

Content Design (Web Design #Part 1)

Name: Waris	Surname: Sripatoomrak
M.5 Room: 4	Number: 3

Topic: World War II, Simplified.

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- **P.3 MAINSPRINGS, PARTICIPANTS, MAIN AFFECTATIONS**
 - **MAINSRINGS**
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- **P.4 MAIN EVENTS, THAILAND IN WWII**
 - **MAIN EVENTS**
 - **HOLOCAUST**

- **IMG:**
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P1. Homepage + Introduction to WWII

World War II (WWII or WW2) was a worldwide battle in which almost every country on the earth faced combat. Most nations fought between 1939 and 1945 since the war began in 1939 with Nazi Germany's invasion of Poland. When Japan invaded China in 1937, however, some Chinese started resisting. The vast majority of countries fought as members of two military alliances: the Allies and the Axis Powers. It was the biggest and bloodiest battle in history. It engaged the most nations, cost the most money, drew the most people, and killed the most people of any fight in history. Between 50 and 85 million people died, with the vast majority being civilians.

Japan attacked China on July 7, 1937, kicking off the Asian war. On September 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland, kicking off the European War. In response, France and the United Kingdom declared war on Germany. By 1941, Germany had seized control of most of Europe, including France. Only the British fought the Axis in North Africa, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic. Germany scrapped preparations to attack Britain after losing an air combat.

In June 1941, Germany attacked the Soviet Union, commencing the world's greatest war. On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the United States at Pearl Harbour and invaded British and French possessions in Asia, uniting the two conflicts.

P2. Causes of WWII, Casualties

CAUSES OF WWII

1. The Unfair Treaty

- a. Germany had to pay for a lot of war reparation (132,000,000,000 German Mark; 2,459,543,126,740.85 Thai Baht), which took 92 years to pay off. It also had to get rid of its artillery, decrease its forces, and give up its occupied territories as stated in the Treaty of Versailles.
 - i. Economy collapses
 - ii. Unemployment rises
- b. Adolf Hitler rose to power
 - i. Nationalism and arms industry sprung up

2. Militarism Grows

- a. *IMG: theatlantic.com/photo/2011/07/world-war-ii-conflict-spreads-around-the-globe/100107/*
- b. More and more deadly weapons started to accumulate
- c. Adds stress between countries

3. Failure of the League of Nations

- a. The League of Nations' goals are to prevent wars from happening again, as well as supporting countries to have less military weapons.
 - i. The League of Nations couldn't do its goals since they have no soldiers.

4. The Japanese Empire Expands Its Power

- a. The Japanese military started to play its roles in politics and brought fascism into Japan.
 - i. Then they invaded Manchuria, and founded its puppet state Manchukuo.
 - ii. They also invaded other countries in the Pacific Ocean e.g. the Philippines and Papua New Guinea.

CASUALTIES

- **ALLIES: 61,000,000**
 - o Soldiers 16,000,000
 - o Citizens 45,000,000
- **AXIS POWERS: 12,000,000**
 - o Soldiers 8,000,000
 - o Citizens 4,000,000

P3. Mainsprings, Participants, Main Affectations

MAINSPRINGS

1. Invasion of Poland (1939)

- a. Policies
 - i. To expand lebensraum to the east for the Germans, so they will eventually replace all of the Slavs and the Jews
 - ii. To bring down the Treaty of Versailles so its military and borders will be stronger, especially in Rhineland.
 - iii. To unite all of the Germans into one Reich.

2. Attack on Pearl Harbour (1941)

- a. Japan attacked Pearl Harbour to take United States' oils and other resources since they used almost all of it in invading other territories.
- b. Their plan backfired because the United States declared war on them, which Japan lost.

PARTICIPANTS

ALLIES

China, France, United Kingdom, Soviet Union, United States, and others

AXIS POWERS

Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria

MAIN AFFECTATIONS

1. The United Nations was founded on October 24, 1945 at San Francisco.

2. Some countries were divided into two (Germany, Vietnam, Korea), some countries became independent.
3. Economy recessed.
4. What happened to Germany and Japan?
 - a. Germany
 - i. Germany and Berlin itself had to be divided into four parts, each under the control of the USSR, Britain, the United States and France.
 - ii. Ban Germany from producing weapons of war
 - iii. The production of metals, chemicals, and machines that could be used in war must be under the supervision of the four superpowers.
 - iv. All forms of Nazi systems must be abolished.
 - b. Japan
 - i. The treaties, the constitutions, and political policies must be accepted by the United States first before being implemented.

P4. Main Events, Thailand in WWII

1941

1. The Holocaust (1941 - 8/5/1945)

[IMG <https://www.ushmm.org/antisemitism/what-is-antisemitism/why-the-jews-history-of-antisemitism>]

- A group of Jewish girls wearing the yellow star. —United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Oesterreichische Nationalbibliothek.

[IMG

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/52/Auschwitz_I_%2822_May_2010%29.jpg/1024px-Auschwitz_I_%2822_May_2010%29.jpg,

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/37/Birkenau_múzeum_-_panoramio_%28cropped%29.jpg]

- Gate to Auschwitz I with its Arbeit macht frei sign.
- Auschwitz II-Birkenau gatehouse; the train track, in operation May–October 1944, led directly to the gas chambers.

- a. 6 million Jews died, including 1.5 million children
- b. Based from the Final Solution to the Jewish Question
- c. The International Holocaust Remembrance Day is 27th of January
- d. The phrase “Arbeit macht frei” at the gate of concentration camps translates to “Work sets you free”
- e. Auschwitz has become a symbol of fear, genocide, and the Holocaust across the world. It was founded in 1940 by Germans in the outskirts of Oswiecim, a Polish city taken to the Third Reich by the Nazis.

- f. Auschwitz was intended to be another concentration camp of the type that the Nazis had been establishing from the early 1930s. It also became the largest extermination camp in the beginning of 1942 where the Final Solution to the Jewish Question was carried out.
- g. Why the Jews?
 - i. Since the Middle Ages, Jews in Europe have faced discrimination and persecution for religious reasons. For centuries, Christians considered the Jewish faith an outlier that needed to be removed. Jews were often compelled to convert or were forbidden from practising certain professions. Religion was less significant in the nineteenth century. It was supplanted by beliefs about racial and ethnic differences. The concept that Jews belonged to a distinct people from Germans, for example, spread. Even Jews who converted to Christianity were "different" because of their ancestors.
 - ii. Final Solution to the Jewish Question (Endlösung der Judenfrage) was the intentional and systematic extermination of European Jews. It was the last chapter of the Holocaust lasting from 1941 until 1945, great majority of Jewish victims were slaughtered during this time period.

2. Operation Barbarossa (22/6/1941 - 5/12/1941)

[IMG

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/38/Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-

[H27337%2C Moskau%2C Stalin und Ribbentrop im Kreml.jpg/1024px-Bundesarchiv Bild 183-](H27337%2C_Moskau%2C_Stalin_und_Ribbentrop_im_Kreml.jpg/1024px-Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-)

[H27337%2C Moskau%2C Stalin und Ribbentrop im Kreml.jpg\]](H27337%2C_Moskau%2C_Stalin_und_Ribbentrop_im_Kreml.jpg)

- *Stalin and Ribbentrop after signing the non-aggression pact.*

- a. Opening of the Eastern Front.
- b. Axis failure to reach the A-A line.
- c. Beginning of Soviet Winter counter-offensive.
- d. Over 3 million men assaulted a 2,900-kilometre front, making it the largest military invasion in history. There were also 600,000 autos and 750,000 horses.
- e. In the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union agreed not to fight each other. Beginning in December 1940, the German surprise attack was planned. The invasion was set to start on May 15, with the primary purpose of eliminating the Soviet military. Some Nazi ideological goals were stated, as were Soviet natural resource assets that might be used to continue fighting the Allies.

- f. Despite the Soviets' dire situation, the Axis failed to fulfil its goals. Tactically, the Germans controlled some of the most significant economic sectors in the Soviet Union, most notably in Ukraine. The Germans, however, were forced back from Moscow and were unable to launch another huge and long-lasting onslaught on the Eastern Front like Operation Barbarossa.

1942

3. The Battle of Midway (4/6/1942 - 7/6/1942)

- a. A naval battle between Japan and United States at Midway Atoll
- b. The allies had the advantage as the United States won the battle.
- c. The United States and Japan participated in a tremendous naval combat during World War II. Japanese naval forces attempted to take Midway Island by assaulting the numerically inferior US Pacific fleet. After deciphering the Japanese naval code, the US prepared for the attack by dispatching around 115 ground-based aircraft and three aircraft carriers. On June 3, its planes began assaulting Japan's carrier force. After suffering significant casualties, Japan abandoned preparations to land on Midway. The fight brought Japan's and the United States' Pacific naval forces close to parity and was a watershed moment in their conflict.

1944

4. Warsaw Uprising (1/8/1944 - 2/10/1944)

- a. Germany burnt at least 35% of Warsaw down
- b. 200,000 citizens died from mass execution
- c. On August 1, 1944, the Polish Home Army, a non-Communist underground resistance group, launched the Warsaw Uprising to liberate the city from German occupation and reclaim Polish independence. The military action was motivated by the continuing withdrawal of German forces from Poland, followed by the presence of the Soviet Red Army along the east bank of the Vistula River. By October 2, 1944, the Germans had crushed the revolt, deporting civilians to concentration and forced-labour camps and razing Warsaw.

5. Battle of Normandy (Operation Overlord) (6/6/1944)

- a. In World War II, Operation Overlord was the campaign for the invasion of continental Europe in 1944. It was fought by Allied soldiers against German forces. The Normandy landings were crucial in getting the Allied forces onto the European continent. It was successful. The Battle of Normandy lasted until German forces fled over the Seine on August 30, 1944. This marked the conclusion of Operation Overlord.
- b. The primary Allied forces came from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Other nations that deployed troops were Australia, Belgium,

the Czech Republic, France, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, and Poland.

1945

6. The Battle of Iwo Jima (19/2/1945 - 26/3/1945)

- a. The island was invaded by American forces on February 19, 1945, and the subsequent Battle of Iwo Jima lasted five weeks. All but 200 or so of the 21,000 Japanese men on the island, as well as almost 7,000 Marines, were slain in some of the deadliest fighting of World War II.

7. The Battle of Okinawa (1/4/1945 - 22/6/1945)

- a. The battle was fought on Okinawa, which is located just 563 kilometres south of Kyushu. Its capture was viewed as a critical prelude to a ground attack of the Japanese home islands. The combat was one of the deadliest of the Pacific War, killing about 12,000 Americans and 100,000 Japanese, including both sides' leading generals. In addition, the Japanese military ordered the death of at least 100,000 people.

8. Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

(Hiroshima on 6/8/1945 at 08:15 / Nagasaki on 9/8/1945 at 11:02)

- a. President Harry S. Truman gave the order to drop the two atomic bombs on Japan.
 - i. Little Boy to Hiroshima (140,000 deaths)
 - ii. Fat Man to Nagasaki (80,000 deaths)
- b. Japan surrendered six days later after the bombings (15/8/1945).
- c. Why these cities?
 - i. Hiroshima was strategically important from a military aspect since it hosted the second Army Headquarters, which was in charge of southern Japan's defence. It was used for storage, communication, and military assembly. The city's geology added to its allure as a place to display the bombs' devastating power—the neighbouring hills may have increased the amount of destruction caused by the atomic explosion, and the rivers that ran through it kept Hiroshima off the list of firebombing targets.
 - ii. Kyoto was another excellent target since it had a population of one million people, was a significant industrial area, and was Japan's intellectual core and former capital. Finally, they excluded Kyoto from consideration since it was Japan's cultural centre and a beloved city. Another significant port, Nagasaki, was chosen as its substitute.
 - iii. Hiroshima, Kokura, Niigata, and Nagasaki were chosen as targets on July 25, 1945. The weather prediction in Hiroshima for August 6 indicated a clear day, therefore preparations were made. The targeted target for the second strike, Kokura, was only rescued when

it was suddenly hidden by a cloud on August 9th. Instead, Nagasaki was destroyed.

THAILAND IN WWII

Thailand maintained neutrality until a five-hour Japanese invasion on December 8, 1941, which ended in an armistice and military alliance contract between Thailand and the Japanese Empire in mid-December 1941. At the start of the Pacific War, the Japanese Empire applied pressure on the Thai government to authorise them to assault Malaya and Burma. Following the onslaught, Thailand surrendered. The Thai government saw Japan as an ally against Western imperialism, offering to help Thailand recapture sections of the lost Indochinese provinces.

Following the start of Allied bombings of Bangkok as a result of the Japanese occupation, Axis-aligned Thailand declared war on the United Kingdom and the United States, seizing territory in neighbouring countries and advancing to the north, south, and east, establishing a border with China near Kengtung.

Thailand retained control over its armed forces and internal affairs after becoming a Japanese Empire ally. The Japanese stance toward Thailand differed from that of Manchukuo, the puppet state. Japan intended to create bilateral connections with Finland, Bulgaria, and Romania similar to those established by Nazi Germany.

Thailand lost around 5,569 men during the conflict, almost entirely due to illness. At least 150 were killed in the Shan States; 180 died on December 8, 1941 (the day of both the brief Japanese invasion and the failed British attack on the Ledge); and 100 died during the brief Franco-Thai War.

P5. (Photo Gallery) Through the Lens | What Is It Like to Live in the War?

1. Tereska Draws Her Home (1948) (David Seymour, 1948)

“Children’s wounds are not all outward. Those made in the mind by years of sorrow will take years to heal.”

a. [IMG contact sheet

rarehistoricalphotos.com/girl-concentration-camp-disturbed-children-1948]

i. A contact sheet of children drawing on a blackboard at a special elementary school in Warsaw.

b. [IMG <https://tereska.de/en/about/tereska>]

i. Tereska, a child in a residence for disturbed children. She drew a picture of “home” on the blackboard. Poland, 1948.

- c. Germany had already annexed Poland by the time Tereska was born. Her father joined the Polish underground before being apprehended and imprisoned by the Gestapo, where he was severely beaten and lost all of his teeth. Tereska and Jadzia stayed with their grandmother.

The German military then blew up their house, burying everyone who was still inside. Tereska was hit in the head by shrapnel, injuring her left brain. The girls fled Warsaw and walked for two or three weeks to a village 65 kilometres away, starving and without medical help.

As a teenager, she began drinking and smoking heavily. The only thing that could keep her calm was drawing. Her condition had rapidly deteriorated to the point where she would need to be admitted to a psychiatric hospital for the rest of her life.

2. Manila Massacre (3/2/1945 – 3/3/1945) (National Archives, 1945)

- a. [IMG

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e5/ManilaEscape.jpg>

- i. *Citizens of Manila run for safety from suburbs burned by Japanese soldiers, 10 February 1945.*

- b. [IMG

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Japanese_atrocities._Philippines,_China,_Burma,_Japan_-_NARA_-_292598.jpg

- i. *Photo of a Filipino woman and child killed by Japanese forces in Manila.*

- c. During the Battle of Manila, Japanese troops committed atrocities against Filipino civilians in Manila, leading to the massacre. There were at least 100,000 civilians killed in total. The Manila massacre was one of several major war crimes committed by the Imperial Japanese Army, according to the postwar military tribunal.

From February to March 1945, the United States Army advanced into Manila to drive the Japanese out. During lulls in the battle for city control, Japanese troops vented their rage and frustration on the city's civilians. Violent mutilations, rapes, and massacres occurred in schools, hospitals, and convents.

3. Unit 731 Victim (November 1940) (Jilin Provincial Archives, 1940)

- a. [IMG commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Unit_731_victim.jpg]

- i. *A photograph released from Jilin Provincial Archives, which, according to Xinhua Press, "shows personnels of 'Manchukuo' attend a 'plague prevention' action which indeed is an bacteriological test directed by Japan's 'Unit 731' in November of 1940 at Nong'an County, northeast China's Jilin Province."*

- b. Unit 731 was founded in Japanese-occupied China in 1938 with the goal of creating biological weapons. It also ran a secretive research and experimentation school in Shinjuku, central Tokyo. Japanese universities and medical colleges provided doctors and research professionals for the unit.

Many of the prisoners who were killed in the name of research were used in terrible vivisection and other medical experiments, including barbaric trials to investigate the effect of frostbite on the human body.

To assuage those involved consciences, the detainees were referred to as "maruta (丸太)," or wooden logs, rather than persons or patients. The site of the tests was entirely demolished prior to Japan's surrender, leaving no trace.

The remaining prisoners were shot, and workers of the facility were sworn to secrecy. The mice held in the laboratory were then freed, which could have resulted in the deaths of 30,000 people because the mice were infected with the bubonic plague and spread the disease. Few members of Unit 731 have admitted guilt.

4. The Last Jew in Vinnitsa (1941-1943) (Vinnytsia, Ukraine, 1941-1943)

- a. [IMG https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/be/The_last_Jew_in_Vinnitsa%2C_1941.jpg]
- b. During the Holocaust, this photograph was taken in Ukraine of an unidentified Jewish man near the town of Vinnitsa (Vinnytsia) was shot. The victim kneels near the mass grave, where the bodies are already buried. Behind them is a group of SS and Reich Labor Service men.

5. The Book of Names (At Auschwitz-Birkenau)

- a. [IMG https://www.reddit.com/r/MorbidReality/comments/ncpnkt/this_is_the_book_of_names_in_auschwitz_it_holds/]
- b. The Book of Names makes up the permanent exhibit at Auschwitz-Birkenau honouring the Jewish victims. It pushes visitors beyond their knowledge of the facts of the Final Solution to the Jewish Question. The book contains every victim's name known, which has more than 4,000,000 names.

6. Kaiten Attack (20/11/1944) (US Navy, 1944)

- a. [IMG [commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:USS_Mississinewa_\(AO-59\)_20_November_1944.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:USS_Mississinewa_(AO-59)_20_November_1944.jpg)]
 - i. *Sinking of the fleet oiler USS Mississinewa, victim of Kaiten Type-1 attack.*

b. [IMG

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kaiten_Type_1_on_display_at_the_Yūshūkan_in_October_2008.JPG

i. *A Kaiten, Type 1 on display at the Yūshūkan in October 2008.*

c. The Japanese used suicide tactics during WWII for a variety of reasons. In terms of culture, dying in combat was an honourable death that guaranteed a heroic legacy. From a logistical standpoint, the Japanese military was well aware of the sheer overwhelming odds in their war against the US and knew that traditional fighting methods were insufficient. As a result, they heavily invested in suicide missions, developing aircraft, weapons, and even manned torpedoes to help.

Suicide missions have the morbid but advantageous ability to be extremely accurate, particularly when compared to weapons delivery techniques used during WWII. Dive bombing was a particularly effective method of attack, but it was dangerous and did not always result in a hit. On the other hand, a kamikaze aircraft loaded with explosives could be precisely flown into a target.

With the war's outcome looking bleak, Japan authorised the building of suicide boats. These were grouped together to form the Japanese Special Attack Units.

7. Tanya Savicheva's Diary (1942)

a. [IMG

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flower_of_Life_memorial_complex_on_the_Road_of_Life,_Tanya_Savicheva%27s_tablets.jpg

i. *Part of the "Flower of Life" memorial complex near St. Petersburg, it's dedicated to children of the Leningrad Siege, showing stone tablets representing pages from Tanya Savicheva's diary. Part of the "Flower of Life" memorial complex near St Petersburg, it's dedicated to children of those who died in World War Two.*

b. [IMG

<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/EX5X86aXkAESUGW?format=jpg&name=900x900>

i. *Pages from Tanya Savicheva's diary.*

c. Diary Content:

i. **Женя умерла 28 дек в 12 00 час утра 1941 г**

Zhenya died on December 28th at 12 noon, 1941

ii. **Бабушка умерла 25 янв 3 ч. дня 1942 г**

Grandma died on the 25th of January at 3 o'clock, 1942

iii. **Лека умер 17 марта в 5 часутр 1942 г.**

Leka died March 17th, 1942, at 5 o'clock in the morning, 1942

- iv. **Дядя Вася умер в 13 апр 2 ч ночь 1942 г**
Uncle Vasya died on April 13th at 2 o'clock in the morning, 1942
 - v. **Дядя Леша 10 мая в 3 ч дня 1942**
Uncle Lesha May 10th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, 1942
 - vi. **Мама в 13 мая в 7 30 час утра 1942 г**
Mama on May 13th at 7:30 in the morning, 1942
 - vii. **Савичевы умерли**
The Savichevas are dead
 - viii. **умерли все**
Everyone is dead
 - ix. **осталась одна Таня**
Only Tanya is left
- d. Tanya began writing in her diary on or around December 28th. The first entry concerned the death of her elder sister, Zhenya, most likely as a result of severe malnutrition exacerbated by her work at the munitions factory.
- Her grandmother, Yevdokiya Grigorievna, died a month later, two days after her twelfth birthday, of heart failure after losing a third of her body weight.
- Her brother Leka died shortly after his grandmother in March 1942. Leka was a promising engineer who was also a talented musician. He worked long shifts at the Admiralty Shipyard, often late into the night.
- Uncle Vasya died on April 13 at the age of 56. He had served in the First World War but had been denied service this time due to his age.
- Lesha's eldest uncle died of malnutrition in May at the age of 71.
- On the morning of May 13, 1942, her mother died. She worked as a seamstress and continued to do so during the civilian war effort by sewing soldiers' uniforms.
- Tanya Savicheva was among the children rescued from Leningrad and brought to Krasny Bor. She was admitted to a hospital in Shakti in May 1944 and died a month later of intestinal tuberculosis.

8. Anne Frank's Room in the Secret Annex (Anne Frank House)

- a. [IMG artsandculture.google.com/asset/anne-franks-room-in-the-secret-annex/kAHP7XqswgMtsg]
- i. *The room that Anne first shares with her sister Margot, and later with Fritz Pfeffer.*
- b. [IMG <https://www.annefrank.org/en/anne-frank/diary/publication-diary/>]
- c. When Anne Frank's sister Margot was summoned to a German labour camp, the Frank family, who lived elsewhere in Amsterdam, went into hiding in the business premises' annex. They'd mainly live on the second and third levels. The only way in was through the hidden door behind the revolving

bookcase. The main house's business premises extended into the annex's ground and first levels. These chambers, however, were not directly connected to the hiding site, which was located on the higher floors of the annex, ensuring that no one noticed what was going on behind the bookcase.

After all, the Secret Annex and the people in hiding were found. Anne's father was the only survivor of the eight people who had gone into hiding.

During her time in hiding, Anne aspired to be an author and wrote many short stories as well as her diary. Miep, a Dutch office worker, found Anne's diary soon after her family's arrest and saved it, intending to return it to Anne after the war. Anne's father, Otto Frank, survived the Holocaust, and after learning that both Margot and Anne were dead, Miep gave him Anne's journal, knowing that this would be Anne's lasting legacy. After reading its pages, Otto Frank debated whether to share her private thoughts. He knew Anne had always wanted to be a writer, so he consulted with a number of experts. He eventually decided to find a publisher for the diary.

Her diary has received worldwide acclaim. The diary provides a vivid and moving account of a young Jewish girl growing up in Nazi-occupied Holland. While hiding from the Nazis in an Amsterdam warehouse, Anne kept a diary. She and her family went into hiding when she was only 13 years old.

9. Remains at the Majdanek Camp (Lubin, Poland: October 1941 - July 1944)

- a. *[IMG history.com/news/world-war-ii-iconic-photos]*
- b. *[IMG https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:2013_KL_Majdanek_Mausoleum_-_01.jpg]*
 - i. *KL Majdanek Mausoleum*
- c. About 360,000 died
 - i. 60% died from starving, being tormented, and diseases.
 - ii. 40% died from mass firings and toxic gases (carbon monoxide and Zyklon B).
- d. The German concentration camp Majdanek was used for mass extermination. Aside from the hardship of living conditions, employment, and disease, the high death rate was exacerbated by direct methods of murder such as drowning in sewage pits, hangings, beatings, or phenol injections.

The firing squads and gas chambers were the most lethal. Executions took place during the camp's operation. On November 3, 1943,

about 18,000 Jews were killed at Majdanek and other Lublin camps in a single day. Similar killings of Polish inmates arriving from the Castle jail began in the fall of 1943 at KL Lublin. There have also been reports of SS members shooting individuals for fun.

The victims' bodies were initially buried in mass graves before being burnt at crematoriums or on crematory pyres. After being mixed with soil and rubbish, the ashes will be used as fertiliser. Investigators uncovered 1,300 cubic metres of compost containing human bones following the camp's evacuation.

10. Victory Over Japan Day In Times Square (14/8/1945) (Alfred Eisenstaedt, 1945)

- a. [IMG <https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/vj-day/3wE6XAoA27pQuw>]
 - i. *A jubilant American sailor clutching a pretty white-uniformed nurse in a back-bending, passionate kiss as he vents his joy while thousands jam the Times Square area to celebrate the long awaited victory over Japan.*
- b. On Victory over Japan Day ("V-J Day"), August 14, 1945, in New York City's Times Square, a US Navy soldier hugs and kisses a complete stranger—a dental assistant. A week later, Life magazine published a 12-page spread titled "Victory Celebrations." George Mendonsa (1923–2019) and Greta Zimmer Friedman (1924–2016) are the two people in the shot.