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# Year 10 World War Two

TERM 2 2020

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# **TOPIC 1**

## **Causes of WW2 in Europe and the Pacific**

# How much do you know about WW2?

Introduction to World War quizizz

[World War II Quizizz](#)

# Make Germany pay.

WATCH THE FOLLOWING CLIP:



## Versailles and the Aftermath of WW1

- 1) Open Oxford Ebook page 250
- 2) READ first Paragraph and The Treaty of Versailles
- 3) READ the terms of the Treaty page 251
- 4) LOOK at the Map of Versailles on page 250

**Using the information from the you tube clip and Oxford complete the following**

- 5) ANSWER Q1 (Parts A and B)
- 6) ANSWER Q2 on page 251
- 7) ANSWER - Who were the Big 3 Countries who signed the Treaty?
- 8) ANSWER - Germany was forced to sign the Treaty - How did many Germans feel about the Treaty?

# “Peace and Future Cannon Fodder.”

ANNOTATE the following source.

Use the following points

1. Identify the 4 main characters. (ie who are they)
2. Identify the event it refers to. (ie what has happened)
3. What is the caption at the bottom of the cartoon?
4. Who does the little boy represent.
5. What is the purpose of the newspaper.
6. Look at the title. Explain what it means.



## Analyse the Cartoon - “Peace and future cannon fodder.”

1. Which Treaty is being referred to in the source? How can you tell from the cartoon?
2. Explain the words spoken; “Curious I seem to hear a child crying” and the title: “Peace and Future Cannon Fodder”
3. What is the message of the source?
4. Discussion - from what you now know about Versailles: Is the Treaty of Versailles the sole reason for the outbreak of WW2 in 1939?

# Long Term Causes of WW2 in Europe

Long term causes of WW2 are like a pot of soup on a cooker in the kitchen of your home that is simmering away on a low heat.

The pot will simmer away slowly but it will not boil over. Heat will remain and the soup will circulate. It will not boil over until more heat / tensions are added to it.

The signing of the Versailles Treaty in 1919 was a humiliation and acts as an irritant that does not cause a war in the 1920s.

Yet the Treaty can be used later by a leader to make people angry and unite people behind him.



# The Rise of Adolf Hitler #1

READ the following 2 Slides

Hitler enlisted in the German army in 1914. He was wounded in October 1918, and was in hospital at the time of the armistice.

After World War I, Hitler believed that Germany had not been defeated but had been betrayed from the inside by the Communists, Socialists, Catholics, and 'the Jews'. He saw these groups who had signed the hated Treaty of Versailles as enemies and he referred to them as the "November Criminals".

In 1919 Hitler joined the National Socialist German Workers' Party, better known as the Nazi Party.

Under his leadership as "Führer" (Leader) he attempted to seize power in 1923 in Munich, but this was a complete failure. He was imprisoned and released in 1925. He then decided to win power by elections.

## The Rise of Adolf Hitler #2

Hitler's NSDAP only gained 12 seats in the German Parliament during the 1920s. Only 2.5% of German voters were willing to support the Nazis.

However the appeal of the Nazis increased in 1929 when the Great Depression hit Germany and unemployment rose from 1 million in 1929 to 3 million in 1931 and 6 million by 1933.

By 1932 the Nazi Party was the largest single party and Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in January 1933 by President Hindenburg.

After Hindenburg's death in 1934, Hitler, combined the roles of Chancellor and President, making himself the supreme ruler or *Führer* of Germany.

# The Great Depression and the rise of Adolf Hitler

WATCH: Rise of Nazism 1918-1933 and Hitler's Rise to Power



ANSWER the following

1. List the reasons for the rise of Hitler.
2. Rank them in order of importance.
3. What types of people voted for Hitler during the Great Depression 1929-33?
4. Who appointed Hitler as Chancellor (Prime Minister) in January 1933?

Link to Video

<https://youtu.be/4m6W9a9aeW0>

# The Versailles Treaty and Hitler

Study the source and answer the following questions.

1. What is written on the side of the paper Scroll?
2. Who is emerging out of the paper?
3. What is the message of the cartoon?
4. Is this message accurate or true about the rise of Hitler?



# Short Term and Immediate Causes of World War 2

Short term causes are often found in the decade (10 Years) before the outbreak of WW2.

Historians often view the actions of Hitler and the events of 1935-39 in overturning Versailles as the short term causes of WW2.

However to simply blame everything on Hitler is too simplistic. Britain and France who believed that they could avoid war by seeking a peaceful solution are also responsible. They allowed Hitler to occupy the Sudetenland in September 1938 at the Munich Conference.

However when Hitler occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, he was seen as a conquering dictator as these were non German lands. British and French opinion hardened against Germany and GB and France started to re-arm and prepare for war.

The immediate cause of WW2 were when Hitler invaded Poland on the 1st September 1939. GB and France declared war on Germany on the 3rd September. WW2 had started.

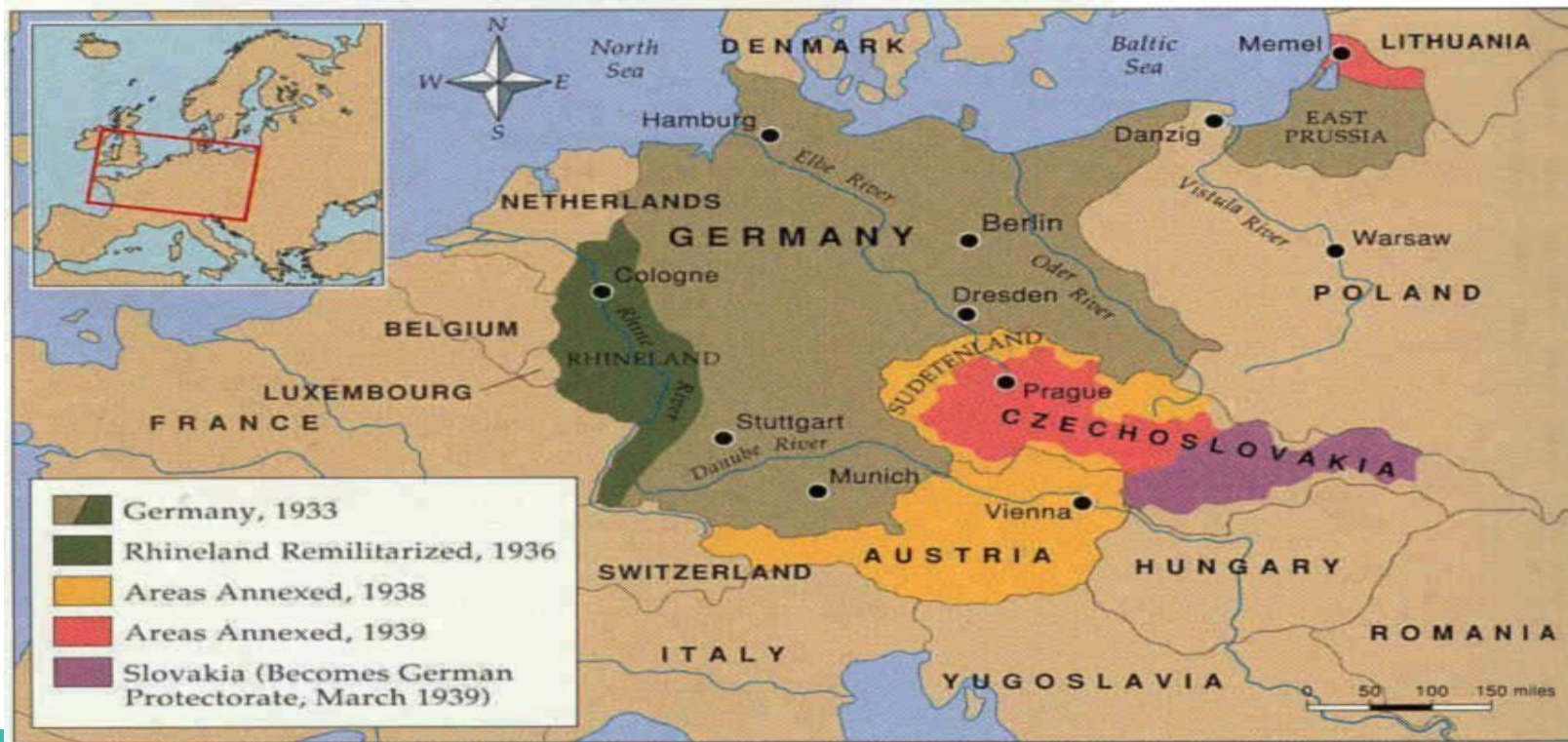
# Hitler's destruction of the Versailles Treaty -1936-39

LOOK at the map on the next slide: the map of Nazi Germany expands 1936-39

1. What area of Germany did Hitler reoccupy in 1936 that was against the Treaty of Versailles?
2. Why was it important for Hitler to reoccupy this area on the western border with France?
3. What country did Hitler occupy in March 1938 on the southern borders of Germany?

# Nazi Germany Expands 1936-39

**Nazi Germany on the March, 1936-1939**



# Hitler's destruction of the Versailles Treaty -1936-39

READ Oxford page 272 on Appeasement

Use Google for Q1

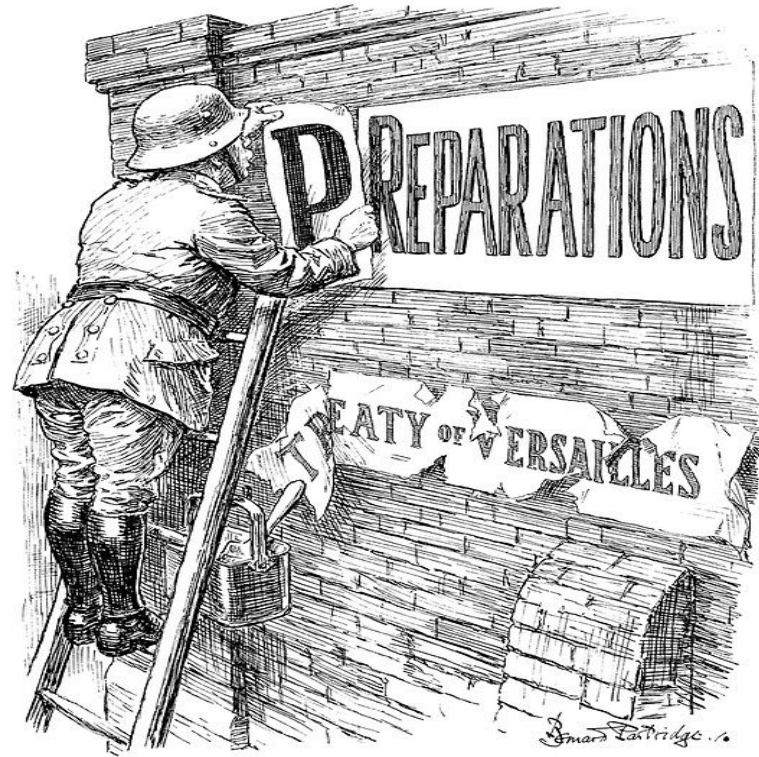
1. What does the word “appeasement” mean? (Google research)
2. Explain why the British and French were willing to “appease” Hitler and accept his changes to the Treaty. (page 272)
3. How did Britain and France react to the German demands for territory in Poland? (page 272)



# “(P)Reparations” by Bernard Partridge

ANNOTATE the following source.

1. What were the “Reparations” of the Treaty of Versailles.
2. What has happened to the words of the Treaty in the poster?
3. What new word is the German soldier making?
4. What do you think Partridge is warning about future German actions?
5. Suggest a year for the cartoon



FOR DEFENCE ONLY.

GERMANY. "I NEVER DID LIKE THE LOOK OF THAT OLD WORD."

# The actions of Hitler 1935-39



Watch: Why Appeasement

Discuss with a partner:

- a) Explain what is a short term cause of an event (such as the start of WW2)?
- b) Who do you think is responsible for the outbreak of war? Why?
- c) Do you think Britain and France share some of the blame for the outbreak of WW2?

LINK - <https://youtu.be/gR8lSozEbcs>

# Attitudes towards Versailles in the 1930s

READ and COPY

Some British politicians like Neville Chamberlain who had lost his brother in WW1 honestly did not want to repeat 1914-18 again. Other British politicians also thought that Versailles 1919 was too harsh and if German demands were agreed to then war in the future would be avoided.

The French however were more willing to stand up against Hitler's revisions of Versailles, but would not act alone against Germany without British support.

Economically all countries were also experiencing the Great Depression and GB and France were unwilling to spend money on rearming the army, navy and airforce.

In September 1938 the Munich Crisis over Czechoslovakia and the Sudetenland was another event that seemed to threaten war again.

# Two Different Views of the Munich Crisis 1938

By March 1938, Hitler had reoccupied the Rhineland and taken control of Austria. Now Czechoslovakia was to be his next target.

Unfortunately for the Czech government some 3 million “Sudeten Germans” lived inside the Czech border, which made the Treaty of Versailles unfair.

Hitler raised demands for the return of these Germans and war was a real threat as children were being evacuated from cities such as London in September 1938.

The Italian leader Mussolini, however at a last resort proposed a conference at Munich as he also wanted to avoid war.

# Two Different Views of the Munich Crisis 1938

Prime Minister Chamberlain of GB, Daladier of France, Mussolini and Hitler met at Munich in southern Germany to seek a solution.

Hitler demanded the Sudetenland from the Czechs.

In the end Britain and France agreed without consulting the Czech government. The Sudetenland became part of Germany and war was avoided.

In March 1939 Hitler then occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia. (See Slide 15)

Now LOOK at the next two slides on the Munich Crisis.

# Appeasement - Cartoons on the Czech Crisis 1938

Study the cartoon:

COMPLETE the following questions

1. What is the message about British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in September 1938? Refer to details in the cartoon.
2. How useful is this source to Historians studying the Czech crisis of 1938?





# An Alternative View 1938 - David Low (Cartoonist)

Study the cartoon:

COMPLETE the following questions

1. What is the message about Hitler and the Czech Crisis in September 1938? Refer to details in the cartoon.
2. How useful is this cartoon to Historians studying the Czech crisis of 1938?



# Professor Lindsey and his view on the Events of the 1930s

Watch:

The Munich Agreement



- 1) What is the argument that Lindsey gives about Chamberlain giving into Hitler's demands over Czechoslovakia and the Sudetenland?
- 2) According to Lindsey, what was the viewpoint of Winston Churchill about the Munich Crisis?



## From Munich to WW2

At first Chamberlain was seen as a hero as he had avoided war over the Sudetenland at the Munich conference.

However attitudes against German expansion and his policy of appeasement began to change when Hitler invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. (Look at the Slide 26)

Popular opinion started to demand that Britain and France should re-arm and spend more on the armed forces including the airforce in the event of further Nazi aggression. Then in September 1939 Hitler attacked Poland.

# German Occupation of Czechoslovakia March 1939



## PARTITION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1938-1939



# Germany invades Poland September 1939

Hitler demanded more concessions

From Poland such as a land link to East Prussia (part of Germany) but the Poles refused.

Hitler attacked Poland on the 1st September 1939 and two days later Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Australia joined WW2 as Australia was part of the British Empire.



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## The Second World War in South-East Asia 1937-45

— Note the Date - WW2 started  
before 1939! —

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# Long and Short Term causes of WW2 in the Pacific War

Look at Slide 30.

- 1) READ Slide 30 to get an overview of the power and growth of Japan between 1894 and 1905.

- 2) Watch the clip on Slide 31 and discuss the questions

Look at Slide 32

- 3) Summarise the economic and military reasons why Japan occupied Manchuria in 1931

Read Slide 33.

- 4) What did the League of Nations do to stop Japanese aggression in Manchuria?

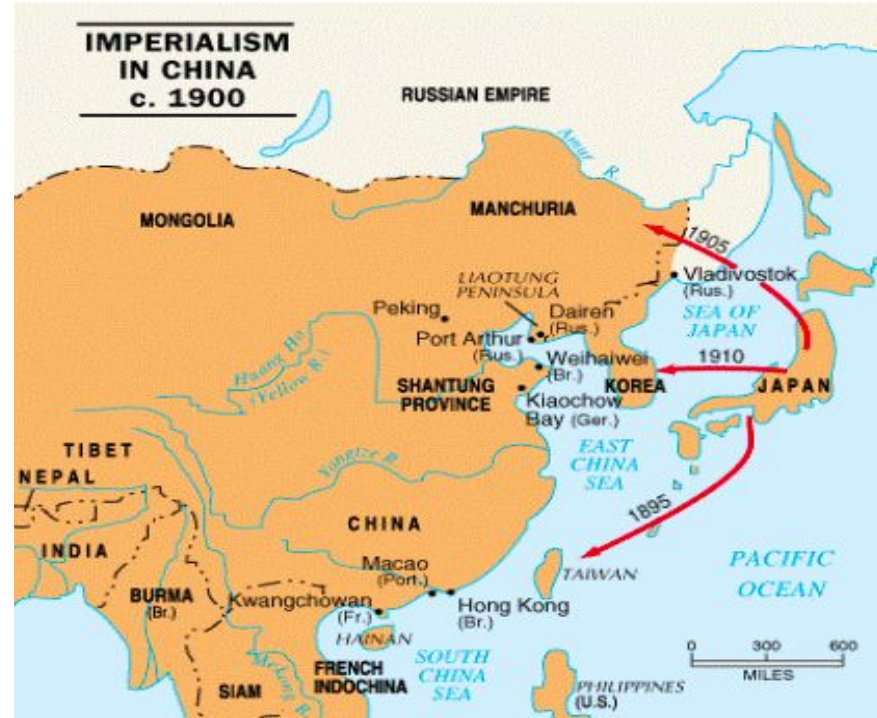
# The Long Term Causes of WW2 in East Asia

By 1900, China was increasingly seen as a weak nation as Russia, Britain, France and the USA had established ports for trading.

Japan also noticed the weakness of China and defeated China in 1894-95.

Japan also defeated Russia in 1904-05 in Manchuria.

This was significant as it was the first time in history that a European country had been defeated by an Asian nation.



## The Short Term Causes of WW2 in East Asia

Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uuO2W6ZIMsk>

1. What impact did the Great Depression have on Japan?
2. Identify the key reasons why the Japanese military invaded Manchuria in 1931?
3. When did the Japanese invade the rest of China?
4. What did the League of Nations do to help China during this time?



# Why did Japan Invade Manchuria 1931?

**LO:** Identify the reasons for the Japanese invasion of China?

## 1931 Manchurian Incident

### Japanese expansion





# The League of Nations

The League was set up with the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. It's Headquarters was in Geneva in Switzerland.

The aim was to prevent any repetition of a war (like WW1), promote disarmament and solve arguments between nations by peaceful discussion. If necessary member nations would use joint military power to intervene in conflict. (This was primarily Britain and France.)

However, when Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, the League did not intervene to stop Japanese aggression and only sent an Lord Lytton as an ambassador to investigate the causes of the conflict.

As the League took no other action, it was seen as weak and was ignored by the Japanese who continued to occupy the whole of Manchuria and set up a puppet government. When criticised by world opinion, Japan then withdrew from the League.

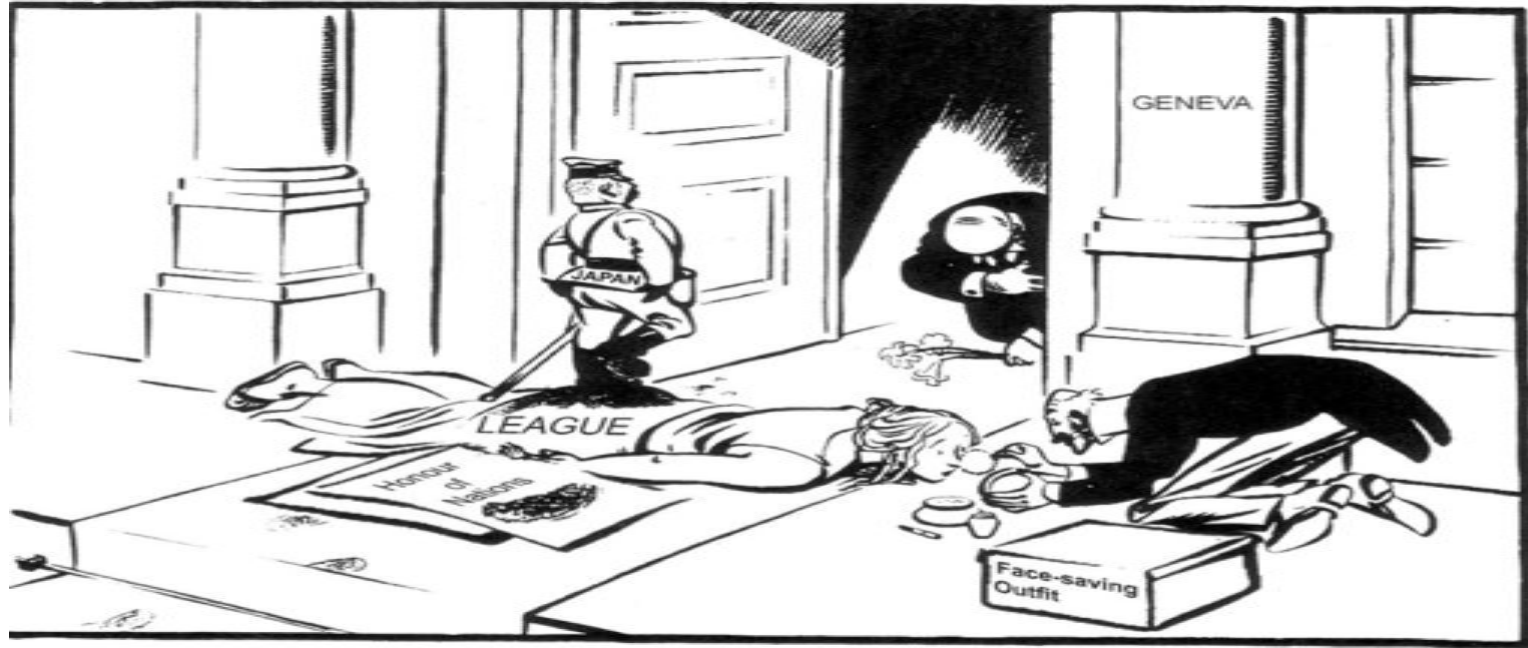
## Source Analysis

Annotate the cartoon on Slide 35

Use the following points:

1. Which figure represents Japan?
2. What figure represents the League of Nations?
3. In what city is the League found?
4. What figure represents Britain?
5. What is he doing?
6. Is the cartoon attacking or supporting the League?

## “The Doormat” - Japan and the League of Nations 1931



THE DOORMAT.

## Source Analysis: The League of Nations in Manchuria 1931

COMPLETE the following questions based on the cartoon entitled “The Doormat”(on the previous slide)

- 1) What is happening in the cartoon?
- 2) What literally is a “doormat”?
- 3) Which organisation is represented lying down?
- 4) What are Britain trying to do with the League? (look at the suitcase)
- 5) What is the message about the actions of the Japanese and the position of the League of Nations with the invasion of Manchuria?

## The Doormat Cartoon - Solutions

- 1) Japan has just occupied Manchuria (part of Northern China) despite protests from the League of Nations. Japan has disregarded these protests and is entering the League of Nations in Geneva
- 2) A doormat is a mat where a person wipes his / her feet as they enter a house or building.
- 3) The League of Nations
- 4) GB is trying to powder the face of the League and help "save face" / avoid humiliation of the organisation as Japan has disregarded the League by invading Manchuria.
- 5) The Japanese are totally disregarding the league and world opinion and are more interested in seizing Manchuria and expanding her empire. The league is seen as an irrelevant and weak organisation that does not stop Japanese aggression.

# Japan Attacks Pearl Harbour: 7th December 1941

Watch the following clip:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X8cgnKrUAq8>

Answer the Following Questions

1. Identify two reasons were the Japanese cut off from American oil supplies?
2. Why did the Japanese attack Pearl Harbour?
3. How successful was the attack?

Use the clip and look at slide 36

4. Draw up a table to list the successes and the failures.

# Pearl Harbour - Success or Failure?

## The immediate toll

### HARBOR

Ships sunk or severely damaged **18**

Including:

Battleships **8**

Light cruisers **3**

Destroyers **3**

### AIRFIELDS

Planes destroyed **169**

Planes damaged **159**

SOURCE: National Park Service

### CASUALTIES

	Wounded	Deaths
Marine Corps	<b>69</b>	<b>109</b>

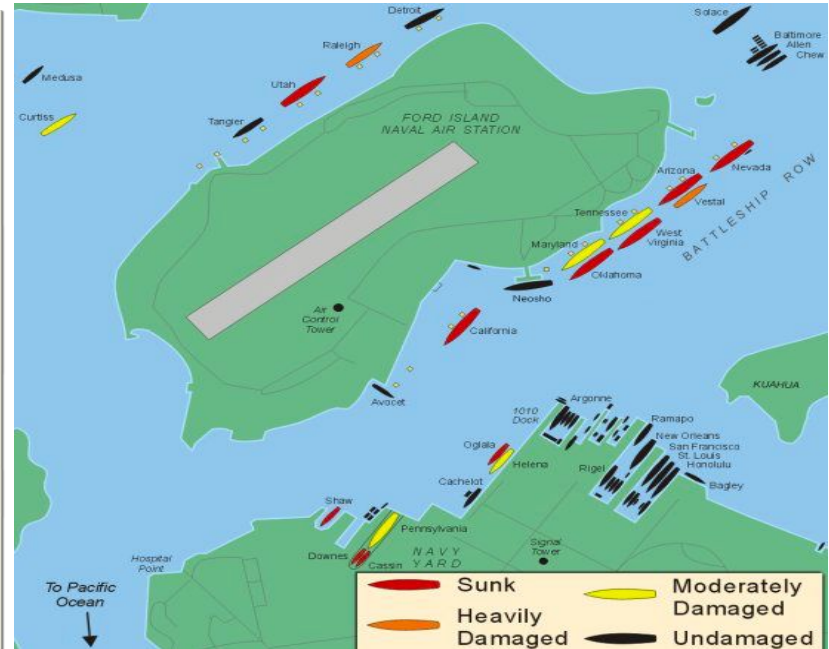
Navy	<b>710</b>	<b>2,008</b>
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Army	<b>364</b>	<b>218</b>
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Civilians	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>2,403</b>
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The Japanese lost 29 planes and 55 airmen during the attack. The Japanese carrier task force sailed away undetected and unscathed.



# A Summary - Pearl Harbour attacked December 7th 1941

READ the following slide:

Tensions between U.S. and Japan had been building, particularly after Japan invaded China in 1937.

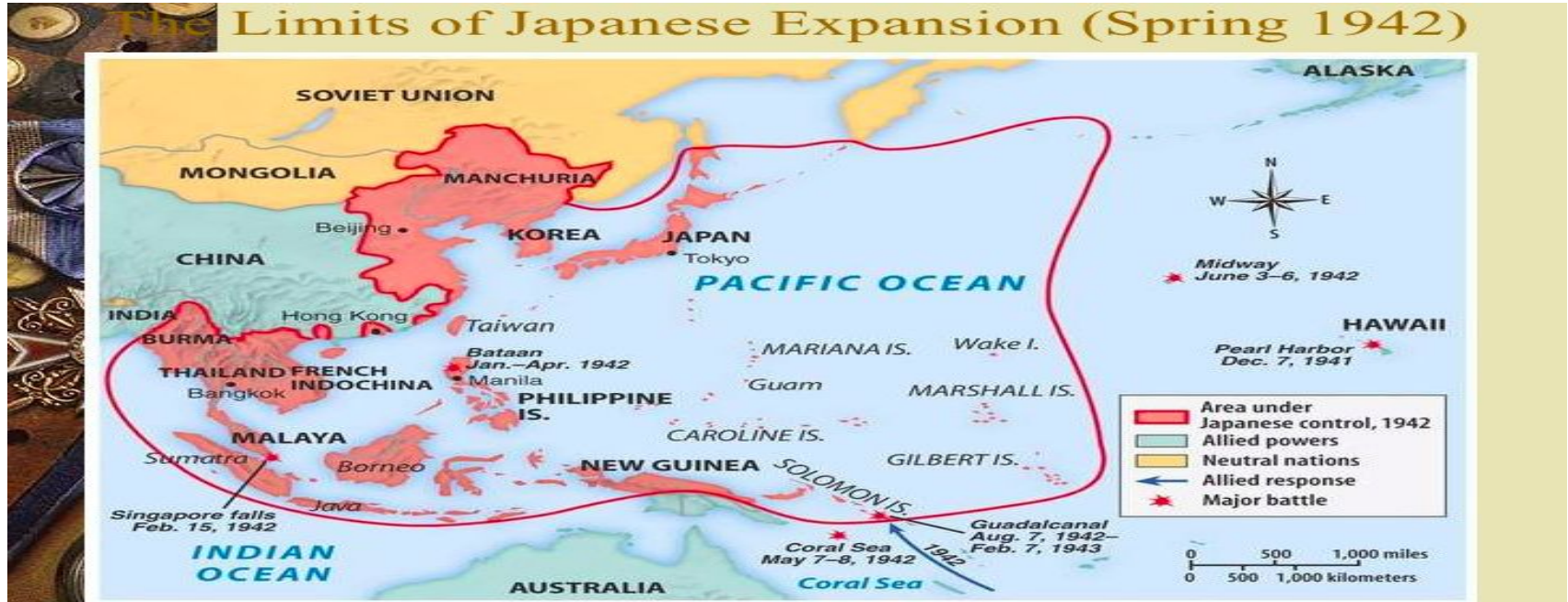
The U.S. imposed an oil sanction on Japan in 1940 forced the Japanese to look for oil supplies elsewhere and Japan's military government wanted to conquer territories in Southeast Asia. These territories could provide important natural resources such as oil, coal and rubber that Japan now desperately required.

Japan hoped that by destroying the American fleet at Pearl Harbour giving them sufficient time to conquer Southeast Asia.

Japan would be able to create an outer and inner ring of defences in the Pacific that the US would find hard to attack. (See slide 41)



# Japanese Advances in the Pacific 1941-42



## Why the Japanese attack was a failure in the end.

The Japanese had crippled the US Fleet but had not destroyed it.

Most importantly the US Fleet suffered no losses to its 3 aircraft carriers. They were not at Pearl Harbour when Japan attacked.

This was important as both sides viewed aircraft carriers as floating airfields that could be used to attack the enemy at any time over long distances.

Economically the USA was the “Arsenal of Democracy” as was able to out produce Japan in weapons, aircraft, ships and ultimately designed the Atomic Bomb. Over 15 million men and women enlisted in the US forces

Japan had woken a sleeping economic and military giant.

## Japan Attacks Pearl Harbour: 7th December 1941

Economically the USA was the “Arsenal of Democracy” as was able to out produce Japan in weapons, aircraft, ships and ultimately designed the Atomic Bomb.

Japan had woken a sleeping economic and military giant.

Watch the following clip:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NDQI8Lmibw>

# War comes to the Australian Homefront 1942

# The Japanese threat to Australia 1942

As Japan had been fighting China from 1937, Australia, Britain and the USA had been growing concerned.

Furthermore after the defeat of France in 1940, the Japanese had also occupied Indochina.

The Japanese attacked the USA by bombing Pearl Harbour on the 7th December 1941 but had also attacked the Philippines, Guam and Hong Kong.

Locate on Slide 46 the following places:

- 1) Pearl Harbour
- 2) The Philippines
- 3) Hong Kong
- 4) The Island of Guam

# Japanese Expansion and threat to Australia 1942



# Australia attacked 1942

After Japanese troops had captured Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, Japanese air raids started on Darwin and there was a real fear of invasion.





# The Japanese capture of Singapore February 1942

The Japanese captured Singapore on the 15th February 1942 by seaborne landings.

Singapore was the major British naval base and was believed to be invulnerable. However the Japanese had advanced through the jungle from the north and captured 100,000 British and Empire troops.

The Japanese were able to now advance and capture the Dutch East Indies and threaten Australia. Darwin was bombed on the 19th February 1942.





# Australia under Threat - the Fall of Singapore

- 1) Locate Singapore and Darwin on slide 46
- 2) Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xDu4fwfqEKI> (Good geographical overview)
- 3) Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sIB7hbrZj7c> (Good for important consequences)

Complete the following questions, we will then discuss answers:

- 1) How many British and allied troops were captured by the Japanese?
- 2) Why was the British naval base at Singapore important for the defence of Australia?

# The Bombing of Darwin February 19th 1942

WATCH the following clips:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OzCb86C2O0s>

Why is this film clip very useful to a Historian investigating the bombing?

(Think about the different types of sources that are used in the clip?)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xQYsr7y573E>

# Key events of the Bombing of Darwin

Since the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbour (7th December 1941), some efforts had been made to secure the defence of the Darwin area.

Larrakeyah Barracks contained men of the 23rd Australian Infantry Brigade. There were also two Australian Infantry anti-aircraft batteries. The Royal Australian Air Force had a base just 8 km south of Darwin.

However Australia was threatened by the fall of the big British naval base at Singapore on the 15th February 1942 which resulted in the surrender of 100,000 British and Empire troops.

On the morning of the 19th February 1942 a fleet of 188 Japanese planes, high level bombers, dive-bombers and Zero fighters attacked Darwin.

# Key events of the Bombing of Darwin #2

It was the first time Australia had been attacked by a foreign power.

Forty-three minutes before the bombing, John Gribble, a civilian coastwatcher on Melville Island, radioed the naval station and reported that a large number of aircraft was flying towards Darwin.

The first notice of the Japanese attack received by the citizens of Darwin was the terrifying sounds of falling bombs. The attack was led by Commander Chuichi Nagumo.

Within two hours of the first attack, a second attack of 54 Japanese high level bombers struck Darwin again in a second attack.

# Key events of the Bombing of Darwin #3

Eight ships were sunk in the harbour and many were damaged.

Nineteen Allied warplanes were destroyed on the ground at the RAAF base and civilian airstrip. Four American P40s had been on patrol over Darwin were taken by surprise and shot down. The Darwin post office took a direct hit from a bomb which killed 10 civilian employees.

Two hundred and forty-three people were killed at Darwin on 19 February, and 300 were wounded. The two attacks were of such a size and ferocity that it was thought the Japanese intended an invasion.

# Key events of the Bombing of Darwin #4

Although the bombing of Darwin was front page news in Australia the next day, the full extent of the damage and loss of life was not revealed by the Curtin government.

The government decided to heavily censor the release of information and news of the extent of the casualties were significantly reduced in newspaper reports.

The Prime Minister, John Curtin (as in Curtin University) decided that censoring the extent of the bombing would cause panic in the cities and that such news would weaken and damage the people's morale.

# Newspaper Reports of the Bombing of Darwin February 20th 1942

1. How many casualties did Darwin suffer according to the Canberra Times?

Re-read Slide 53.

2. How many casualties were there during the attack on Darwin?

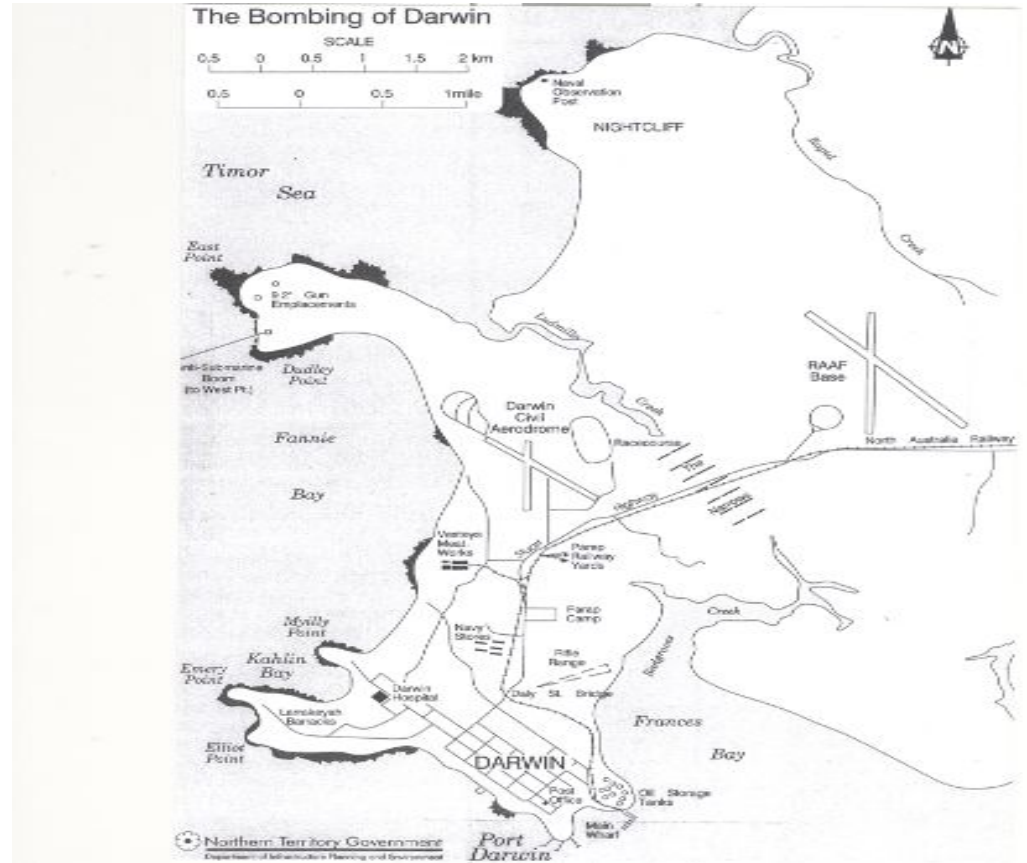
Re-read Slide 54

3. Explain why there were different figures in the Canberra Times?



# Darwin 1942

- 1) Locate the two airfields
- 2) Locate the town centre
- 3) Locate the Army barracks at Larayah on the coast
- 4) Locate the oil tanks near Port Darwin





# The Bombing of Pearl Harbour and Darwin

Use the information on Slides 51 -54,

And the two websites below:

Pearl Harbour: <http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/timeline/pearl.htm>

Darwin: <http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/fact-sheets/fs195.aspx>

Fill out the table on the next slide.

You will need to make a copy of this table in your notebooks.

# The bombings of Pearl Harbour and Darwin

	Pearl Harbour	Darwin
<b>Date</b>		
<b>Commander of Japanese Air Force</b>		
<b>Casualties</b>		
<b>Ships, Aircraft and buildings destroyed</b>		
<b>Public awareness today</b>		

# Admiral Yamamoto - Pearl Harbour 1941

He was in charge of the Japanese Fleet



In the first six to twelve months of a war with the United States and Great Britain I will run wild and win victory upon victory. But then, if the war continues after that, I have no expectation of success.

— Isoroku Yamamoto —

AZ QUOTES

# Japanese Views on Darwin 1942

## Japanese Account by Commander Fuchida.

"The harbour was crowded with all kinds of ships. The airfield on the outskirts of the town, though fairly large, had no more than two or three small hangars, and in all there were only twenty-odd planes of various types scattered about the field.

Some enemy planes were in the air and a few attempted to take off as we came over. These were quickly shot down, and the rest were destroyed where they stood.

Anti-aircraft fire was largely ineffectual, and we quickly accomplished our objectives by destroying the airfield runway and hangars."

M. Fuchida. From his Memoirs in the book "Midway: The Battle That Doomed Japan" (1957)

# Historical Sources - What makes a historical source reliable? (#1)

## READ Slide 59 - Commander Fuchida

Historians ask important questions to judge / establish how far a source is reliable:

Who wrote it? (Was the person present at the event? Is he in a position to know about the event?)

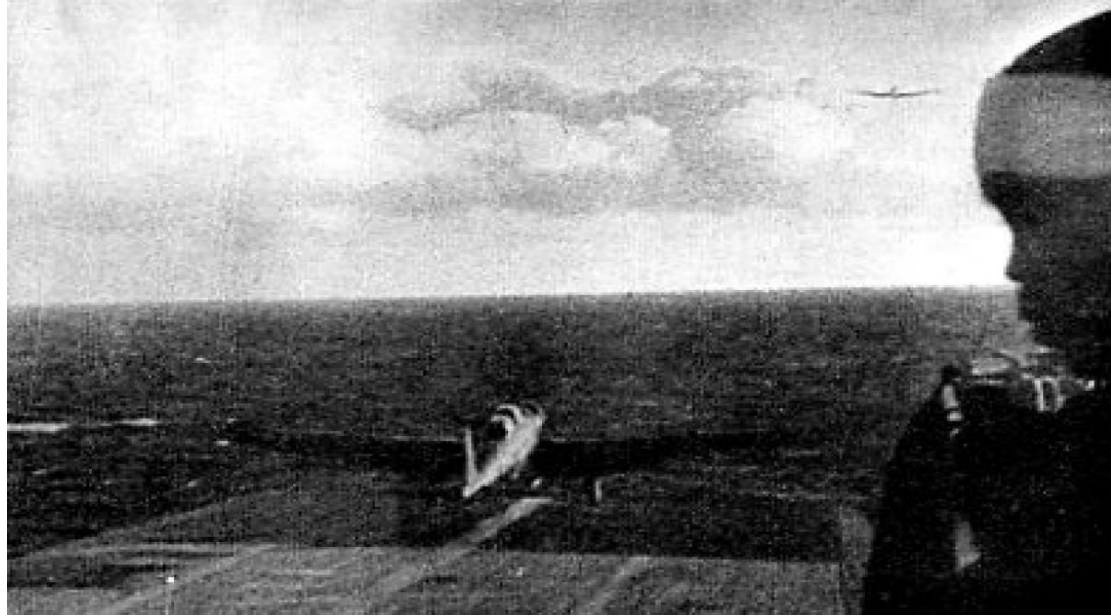
When was it written? And Where was it written?

Why was it written?

Do other ( independent ) sources support the information found in the account?

QUESTION: How reliable is Commander Fuchida's account of the bombing of Darwin?

## Commander Fuchida - led the air attack on Pearl Harbour 1941 and on Darwin 1942



## Commander Fuchida - Assessing Reliability

- 1) The source is particularly reliable as he was the commander of the Japanese air force that attacked Darwin on the 19th February 1942. He was there and was an eyewitness and is writing about his own memoirs in the book.
- 2) As he was the commander in charge of the air force he would be able to give an overall view of the success of the attack on Darwin.
- 3) The source is also reliable for content as some of the details such as the destruction of the planes, hangars and airfield are supported in the earlier information on the other slides.

## Commander Fuchida - Assessing Value

4) However there is one limitation (or disadvantage) as Fuchida wrote his own account in 1957 - 15 years after the attack on Darwin.

We do not know WHY he is writing his book in 1957. He may want to give his own and a Japanese view on the war.

5) Nevertheless, overall his account is reliable as the advantages outweigh the disadvantages



## Oil Tanks, RAAF Base and Darwin Harbour under attack 1942



Stanley Hawker No 2 RAAF Squadron Aged 19



## Memoirs of Aircraftman Stanley Hawker No 2 RAAF Squadron

“At first, we thought they were American bombers, but one of my mates identified them as Japanese bombers.

Then all hell broke loose. The Japanese bombed the ships in the harbour and scored many direct hits. A bomb hit the post office and killed all in the building. They bombed the hospital and the hospital ship "Manunda".

They also hit the oil tanks and set them ablaze.

We had Zero fighters flying low over our heads, so we took shelter

The main RAAF aerodrome was a complete disaster. Aircraft were burning, the hangers were completely destroyed, and both runways were damaged.

On the following day I worked with other airmen pulling dead bodies out of Darwin Harbour. It was horrible work. I don't like to think about it.”

## The Oil Tanks, RAAF Base and Darwin Harbour under attack 1942



## Historical Sources - What makes a historical source reliable?

- 1) READ Slide 66 and
- 2) LOOK at Slides 65-67
- 3) Now ANSWER:

How reliable is Stanley Hawkers memoirs of the attack upon Darwin in February 1942?

## Extension Activity - What makes a historical source valuable?

- 1) READ Slide 59
- 2) READ Slide 66 and LOOK at Slides 65-67
- 3) Now ANSWER:

Look at both Fuchida's memoirs on Slide 59 and Hawker's memoirs on Slide 64

Which source, (if any) is more reliable about the attack upon Darwin in February 1942?

Explain your answer

# **The end of the war in the Pacific**

# THE DRIVE TO JAPAN/THE ATOMIC BOMBINGS - COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

READ **The Drive to Japan** P. 283 - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. The war in the Pacific became a war of attrition - what does this mean?
2. Why was Japan on the back foot by 1943?
3. What was America able to do by late 1944? Why was this effective?
4. What did Japanese kamikaze pilots do? Do you know what motivated this action?

READ **The Atomic Bombings** P. 294-295 - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Explain the significance of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
2. What was the Potsdam declaration?
3. Describe the Manhattan project.
4. Why was Japan losing the war by mid 1945?
5. What did America do in late 1944 - 1945 in a bid to end the war (Read the Japan campaign)
6. Describe Japan's response to these attacks (despite heavy casualties)
7. Describe what happened in the Battle of Okinawa?
8. What was Operation downfall?
9. Why did President Truman authorise the use of atomic bombs on Japan?

# FOUR KEY POINTS

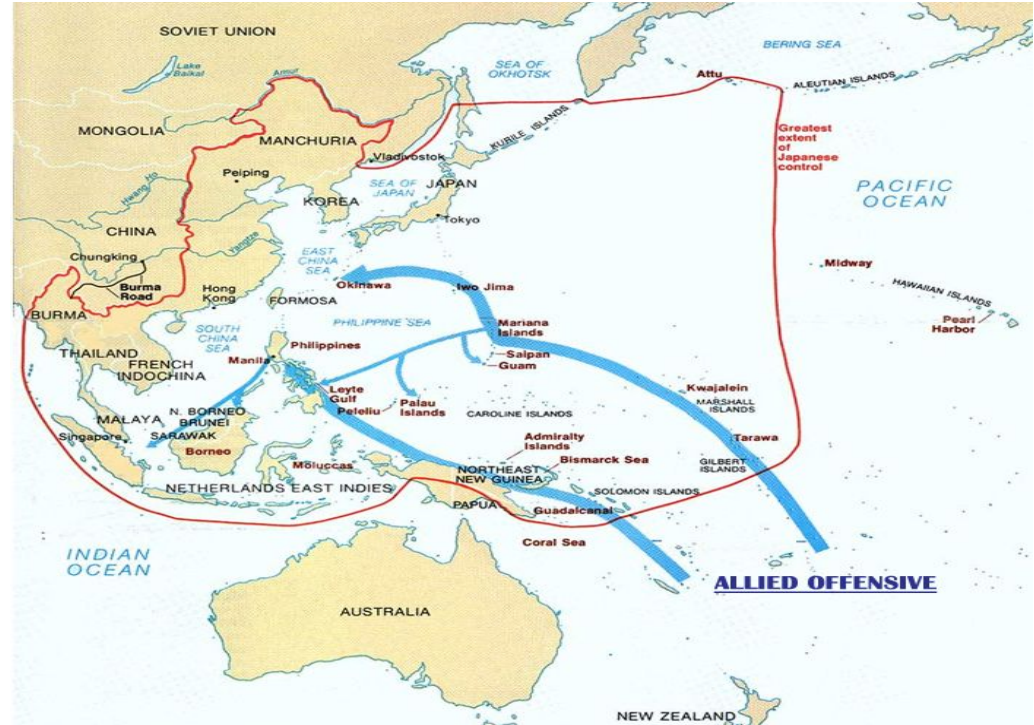
- America overpowered Japan economically and militarily to turn the tide of war. They recaptured territories such as the Philippines.
- Japan resisted as best they could and refused to surrender. Many troops committed suicide rather than surrender.
- America used firebombing to inflict large casualties in Japanese cities. In the process they got closer to mainland Japan.
- America decided against an invasion of Japan and instead chose to use atomic bombs as a result of Japan's refusal to surrender.



# The American Advance in the Pacific 1943-44

One US task force aimed to recapture the Philippines to cut Japan off from oil supplies.

The second task force headed northwards towards Japan



# Island hopping to Victory 1944-45

By 1944 the Philippines  
were recaptured by US  
forces

By May 1945 Iwo Jima and  
Okinawa had been but  
with heavy casualties.



# THE BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI



REVIEW the key points

# The Dropping of the Atomic Bombs 1945

1. What was the Manhattan project?
2. What was the Potsdam declaration?
3. Why did America choose not to launch a ground invasion of Japan?
4. What was the Enola Gay?
5. Who was the US President at the time?
6. Did the Japanese surrender after the Hiroshima bomb?
7. Where was the second atomic bomb dropped?
8. What country attacked the Japanese in Manchuria?
9. Did the Japanese want to surrender after two atomic bombs?
10. Who intervened to force the surrender of Japan?
11. When did Japan finally surrender?

# Outline of the Second World War in Europe 1939-45

# The course of the war in Europe 1939-41

## READ THE FOLLOWING

The first three years of WW2 were a disaster for Britain and Australia.

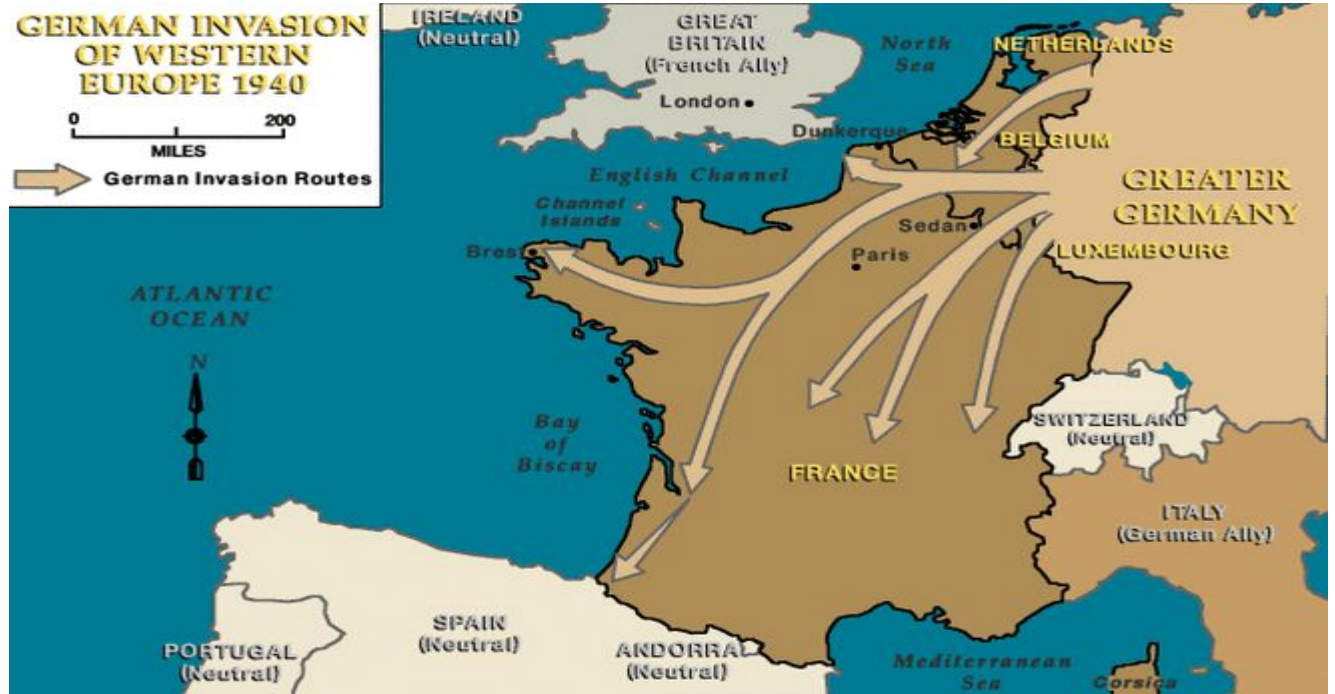
German armoured (tanks, aircraft and motorised infantry) conquered Poland France and large parts of the USSR between 1939-41 through “Blitzkrieg” tactics - also known as “Lightning Warfare”.

British forces were evacuated from France at Dunkirk in May-June 1940

See the map on Slide 67

# German Conquests 1940

Great Britain was  
Alone until  
Nazi Germany  
Invaded the  
USSR in 1941.





# German Conquest of western USSR 1941-42

To Hitler and the Nazis 1942 was the high point of German expansion. However, the tide turned in 194.





# The course of the war in Europe 1939-41

READ Oxford pages 272 - 275

Look at Slides 79 and 80

Which countries were occupied by Nazi Germany by 1941?

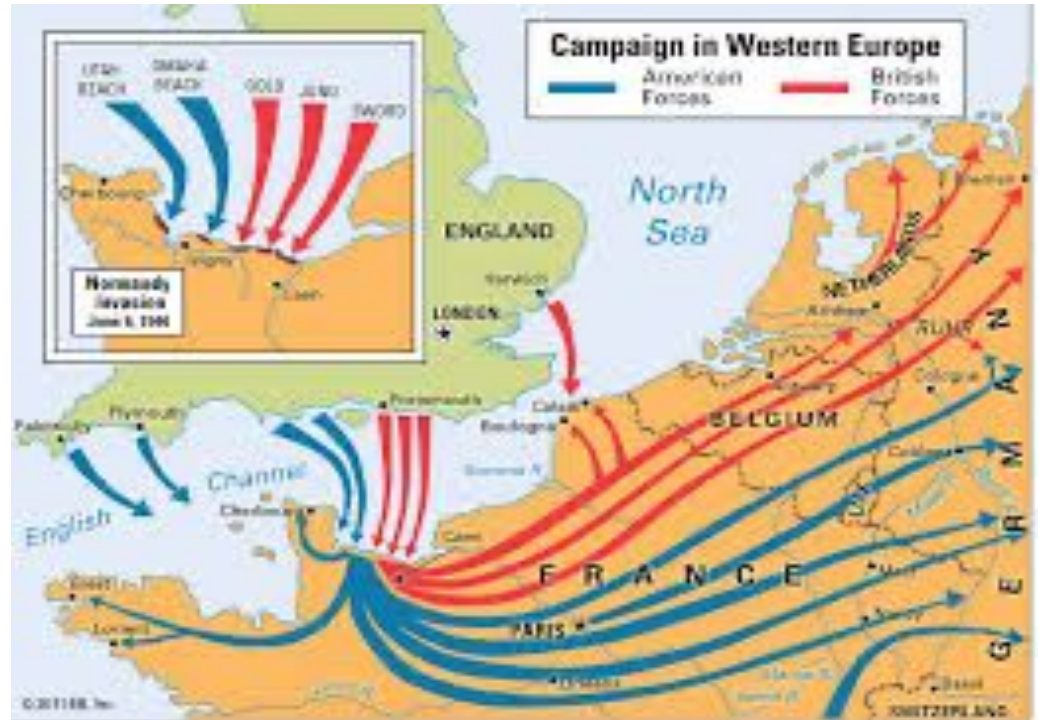
Research the term "The Axis Powers in WW2"

Research the term "The Allied Powers in WW2"

# WW2 in Western Europe 1944-45

US, British and Canadian forces  
invaded and recaptured  
France in 1944 and then  
invaded Germany from the  
west in 1945.

Nazi Germany was defeated in  
May 1945.



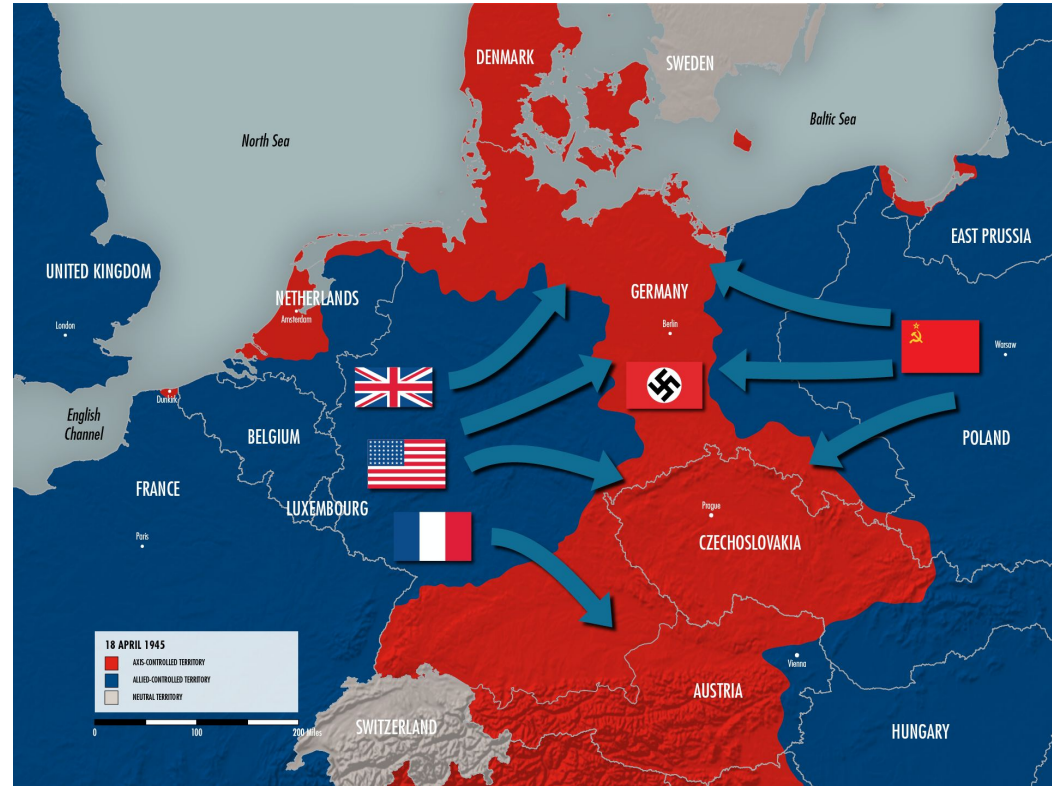
# WW2 in Western Europe 1944-45

As the Soviet Red Army was advancing from the east, the British, Americans and French broke through in the west.

Hitler committed suicide in his bunker.

Nazi Germany surrendered on the 7th

May 1945.



# The end of the war in Europe

READ pages 276 - 277

What happened to Hitler?

Which country captured berlin in 1945?

# The Holocaust 1933-45

# The Holocaust

In 1933, it is estimated that the Jewish population of Europe stood at around 11 million. By the end of the war in 1945, it is estimated that more than six million Jews had died at the hands of the Nazis.

To put this into perspective, more than half of all European Jews were killed. This systematic, government endorsed persecution and murder of Jews took place throughout the Nazi- occupied territories under the command of Adolf Hitler.

# The Holocaust

It is among the most brutal and destructive policies of the 20th century, and is referred to as the Holocaust. Hundreds of thousands of German military and civilian personnel were involved in the mass murder.

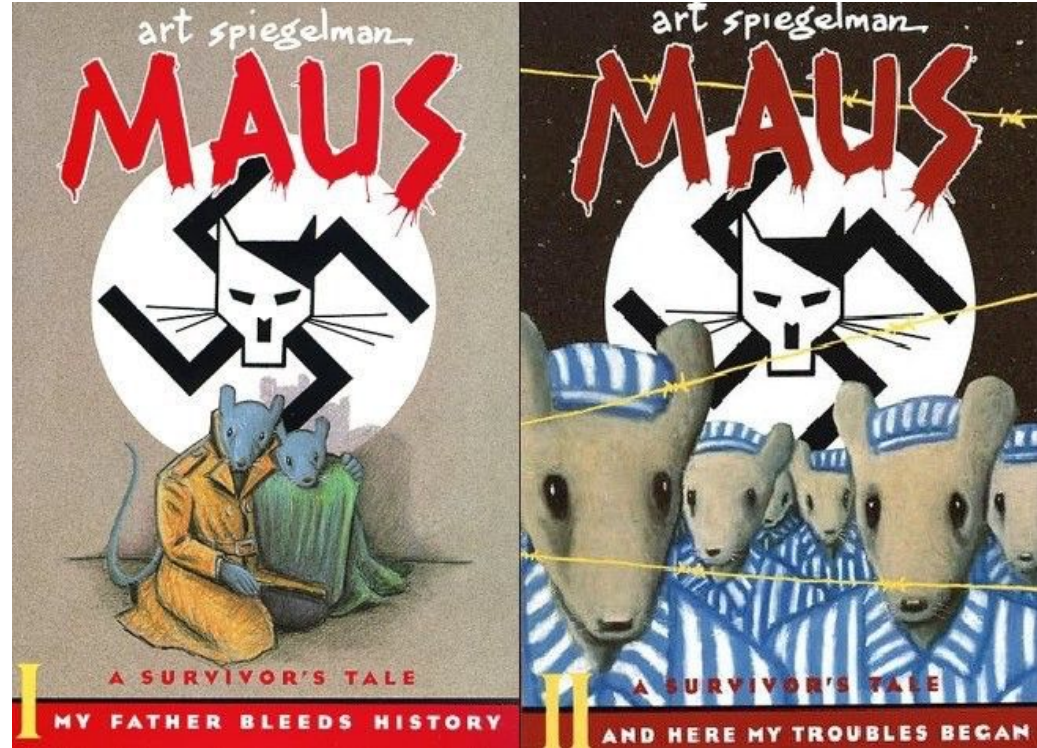
Millions more collaborated or accepted these events without protest. The word 'Holocaust' is of Greek origin and means 'sacrificed by fire' or 'burnt'. Out of respect for the dead, Jewish communities today use the Hebrew word *Shoah* instead, meaning 'The Burning'.

# Maus and the Holocaust (Optional)

Download the electronic copy of  
“Maus” from the library:

Link:

READ the novel





# Nazi Germany was a “Totalitarian Dictatorship.”

Dictatorships control the masses of the population by a number of different means:

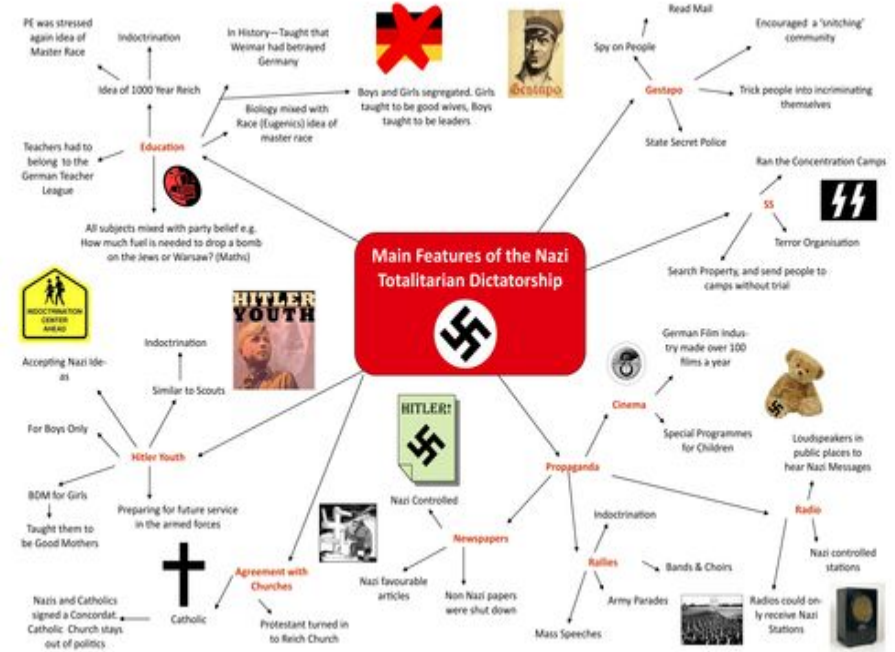
Popular support - providing employment in an economic crisis such as the Great Depression.

Overturning the hated Treaty of Versailles 1935-39

By controlling the media: radio / news/ cinema.

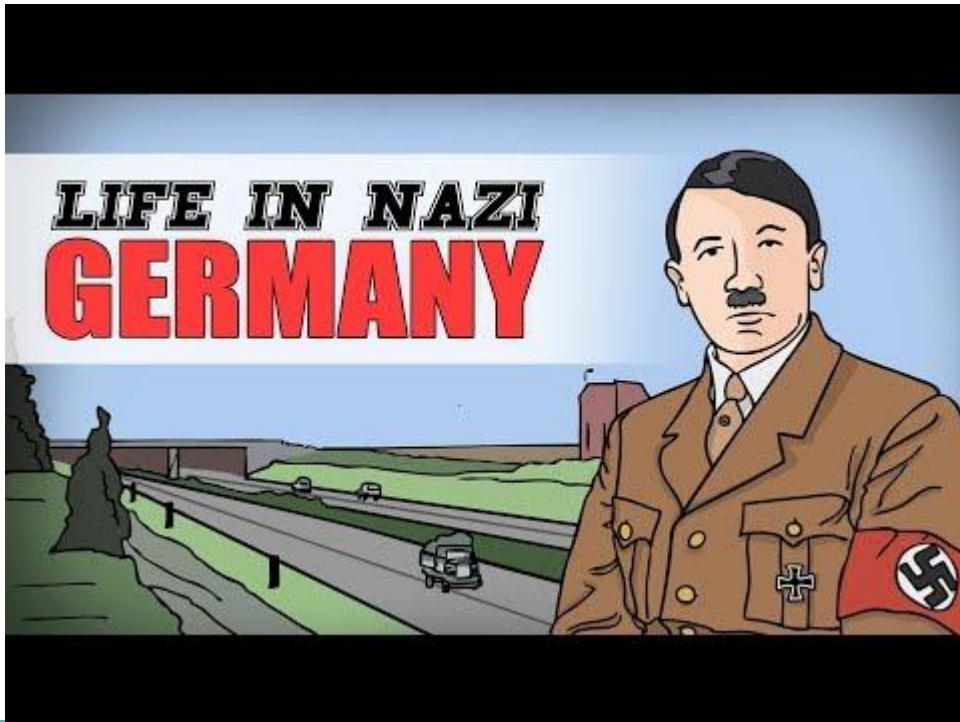
By creating the Hitler Youth movement. By creating the SS terror state - camps set up to imprison opponents of the Nazis.

Look at the diagram opposite:



# What was life like in Nazi Germany?

Watch this (surprisingly) good animation (from beginning to 7:20 mins:



# What was life like in Nazi Germany? (Questions)

First two minutes and 40 seconds

- 1) What types of people lost their jobs when the Nazis came to power in 1933?
- 2) What happened on Kristallnacht 1938 to Jewish people synagogues and businesses?
- 3) What other types of groups were persecuted by the Nazis?
- 4) How many Germans were murdered or euthanised by the Nazis?
  
- 5) Why were some women awarded “Mothers Crosses”?
- 6) What was the purpose of the Hitler Youth and League of German Girls?
- 7) How did Joseph Goebbels encourage people to listen to Nazi propaganda?

# Why did the Holocaust happen?

Hitler would not believe that Germany had been defeated in WW1.

He also refused to accept the Treaty of Versailles and he looked for a group to blame as scapegoats.

He labelled the Jews, the Socialists and the Communists as the internal enemies (inside Germany) for the surrender of November 1918 and he also blamed them for the signing of Versailles.

He often referred to them as the “November Criminals” and when he came to power these groups were seen as the political and racial enemies of the Nazis.

# Nazi Ideology



◀ **Lebensraum**  
the need for  
'living space'  
for the German  
nation to  
expand.



**A strong Germany**  
the Treaty of Versailles  
should be abolished and all  
German-speaking people  
united in one country.



**Führer** the idea that there  
should be a single leader  
with complete power rather  
than a democracy.



**Social Darwinism**  
the idea that the  
Aryan race was  
superior and Jews  
were 'subhuman'.



**Autarky** the idea  
that Germany should  
be economically  
self-sufficient.



**Germany was in  
danger** from  
Communists and  
Jews, who had to  
be destroyed

# Nazi Ideology

An ideology is a set of key beliefs.

Nazi ideology was centred around the racial idea that the German (or Aryan) race was superior to all others - Jews, Slavs, Blacks and Gypsies.

Conflict was seen as natural and Germany must destroy Versailles in order to expand in the east and create a new empire.

These “other races” were seen as subhuman and were to be used as slave labour and eliminated as Nazi Germany conquered Poland, the USSR and created a “Greater German Empire” in the east for living space or “Lebensraum.”

# Nazi Ideology

The Nazis also believed in the “Peoples’ Community” or the Volksgemeinschaft. All fit and healthy Germans belonged to the community and the Nazi state had a responsibility to protect its’ people.

However, Germans who were not physically or mentally healthy were not part of the peoples community. Similarly, Jews after the 1935 Nuremberg laws were legally declared to be non-citizens.

Total obedience, loyalty and duty to the Fuhrer (Leader) Adolf Hitler was taught through the Hitler Youth, the media and in education.

# Lebensraum in the East

Lebensraum would include  
all of Poland and the USSR  
to the Ural Mountains





# What was the Holocaust?

Watch the following clip



# What was the Holocaust?

WATCH the following clip:



# What was the Holocaust?

READ: The Holocaust, Oxford pages 288 - 293

COMPLETE Questions 1-6 page 293.

# The Holocaust - Three Phases

- 1) 1933-39 was the “legal persecution” of the Jews inside Germany. Jews lost jobs, were declared non citizens and were experienced increasing violence and discrimination.
- 2) 1939-41 was the “ghetto phase” during WW2. Jews inside the captured territories were forced to live inside walled off areas of cities where they suffered starvation, disease and death.
- 3) 1941-45 was the deliberate and systematic murder of Jews, Gypsies and Slavs in the gas chambers of the extermination camps.

# Concentration Camps 1933-45

Concentration camps were set up inside Nazi Germany from 1933 to imprison any type of racial or political opponent.

They were work camps and up to one third of all Germans experienced such camps.

As the camps were run by the Nazi SS the death rate was particularly high.

These camps are in green on the map



# Extermination Camps 1941-45

The six extermination camps were located in remote areas of eastern Poland on railway lines. (See the camps in red.)

These camps were different to concentration camps as they were built from 1941 and had gas chambers and crematoria for the deliberate murder of all Jews, Slavs and Gypsies in Nazi occupied Europe.

No written records exist of Hitler or the Nazi leaders ordering the building of these camps, but official architectural records were found.



# Liberation of the Camps

WATCH:

BBC Report on the anniversary of the liberation of the camps



# Liberation of the Camps

WATCH the following “A German saved my life”:





# An unsung Polish hero and a more well known one

1) Watch this clip:



2. Father Kolbe:



# Escape and Liberation

WATCH the following clips



# Escape and Liberation

Liberation accounts of survivors



# Holocaust Task

Create a Poster / Mind Map

Explain the following eight terms:

Anti-Semitism`

Genocide

Totalitarian

Holocaust

Lebensraum

Ideology

Euthanasia

Hitler Youth and league of German Girls

Explain the phrase

“All Jews were victims but not all victims were Jews”

Find a photograph that shows the idea of HOPE

Explain why the photograph shows hope

