coordinate the production of military equipment and supplies. Under the guidance of the WPB, factories churned out materials around the clock. By 1945, the country had built about 300,000 aircraft and 75,000 ships. The United States was producing 60 percent of all Allied ammunition.

With so many factories in need of workers, jobs became easy to find. In effect, the war ended the Great Depression. During the war, the country's yearly **gross national product** (GNP) rose to new heights. The GNP is the total value of all the goods and services produced by a nation during a year. Between 1939 and 1945, the U.S. GNP soared from \$90.5 billion to nearly \$212 billion.



History Makers

A. Phillip Randolph (1889–1979)

Randolph moved to Harlem as a young man and attended City College. In 1925 he organized railroad sleeping car porters into a union, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. On trains, sleeping cars had attendants called porters who were mostly African Americans. Randolph's union won gains for workers from the Pullman Company. During World War II, he became a leader for civil rights for all African Americans when his efforts led President Roosevelt to outlaw discrimination in defense industries. After the war, Randolph helped lead the fight against Jim Crow laws in the South. In 1963, he was one of the leaders of the March on Washington for civil rights, along with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

CRITICAL THINKING What obstacles do you think African-American workers faced in their struggle for improved working conditions and pay?



For more on A. Philip Randolph, go to the **Research & Writing Center** @ ClassZone.com

As the armed forces' needs for materials grew, Americans found that some goods became scarce. For example, American auto makers did not produce any cars between 1942 and 1945. Instead, they built tanks, jeeps, and airplanes. Items such as gasoline, tires, shoes, meat, and sugar were also in short supply. To divide these goods among its citizens, the government used a system of **rationing**, or giving families a fixed amount of a certain item.

The war was expensive. To help pay the cost, the government raised income taxes and sold **war bonds**. These bonds were loans that the government promised to repay with interest. Movie stars promoted bonds, and Americans bought enough bonds to raise billions of dollars for the war.

Opportunities and Tensions for Minorities The war created new job opportunities for minorities. More than 1 million African Americans worked in the defense industry during the war. Many of them migrated from the South to fill these jobs, most of which were located on the West Coast and in the North. The inflow of African Americans often inflamed racial tensions. In 1943, a race riot broke out in Detroit. Thirty-four people were killed before federal troops restored order.

On paper, at least, African Americans had equal rights in some workplaces. **A. Philip Randolph**, an African-American labor leader, helped to achieve these rights in 1941. Randolph threatened to lead an African-American protest march for better jobs through Washington, D.C. To prevent the march, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802. It outlawed discrimination in defense industries working for the federal government.

About 40,000 Native Americans worked in the nation's war industries. Tens of thousands of Hispanics—people with ancestors from Spanish-speaking lands—also joined the country's war-related laborers. Included in this group were thousands of Mexican workers known as **braceros**.

The U.S. government requested the *braceros*' help because the nation faced a shortage of farm workers during the war years. By mid-1945, more than 120,000 *braceros* worked on farms throughout the country. Meanwhile, Mexican Americans struggled against prejudice and sometimes violence. In 1943, riots erupted in Los Angeles after American servicemen attacked Mexican Americans. These riots became known as the Zoot Suit Riots for

the bold, broad-shouldered zoot suits that some young Mexican American men wore.

Minorities also aided the war effort by serving in the armed forces. About one million African Americans served in the armed services. Because of racial prejudice, they served in segregated units. One such unit was the **Tuskegee Airmen**, African-American pilots and crew members who served with honor in North Africa and Europe. More than 300,000 Mexican Americans also fought in the war.

Opportunities for Women With so many men fighting overseas, the demand for women workers rose sharply. In 1940, about 14 million women worked—about 25 percent of the nation's labor force. By 1945, that number grew to more than 19 million—roughly 30 percent of the work force. Women worked in munitions factories, shipyards, and offices. Much of the nation welcomed the growing numbers of women into the workplace. The country promoted "**Rosie the Riveter**"—an image of a strong woman hard at work at an arms factory—as its symbol for its new group of wage earners.

More than 300,000 women served in the U.S. armed forces. Many worked for the Women's Army Corps (WAC) as mechanics, drivers, and clerks. Others joined the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. Thousands of women performed important noncombat duties in the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard.

 **SUMMARIZE** Describe the social changes brought about by the war.

CONNECT *Citizenship and History*

MILITARY SERVICE

Many Americans believe that military service is a civic duty, and they honor those who have risked their lives for liberty. During World War II, more than 2.5 million African Americans registered for the draft to fight for an ideal of democratic freedom that still did not fully include them.

Almost one million African-American soldiers served their country even though they were restricted to segregated units, usually as laborers. There were some exceptions. The Army Air Corps started training African Americans in 1941. In 1942, the Coast Guard began to integrate its ship crews. President Harry S. Truman ordered an end to military segregation in 1948. The armed forces began to desegregate during the Korean War, from 1950 to 1953.

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., commander of the Tuskegee Airmen



Activity

- 1 Interview someone you know who lived through World War II.
- 2 Ask the following questions: What did you do during the war? How did your decision affect your life?
- 3 Share the person's responses with your class.



See Citizenship Handbook, page 57.

The Internment of Japanese-Americans

KEY QUESTION What happened to Japanese-Americans after Pearl Harbor?

In the aftermath of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a growing number of Americans directed their anger toward people of Japanese ancestry.

Sent to Internment Camps In response to the anti-Japanese hysteria that grew after Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 in February 1942. The order allowed for the removal of Japanese and Japanese Americans from the Pacific Coast. This action came to be known as the **Japanese-American internment**. More than 110,000 men, women, and children were rounded up. They were forced to sell their homes and possessions, leave their jobs, and move to prison-like camps. About two-thirds of the people interned were **Nisei**, Japanese Americans born in the United States.

Fred Korematsu was convicted of defying Executive Order 9066 by refusing to leave his home. In 1944, Korematsu appealed his conviction to the Supreme Court. He argued that the order was unconstitutional because it was based on race. The Court, however, ruled that the order was based on military necessity and was constitutional. Korematsu's conviction stood.

The nation's fear of disloyalty from Japanese Americans was unfounded.

ONLINE PRIMARY SOURCE

Hear the perspectives at
the Research & Writing
Center

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COMPARING Perspectives

JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERNMENT

Sue Kunitomi Embry

Many Americans thought Japanese-American internment was necessary to protect national security. Fewer Americans viewed it as a racist, fear-driven reaction against loyal Americans whose only crime was to look like the enemy.

Some internees, such as Sue Kunitomi Embry, felt that being interned would help Japanese Americans prove their patriotism:

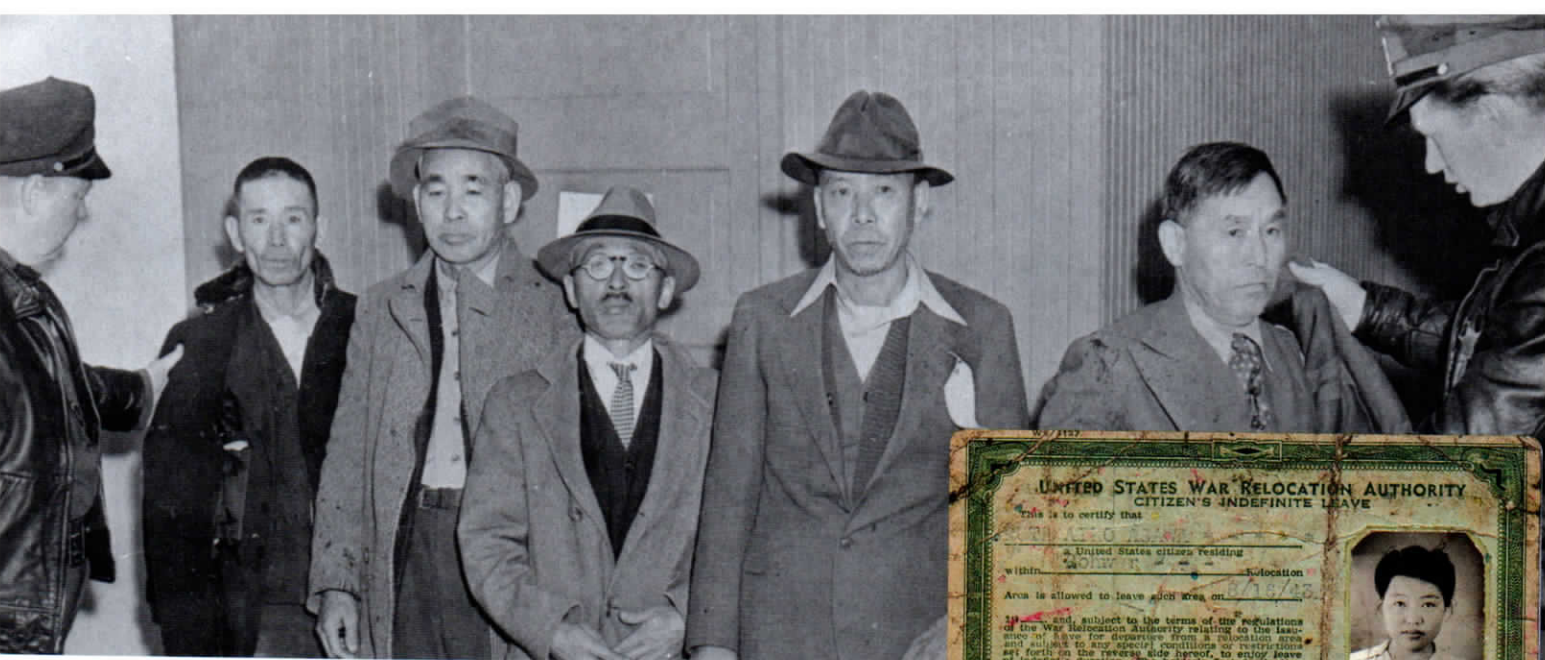
"I had a neighbor who said . . . 'You know, we're American Citizens, and we really could fight this thing.' . . . I just had the feeling that this was something the whole community was going to go through because . . . we're loyal, and we'll do whatever we need to do in order to help the war effort."

General John DeWitt was in charge of the Western Defense Command. He testified to Congress for the need for internment:

"I don't want any of them (people of Japanese descent) here. They are a dangerous element. There is no way to determine their loyalty. . . . It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen, he is still a Japanese. American citizenship does not necessarily determine loyalty."

CRITICAL THINKING

- Analyze Points of View** Why did most Americans feel that Japanese-American internment camps were necessary during World War II?
- Form an Opinion** Do you think that the United States government ever has the right to suspend Americans' civil rights? Explain your answer.



Many of the camp internees raised the American flag each morning. Thousands of young men in the camps volunteered to fight for the United States. The all-*Nisei* units, the 442nd Infantry and the 100th Infantry, fought in Europe. They were among the most highly decorated units in the war. One member, Daniel Inouye, showed extreme courage. After being wounded, he led his platoon in an attack in Italy. He lost an arm in the attack, but earned the Distinguished Service Cross for his bravery.

(top) Japanese Americans under arrest after Pearl Harbor
(inset) Internees who were released, such as Ruth Asawa, carried War Relocation Authority identification cards.

SUMMARIZE Explain what happened to Japanese-Americans after Pearl Harbor.



Section Assessment

ONLINE QUIZ
For test practice, go to
[Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com](http://InteractiveReview@ClassZone.com)

TERMS & NAMES

- Explain the importance of the following:
 - War Production Board
 - A. Philip Randolph
 - braceros*
 - Tuskegee Airmen
 - Rosie the Riveter
 - Japanese-American internment
 - Nisei*

USING YOUR READING NOTES

- Main Ideas and Details** Complete the diagram you started at the beginning of the section. Then create a new diagram for each main idea in this section.



KEY IDEAS

- Why were certain goods rationed during the war?
- Why were Japanese-Americans sent to internment camps?

CRITICAL THINKING

- Compare and Contrast** Compare and contrast what happened to many American women during the war with what happened to African-American men.
- Summarize** How did fear and prejudice factor into the decision to send Japanese-Americans to internment camps?
- Art Poster** Make a poster that promotes the wartime service of the Tuskegee Airmen, women workers, or the *braceros*.
- Connect to Today** Which World War II-era laws and government programs still affect Americans today?

SECTION 3

Reading for Understanding

Key Ideas

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

Americans at home made great contributions to the Allied victory.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN

The Allies defeated the Axis powers in Europe and Africa.

Vocabulary

TERMS & NAMES

D-Day Allied invasion of France on June 6, 1944

General Erwin Rommel German commander in North Africa

General Dwight D. Eisenhower Supreme Allied Commander in Europe

Stalingrad Soviet city where the German army was forced to surrender after a battle that lasted for months

Battle of the Bulge final German assault in December 1944 in Ardennes region of Belgium and Luxembourg

Yalta Conference conference where Allies planned the post-war world

Holocaust Nazi German crime of killing more than 11 million Jews and other persecuted peoples in concentration camps

BACKGROUND VOCABULARY

anti-Semitism prejudice against Jews



Visual Vocabulary
Yalta Conference

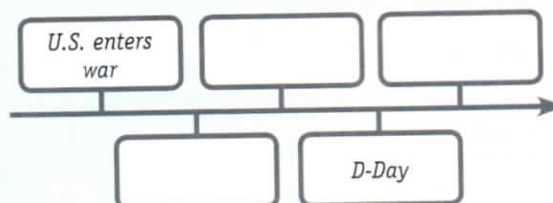
Reading Strategy

Re-create the diagram shown here. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the diagram to record important events in the order that they occurred.



See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R5.

SEQUENCE EVENTS



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

Go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

War in Africa and Europe

One American's Story

On June 6, 1944, more than 150,000 Allied soldiers crossed the English Channel to the coast of Normandy in northern France. Major John R. Armellino was the commanding officer of one of the first units to land.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Many men were cut down as they left the craft. Those who reached the shore started running across the beach through heavy machine-gun crossfire, mortars, and artillery fire.”

—Major John R. Armellino (Ret.)



This Allied invasion of France became known as **D-Day**. It was the largest seaborne invasion in history. By the end of the month, 850,000 Allied troops had poured into France.

Allied Advances

KEY QUESTION How did the Allies turn the tide in Europe and North Africa?

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor pulled the United States into World War II. Now, the nation had to build up its armed forces quickly. Millions of Americans enlisted. Millions more were drafted, or selected for military service. Under the Selective Service Act of 1940, all men between the ages of 21 and 35 had to register for military service.

The Fight for North Africa The Allies began making plans to invade Europe. The Americans wanted to land in France as soon as possible. Stalin agreed. But Churchill thought the Allies were unprepared for such an invasion. He convinced the Americans that the Allies should first drive the Germans out of North Africa in order to gain control of the Mediterranean and open the way to invade Europe through Italy.

On D-Day, photographer Robert Capa was struggling to get ashore while under heavy fire from German defenses when he took this picture of American troops landing on Omaha Beach. The photograph is blurry because Capa could not stand still to take it.



History Makers

Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890–1969)

"Ike," as he was known to his soldiers, excelled at leadership. As Supreme Commander of the Allied forces, he was able to harness the different abilities and egos of outstanding generals and hammer out campaigns that were both brilliant and efficient. Eisenhower rose through the ranks on the strengths of his organizational abilities, and his leadership emerged in the crucible of wartime. After the war, he served as the Military Governor of the U.S. Occupation Zone of Germany. In 1952 he was elected President of the United States.

CRITICAL THINKING Why was organizational skill important for a person in Eisenhower's position?



For more on Dwight D. Eisenhower, go to the **Research & Writing Center** @ ClassZone.com

Since the summer of 1940, Britain had been battling Axis forces for control of northern Africa—especially Egypt. Without Egypt, the British would lose access to the Suez Canal. The canal was the shortest sea route to Asia and the Middle Eastern oil fields. British troops in northern Africa faced a tough opponent in Germany's **General Erwin Rommel**. Rommel's skills had earned him the nickname "The Desert Fox." He commanded Germany's Afrika Korps, including two powerful tank divisions. In June 1942, Rommel's tanks pushed the British lines to the Egyptian town of El Alamein. The Desert Fox was just 200 miles from the Suez Canal.

The British stopped Rommel's advance at El Alamein and then forced the Germans to retreat. Allied troops, under the command of American **General Dwight D. Eisenhower**, landed in northern Africa in November 1942. They advanced toward Rommel's army in Tunisia. In February 1943, the two sides clashed. The inexperienced Americans were pushed back by Rommel's forces. However, the Allies regrouped and continued attacking. In May, the Axis powers in northern Africa surrendered. The Allies now could set up bases from which to attack southern Europe.


Invasion of Italy The Allies invaded the Italian island of Sicily in July 1943. (See map on page 291.) Allied and Axis forces engaged in a month of bitter fighting. American nurse June Wandrey remembered trying to help one wounded 18-year-old soldier.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“He looked up at me trustingly, sighed and asked, “How am I doing, Nurse?” . . . I put my hands around his face, kissed his forehead and said, “You are doing just fine, soldier.” He smiled sweetly and said, “I was just checking up.” Then he died. Many of us shed tears in private.”

—June Wandrey, quoted in *We're in This War, Too*

The Allies forced the Germans out of Sicily and then swept into Italy. By this time, Italians had turned on Mussolini, and officials had imprisoned him. Although he escaped, the new Italian government surrendered to the Allies in September 1943.

 **SUMMARIZE** Describe how the Allies turned the tide in North Africa and Europe.

Germany On the Defensive

KEY QUESTION What events helped put Germany on the defensive?

For three years Hitler's troops had won battles and occupied other nations with lightning speed. However, the German advance into the Soviet Union ended in disaster for the German army.

German Retreat from Russia In September 1942, German forces attacked the Russian city of **Stalingrad**, an important industrial center. The Soviet army fiercely defended the city. As winter approached, the German commander begged Hitler to let him retreat, but Hitler refused.

Fighting continued through the winter. Soviet troops drove tanks across the frozen landscape and launched a massive counterattack that trapped the Germans and cut off their food and supplies. Many thousands of Nazi soldiers froze or starved to death. In February 1943, the remaining German troops surrendered.

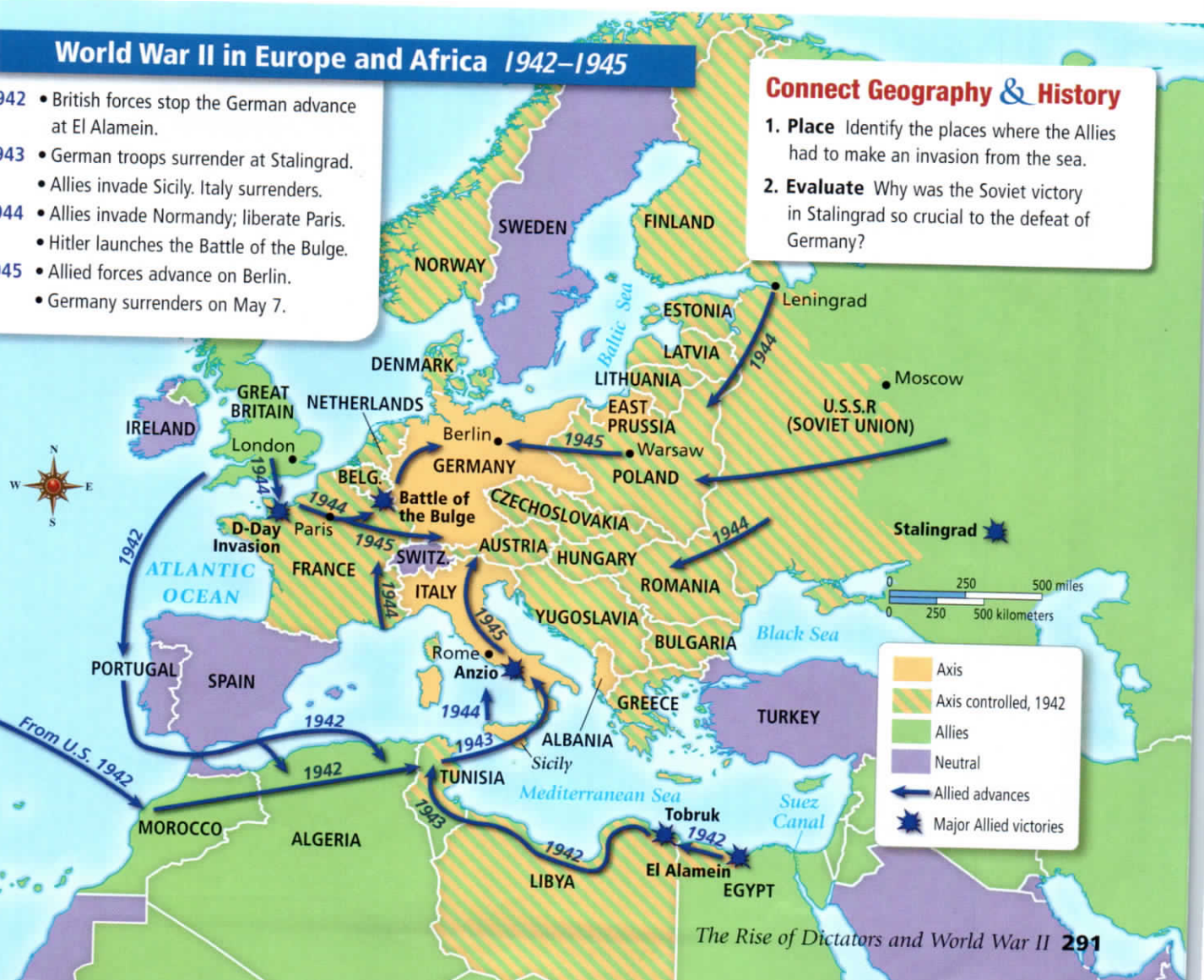
Each side had suffered staggering losses. It was not apparent at the time, but the German defeat at Stalingrad was the turning point of the war. Soviet troops began to push the German Army westward out of the Soviet Union and back towards Germany.

World War II in Europe and Africa 1942–1945

- 1942 • British forces stop the German advance at El Alamein.
- 1943 • German troops surrender at Stalingrad.
• Allies invade Sicily. Italy surrenders.
- 1944 • Allies invade Normandy; liberate Paris.
• Hitler launches the Battle of the Bulge.
- 1945 • Allied forces advance on Berlin.
• Germany surrenders on May 7.

Connect Geography & History

1. **Place** Identify the places where the Allies had to make an invasion from the sea.
2. **Evaluate** Why was the Soviet victory in Stalingrad so crucial to the defeat of Germany?



June 6, 1944: D-Day Hitler soon had other things to worry about in the West. Hitler felt sure that the Allies would attack at Calais (ca•LAY), the narrowest point on the English Channel separating England and France. In June 1944, the Allies' plan to invade France began. The plan, Operation Overlord, was commanded by General Eisenhower, the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. On June 6, shortly after midnight, Allied paratroopers and glider-borne forces landed behind German lines in Normandy, a region of northern France. Then, in the early morning, more than 5,000 ships and landing craft carried more than 150,000 American, British, and Canadian soldiers across the Channel to Normandy. This historic assault became known as D-Day, and was the largest land-sea-air operation in history. Although the size and location of the attack surprised the German forces positioned along the beach, more than 10,000 Allied soldiers were killed or wounded as they attempted to move inland. By day's end, however, the Allies had secured the beaches.

The Allies Gain Ground By the end of June 1944, 850,000 Allied troops had poured into France. They moved inland toward Paris, battling German troops along the way. On August 25, Allied forces freed the French capital.

D-Day on Omaha Beach

From concrete fortifications and machine gun nests above the beach, German soldiers pinned down American forces in the early hours of the Allied invasion of Normandy.



As they fought to retake the rest of France from the Germans, General George S. Patton, commander of the Third Army under General Omar Bradley, led the way to the German frontier. During this time, many American heroes emerged. One of them was Audie Murphy, the most decorated U.S. soldier of World War II. In January 1945, when German troops attacked Murphy's unit in France, he climbed on a burning tank destroyer and used its machine gun to kill or wound about 50 enemy troops. The U.S. government awarded him the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military award.

As Allied forces advanced through Europe from the west, Soviet troops were beating back Hitler's army in the east. In December 1944, Hitler launched a final assault, the **Battle of the Bulge**. German troops pushed back Allied forces in the Ardennes region of Belgium and Luxembourg before U.S. forces regrouped and defeated them. The battle's human toll was costly, with about 120,000 German casualties and about 80,000 Americans casualties.

 **SUMMARIZE** Identify the events that put Germany on the defensive.

The Allies divided the Normandy coast into five sectors for Operation Overlord. From west to east, the sectors were code-named Utah (American), Omaha (American), Gold (British), Juno (Canadian), and Sword (British).





Americans celebrated Victory in Europe Day on May 8, 1945.

The War Ends in Europe

KEY QUESTION What crimes did the Allies discover as they advanced toward Berlin?

By early 1945, the Germans were retreating everywhere. As the Americans and British advanced from the west, the Russians raced toward the German capital from the east.

Planning the Postwar World In February 1945, Allied leaders met in the Soviet resort of Yalta. Attending the **Yalta Conference** were the “Big Three” as they were called—Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin. During the conference, these leaders made plans for the end of the war and the future of Europe.

Stalin promised to declare war on Japan after Germany surrendered. The three leaders also agreed to establish a postwar international peace-keeping organization. In addition, they discussed the type of governments that would be set up in Eastern Europe after the war.

By the time of the Yalta Conference, President Roosevelt was in poor health. In April 1945, just months after being sworn in for a fourth term, the president died. Roosevelt’s vice-president, Harry S. Truman, succeeded him and continued the war effort.

Germany Surrenders In late April 1945, the Russians reached Berlin. Deep inside his air-raid bunker, Adolf Hitler sensed the end was near. On April 30, the man who had conquered much of Europe committed suicide.

On May 2, the Soviet Army captured Berlin. Five days later, German leaders officially signed an unconditional surrender at General Eisenhower’s headquarters in France. The Allies declared the next day, May 8, as V-E Day, or Victory in Europe Day. The war in Europe was finally over.

The Horrors of the Holocaust As the Allies fought toward Berlin, they made a shocking discovery. Scattered throughout German-occupied Europe were concentration camps where Jews and people of other persecuted groups had been murdered.

The world soon learned of the horrifying events that took place behind German lines during the war. In what has become known as the **Holocaust**, the Nazis killed about 6 million Jewish men, women, and children—almost two-thirds of the Jews in Europe. The Nazis also killed millions of people of other ethnic groups, including Gypsies (or Roma), Russians, and Poles, as well as political prisoners and homosexuals. An estimated 11 million people were killed in all.

The roots of the Holocaust lay in Adolf Hitler's intense hatred of Jews. He had preached that the Jews were inferior to Germans, and he blamed them for Germany's troubles. After becoming leader of Germany, Hitler had enforced **anti-Semitism**, prejudice against Jews, by denying them many of their rights.

Soon after war broke out, Germany's anti-Semitic policies took an even darker turn. In a policy decision labeled "The Final Solution," Nazi leaders set out to murder every Jew under German rule. To accomplish this evil scheme, the Germans built huge facilities known as concentration camps. Officials crammed Jews into railroad boxcars and sent them to these camps. They forced able-bodied people to work. All others were slaughtered.

On reaching the camps, the advancing Allies were outraged by what they saw. The Allies would eventually bring German leaders to trial for what they had done. First, however, they had to defeat the Japanese.

▲ **MAIN IDEAS & DETAILS** Identify crimes the Allies discovered as they advanced towards Berlin.



(top) Child prisoners of Auschwitz just after liberation, 1945

(bottom) Under Hitler's government, Jews were forced to wear this yellow Star of David badge that identified them as Jewish.



Section Assessment



ONLINE QUIZ

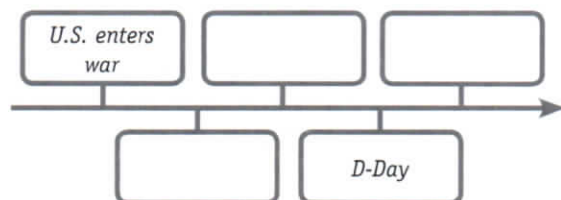
For test practice, go to
Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

TERMS & NAMES

- Explain the importance of the following:
 - D-Day
 - Stalingrad
 - General Erwin Rommel
 - Battle of the Bulge
 - General Dwight
 - Yalta Conference
 - D. Eisenhower
 - Holocaust

USING YOUR READING NOTES

- Sequence Events** Complete the chart that you started at the beginning of the section. Add boxes as needed to include events, or create a new chart.



KEY IDEAS

- How did victory in North Africa help the Allies in invading southern Europe?
- Why were the Germans surprised on D-Day?
- What was Auschwitz?

CRITICAL THINKING

- Analyze** Why do you think Hitler refused to allow his army to retreat from Stalingrad?
- WHAT IF?** How might the outcome of the war have changed if the D-Day invasion had not been successful?
- Writing Biography** Use the Internet and other library resources to research someone who was part of the D-Day invasion or who survived the Holocaust. Use your research to write a short biography of that person.

SECTION 4

Reading for Understanding

Key Ideas

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

The Allies defeated the Axis powers in Europe and Africa.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN

After early losses, the Allies defeated the Japanese in the Pacific.

Vocabulary

TERMS & NAME

Battle of Midway U.S. victory over Japanese off Midway Island that proved to be the turning point of the war

island hopping Allied strategy in Pacific of invading selected islands, and using them as bases to advance closer to Japan

Guadalcanal first U.S. land victory over the Japanese, 1943

Manhattan Project top-secret government project to develop the atomic bomb

Hiroshima Japanese city that was hit with the first atomic bomb on August 6, 1945

BACKGROUND VOCABULARY

Code Talkers Navajo Indians recruited by the U.S. Marine Corps to transmit messages in the Navajo language

kamikaze (KAH•mih•KAH•zee) Japanese suicide pilot



Visual Vocabulary
Code Talkers

Reading Strategy

Re-create the diagram shown here. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the diagram to compare and contrast Japanese and American fighting tactics.



See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R8.

COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Japanese	American
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • island hopping



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

Go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

War in the Pacific

One American's Story

In April 1942, more than 70,000 Filipino and American troops surrendered to the Japanese on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines. From there, the Japanese marched the soldiers over 65 miles to a prison camp. On the way, about 10,000 prisoners died from shootings, beatings, or starvation. This tragedy became known as the Bataan Death March. American Sergeant Sidney Stewart was there.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“The sun beat down on my throbbing head. I thought only of bringing my feet up, putting them down, bringing them up. Along the road the jungle was a misty green haze, swimming before my sweat-filled eyes. The hours dragged by, and a great many of the prisoners reached the end of their endurance. . . . They fell by the hundreds in the road. . . . There was a crack of a pistol and the shot rang out across the jungle. There was another shot, and more shots, and I knew that, straggling along behind us, was a clean-up squad of Japanese, killing their helpless victims. . . . I gritted my teeth. ‘Oh, God, I’ve got to keep going. I can’t stop. I can’t die like that’.”

—Sidney Stewart, quoted in *Give Us This Day*

Allied and Japanese forces would fight on for three more years in the Pacific before the Allies emerged victorious.

Fighting the Japanese Empire

▼ **KEY QUESTION** How did the Allies stop the Japanese advance?

Japan’s expanding empire threatened American possessions in the Pacific Ocean. Upon entering the war, the United States was forced to fight on two fronts. While some troops crossed the Atlantic to fight in Europe and North Africa, others were sent to fight the Japanese in the Pacific.



Filipino and American troops on the Bataan Death March



Marines fighting hidden Japanese forces in the jungles of Bougainville in the Solomon Islands, November, 1943
What territories and nations did Japanese forces invade and conquer?

Japanese Conquests At the same time as the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese forces launched attacks throughout the Pacific. By Christmas, Japan controlled Hong Kong, Thailand, and the U.S. islands of Guam and Wake.

The Japanese also pushed further into Southeast Asia, attacking Malaya and Burma. Great Britain, which ruled these lands and Hong Kong, fought back. But British forces proved to be no match for the Japanese invaders. Japan conquered the region within a few months.

It took Japan longer to conquer the Philippines. They invaded the islands in December 1941 and pushed the Allied forces from the

capital city of Manila onto the Bataan Peninsula. American and Filipino troops, led by U.S. General Douglas MacArthur, then fought the Japanese to a standstill for several months.

As fighting raged in the Philippines, the Allies feared that the Japanese might invade Australia. President Roosevelt ordered MacArthur to withdraw to Australia in March 1942. Upon reaching Australia, MacArthur promised, "I shall return." Shortly after MacArthur left, the Japanese mounted an offensive. The U.S. troops on Bataan surrendered and endured the brutal Bataan Death March. The situation looked bleak for the Allies.

The Allies Turn the Tide at Midway In the spring of 1942, the Allies began to turn the tide against the Japanese. The push began in April, with a daring air raid on Japanese cities, including Tokyo. Lieutenant Colonel James Doolittle led 16 bombers in the attack. Doolittle's raid caused little damage, but it shocked Japan's leaders and boosted the Allies' morale.

In May, the U.S. Navy clashed with Japanese forces in the Coral Sea off Australia. For the first time in naval history, enemy ships fought a battle without seeing each other. Instead, war planes launched from aircraft carriers fought the battle. Neither side won a clear victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea. However, the Americans had successfully blocked Japan's push toward Australia.

The opposing navies clashed again in June off the island of Midway in the central Pacific. The U.S. Navy destroyed four Japanese carriers and at least 250 planes. America lost one carrier and about 150 planes. The **Battle of Midway**, in June 1942, was a turning point in the war.

 **MAIN IDEA & DETAILS** Explain how the Allies stopped the Japanese advance.

WWII in the Pacific 1941–1945

[Click here](#) to see the interactive map
@ ClassZone.com



Connect Geography & History

- 1. Location** Why did Japanese leaders want to expand their empire?
- 2. Analyzing Maps** Which battles took place closest to the Japanese mainland?

The Allies Gain the Upper Hand

KEY QUESTION How was the United States able to make progress in the Pacific?

After the Battle of Midway, the Americans went on the attack to liberate the lands Japan had conquered. Rather than attempt to retake every Japanese-held island, American military leaders decided to invade islands that were not heavily defended by the Japanese. The Americans could then use the captured islands to stage further attacks. This strategy was known as **island hopping**.



General Douglas MacArthur (center) led Allied troops in the Pacific.

Progress in the Pacific Most of the Allied progress in the Pacific was made by American troops. They gained their first major land victory against the Japanese on the island of **Guadalcanal**. U.S. Marines marched ashore in August 1942. Six months of bitter fighting followed. In February 1943, the Americans finally won the battle. Playing a role in this victory—and in many others throughout the Pacific—was a group of Navajo Indians. To keep Japanese intelligence from breaking American codes, the U.S. military had begun using the Navajo language to transmit important messages. The Marines recruited over 400 Navajos to serve as **Code Talkers**.

In October 1944, Allied forces invaded the Philippines. The effort included a massive three-day naval battle off the Philippine island Leyte (LAY•tee). The Allies won the battle, which left Japan's navy so badly damaged that it was no longer a threat. Allied forces came ashore and liberated Manila in March 1945. Three years after leaving the Philippines, General MacArthur had returned as promised.

Although they lost the fight in the Philippines, the Japanese increased their use of a new weapon—the **kamikaze**, or suicide pilot. *Kamikazes* filled their planes with explosives and crashed them into Allied warships. Many Japanese pilots volunteered for these suicide missions but they couldn't stop Allied advances.

Iwo Jima and Okinawa By the end of

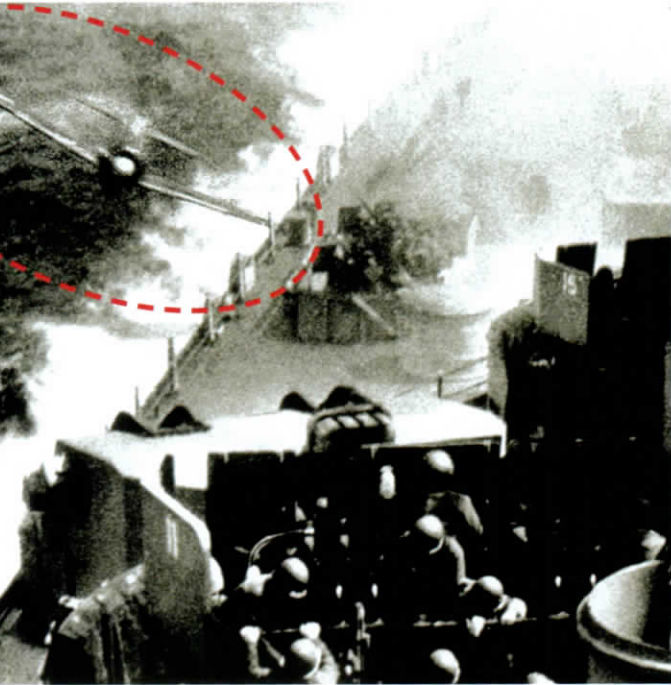
1944, with Japan's defenses weakened, the Allies began bombing Japan. To succeed, however, they had to establish bases closer to the mainland. They chose the Japanese-held islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa. In February 1945, U.S. Marines invaded Iwo Jima. In late February, American soldiers planted the U.S. flag at the top of Iwo Jima's Mount Suribachi, signaling their victory, though fighting continued for several days afterward. In April, they invaded Okinawa. In the several months it took the U.S. Marines to conquer both islands, more than 18,000 U.S. men died. Japanese deaths exceeded 120,000.

 **SUMMARIZE** Describe the progress made by U.S. troops in the Pacific.

Atomic Weapons End the War

 **KEY QUESTION** Why did the United States decide to drop the atomic bomb?

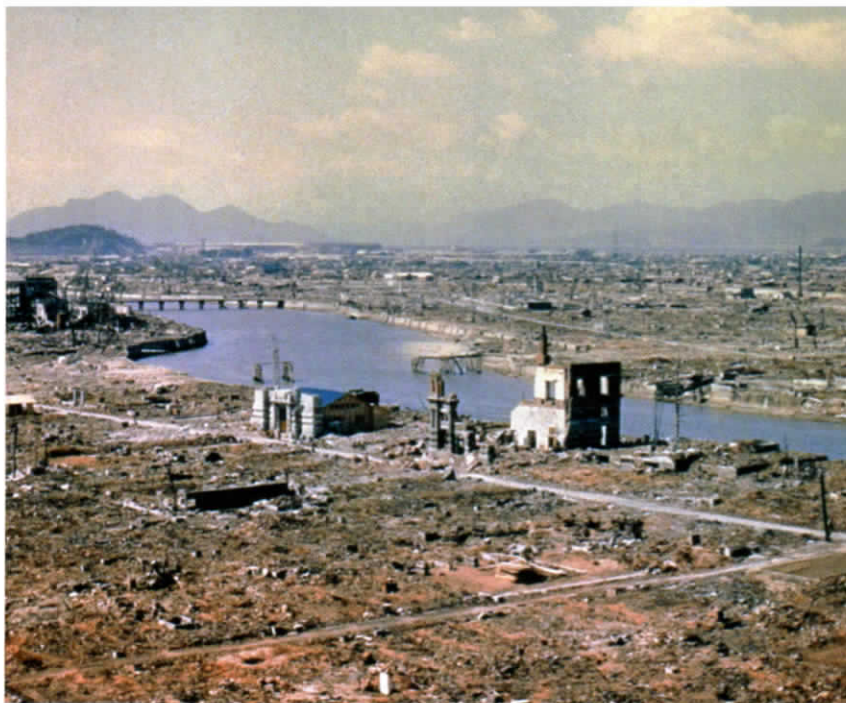
In the summer of 1945, Japan continued to fight. The Allies planned to invade Japan in November 1945. American military leaders feared that the invasion might cost between 200,000 and 1,000,000 American casualties. Therefore, American officials considered the use of an atomic bomb.



A kamikaze makes an unsuccessful attempt to fly his plane into an American ship.

The Manhattan Project Shortly after entering the war, the United States had set up the **Manhattan Project** in 1942. This was a top-secret program to build an atomic bomb. Led by American physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, the project team worked for three years to construct the weapon.

Soon after scientists and military officials successfully tested the bomb, President Truman told Japan that if it did not surrender, it faced destruction. The Japanese refused to give in. On August 6, 1945, the B-29 bomber *Enola Gay* dropped an atomic bomb on the industrial city of **Hiroshima**. The explosion killed more than 75,000 people and turned five square miles into a wasteland. Still, the Japanese refused to surrender. On August 9, the United States dropped a second atomic bomb on Nagasaki, killing another 40,000. On August 14, Japan surrendered. September 2, 1945, Japanese and Allied leaders met aboard the U.S. battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. There, Japanese officials signed an official letter of surrender. The war was over.



The ruins of Hiroshima after August 6, 1945

DRAW CONCLUSIONS Explain why the United States dropped atomic bombs on Japanese cities.

4

Section Assessment



ONLINE QUIZ

For test practice, go to
Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

TERMS & NAMES

- Explain the importance of the following:
 - Battle of Midway
 - Manhattan Project
 - island hopping
 - Hiroshima
 - Guadalcanal

USING YOUR READING NOTES

- Compare and Contrast** Complete the chart that you started at the beginning of the section.

Japanese	American
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> island hopping

KEY IDEAS

- Why did President Roosevelt have General MacArthur withdraw from the Philippines?
- Why was Guadalcanal an important victory?
- What happened in Nagasaki on August 9, 1945?

CRITICAL THINKING

- Compare and Contrast** What different challenges did the United States face fighting in the Pacific versus fighting in Europe?
- Form an Opinion** Did President Truman make the right decision to use atomic bombs against the Japanese? Explain your answer.
- Connect to Today** How do atomic weapons impact the balance of military power in the world today?

SECTION 5

Reading for Understanding

Key Ideas

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

After early losses, the Allies defeated the Japanese in the Pacific.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN

World War II had deep and lasting effects on the United States and the world.

Vocabulary

TERMS & NAMES

Marshall Plan U.S. plan developed by George C. Marshall to help boost the economies of European nations after the war

Potsdam Conference Allies' meeting in Potsdam, Germany, to plan the end of the war

Nuremberg trials war crime trials of Nazi leaders in Nuremberg, Germany

United Nations international peacekeeping body founded by 50 nations in April 1945

G.I. Bill of Rights government bill that paid for veterans' education and living expenses

REVIEW

communism single-party political system in which the government controls and plans the economy with the goal of common ownership of all property



Visual Vocabulary
United Nations
building in New York

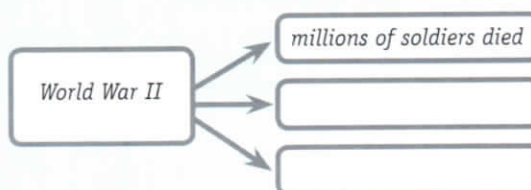
Reading Strategy

Re-create the diagram shown here. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTION**, use the diagram to identify the costs of World War II.



See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R7.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

Go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

The Legacy of World War II

One American's Story

When the end of the war came, Elliot Johnson was excited. He was finally going home. However, one of his captains told the troops that it might not be so easy.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“‘You guys are anxious to get home and put this all behind you,’ he said. ‘But you don’t understand how big a part of your life this has been. You’ll put it all behind you for about ten years, and then someday you’ll hear a marching band. You’ll pick up the beat and it will all come back to you and you’ll be right back here on the parade ground marching again.’ And he was right.”

—Elliot Johnson, quoted in *The Homefront*

From the soldiers who survived it to families who lost a loved one, World War II affected millions of people in the United States and around the world.

Worldwide Destruction

KEY QUESTION What were the costs of the war?

No war has caused as much death and destruction as World War II. When peace returned, cities all over the world lay in ruins and millions had died.

The War's Human Cost Although specific statistics will never be known, the human cost on both sides was immense. About 20 million soldiers were killed, and millions more were wounded. The Soviet Union suffered the greatest losses, with estimates of about 8 million military deaths and another 5 million soldiers wounded. More than 400,000 American soldiers died and more than 600,000 were wounded.



Members of the Fourth Infantry Division return from Europe aboard the *Hermitage*.

Civilian casualties also numbered in the millions. Both the Allied and Axis powers had fought a war without boundaries. They bombed cities and destroyed villages. Again, the Soviet Union experienced the worst losses. An estimated 7 to 12 million Soviet citizens died. China, under attack from Japan in the 1930s, lost about 10 million civilians.

The war created a huge wave of refugees. They included orphans, prisoners of war, survivors of concentration camps, and those who fled advancing armies. After the war, 21 million refugees, most starving and homeless, tried to put their lives back together amid the ruins of Europe and Asia.


Economic Winners and Losers The war left many of the world's economies in ruins. Only the United States—where no major battles were fought except for Pearl Harbor—came out of the war with a strong economy. The wartime boom in industry had pulled the nation out of the Great Depression. After the war, the U.S. economy kept growing.

U.S. forces occupied Japan for several years after the war. During that time, they created programs to help Japan's economy recover. In 1948, Congress approved Secretary of State George C. Marshall's plan to help boost European economies. Under the **Marshall Plan**, the United States gave more than \$13 billion to help the nations of Europe get back on their feet.

 **SUMMARIZE** Describe the costs of World War II.

Hermann Göring, shown here seated on the witness stand at Nuremberg, created and headed the GESTAPO—the Nazi secret police—which persecuted, imprisoned, enslaved, and murdered political and racial “undesirables.”
What were the Nazis’ “crimes against humanity?”

Attempts at World Peace

 **KEY QUESTION** What did the international community do to protect world peace?

After the war, the international community took steps to ensure that such a conflict would never happen again.

The Nuremberg Trials In July 1945, the Allies held the **Potsdam Conference** to plan the war's end. They decided to put German war criminals on trial at the **Nuremberg trials**, which opened that November in Germany. The original 24 defendants included some of Hitler's top officials. They were charged with crimes against humanity for the Nazis' murder of millions of Jews and others. The U.S. chief counsel spelled out why the trial was needed.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“... these prisoners ... are living symbols of racial hatreds, of terrorism and violence, and of the arrogance and cruelty of power.”

—Robert H. Jackson, *The Nürnberg Case*



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

On July 17, 1998, 120 nations created the first independent and permanent International Criminal Court, or ICC, by adopting a treaty called the Rome Statute. The Rome Statute describes the ICC's goals, structure, rules, and jurisdiction, or the crimes it may prosecute. The ICC's goals are to promote the rule of law and make sure serious international crimes are punished. Under the Rome Statute, these crimes include genocide, war crimes, aggression, and crimes against humanity such as torture, slavery, and apartheid.

Although the ICC is independent, it works with the United Nations, national governments, and citizens to investigate and prosecute international crimes. In recent years, the ICC has investigated crimes in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Darfur region of Sudan.



In 2006, the Special Court for Sierra Leone used ICC facilities at the Hague for the war crimes trial of former Liberian president Charles Taylor.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. **Main Ideas and Details** What are the goals of the International Criminal Court?
2. **Compare and Contrast** What does the ICC have in common with the United Nations?

After nearly a year-long trial, 19 of the defendants were found guilty. Twelve were sentenced to death. Over 130 others were found guilty in later trials. The Nuremberg trials upheld an important idea: people are responsible for their actions, even in wartime.

The Creation of the United Nations The war also helped to establish the principle that nations must work together in order to secure world peace. The outbreak of World War II demonstrated the weakness of the League of Nations, the international peacekeeping body created after the First World War. The League was weak in large part because the United States had refused to join out of a strong desire to stay out of foreign affairs. Toward the end of World War II, President Roosevelt urged Americans not to turn their backs on the world again.

The country listened. In April 1945, delegates from 50 nations—including the United States—met in San Francisco to discuss creating a new international peace organization. In June, all 50 nations approved the charter creating the new peacekeeping body known as the **United Nations**, or UN.

 **PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS** Describe what nations did to protect world peace.

Changes in America and the World

KEY QUESTION What changes did the war bring about?

The war radically altered the world. Not only were economies ruined and lives lost, but many nations experienced social change. The war also helped the spread of **communism**, which America would oppose in the years ahead.

Changes in American Society With millions of veterans back home, competition for jobs and education increased dramatically. The government responded by passing the **G. I. Bill of Rights**, or G. I. Bill, which paid for returning soldiers' schooling and gave them a living allowance. More than 8 million veterans went to school under the G. I. Bill.

The return of so many veterans also created great demand for housing. The Truman administration addressed the country's housing shortage. However, many Americans had to live in crowded urban slums or in country shacks.



CONNECT to the Essential Question



How did World War II transform America and the world?

U.S. CHANGES

- 400,000+ soldiers dead
- 600,000+ soldiers wounded
- Japanese Americans arrested and interned
- New job opportunities during the war for women and minorities
- Millions of Americans move to the West Coast and cities to take war-related jobs
- Strong economy keeps growing
- As veterans return home, competition increases for jobs, education, and housing; many women are fired from their wartime jobs.
- More than 8 million veterans return to school under G. I. Bill of Rights

GLOBAL CHANGES

- About 20 million soldiers dead
- Millions of soldiers wounded
- Millions of civilians killed or wounded in Holocaust or bombings
- Jews and other groups interned in Nazi concentration camps
- Communities destroyed by bombing in Europe and Asia
- 21 million refugees, many starving and homeless
- Economies in Europe and Asia shattered
- U.S. forces occupy Japan, create economic recovery programs
- U.S. creates Marshall Plan to help European economies recover
- United Nations replaces League of Nations
- German war criminals tried at Nuremberg
- Communism spreads
- United Nations creates new nation of Israel
- Soviet Union becomes world power
- Atomic age begins

CRITICAL THINKING Compare and Contrast How did World War II's effects on America compare to the war's effects on the rest of the world?



Returning veterans found an America that had changed. During the war, millions of Americans had moved to find war-related jobs in California and the cities. By war's end, hundreds of thousands of African Americans had moved from the South to Northern cities. There, they lived in overcrowded ghettos and experienced prejudice. However, many also found economic opportunity.

International Tensions Although many countries worked together toward lasting peace, tensions still lingered after the war. In response to the Holocaust, the United Nations created the new nation of Israel in 1948 as a homeland for the Jews in Palestine. Many Arabs in Palestine violently opposed Israel. Fighting broke out as neighboring Arab nations attacked the new nation. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict continues to this day and remains an obstacle to peace in the Middle East.

The United States was concerned with the rise of the Soviet Union. Despite huge losses, the Soviet Union emerged from World War II as a great power. During the war, Stalin had promised to promote democracy in Soviet-occupied Eastern Europe. Instead, he forced the occupied countries to live under Communist regimes and wanted to spread communism. The United States wanted to halt it. This would lead to future conflict.

Finally, the end of the war marked the beginning of the atomic age. The atomic bombs dropped on Japan were a powerful new weapon, one that increased tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

 **SUMMARIZE** Explain what changes were brought about by the war.

5

Section Assessment



ONLINE QUIZ

For test practice, go to
Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

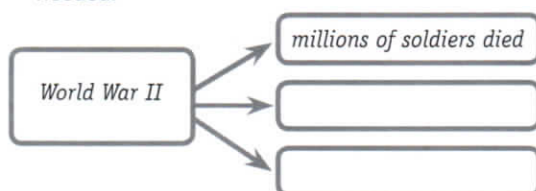
TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of

- Marshall Plan
- United Nations
- Potsdam Conference
- G.I. Bill of Rights
- Nuremberg Trials

USING YOUR READING NOTES

2. **Causes and Effects** Complete the chart you started at the beginning of this section. Add more boxes to show more effects or create a new chart if needed.



KEY IDEAS

3. What happened in Japan after the war?
4. Who was put on trial at the Nuremberg Trials?
5. Why was the United Nations created?

CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Analyze** Why was it in the interest of the United States to spend billions of dollars on the Marshall Plan?
7. **Draw Conclusions** Why do you think Arab nations attacked the new nation of Israel?
8. **Science Research and Form an Opinion** Use the Internet and library resources to find out more about the problems and benefits of using atomic energy. Then write a short essay explaining whether or not nations should use atomic energy as an energy source. Support your opinion with facts you have researched.

A NATION UNITES

Americans on the home front united behind the war effort.
What effect did the war have on daily life?

**“Use it up. Wear it out.
Make it do. Or do without.”**

—War Advertising Council slogan

**Do with less—
so they’ll have
enough!**



RATIONING GIVES YOU YOUR FAIR SHARE

Teens in History

GARDENING FOR VICTORY

In December 1941, Americans young and old became citizen gardeners to help the war effort as part of the National Victory Garden Program. Students at Jane Addams High School in Portland, Oregon, earned physical culture credits for working in their school’s victory garden. By the summer of 1943, almost 20 million victory gardens produced a third of America’s vegetables.



RATIONING

The U.S. Office of Price Administration began its rationing program on May 5, 1942, with a 28-stamp “Sugar Book.” The government created ten different rationing programs, including coffee, butter and other fats, canned and frozen goods, red meat, gasoline, oil, and metal.

Activity

Make a Victory Sandwich

Magazines printed recipes and menus to help families eat nourishing meals while wartime rationing was in effect.

Victory Sandwiches

2.5 cups cooked string beans, finely chopped
2 T mayonnaise
2 T finely chopped parsley
1/4 t dried thyme
1/2 t salt
1/8 t ground black pepper
(10-12 slices of bread)

Drain beans well and chop very fine. Add remaining ingredients and blend. Makes 1 cup and fills 5 or 6 full-size sandwiches.

—from Joanne Lamb Hayes, *Grandma’s Wartime Kitchen: World War II and the Way We Cooked*.





Chapter Summary

- 1 Key Idea**
The rise of dictators led to World War II.
- 2 Key Idea**
Americans at home made great contributions to the Allied victory.
- 3 Key Idea**
The Allies defeated the Axis powers in Europe and Africa.
- 4 Key Idea**
After early losses, the Allies defeated the Japanese in the Pacific.
- 5 Key Idea**
World War II had deep and lasting effects on the United States and the world.



For detailed Review and Study Notes go to **Interactive Review** @ **ClassZone.com**

Name Game

Match each sentence with the correct term or name.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I convinced the president to desegregate the defense industry. ____ | A. Philip Randolph | A. Lend-Lease Act |
| 2. The Germans used ____, or "lightning war" attacks. | | B. Neville Chamberlain |
| 3. Italians called me <i>Il Duce</i> . ____ | | C. General Hideki Tojo |
| 4. Our segregated combat unit included fighter pilots. ____ | | D. Rosie the Riveter |
| 5. We used the Navajo language as a code. ____ | | E. Adolf Hitler |
| 6. The United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and ____. | | F. Benito Mussolini |
| 7. Germans called me <i>der Führer</i> . ____ | | G. Tuskegee Airmen |
| 8. I was the British prime minister who appeased Hitler during the Munich crisis. ____ | | H. Nagasaki |
| 9. I was a symbol for women who worked in defense industries. ____ | | I. Yalta Conference |
| 10. The "Big Three" met at the ____ to plan Europe's future and the end of the war. | | J. Nisei |
| | | K. A. Philip Randolph |
| | | L. Dwight D. Eisenhower |
| | | M. kamikaze |
| | | N. Code Talkers |
| | | O. blitzkrieg |

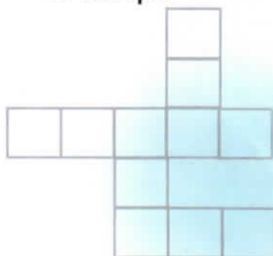
Activities

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Complete the online crossword puzzle to show what you know about World War II.

ACROSS

1. General ____ was the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.



GEOGAME

Use this online map to reinforce your knowledge of World War II in Europe, including alliances and major battles. Drag and drop each name or event at its location on the map. A scorecard helps you keep track of your progress online.

blitzkrieg
Stalingrad
Battle of the Bulge
El Alamein
Omaha Beach



More place names online

VOCABULARY

Match the term or name in the left hand column with its definition or identification in the right.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Holocaust | A. Nazi German crime of killing millions of people |
| 2. Dwight D. Eisenhower | B. developed atomic bomb |
| 3. Joseph Stalin | C. Allied strategy in the Pacific |
| 4. island hopping | D. Supreme Allied Commander in Europe |
| 5. Manhattan Project | E. Soviet dictator |

Explain what the terms and names in each group have in common.

6. Battle of Midway, Guadalcanal, Hiroshima
7. War Production Board, Rosie the Riveter, rationing
8. Stalingrad, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge

KEY IDEAS

1 Steps to War (pages 276–281)

9. Why did Hitler attack the Soviet Union?
10. Explain how the United States became involved in the war.

2 The Home Front (pages 282–287)

11. In what ways did Americans at home contribute to the war effort?
12. Why did the nation put thousands of Japanese Americans in internment camps during the war?

3 War in Africa and Europe (pages 288–295)

13. Why did the Allies invade North Africa?
14. What did the Allies accomplish on D-Day?

4 War in the Pacific (pages 296–301)

15. How did the Allies turn the tide in the Pacific?
16. What happened at Hiroshima in 1945?

5 The Legacy of World War II (pages 302–307)

17. What happened to the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union after the war?
18. What were the Nuremberg trials?

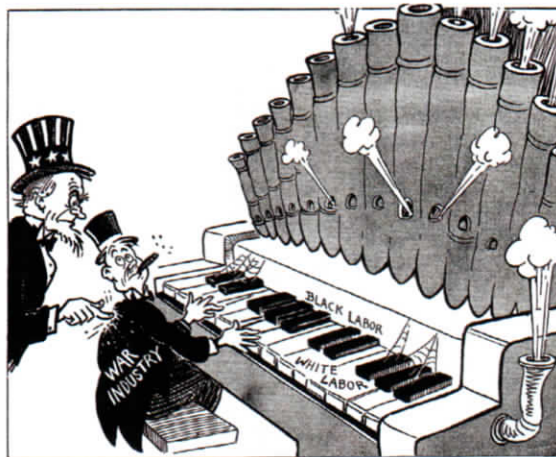
CRITICAL THINKING

19. **Problems and Solutions** What problem did the Code Talkers help the Allies solve?
20. **Causes and Effects** How did dictators help cause World War II?
21. **Analyze Charts** Study the chart below. How do the United States' losses compare to those of the other countries?

World War II Military Casualties 1939–1945

COUNTRY	DEAD	WOUNDED
Soviet Union	8,668,400	14,685,593
Germany	3,250,000	7,250,000
China	2,220,000	1,761,335
Japan	2,565,878	326,000
United States	407,318	671,801
U.K. (Great Britain)	403,195	369,267
France	245,000	390,000
Italy	380,000	225,000

22. **Compare and Contrast** Compare the effect of the war on the American economy with the war's effect on other countries' economies.
23. **Analyze Political Cartoons** Study the cartoon and caption below. What is the cartoonist suggesting that America's war industry should do?



"Listen, maestro . . . If you want to get real harmony, use the black keys as well as the white!"



- Online Test Practice @ ClassZone.com
- Test-Taking Strategies & Practice at the front of this book

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Use the photo and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 1.



1. The photo above shows that during World War II, many Japanese-Americans were
 - A. able to stay in their own homes.
 - B. sent to German concentration camps.
 - C. forced to move to U.S. internment camps.
 - D. able to use the island hopping strategy to defeat their enemies.
2. How did World War II lead to one of the largest population shifts in U.S. history?
 - A. The loss of loved ones led people to move in with their families.
 - B. American citizens were forced to leave their homes for Europe.
 - C. People moved to states with military bases and factories for better jobs.
 - D. People moved to the middle of the country to escape wars on both coasts.
3. How did physical geography contribute to Germany's defeat in World War II?
 - A. There were too few rivers to transport German supplies.
 - B. Large bodies of water stood between Germany and its enemies.
 - C. German soldiers could not cross the mountain ranges along Germany's borders.
 - D. Soviet troops were able to drive tanks across the frozen ground at Stalingrad during the winter of 1942–1943.

YOU BE THE HISTORIAN

24. **Form an Opinion** Describe President Truman's rationale for using atomic weapons in Japan. Explain why you either agree or disagree with his decision.
25. **WHAT IF?** Suppose Neville Chamberlain's strategy of appeasement had succeeded. How would this have affected the United States?
26. **Analyze Leadership** What was General Eisenhower's most effective contribution to the war effort?
27. **Evaluate** Which battle do you think was the most important turning point of the war? Explain.
28. **Causes and Effects** How did the U.S. government's actions during World War II affect Americans' civil rights?



Answer the

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How did World War II transform America and the world?

Written Response Write a two- to three-paragraph response to the essential question. Be sure to consider the key ideas of each section.

Response Rubric

A strong response will

- describe the post-war world
- explain the challenges faced by nations most affected by the war
- analyze American actions and leadership during and after the war
- explain the effects of American leadership on the postwar world