Study Guide: Slide Sets 16-18: WW2

**Slide Set 16: The Two Roads to WW2**

**Strike South and Strike North Schools:**

* Two schools that emerged with different ideas:
  + Strike North: wanted to attack soviet union from Manchukuo and its prime proponents were in the Kwantung Army.
  + Stike South: wished to attack southeast asia and beyond particularly in the dutch east indies. Chief proponent was the imperial Japanese navy.

**Spanish Civil War:**

* Spain became a republic in 1931 but by 1936 the republic started showing signs of radicalism alienating the army and the conservatives. The murder of a conservative politician led to a 3 year civil war between loyalists and nationalists.

**Appeasement:**

* The idea that many countries handed over what was wanted to hilter in order to reduce conflict and eliminate the possibility of war.

**Munich Agreement:**

* The agreement that handed over the Sudetenland over to Hitler to appease him that he didn’t honor and went back for the rest of Czechoslovakia.

**Hitler’s Early Conquests in 1941**

**Blitzkrieg:**

* German tactic basically involved the close cooperation of tank and aircraft especially dive bombers serving as artillery support for the tanks.

**Battle of Britian:**

* Ariel offensive by the Germans in the skies over Britian in 1940 to gain complete command of the air to enable a German invasion of the island. It failed primarily because of the unskillful British use of radar.

**Operation Barbarossa:**

* Codename for German invasion of the USSR in 1941.

**Erwin Rommel:**

* Famous German general of WW2. Primarily for his exploits in North Africa nickname “desert fox.”

**US Oil Embargo VS Japan:**

* Done in order to stop the Japanese from progressing into southwest asia since the us was a major exporter at the time. Created war with the US in 1941 led to the attack on pearl harbor.

**Slide Set 17-18: WW2 and the US**

**Slide Set 17:**

**Battle of the Atlantic:**

* Longest continuous military campaign from Sept 1939 to Germanys defeat in 1945. At the core was allied naval blockade of Germany and Germanys subsequent counter blockade. Mostly between uboats and convoys but germans also had surface warships, armed merchant cruisers, aircraft and mines, while the allies utilized shore based and ship based aircrafts.

**Atlantic Charter:**

* Conference between Roosevelt and Churchill finalizing a document unofficially that was part of a statement of war aims and part propaganda. Had 8 principle points(slides 14-15)

**Pearl Harbor:**

* Planned by admiral Yamamoto. Attack was successful only up to a point since but no other US aircraft carriers were present. Afterward Japan (need to continue)

**Bataan Death March:**

* The capture of 12k americans, 60k filipinos, and 26k civilians after the battle at bataan. They marched them 60 miles with little food or water. It wasn’t an isolated incident. Other incidents occurred on slide 57.

**Battle of the Coral Sea:**

* Sides 97 - 112

**Doolittle Raid:**

* Slides 84-89

**Battle of Midway:**

* Fought in 1942 saw the us navy used intercepted and decrypted Japanese signals to ambush a Japanese attack force near the Hawaiian islands. Japanese lost 4 aircrafts to the American one. Decisive battle of the pacific war.

**Slide Set 18:**

**First and Second Battles of Alamein:**

* First battle:
  + Battle from July 1 – 27 between British and the axis, primarily german forces where the British held their ground and prevented further axis advancements. No clear winner to the battle but it marked a turning point in the north African campaign and boosted British morale.
* Second Battle:
  + Major ww2 battle fought between oct and nov. British forces outnumbered axis forces with significant supplies and resources. Montogmery devised a meticulous plan that included a massive artillery barrage to precede the infantry and tank assaults.
  + Was a decisive victory for British commonwealth forces forcing rommel to retreat westward ending axis in north Africa which paved the way for invasion of Italy and eventual defeat of axis in north Africa.

**Bernard Montgomery:**

* Led the battle of the Alamein. Commander of all land forces in operation overlord, code name for the battle of Normandy under Eisenhower.

**Battle of Stalingrad:**

* In 1942 till early 1943. Decisive battle fought between the Germans and the soviets one which saw an entire German army trapped within the city and forced to surrender.

**Operation Torch:**

* Began in Nov 1942 led by Dwight Eisenhower to seize the ports in Morocco and Algeria, targeting Casablanca, Oran and Algiers. Largest operation yet mounted. Operation was crucial bc it secured allied control over north African territories and opened new front to axis powers.

**Battle of Kasserine Pass:**

* Known as an American disaster. US Sherman charged right into German 88s while US soldiers ran away, allied forces were driven back 50 miles. US lost 3300 plus 3k prisoner.

**Guadalcanal Campaign:**

* Battle fought in the pacific in 1942 saw the us invade this Japanese held island for the sake of its airfield. Led to fierce fighting of the ground and air but sea battles.