MAKING CONNECTIONS

How can war affect civilians?

The German blitzkrieg quickly overwhelmed Poland, setting off the war in Europe. German troops paraded in Warsaw to celebrate their victory. The people of Poland soon experienced the terrors of Hitler’s regime, suffering torture, forced deportation, slave labor, and execution. In this chapter you will learn about the course of World War II and its effects.

• What was the Holocaust and how did it affect the people of Nazi-occupied lands?
• How are conflicts today affecting civilian populations?
1942
Nazi death camps in full operation

1943

1944
Allies under Eisenhower launch D-Day invasion

1945
Germany and Japan surrender

1945
United States drops atomic bombs on Japan

Explaining Create a Two-Tab Book. Under the tabs, explain the effects that World War II had on the Allied Powers and the Axis Powers. Use material from your textbook and outside research.

History ONLINE
Chapter Overview—Visit glencoe.com to preview Chapter 26.
In the 1930s, both Germany and Japan invaded neighboring countries in an attempt to gain resources and land for their empires. Hitler allied with Italy, annexed Austria, and invaded Czechoslovakia. Japan made a quick conquest of Manchuria. At first, other world powers tried to ignore these acts of aggression. They wanted to avoid war—yet the path to war was already paved.

The German Path to War

Adolf Hitler’s theory of racial domination laid the foundation for aggressive expansion outside of Germany.

HISTORY & YOU Have you ever lost a friend? Read to find out how Czechoslovakia was abandoned by its Western allies.

World War II in Europe had its beginnings in the ideas of Adolf Hitler. He believed that Germans belonged to a so-called Aryan race that was superior to all other races and nationalities. Consequently, Hitler believed that Germany was capable of building a great civilization. To be a great power, however, Germany needed more land to support a larger population.

Already in the 1920s, Hitler had indicated that a Nazi regime would find this land to the east—in the Soviet Union. Germany therefore must prepare for war with the Soviet Union. Once the Soviet Union had been conquered, according to Hitler, its land would be resettled by German peasants. The Slavic peoples could be used as slave labor to build the Third Reich, an Aryan racial state that Hitler thought would dominate Europe for a thousand years.

Hitler Violates Treaty

After World War I, the Treaty of Versailles had limited Germany’s military power. As chancellor, Hitler, posing as a man of peace, stressed that Germany wished to revise the unfair provisions of the treaty by peaceful means. Germany, he said, only wanted its rightful place among the European states.

On March 9, 1935, however, Hitler announced the creation of a new air force. One week later, he began a military draft that would expand Germany’s army from 100,000 to 550,000 troops. These steps were in direct violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

France, Great Britain, and Italy condemned Germany’s actions and warned against future aggressive steps. In the midst of the Great Depression, however, these nations were distracted by their own internal problems and did nothing further.
Hitler was convinced that the Western states had no intention of using force to maintain the Treaty of Versailles. Hence, on March 7, 1936, he sent German troops into the Rhineland. The Rhineland was part of Germany; but, according to the Treaty of Versailles, it was a demilitarized area. That is, Germany was not permitted to have weapons or fortifications there. France had the right to use force against any violation of this provision but would not act without British support.

Great Britain did not support the use of force against Germany, however. The British government viewed the occupation of German territory by German troops as a reasonable action by a dissatisfied power. The London Times noted that the Germans were only “going into their own back garden.” Great Britain thus began to practice a policy of appeasement. This policy was based on the belief that if European states satisfied the reasonable demands of dissatisfied powers, the dissatisfied powers would be content, and stability and peace would be achieved in Europe.

New Alliances

Meanwhile, Hitler gained new allies. Benito Mussolini of Italy had long dreamed of creating a new Roman Empire.
In October 1935, Mussolini’s forces invaded Ethiopia. Angered by French and British opposition to his invasion, Mussolini welcomed Hitler’s support. He began to draw closer to the German dictator.

In 1936 both Germany and Italy sent troops to Spain to help General Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War. In October 1936, Mussolini and Hitler made an agreement recognizing their common political and economic interests. One month later, Mussolini spoke of the new alliance between Italy and Germany, called the Rome-Berlin Axis. Also in November, Germany and Japan signed the Anti-Comintern Pact, promising a common front against communism.

**Union with Austria**

By 1937, Germany was once more a “world power,” as Hitler proclaimed. He was convinced that neither France nor Great Britain would provide much opposition to his plans. In 1938 he decided to pursue one of his goals: Anschluss (AHN•shloos), or union, with Austria, his native land.

By threatening Austria with invasion, Hitler forced the Austrian chancellor to put Austrian Nazis in charge of the government. The new government promptly invited German troops to enter Austria and “help” in maintaining law and order. One day later, on March 13, 1938, after his triumphal return to his native land, Hitler annexed Austria to Germany.

**Demands and Appeasement**

Hitler’s next objective was the destruction of Czechoslovakia. On September 15, 1938, he demanded that Germany be given the Sudetenland, an area in northwestern Czechoslovakia that was inhabited largely by Germans. He expressed his willingness to risk “world war” to achieve his objective.

At a hastily arranged conference in Munich, British, French, German, and Italian representatives did not object to Hitler’s plans but instead reached an agreement that met virtually all of Hitler’s demands. German troops were allowed to occupy the Sudetenland. The Czechs, abandoned by their Western allies, stood by helplessly.

The Munich Conference was the high point of Western appeasement of Hitler. When Neville Chamberlain, the British prime minister, returned to England from Munich, he boasted that the agreement meant “peace for our time.” Hitler had promised Chamberlain that he would make no more demands. Like many others, Chamberlain believed Hitler’s promises.

**Great Britain and France React**

In fact, Hitler was more convinced than ever that the Western democracies would not fight. Increasingly, he was sure that he could not make a mistake, and he had by no means been satisfied at Munich.

In March 1939, Hitler invaded and took control of Bohemia and Moravia in western Czechoslovakia. In the eastern part of the country, Slovakia became a puppet state controlled by Nazi Germany. On the evening of March 15, 1939, Hitler triumphantly declared in Prague that he would be known as the greatest German of them all.

At last, the Western states reacted to the Nazi threat. Hitler’s aggression had made clear that his promises were worthless. When Hitler began to demand the Polish port of Danzig, Great Britain saw the danger and offered to protect Poland in the event of war. At the same time, both France and Britain realized that only the Soviet Union was powerful enough to help contain Nazi aggression. They began political and military negotiations with Joseph Stalin, the Soviet dictator.

**Hitler and the Soviets**

Meanwhile, Hitler continued to believe that the West would not fight over Poland. He now feared, however, that the West and the Soviet Union might make an alliance. Such an alliance could mean a two-front war for Germany. To prevent this possibility, Hitler made his own agreement with Stalin.

On August 23, 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact. In it, the two nations promised not to attack each other. To get the nonaggression pact, Hitler offered
This American cartoon satirizing the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact was published the day before Hitler invaded the Soviet Union—June 22, 1941.

1. Determining Cause and Effect How did the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact help lead to World War II?

2. Interpreting How did world reaction to the pact change between 1939 and 1941?
The country also offered many resources the Japanese needed. After this conquest, the Japanese army became committed to an expansionist policy.

By September 1932, the Japanese army had formed Manchuria into a separate state and renamed it Manchukuo. They placed a puppet ruler, Henry Pu Yi, on the throne. As an infant, Henry Pu Yi had been China’s “last emperor.” He had abdicated that throne, however, following the revolution of 1911 in China.

Worldwide protests against the Japanese seizure of Manchuria led the League of Nations to send in investigators. When the investigators issued a report condemning the seizure, Japan withdrew from the League. The United States refused to recognize the Japanese takeover of Manchuria but was unwilling to threaten force.

Over the next several years, Japan continued its expansion and established control over the eastern part of Inner Mongolia and areas in north China around Beijing. Neither the emperor nor government leaders could control the army. In fact, it was the army that established Japanese foreign policy. The military held the upper hand. By the mid-1930s, militants connected to the government and the armed forces had gained control of Japanese politics.

### War with China

Chiang Kai-shek tried to avoid a conflict with Japan so that he could deal with what he considered the greater threat from the Communists. When clashes between Chinese and Japanese troops broke out, he sought to appease Japan by allowing it to govern areas in north China.

As Japan moved steadily southward, protests against Japanese aggression grew stronger in Chinese cities. In December 1936, Chiang ended his military efforts against the Communists and formed a new united front against the Japanese. In July 1937, Chinese and Japanese forces clashed south of Beijing and hostilities spread.

1. **Location** What territories did Japan acquire between 1933 and December 1941?
2. **Human-Environment Interaction** Why did Japan have the desire to expand its borders?
Japan had not planned to declare war on China. However, the 1937 incident eventually turned into a major conflict. The Japanese seized the Chinese capital of Nanjing in December. Chiang Kai-shek refused to surrender and moved his government upriver, first to Hankou, then to Chongqing. As the Japanese pushed onward, Chinese civilians experienced extreme brutality and aerial bombing. Although they were defeated, the Chinese continued to resist the Japanese for the entire course of the war.

The New Asian Order
Japanese military leaders had hoped to force Chiang to agree to join a New Order in East Asia, comprising Japan, Manchuria, and China. Japan would attempt to establish a new system of control in Asia with Japan guiding its Asian neighbors to prosperity. After all, who could better teach Asian societies how to modernize than the one Asian country that had already done it?

Part of Japan’s plan was to seize Soviet Siberia, with its rich resources. During the late 1930s, Japan began to cooperate with Nazi Germany. Japan assumed that the two countries would ultimately launch a joint attack on the Soviet Union and divide Soviet resources between them.

When Germany signed the nonaggression pact with the Soviets in August 1939, Japanese leaders had to rethink their goals. Japan did not have the resources to defeat the Soviet Union without help. Thus, the Japanese became interested in the raw materials that could be found in Southeast Asia to fuel its military machine.

Japan Launches Attack
A move southward, however, would risk war with the European colonial powers and the United States. Japan’s attack on China in the summer of 1937 had already aroused strong criticism, especially in the United States. Nevertheless, in the summer of 1940, Japan demanded the right to exploit economic resources in French Indochina.

The United States objected. It warned Japan that it would apply economic sanctions—restrictions intended to enforce international law—unless Japan withdrew from the area and returned to its borders of 1931. Japan badly needed the oil and scrap iron it was getting from the United States. Should these resources be cut off, Japan would have to find them elsewhere. Japan viewed the possibility of sanctions as a threat to its long-term objectives.

Japan was now caught in a dilemma. To guarantee access to raw materials in Southeast Asia, Japan had to risk losing raw materials from the United States. After much debate, Japan decided to launch a surprise attack on U.S. and European colonies in Southeast Asia.

Reading Check Explaining Why did Japan want to establish a New Order in East Asia?
What Were the Causes of World War II?

How did the international community try to prevent war? The League of Nations, disarmament conferences, and mutual defense treaties were efforts used in the 1920s and 1930s by the international community to maintain world peace.

Why did these efforts fail to prevent World War II? Japan, Italy, and Germany each used its military to occupy foreign territories in the 1930s. Their aggressive moves led to the outbreak of a global conflict by the end of the decade.

After World War I ended in 1918, global leaders resolved to prevent future wars. Nonetheless, only two decades later, the most destructive conflict in human history broke out. Read the excerpts and study the cartoon to learn more about the causes of World War II.

SOURCE 1

British historian Dr. G.P. Gooch addressed the threat of war in his 1938 article, “The Breakdown of the System of Collective Security.”

Since the Allies declined to scale down their armaments to the German level, Germany was certain to climb towards theirs as soon as she felt strong enough to do so with impunity.

The Disarmament Conference which opened at Geneva in February 1932 had taken years to prepare, and it met too late. Even the chance of a limited agreement was lost owing to the lack of a strong lead at the outset by a Great Power... Each country was virtuously ready for reductions in categories which were not of vital importance to itself, but stood out for those which it needed most. Thus Great Britain longed for the abolition of the submarine, which nearly starved us in 1917, while she clung to the capital ship... When the Conference adjourned for the summer holidays in 1932, it was clear that it had failed. In the autumn Germany retired, but was brought back by a promise of equality of status. ... Since that moment Germany has been re-arming at feverish speed, and Europe is back again in its pre-War mood when everyone was afraid of Berlin. Our own colossal re-armament programme is the measure of our alarm.

SOURCE 2

The following passages are from 1938 diary entries of Victor Klemperer, a Jewish professor who lived in Nazi Germany.

The immense act of violence on the [German] annexation of Austria, the immense increase in [Germany’s] power both internally and externally, the defenseless trembling fear of England, France, etc. We shall not live to see the end of the Third Reich. ...

The Third Reich will win again—whether by bluff or by force. ... Chamberlain flies to Hitler for the second time tomorrow. England and France remain calm, in Dresden the Sudeten German "Freikorps" is almost ready to invade [Czechoslovakia]. And the populace here is convinced that the Czechs alone are to blame and that Hitler loves peace. ...

Four-power meeting today [September 29] at three in Munich. Czechoslovakia continues to exist, Germany gets the Sudetenland, probably a colony as well... For the populace on the front pages of the German press it is of course the absolute success of Hitler, the prince of peace and brilliant diplomat... No shot is fired, and the [German] troops have been marching in since yesterday. Wishes for peace and friendship have been exchanged with England and France, Russia is cowering and silent, a zero. Hitler is being acclaimed even more extravagantly than in the Austria business.

1 impunity: freedom from punishment
2 virtuously: morally
3 capital ship: large class warship, such as a battleship
4 annexation: the act of incorporating new territory
5 Sudeten German "Freikorps": German guerrilla force that sought to add the Sudetenland region to Germany
The weakness of the League of Nations is illustrated in this 1931 cartoon, “Let Sam Do It,” by Winsor McCay.

**SOURCE 3**

At the end of World War I, United States president Woodrow Wilson lobbied for the creation of an international organization to help prevent future conflicts. The League of Nations formed in 1919. Many Americans, however, feared that joining the League would drag the country into foreign wars. As a result, the U.S. Senate refused to allow the nation to become a member of the League.

In 1931, the League of Nations faced a major challenge to its ability to maintain world peace when Japan invaded China. Artist Winsor McCay published the above cartoon after Japanese soldiers captured Manchuria from the Chinese. The man standing on the right side of the cartoon, Uncle Sam, represents the United States.

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**DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS**

1. **Explaining** According to Gooch, why did the Disarmament Conference in Geneva fail?

2. **Recognizing Bias** What does Klemperer suggest about how most Germans felt about Hitler in 1938? Why do you think the German populace felt that way about Hitler?

3. **Interpreting** What does McCay believe about the likelihood of stopping the conflict between Japan and China?

4. **Analyzing** Do Gooch and Klemperer primarily agree or disagree in their assessments of the threat to world peace in 1938?

5. **Comparing** What common point does each of the three sources make about the international efforts to prevent war in the 1930s?

6. **Drawing Conclusions** What were the causes of World War II? Do you think the Western powers could have prevented the war? Why or why not?

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*Four-power meeting: meeting of Germany, Italy, France, and Britain to discuss Germany’s claims to the Sudetenland*
The Course of World War II

**The BIG Idea**

**Devastation of War**  Allied perseverance, effective military operations, and Axis miscalculations brought the devastation of World War II to an end.

**Content Vocabulary**
- Blitzkrieg (p. 864)
- Neutrality (p. 866)
- Partisans (p. 871)

**Academic Vocabulary**
- Resolve (p. 866)
- Involvement (p. 866)

**People and Places**
- Franklin D. Roosevelt (p. 866)
- Stalingrad (p. 869)
- Midway Island (p. 869)
- Douglas MacArthur (p. 869)
- Winston Churchill (p. 870)
- Normandy (p. 870)
- Harry S. Truman (p. 871)
- Hiroshima (p. 871)

**Reading Strategy**

**Determining Cause and Effect**

As you read, create a chart like the one below listing key events during World War II and their effect on the outcome of the war.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Effect</th>
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<tbody>
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**GUIDE TO READING**

**The first years of World War II seemed to go in Hitler’s favor.** With his blitzkrieg, he had gained control of much of western and central Europe. Victories over Britain and Russia remained elusive, however. When the United States entered the war, the Allies agreed to fight until the Axis Powers surrendered unconditionally. Together, the Allies strengthened their strategies and stopped the advances of both the Germans and the Japanese. Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945, and Japan surrendered on August 14.

**Europe at War**

**Main Idea**

Germany used a “lightning war” to gain control of much of western and central Europe, but Britain was undefeated and German troops were stopped in Russia.

**History & You**

Have you ever known two people who were fighting, but you refused to take sides? Read how the United States remained neutral even though the British asked for help.

Hitler stunned Europe with the speed and efficiency of the German attack on Poland. His blitzkrieg, or “lightning war,” used armored columns, called panzer divisions, supported by airplanes. Each panzer division was a strike force of about 300 tanks with accompanying forces and supplies.

The forces of the blitzkrieg broke quickly through Polish lines and encircled the bewildered Polish troops. Regular infantry units then moved in to hold the newly conquered territory. Within four weeks, Poland had surrendered. On September 28, 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union divided Poland.

**Hitler’s Early Victories**

After a winter of waiting (called the “phony war”), Hitler resumed the attack on April 9, 1940, with another blitzkrieg against Denmark and Norway. One month later, on May 10, Germany launched an attack on the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. The main assault was through Luxembourg and the Ardennes (ahr•DEHN) Forest. German panzer divisions broke through weak French defensive positions there and raced across northern France.

French and British forces were taken by surprise. Anticipating a German attack, France had built a defense system, called the Maginot Line, along its border with Germany. The line was a series of concrete and steel fortifications armed with heavy artillery.
The Germans, however, decided not to cross the Maginot Line. Instead, they went around it and attacked France from its border with Belgium.

By going around the Maginot Line, the Germans split the Allied armies. French troops and the entire British army were trapped on the beaches of Dunkirk. Only through the heroic efforts of the Royal Navy and civilians in private boats did the British manage to evacuate 338,000 Allied (mostly British) troops.

One English skipper of a small boat who helped in that rescue described the scene:

"The soldiers were coming off the beach clinging to bits of wood and wreckage and anything that would float. As we got close enough we began ... picking up as many as we could ... [and taking] them off to one of the ships lying off in the deep water."


The French signed an armistice on June 22, 1940. German armies now occupied about three-fifths of France. An authoritarian regime under German control was set up over the remainder of the country.
It was known as Vichy France and was led by an aged French hero of World War I, Marshal Henri Pétain. Germany was now in control of western and central Europe, but Britain had still not been defeated. In fact, after Dunkirk, the British resolve heightened, and Britain appealed to the United States for help.

President **Franklin D. Roosevelt** denounced the aggressors, but the United States followed a strict policy of **isolationism**. A series of **neutrality** acts, passed in the 1930s, prevented the United States from taking sides or becoming involved in any European wars. Many Americans felt that the United States had been drawn into World War I due to economic **involvement** in Europe, and they wanted to prevent a recurrence. Roosevelt was convinced that the neutrality acts actually encouraged Axis aggression and wanted the acts repealed. They were gradually relaxed as the United States supplied food, ships, planes, and weapons to Britain.

**The Battle of Britain**

Hitler realized that an amphibious (land-sea) invasion of Britain could succeed only if Germany gained control of the air. At the beginning of August 1940, the Luftwaffe (LOOFT•vah•fuh)—the German air force—launched a major offensive. German planes bombèd British air and naval bases, harbors, communication centers, and war industries.

The British fought back with determination. They were supported by an effective radar system that gave them early warning of German attacks. Nevertheless, by the end of August, the British air force had suffered critical losses.

In September, in retaliation for a British attack on Berlin, Hitler ordered a shift in strategy. Instead of bombing military targets, the Luftwaffe began massive bombing of British cities. Hitler hoped in this way to break British morale. Instead, because military targets were not being hit, the British were able to rebuild their air strength.
quickly. Soon, the British air force was inflicting major losses on Luftwaffe bombers. At the end of September, Hitler postponed the invasion of Britain indefinitely.

**Attack on the Soviet Union**

Although he had no desire for a two-front war, Hitler became convinced that Britain was remaining in the war only because it expected Soviet support. If the Soviet Union was smashed, Britain’s last hope would be eliminated. Moreover, Hitler had convinced himself that the Soviet Union had a pitiful army and could be defeated quickly.

Hitler’s invasion of the Soviet Union was scheduled for the spring of 1941, but the attack was delayed because of problems in the Balkans. Hitler had already gained the political cooperation of Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. However, the failure of Mussolini’s invasion of Greece in 1940 had exposed Hitler’s southern flank to British air bases in Greece. To secure his Balkan flank, Hitler therefore seized both Greece and Yugoslavia in April.

Reassured, Hitler invaded the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. He believed that the Russians could still be decisively defeated before the brutal winter weather set in.

The massive attack stretched out along a front some 1,800 miles (about 2,900 km) long. German troops advanced rapidly, capturing two million Russian soldiers. By November, one German army group had swept through Ukraine. A second army was besieging the city of Leningrad, while a third approached within 25 miles (about 40 km) of Moscow, the Soviet capital.

An early winter and fierce Soviet resistance, however, halted the German advance. Because of the planned spring date for the invasion, the Germans had no winter uniforms. For the first time in the war, German armies had been stopped. A counterattack in December 1941 by a Soviet army came as an ominous ending to the year for the Germans.

**Japan at War**

**Main Idea** The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor outraged Americans and led to the entry of the United States into the war.

**History & You** Do you think the terrorist attacks of 2001 unified Americans? Read to find out how the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor affected American opinion about World War II.

On December 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands. The same day, other Japanese units launched additional assaults on the Philippines and began advancing toward the British colony of Malaya. Soon after, Japanese forces invaded the Dutch East Indies and occupied a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean. In some cases, as on the Bataan Peninsula and the island of Corregidor in the Philippines, resistance was fierce. By the spring of 1942, however, almost all of Southeast Asia and much of the western Pacific had fallen into Japanese hands.

**Japan’s New “Community”**

A triumphant Japan now declared the creation of a community of nations. The name given to this new “community” was the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The entire region would now be under Japanese direction. Japan also announced its intention to liberate the colonial areas of Southeast Asia from Western colonial rule. These idealistic-sounding goals were immediately set aside. What Japan wanted from the region for the moment was to extract its resources for the Japanese war machine. Japan treated the countries under its rule as conquered lands.

**Global War**

Japanese leaders had hoped that their lightning strike at American bases would destroy the U.S. fleet in the Pacific. The Roosevelt administration, they thought, would now accept Japanese domination of the Pacific. The American people, in the eyes of Japanese leaders, were soft. Their easy, rich life had made them unable to fight.
The Japanese miscalculated, however. The attack on Pearl Harbor unified American opinion about becoming involved in the war. Once bitterly divided over participating in the war, the American people now took up arms. The United States joined with European nations and Nationalist China in a combined effort to defeat Japan.

Believing the American involvement in the Pacific would make the United States ineffective in the European theater of war, Hitler declared war on the United States four days after Pearl Harbor. Another European conflict had turned into a global war.

**Reading Check** Describing By the spring of 1942, which territories did Japan control?

**The Allies Advance**

*MNTE IDEA* The Allied forces stopped the advance of the Germans and the Japanese.

**HISTORY & YOU** Have you ever had to overcome obstacles in order to achieve a goal? Read to find out how the Allied forces fought for the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan at the end of World War II.

The entry of the United States into the war created a new coalition, the Grand Alliance. To overcome mutual suspicions, the three major Allies—Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union—agreed to stress military operations and
ignore political differences. At the beginning of 1943, the Allies agreed to fight until the Axis Powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan—surrendered unconditionally. The unconditional surrender principle, which required the Axis nations to surrender without any favorable condition, cemented the Grand Alliance by making it nearly impossible for Hitler to divide his foes.

**The European Theater**

Defeat was far from Hitler’s mind at the beginning of 1942. As Japanese forces advanced into Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Hitler and his European allies continued fighting the war in Europe against the armies of Britain and the Soviet Union.

Until late 1942, it appeared that the Germans might still prevail on the battlefield. In North Africa, the Afrika Korps, German forces led by General Erwin Rommel, broke through the British defenses in Egypt and advanced toward Alexandria.

A renewed German offensive in the Soviet Union led to the capture of the entire Crimea in the spring of 1942. In August, Hitler boasted:

**Primary Source**

“As the next step, we are going to advance south of the Caucasus and then help the rebels in Iran and Iraq against the English. Another thrust will be directed along the Caspian Sea toward Afghanistan and India. Then the English will run out of oil. In two years we’ll be on the borders of India. Twenty to thirty elite German divisions will do. Then the British Empire will collapse.”


This would be Hitler’s last optimistic outburst. By the fall of 1942, the war had turned against the Germans.

**The Tide Turns**

In North Africa, British forces had stopped Rommel’s troops at El Alamein (ehl a•luh•MAYN) in the summer of 1942. The Germans then retreated back across the desert. In November 1942, British and American forces invaded French North Africa. They forced the German and Italian troops there to surrender in May 1943.

On the Eastern Front, after the capture of the Crimea, Hitler’s generals wanted him to concentrate on the Caucasus and its oil fields. Hitler, however, decided that Stalingrad, a major industrial center on the Volga River, should be taken first.

In perhaps the most terrible battle of the war, between November 1942 and February 2, 1943, the Soviets launched a counterattack. German troops were stopped, then encircled, and supply lines were cut off, all in frigid winter conditions. The Germans were forced to surrender at Stalingrad. The entire German Sixth Army, considered the best of the German troops, was lost.

By February 1943, German forces in Russia were back to their positions of June 1942. By the spring of 1943, even Hitler knew that the Germans would not defeat the Soviet Union.

**The Asian Theater**

In 1942 the tide of battle in the East also changed dramatically. In the Battle of the Coral Sea on May 7 and 8, 1942, American naval forces stopped the Japanese advance and saved Australia from being invaded.

The turning point of the war in Asia came on June 4, at the Battle of Midway Island. U.S. planes destroyed four attacking Japanese aircraft carriers. The United States defeated the Japanese navy and established naval superiority in the Pacific.

By the fall of 1942, Allied forces in Asia were gathering for two operations. One, commanded by U.S. general Douglas MacArthur, would move into the Philippines through New Guinea and the South Pacific Islands. The other would move across the Pacific with a combination of U.S. Army, Marine, and Navy attacks on Japanese-held islands. The policy was to capture some Japanese-held islands and bypass others, “island hopping” up to Japan. After a series of bitter engagements in the waters off the Solomon Islands from August to November 1942, Japanese fortunes were fading.

**Reading Check**  Summarizing Why was the German assault on Stalingrad a crushing defeat for the Germans?
Last Years of the War

**MAIN IDEA**
Allied victories forced Germany and Japan to surrender unconditionally.

**HISTORY & YOU**
Do the ends justify the means?
Read about the decision to use the atomic bomb.

By the beginning of 1943, the tide of battle had turned against Germany, Italy, and Japan. Axis forces in Tunisia surrendered on May 13, 1943. The Allies then crossed the Mediterranean and carried the war to Italy, an area that Winston Churchill had called the “soft underbelly” of Europe. After taking Sicily, Allied troops began an invasion of mainland Italy in September.

**The European Theater**

After Sicily fell, King Victor Emmanuel II of Italy arrested Mussolini, but in a daring raid, the Germans liberated him. He was then made the head of a German puppet state in northern Italy as German troops moved in and occupied much of Italy.

The Germans set up defense lines in the hills south of Rome. The Allies advanced up the peninsula with heavy casualties, but they took Rome on June 4, 1944. By then, the Italian war was secondary as the Allied forces opened their long-awaited “second front” in western Europe.

Since the autumn of 1943, the Allies had planned an invasion of France from Great Britain, across the English Channel. Finally, on June 6, 1944 (D-Day), Allied forces under U.S. general Dwight D. Eisenhower landed on the Normandy beaches in history’s greatest naval invasion. The Allies fought their way past hidden underwater mines, treacherous barbed wire, and horrible machine gun fire. Believing the battle was a diversion and the real invasion would occur elsewhere, the Germans responded slowly. This gave the Allied forces time to set up a beachhead. Within three months, the Allies had landed two million men and 500,000 vehicles. Allied forces then began pushing inland and broke through German defensive lines.

The D-Day invasion took place on five beaches along fifty miles of Normandy coast. More than 1,000 transports dropped paratroopers, while amphibious craft landed some 130,000 American, British, and Canadian troops on the code-named beaches (see map below). The combined D-Day invasion succeeded not only because of its sheer size, but because of great timing—the Allies attacked while many German forces were fighting the Soviets on the Eastern Front.
Allied troops liberated Paris by the end of August. In March 1945, they crossed the Rhine River and advanced into Germany. At the end of April 1945, Allied armies in northern Germany moved toward the Elbe River, where they linked up with the Soviets.

The Soviets had come a long way since the Battle of Stalingrad in 1943. The Soviets had soundly defeated the German forces at the Battle of Kursk (July 5 to 12), the greatest tank battle of World War II. Soviet forces now began a steady advance westward. Reoccupying the Ukraine by the end of 1943, they moved into the Baltic states by early 1944. Advancing along a northern front, Soviet troops occupied Warsaw in January 1945 and entered Berlin in April. Meanwhile, Soviet troops along a southern front swept through Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.

By January 1945, Adolf Hitler had moved into a bunker 55 feet (almost 17 m) under the city of Berlin. In his final political testament, Hitler, consistent to the end in his anti-Semitism, blamed the Jews for the war. He wrote, “Above all I charge the leaders of the nation and those under them to scrupulous observance of the laws of race and to merciless opposition to the universal poisoner of all peoples, international Jewry.”

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, two days after Italian partisans, or resistance fighters, shot Mussolini. On May 7, 1945, Germany surrendered. The war in Europe was finally over.

**The Asian Theater**

The war in Asia continued. Beginning in 1943, U.S. forces went on the offensive and advanced across the Pacific. As the Allied military power drew closer to the main Japanese islands in the first months of 1945, Harry S. Truman, who had become president after Roosevelt died in April, had a difficult decision to make. Should he use newly developed atomic weapons to bring the war to an end? If the United States invaded Japan, Truman and his advisers had become convinced that American troops would suffer heavy casualties. At the time, however, only two bombs were available; no one knew how effective they would be.

Truman decided to use the bombs. The first bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima on August 6. Three days later, a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Both cities were leveled. Thousands of people died immediately after the bombs were dropped. Thousands more died in later months from radiation. Japan surrendered on August 14.

World War II was finally over. Seventeen million had died in battle. Perhaps 20 million civilians had perished as well. Some estimates place total losses at 60 million.

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**Vocabulary**


**Main Ideas**

2. **Explain** why Hitler ordered a shift in strategy after the Luftwaffe began bombing British cities. What was the outcome of this strategy?

3. **List** the series of events that began to turn the war against Germany in 1942. Use a chart like the one below to make your list.

   **Events That Turned the War Against Germany, 1942–1943**
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

4. **Describe** how the war ended on the Asian front.

**Critical Thinking**

5. **The Big Idea**  
   **Evaluating** How did the entry of the United States into World War II affect the war’s progression and outcome?

6. **Sequencing** Put the events of World War II in chronological order.

7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the photograph on page 870. What was the purpose of the amphibious ships?

**Writing About History**

8. **Persuasive Writing** Imagine you are Harry S. Truman. You must end the war quickly on the Asian front, and you have decided to use the atomic bomb against Japan. You must convince your cabinet that your choice of action is the best alternative. Write a short essay defending your position.

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**Reading Check**

Identifying What was the “second front” that the Allies opened in western Europe?
By 6 A.M. on D-day, tightly-packed landing craft were moving swiftly across the English Channel to the Normandy shore. During the invasion, about 7000 ships and landing craft carried more than 130,000 troops across the channel.

June 10: U.S. troops at Omaha Beach begin moving inland with their jeeps, tanks, and other heavy equipment offloaded from large supply ships anchored in the channel.
The Plan  On D-Day, June 6, 1944, Allied troops took part in the largest sea assault in history. Code-named Operation Overlord, its goal was to gain a foothold on the Normandy coast in France. For the invasion, Allied leaders divided the coastline into five beaches code-named Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword. U.S. and British forces each took responsibility for two beaches. Canadian troops had one. The Allies worked hard to make the Germans think the invasion would take place near Calais. They sent out false radio reports and radar signals, and put fake tanks and trucks where German planes would easily spot them. Close to D-Day, the Allies increased bombing raids near Calais.

The Landing  Although the invasion was set for June 5, bad weather led officials to delay it by a day. Once it began, thousands came ashore in wooden boats called landing craft. These boats picked up troops and supplies from larger ships in deeper water and dropped them off close to the shore. British and U.S. planes provided protective counterfire as soldiers ran from landing crafts to the beaches. Gliders or parachutes also landed on the beaches bringing men to fight alongside ground forces. In time the Allies built an artificial harbor out of concrete blocks and steel pontoons where many ships could unload supplies at the same time.

A Turning Point in the War  Surprised that Allied troops had landed so far from Calais, the Germans reacted slowly. Before they had time to respond more forcefully, Allied troops had gained control of all five landing zones. With innovation and careful planning, a risky strategy became a winning one. The Normandy invasion marked the beginning of the end of the war.
As World War II continued, Japan and Germany changed their domestic policies. Japan used the resources of conquered nations and forced millions to labor for its war machine. In Germany, the Nazis began a terrifying genocide, carried out by death squads and death camps. Nearly two out of every three European Jews died in the Holocaust.

The New Order in Europe

The German conquest of continental Europe forced millions of native peoples to work for the Nazi war machine.

**HISTORY & YOU** Recall how the ancient Romans conquered lands and then enslaved many of the people. Read to learn about the Nazi plan to use slave labor.

In 1942 the Nazi regime stretched across continental Europe from the English Channel in the west to the outskirts of Moscow in the east. Nazi-occupied Europe was largely organized in one of two ways. Nazi Germany directly annexed some areas, such as western Poland, and made them into German provinces. Most of occupied Europe, however, was run by German military or civilian officials with help from local people who collaborated with the Nazis.

Resettlement in the East

Nazi administration in the conquered lands to the east was especially ruthless. Seen as the “living space” for German expansion, these lands were populated, Nazis thought, by racially inferior Slavic peoples. Hitler’s plans for an Aryan racial empire were so important to him that he and the Nazis began to put their racial program into effect soon after the conquest of Poland.

Heinrich Himmler, the leader of the SS, was in charge of German resettlement plans in the east. Himmler’s task was to move the Slavic peoples out and replace them with Germans. Slavic peoples included Czech, Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, and Ukrainian. The resettlement policy was first applied to the lands of western Poland. One million Poles were uprooted and moved to southern Poland. Hundreds of thousands of ethnic Germans (German descendants who had migrated years ago from Germany to different parts of southern and eastern Europe) were brought in to colonize the German provinces in Poland. By 1942, two million ethnic Germans had been settled in Poland.

The invasion of the Soviet Union made the Nazis even more excited about German colonization. Hitler envisioned a colossal project of social engineering after the war. Poles, Ukrainians, and
Russians would be removed and become slave labor, according to Hitler’s plan. German peasants would settle on the abandoned lands and “Germanize” them.

Himmler told a gathering of SS officers that 30 million Slavs might die to achieve this plan. He continued, “Whether nations live in prosperity or starve to death interests me only insofar as we need them as slaves for our culture. Otherwise it is of no interest.”

**Slave Labor in Germany**

By the summer of 1944, seven million European workers labored in Germany. They made up 20 percent of Germany’s labor force. Another seven million workers were forced to labor for the Nazis on farms, industries, and in military camps.

The use of forced labor caused many problems for Germany, however. Sending so many workers to Germany disrupted industrial production in the occupied countries that could have helped Germany. Then, too, the brutal way in which Germany recruited foreign workers led more and more people to resist the Nazi occupation forces.
The Holocaust

**Main Idea**
Adolf Hitler’s philosophy of Aryan superiority led to the Holocaust.

**History & You**
Have you seen films about the Holocaust? Read to find out how the Nazis planned to exterminate the Jews.

No aspect of the Nazi New Order was more terrifying than the deliberate attempt to exterminate the Jews. Racial struggle was a key element in Hitler’s world of ideas. To him, racial struggle was a clearly defined conflict of opposites. On one side were the Aryans, who were the creators of human cultural development, according to Hitler. On the other side were the Jews, and Hitler believed they were trying to destroy the Aryans.

Himmler and the SS closely shared Hitler’s racial ideas. The SS was given responsibility for what the Nazis called their Final Solution to the Jewish problem. The Final Solution was genocide (physical extermination) of the Jewish people.

**The Einsatzgruppen**
Reinhard Heydrich, head of the SS’s Security Service, had the task of administering the Final Solution. Heydrich created special strike forces, called Einsatzgruppen, to carry out Nazi plans. After the defeat of Poland, these forces rounded up all Polish Jews and put them in ghettos set up in a number of Polish cities. Conditions in the ghettos were horrible. Families were crowded together in unsanitary housing. The Nazis tried to starve residents by allowing only minimal amounts of food. In spite of their suffering, residents carried on, and some organized resistance against the Nazis.

In June 1941, the Einsatzgruppen were given the new job of acting as mobile killing units. These SS death squads followed the regular army’s advance into the Soviet Union. Their job was to round up Jews in their villages, execute them, and bury them in mass graves. The graves were often giant pits dug by the victims themselves before they were shot.

The leader of one of these death squads described the mode of operation:

"The unit selected for this task would enter a village or city and order the prominent Jewish citizens to call together all Jews for the purpose of resettlement. They were requested to hand over their valuables to the leaders of the unit, and shortly before the execution to surrender their outer clothing. The men, women, and children were led to a place of execution which in most cases was located next to a more deeply excavated anti-tank ditch. Then they were shot, kneeling or standing, and the corpses thrown into the ditch."

—Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression, vol. 5, 1946

**The Death Camps**
The Einsatzgruppen probably killed more than one million Jews. As appalling as that sounds, it was too slow by Nazi standards. They decided to kill the European Jewish population in specially built death camps.

Beginning in 1942, Jews from countries occupied by Germany (or sympathetic to Germany) were rounded up, packed like cattle into freight trains, and shipped to Poland. Six extermination centers were built in Poland for this purpose. The largest was Auschwitz (OWSH•vihts).

About 30 percent of the new arrivals at Auschwitz were sent to a labor camp, where many were starved or worked to death. The remainder of the people went to the gas chambers. Some inmates were subjected to cruel and painful “medical” experiments.

By the spring of 1942, the death camps were in full operation. First priority was given to the elimination of the Polish ghettos. By the summer of 1942, however, Jews were also being shipped from France, Belgium, and Holland. Even as the Allies were winning the war in 1944, Jews were being shipped from Greece and Hungary. In spite of Germany’s desperate military needs, even late in the war when Germany was facing utter defeat, the Final Solution still had priority in using railroad cars to ship Jews to the death camps.

**The Death Toll**
The Germans killed approximately six million Jews, over three million of them in the death camps. Even in concentration camps that were not designed specifically for mass murder, large numbers of inmates
were worked to death or subjected to deadly medical experiments. Virtually 90 percent of the Jewish populations of Poland, the Baltic countries, and Germany were killed. Overall, the Holocaust was responsible for the death of nearly two out of every three European Jews.

The Nazis were also responsible for the deliberate death by shooting, starvation, or overwork of at least another nine to ten million non-Jewish people. The Nazis considered the Roma (sometimes known as Gypsies), like the Jews, to be an alien race. About 40 percent of Europe’s one million Roma were killed in the death camps.

The leading citizens of the Slavic peoples—the clergy, intellectuals, civil leaders, judges, and lawyers—were arrested and killed. Probably an additional four million Poles, Ukrainians, and Belorussians lost their lives as slave laborers. Finally, at least three to four million Soviet prisoners of war were killed.

This mass slaughter of European Jews is known as the Holocaust. Jews in and out of the camps attempted to resist the Nazis. Friends and even strangers aided some Jews, hiding them in villages or smuggling them into safe areas. Foreign diplomats would try to save Jews by issuing exit visas. The nation of Denmark saved almost its entire Jewish population.

Some people did not believe the accounts of death camps because, during World War I, allies had greatly exaggerated German atrocities to arouse enthusiasm for the war. Most often, people pretended not to notice what was happening. Even worse, collaborators (people who assisted the enemy) helped the Nazis hunt down Jews. Although the Allies were aware of the concentration camps and death camps, they chose to concentrate on ending the war. Not until after the war did the full extent of the horror and inhumanity of the Holocaust impress itself upon people’s consciousness.

**Children in the War**

Young people of all ages were also victims of the atrocities of World War II.
1. Assessing  Why is it important to remember the Holocaust?
2. Making Connections  Where has genocide taken place in recent years?

Because they were unable to work, Jewish children, along with their mothers, were the first ones selected for the gas chambers. Young Jewish males learned to look as adult as possible to survive. About 1.2 million Jewish children died in the Holocaust.

Many children were evacuated from cities during the war to avoid the bombing. The Germans created about 9,000 camps for children in the countryside. In Japan, 15,000 children were evacuated from Hiroshima before its destruction. The British moved about six million children and their mothers in 1939. Some British parents even sent their children to Canada and the United States. This, too, could be dangerous. When the ocean liner Arandora Star was hit by a German torpedo, it had 77 British children on board. They never made it to Canada.

Children evacuated to the countryside did not always see their parents again. In 1945 there were perhaps 13 million orphaned children in Europe.

In eastern Europe, it was children who especially suffered under German occupation. All secondary schools in German-occupied eastern Europe were closed. Their facilities and equipment were destroyed. Heinrich Himmler said that their education should consist only “in teaching simple arithmetic up to 500, the writing of one’s name, and that God has ordered obedience to the Germans, honesty, diligence, and politeness. I do not consider an ability to read as necessary.”

At times, young people were expected to fight in the war. In the last years of the war, Hitler Youth members, often only 14 or 15 years old, served in the front lines. Soviet Union children as young as 13 or 14 spied on German positions and worked with the resistance movement. Some were even given decorations for killing the enemy.

✓ Reading Check  Summarizing  What was the job of the Einsatzgruppen?
The New Order in Asia

**Main Idea** The Japanese conquest of Southeast Asia forced millions of native peoples to work for the Japanese war machine.

**HISTORY & YOU** What if you were separated from your family and forced to work for a foreign country? Read to learn about Japanese policies in the occupied areas of Southeast Asia.

Japanese war policy in Asian areas occupied by Japan was basically defensive. Japan needed its new possessions to meet its growing need for raw materials, such as tin, oil, and rubber, and as markets for its manufactured goods. To organize these possessions, Japanese leaders included them in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This economic community supposedly would provide mutual benefits to the occupied areas and to Japan.

**Japanese Colonial Policies**

The Japanese had conquered Southeast Asia under the slogan “Asia for the Asiatics.” Japanese officials in occupied territories promised that local governments would be established under Japanese control. In fact, real power rested with Japanese military authorities in each territory. In turn, the Army General Staff in Tokyo controlled the local Japanese military command. Japan used the economic resources of its colonies for its war machine and recruited the native peoples to serve in local military units or in public works projects. In some cases, these policies brought severe hardships to the native peoples. In Vietnam, for example, over a million people starved in 1944 and 1945 when Japanese officials forcibly took their rice and sold it abroad.

At first, many Southeast Asian nationalists took Japanese promises at face value and agreed to cooperate. Eventually, the nature of Japanese occupation policies became clear, and sentiment turned against Japan. Japanese officials provoked such attitudes by their contempt for local customs. Like the Germans, Japanese military forces often had little respect for the lives of their subject peoples. To help their war effort, the Japanese used labor forces composed of both prisoners of war and local peoples.

Such Japanese behavior created a dilemma for many nationalists. They had no desire to see the return of the colonial powers, but they did not like what the Japanese were doing. Some turned against the Japanese. Others simply did nothing. On the other hand, some nationalists tried to have it both ways. Indonesian patriots pretended to support Japan while actually sabotaging the Japanese administration.

**Reading Check** Examining How did the Japanese treat the native peoples in occupied lands?

**Vocabulary**

1. Explain the significance of: Poland, Heinrich Himmler, ethnic, occupation, genocide, Reinhard Heydrich, Auschwitz, Holocaust, collaborators.

**Main Ideas**

2. Explain how Hitler began putting his racial program into effect soon after he conquered Poland.

3. Calculate the death toll of Jewish and non-Jewish people while Hitler established his New Order. Use a table like the one below to make your calculation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Number Killed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. List the reasons why the sentiment of people in Japanese-occupied areas turned against the Japanese.

**Critical Thinking**

5. The BIG Idea Evaluating How did the Holocaust impact Europe and the rest of the world? What lessons does the Holocaust have for us today?

6. Recognizing Bias Heinrich Himmler said this about the education of Slavic children: “I do not consider an ability to read as necessary.” Why would Himmler say this?

7. Analyzing Visuals Examine the photograph on page 877. How were prisoners transported to Auschwitz?

**Writing About History**

8. Descriptive Writing Imagine you are a teen living in a Polish ghetto in 1940–1941. In a paragraph or two, describe your daily life—your meals, your quarters, your schooling, your family, and friends.

**History ONLINE**

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and click Study Central.
During World War II, nations mobilized their people and geared their economies to war. While the troops fought, the citizens on the home front made personal sacrifices to produce the materials and supplies needed to fuel the war. Thousands lost their lives in bombing raids. Once the war ended, political tensions, suspicions, and conflicts of ideas led to a new struggle—the Cold War. The world seemed to be bitterly divided once again.

The Mobilization of Four Nations

Even more than World War I, World War II was a total war. Fighting was much more widespread and covered most of the world. Economic mobilization (the act of assembling and preparing for war) was more extensive; so, too, was the mobilization of women. The number of civilians killed—almost 20 million—was far higher. Many of these victims were children.

World War II had an enormous impact on civilian life in the Soviet Union, the United States, Germany, and Japan. We consider the home fronts of those four nations next.

The Soviet Union

Known to the Soviets as the Great Patriotic War, the German-Soviet war witnessed the greatest land battles in history, as well as incredible ruthlessness. The initial military defeats suffered by the Soviet Union led to drastic emergency measures that affected the lives of the civilian population. The city of Leningrad, for example, experienced 900 days of siege. Its inhabitants became so desperate for food that they even ate dogs, cats, and mice. Probably 1.5 million people died in the city.

As the German army made its rapid advance into Soviet territory, Soviet workers dismantled and shipped the factories in the western part of the Soviet Union to the interior—to the Urals, western Siberia, and the Volga regions. Machines were placed on the bare ground. As laborers began their work, walls went up around them.

Stalin called the widespread military and industrial mobilization of the nation a “battle of machines.” The Soviets won, producing
In both the United States and the Soviet Union, civilians made vital contributions to the war effort. New groups of workers, including women, filled industrial jobs while young men served as soldiers on the front lines. Industrial jobs were of critical importance because they manufactured essential supplies for war, including airplanes, ships, and ammunition.

Women, old men, and teenagers filled most of the jobs in Soviet factories. Working hours were long, and there were no days off. Production did not stop during the frequent bombing raids. Output increased to four times its prewar levels.

78,000 tanks and 98,000 artillery pieces. In 1943, 55 percent of the Soviet national income went for war materials, compared with 15 percent in 1940. As a result of the emphasis on military goods, Soviet citizens experienced severe shortages of both food and housing.

Soviet women played a major role in the war effort. Women and girls worked in industries, mines, and railroads. Overall, the number of women working in industry increased almost 60 percent. Soviet women were also expected to dig antitank ditches and work as air-raid wardens. In addition, the Soviet Union was the only country in World War II to use women in battle. Soviet women served as snipers and also in aircrews of bomber squadrons.

The United States

The home front in the United States was quite different from that of the other major powers. The United States was not fighting on its own territory. Eventually, the United States became the arsenal of the Allied Powers; it produced much of the military equipment the Allies needed. The height of war production came in November 1943.
At that point, the country was building six ships a day and 96,000 planes per year. The mobilization of the American economy and workforce resulted in some social turmoil, however. The construction of new factories created boomtowns. Thousands came there to work but then faced a shortage of houses and schools. Sixteen million men and women were enrolled in the military and moved frequently. Another 16 million, mostly wives and girlfriends of servicemen or workers looking for jobs, also moved around the country.

Over a million African Americans moved from the rural South to the cities of the North and West, looking for jobs in industry. The presence of African Americans in areas where they had not lived before led to racial tensions and sometimes even racial riots. In Detroit in June 1943, for example, white mobs roamed the streets attacking African Americans.

One million African Americans joined the military, where they served in segregated units. For some, this treatment led later to a fight for their civil rights.

Japanese Americans faced even more serious issues. On the West Coast, 110,000 Japanese Americans, 65 percent of whom had been born in the United States, were removed to camps surrounded by barbed wire and required to take loyalty oaths. Public officials claimed this policy was necessary for security reasons.

California governor Culbert Olson expressed the racism in this policy:

**PRIMARY SOURCE**

“[W]hen I look out at a group of Americans of German or Italian descent, I can tell whether they’re loyal or not. I can tell how they think and even perhaps what they are thinking. But it is impossible for me to do this with inscrutable Orientals, and particularly the Japanese.”

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, in late January 1942, the U.S. government released a report alleging—without proof—that Japanese American citizens had been involved in the attack. Soon afterward, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which allowed the military to intern, or confine, American citizens for the purpose of national defense.

Over 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry were forced to move from the West Coast to internment camps inland. Most of the Japanese internees were U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents. The camps closed at the end of the war, but almost 50 years passed before Congress voted to pay reparations to the victims of internment.
Germany

In August 1914, Germans had enthusiastically cheered their soldiers marching off to war. In September 1939, the streets were quiet. Many Germans did not care. Even worse for the Nazi regime, many feared disaster.

Hitler was well aware of the importance of the home front. He believed that the collapse of the home front in World War I had caused Germany’s defeat. In his determination to avoid a repetition of that experience, he adopted economic policies that may have cost Germany the war.

To maintain the morale of the home front during the first two years of the war, Hitler refused to cut consumer goods production or to increase the production of armaments. Blitzkrieg gave the Germans quick victories and enabled them to plunder the food and raw materials of conquered countries. In this way, they could avoid taking resources away from the civilian economy. After German defeats on the Russian front and the American entry into the war, however, the economic situation in Germany changed.

Early in 1942, Hitler finally ordered a massive increase in armaments production and in the size of the army. Hitler’s architect, Albert Speer, was made minister for armaments and munitions in 1942. Speer was able to triple the production of armaments between 1942 and 1943, in spite of Allied air raids.

A total mobilization of the economy was put into effect in July 1944. Schools, theaters, and cafés were closed. By that time, though, total war mobilization was too late to save Germany from defeat.

Nazi attitudes toward women changed over the course of the war. Before the war, the Nazis had worked to keep women out of the job market. As the war progressed and more and more men were called up for military service, this position no longer made sense. Nazi magazines now proclaimed, “We see the woman as the eternal mother of our people, but also as the working and fighting comrade of the man.”

In spite of this change, the number of women working in industry, agriculture, commerce, and domestic service increased only slightly. The total number of employed women in September 1944 was 14.9 million, compared with 14.6 million in May 1939. Many women, especially those of the middle class, did not want jobs, particularly not in factories.

Japan

When it entered the war with the United States, Japan already had an economy in high gear after four years of war with China. Wartime Japan was a highly mobilized society. To guarantee its control over all national resources, the government created a planning board to control prices, wages, labor, and resources. Traditional habits of obedience and hierarchy were used to encourage citizens to sacrifice their resources, and sometimes their lives, for the national cause.

The calls for sacrifice reached a high point in the final years of the war. Young Japanese were encouraged to volunteer to serve as pilots in suicide missions against U.S. fighting ships at sea. These pilots were known as kamikaze, or “divine wind.” The name went back to the late thirteenth century when kamikazes (though not airborne) had saved Japan from Kublai Khan and the Mongols.

Japan was extremely reluctant to mobilize women on behalf of Japan’s war effort. General Hideki Tōjō, prime minister from 1941 to 1944, opposed female employment. He argued that “the weakening of the family system would be the weakening of the nation. . . . [W]e are able to do our duties only because we have wives and mothers at home.”

Female employment increased during the war, but only in such areas as the textile industry and farming, where women had traditionally worked. Instead of using women to meet labor shortages, the Japanese government brought in Korean and Chinese laborers.

When the Japanese Diet passed its new constitution in 1947, women were assured the right to vote. They were given full legal equality with men in every way.

✓ Reading Check Evaluating How did World War II contribute to racial tensions in the United States?
The Bombing of Cities

**MAIN IDEA**
The bombing of cities in Britain, Germany, and Japan destroyed buildings and killed thousands of civilians.

**HISTORY & YOU**
Has a relative told you about living someplace where military attacks were a threat? Read to learn about the bombing of cities during World War II.

Bombing was used in World War II against military targets, enemy troops, and civilian populations. Bombing made the home front a dangerous place.

A few bombing raids had been conducted in the last year of World War I, and the bombing of civilians had led to a public outcry. Bombing raids and the reaction to them gave rise to the argument that bombing civilian populations would be an effective way to force governments to make peace. As a result, European air forces began to develop long-range bombers in the 1930s.

**Britain**
The first sustained use of civilian bombing began in early September 1940. Londoners took the first heavy blows. For months, the German air force bombed London nightly. Thousands of civilians were killed or injured, and enormous damage was done. In spite of the extensive damage done to lives and property, Londoners’ morale remained high.

The blitz, as the British called the German air raids, soon became a national experience. The blitz was carried to many other British cities and towns. The ability of Londoners to maintain their morale set the standard for the rest of the British population. The theory that the bombing of civilian targets would force peace was proved wrong.

**Germany**
The British failed to learn from their own experience, however. Churchill and his advisers believed that destroying German communities would break civilian morale and bring victory. Major bombing raids on German cities began in 1942. On May 31, 1942, Cologne became the first German city to be attacked by 1,000 bombers.

Bombing raids added an element of terror to the dire circumstances caused by growing shortages of food, clothing, and fuel. Germans especially feared the incendiary bombs, which created firestorms that swept through cities. The ferocious bombing of Dresden from February 13 to 15, 1945, created a firestorm that may have killed as many as 100,000 inhabitants and refugees.

Germany suffered enormously from the Allied bombing raids. Millions of buildings were destroyed; half a million civilians died. Nevertheless, it is highly unlikely that Allied bombing sapped the German morale. Instead, Germans, whether pro-Nazi or anti-Nazi, fought on stubbornly, often driven simply by a desire to live.

Nor did the bombing destroy Germany’s industrial capacity. Production of war materials actually increased between 1942 and 1944, in spite of the bombing. However, the widespread destruction of transportation systems and fuel supplies made it extremely difficult for the new materials to reach the German military.

**Japan**
Japan was open to air raids toward the end of the war because its air force had almost been destroyed. Moreover, its crowded cities were built of flimsy materials that were especially vulnerable to fire.

Attacks on Japanese cities by the new U.S. B-29 Superfortresses, the biggest bombers of the war, had begun on November 24, 1944. By the summer of 1945, many of Japan’s industries had been destroyed, along with one-fourth of its dwellings. To add to the strength of its regular army, the Japanese government decreed the mobilization of all people between the ages of 13 and 60 into a People’s Volunteer Corps.

In Japan, the bombing of civilians reached a new level with the use of the first atomic bomb. Fearing high U.S. casualties in a land invasion of Japan, President Truman and his advisers decided to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

✓ Reading Check  
Explaining Why were civilian populations bombed?
On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. Of the city’s 350,000 inhabitants, 190,000 died—some immediately and others after suffering the effects of radiation. Three days later, a second bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki. Japan’s emperor soon surrendered, ending World War II in the Pacific.

The dropping of the atomic bombs in Japan marked the beginning of the Nuclear Age. Once the world had witnessed the deadly potential of nuclear energy, other countries raced to build their own nuclear weapons. In August 1949, the Soviet Union set off its first atomic bomb, starting an arms race with the United States that lasted for 40 years.

The standoff between the Soviet Union and the United States ended in the 1980s, but the nuclear weapons issue remains. Today many countries are working together to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. After the destruction at Hiroshima, few nations want to risk another nuclear explosion. Yet because nuclear technology also has peaceful uses, such as generating electricity, controlling its use can be difficult.

1. **Determining Cause and Effect**
   What impact did the atomic bomb have upon the course of World War II?

2. **Identifying Central Issues**
   How did nuclear technology redefine the second half of the twentieth century?
**Peace and a New War**

**MAIN IDEA** Political tensions, suspicions, and a conflict of ideas led the United States and the Soviet Union into the Cold War.

**HISTORY & YOU** How do you treat people you do not trust? Read to learn how the United States and the Soviet Union reacted to one another in this era.

No real peace but a period of political tensions, known as the **Cold War**, followed the total victory of the Allies in World War II. An **ideological** conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Cold War dominated world affairs until the end of the 1980s.

**The Tehran Conference**

Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill were the leaders of the Big Three (the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain) of the Grand Alliance. They met at Tehran in November 1943 to decide the future course of the war. Their major tactical decision had concerned the final assault on Germany, an American-British invasion through France scheduled for the spring of 1944.

The acceptance of this plan had important consequences. It meant that Soviet and British-American forces would meet in defeated Germany along a north-south dividing line. Most likely, Soviet forces would liberate Eastern Europe. The Allies also agreed to a partition of postwar Germany.

**The Yalta Conference**

The Big Three powers met again at Yalta in southern Russia in February 1945. By then, the defeat of Germany was assured. The Western powers, having once believed that the Soviets were in a weak position, now faced the reality of 11 million Soviet soldiers taking possession of Eastern Europe and much of central Europe.

Stalin was deeply suspicious of the Western powers. He wanted a buffer to protect the Soviet Union from possible future Western aggression. This meant establishing pro-Soviet governments along the Soviet Union’s borders.

Roosevelt, however, favored the idea of self-determination for Europe. This involved a pledge to help liberated Europe create “democratic institutions of their own choice” through free elections.
Roosevelt also agreed to Stalin’s price for military aid against Japan: Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, ruled by Japan, as well as two warm-water ports and railroad rights in Manchuria.

The creation of the United Nations was a major American concern at Yalta. Both Churchill and Stalin accepted Roosevelt’s plans for the establishment of a United Nations organization and set the first meeting for San Francisco in April 1945.

The issues of Germany and Eastern Europe were treated less decisively. Once Germany surrendered unconditionally, the Big Three agreed to divide Germany into four zones, one each for the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union to occupy and govern. Stalin compromised and agreed to free elections in Poland. However, it was clear that Stalin might not honor this provision for other Eastern European countries. The issue of free elections in Eastern Europe caused a serious split between the Soviets and Americans. This split became more evident when the Big Three next met at Potsdam, Germany.

**The Potsdam Conference**

The Potsdam Conference of July 1945 began in mistrust. Harry Truman, having succeeded Roosevelt, demanded free elections in Eastern Europe. Stalin responded, “A freely elected government in any of these East European countries would be anti-Soviet, and that we cannot allow.” Stalin sought absolute security for the Soviets. Free elections would threaten his goal of controlling Eastern Europe. Short of an invasion by Western forces, nothing would undo developments in Eastern Europe. Very few supported such a policy of invasion.

The Allies did agree that trials should be held of leaders who had committed crimes against humanity during the war. In 1945 and 1946, Nazi leaders were tried and condemned at trials in Nuremberg, Germany. Trials were also held in Japan and Italy.

**A New Struggle**

A new struggle began. Many in the West thought Soviet policy was part of a worldwide Communist conspiracy. The Soviets viewed Western, and especially American, policy as nothing less than global capitalist expansionism.

The former British prime minister Winston Churchill declared that “an iron curtain” had “descended across the continent,” dividing Europe into two hostile camps. Stalin branded Churchill’s speech a “call to war with the Soviet Union.” Only months after the world’s most devastating conflict had ended, the world seemed to be bitterly divided once again.

**Vocabulary**


**Main Ideas**

2. Explain how the Nazi attitude toward women changed over the course of World War II.

3. List the countries where bombing of heavily populated cities took place. Use a chart like the one below to make your list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Summarize the outcomes of the three conferences in which the Big Three (United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union) participated during and after World War II.

**Critical Thinking**

5. **The BIG Idea**

   **Drawing Conclusions** How did World War II affect the world balance of power? Which nations emerged from the conflict as world powers?

6. **Defending** General Hideki Tōjō argued that “the weakening of the family system would be the weakening of the nation.” Is he right? Explain.

7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the photographs on page 885. In what ways did the nuclear blast in Hiroshima cause both immediate and long-term damage?

**Writing About History**

8. **Persuasive Writing** Could President Truman have dropped the atomic bombs on Japan not to end the war but to impress the Soviet Union with U.S. military power? Write an essay evaluating this hypothesis.
The Blitz: London’s Finest Hour

In August 1940, the German air force launched a major bombing offensive against airfields and industrial targets in Great Britain. A month later, the Germans shifted their focus to civilian targets. On September 7, 1940, a thousand German warplanes rained bombs down upon London. This devastating attack marked the beginning of the London Blitz.

During air raids, underground tube stations (subway stops), like the one pictured below, were converted into bomb shelters.

Many underground shelters in London were equipped with air conditioning and first-aid stations.

Many Londoners who owned gardens sought refuge in Anderson shelters. These small structures, consisting of corrugated iron sheets, were buried four feet in the ground and then covered with soil. A single Anderson shelter could hold up to six people.

Shelters needed to accommodate large numbers of people. During an air raid, up to 1,000 Londoners crowded into the platforms, connection tunnels, and emergency stairs that comprised a tube station shelter.

Surviving the Blitz

The Germans bombed London on nearly a nightly basis between September and November 1940. Thousands of Londoners sought refuge in shelters. The Blitz caused other hardships. The destruction of factories and shops, plus hours spent in shelters, disrupted work schedules. Black-out ordinances kept all lights off after dark, causing traffic accidents. The horrific noise cost everyone much-needed sleep.
German bombs caused great destruction to the buildings of London. By the end of the Blitz, over one million homes in the city had been destroyed or damaged, creating a serious homelessness problem.

Despite the hardships they faced, London men and women served as air-raid wardens, fire watchers, firemen, ambulance drivers, first-aid providers, and rescue workers to help their fellow citizens cope with the crisis.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was a symbol of British strength and determination during the Blitz.

Soon after the war began in September 1939, over a million Londoners, mostly mothers and children, moved to the countryside or Canada. A year later, the Blitz sparked another major evacuation of children and adults from London and other British cities.

Separated from their parents, many London children spent much of the war living with strangers in the countryside.

German bombers claimed the lives of 14,000 Londoners during the Blitz, and many more were injured or left homeless. The city’s morale remained strong, however. The Royal Air Force showed resolve, too, and shot down many of the attacking German bombers. In June 1941, Hitler launched his eventually disastrous campaign against the Soviet Union. Great Britain had survived its most serious threat of the war.
**THE BEGINNING of World War II**

- Nazi Germany began an aggressive policy of expansion.
- After Germany invaded Poland, Britain and France declared war on Germany.
- Seeking access to natural resources, Japan seized Manchuria and North China.
- Japan launched a surprise attack on U.S. and European colonies in Southeast Asia in 1940.

**THE COURSE of the War**

- The German blitzkrieg subdued much of western and central Europe, but Germany could not defeat Britain or Russia.
- The Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor in 1941 brought the United States into the war.
- The Grand Alliance forced the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers in 1945.
- After the war, political tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union led to the Cold War.

**LIVES AFFECTED by War**

- Germany and Japan forced people of conquered nations to labor for their war effort.
- Hitler’s extremist racial views led to the Holocaust and death of millions.
- Civilians worked in war factories and endured shortages.
- Bombings targeted civilians as well as the military.
- Almost 20 million civilians died in the war.
STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

TEST-TAKING TIP
When answering a test item involving a map, look at the map carefully. Pay attention to the title of the map and to the legends used to identify geographic areas. Use these clues to eliminate incorrect answer choices.

Reviewing Vocabulary
Directions: Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.

1. Germany used a “lightning war,” or ________, to gain control of Poland.
   A Luftwaffe
   B blitz
   C blitzkrieg
   D Einsatzgruppen

2. The period of political tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union following World War II was known as the ________.
   A Great Depression
   B Doctrine of Aggression
   C Potsdam Agreement
   D Cold War

3. ________ are restrictions intended to enforce international law.
   A Embargoes
   B Tariffs
   C Sanctions
   D Edicts

4. Hitler’s Final Solution was ________ of the Jewish people.
   A genocide
   B patricide
   C suicide
   D isolationism

Reviewing Main Ideas
Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Section 1 (pp. 856–861)

5. What policy attempted to satisfy the reasonable demands of dissatisfied powers?
   A Easement
   B Appeasement
   C Isolationism
   D Colonization

6. What name did Japan give Manchuria?
   A Nagasaki
   B Hiroshima
   C Kimono
   D Manchukuo

Section 2 (pp. 864–871)

7. What event triggered the entry of the United States into World War II?
   A The blitz over London
   B The assassination of Franklin D. Roosevelt
   C The bombing of Pearl Harbor
   D The German invasion of Poland

8. In what city did Hitler lose his entire German Sixth Army?
   A Stalingrad
   B Dunkirk
   C Midway Island
   D Dresden

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . . 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Go to Page . . . 864 886 861 876 857 860 867 869

GO ON
9. What battle in World War II is considered history’s greatest naval invasion?
   A Battle of Dunkirk  
   B D-Day  
   C Battle of Midway  
   D Battle of Kursk

Section 3 (pp. 874–879)
10. What was the name for the special strike forces who carried out the Final Solution?
   A Kristallnacht  
   B Kamikaze  
   C Einsatzgruppen  
   D Luftwaffe

11. What economic community supposedly provided mutual benefits to Japan’s occupied areas and to Japan?
   A The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere  
   B The East Asian Emporium  
   C The Greater Eurasian Market  
   D The Kamikaze Commerce

Section 4 (pp. 880–887)
12. What was the only country in World War II that used women in battle?
   A United States  
   B Japan  
   C Germany  
   D Soviet Union

13. At which postwar conference did the Allies agree that war crime trials should be held?
   A Warsaw  
   B Potsdam  
   C Berlin  
   D Versailles

Critical Thinking
Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Use the following map and your knowledge of world history to answer question 14.

14. How did geographic factors influence German military advances?
   A German troops had to cover long distances.  
   B German supply lines were vulnerable and easily breached.  
   C Colder climates created problems that the German military could not overcome.  
   D The blitzkrieg relied on tanks that were most effective on flatter terrain.

15. What was the main reason for Hitler’s advance into other lands?
   A He hated the French and Russians.  
   B He wanted more seaports.  
   C He wanted “living space” for German expansion.  
   D He wanted to spread communism to all lands.
16. What was the main significance of the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact?
   A It gave Hitler the freedom to attack Poland.
   B It appeased the Western allies’ fears of German aggression.
   C It postponed Japan’s war with China.
   D It ended the United States’s isolationist policy.

17. In reviewing the events of World War II, which item below has the events in the correct chronological order?
   A D-Day, bombing of Pearl Harbor, rescue at Dunkirk, bombing of Hiroshima
   B Rescue at Dunkirk, bombing of Pearl Harbor, D-Day, bombing of Hiroshima
   C Bombing of Pearl Harbor, D-Day, rescue at Dunkirk, bombing of Hiroshima
   D Bombing of Hiroshima, bombing of Pearl Harbor, rescue at Dunkirk, D-Day

18. Why did the unemployment rate rise steeply in 1932 and then plunge to below 1929 levels in 1945?
   A More people were without jobs in 1929 because of the Great Depression.
   B The unemployment rate rebounded to 10 percent in 1950.
   C The Great Depression began in 1929 and affected the economy for several years; the 1945 rate reflected that of a war economy.
   D The Cold War affected the unemployment rate of 1950.

19. What is the tone of Höss’s description? What were his feelings toward the Jewish people?

20. According to Höss’s description, who among the Jewish people were first sent to the extermination plants?

21. The Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh reparations on Germany after World War I. Hitler wanted changes. Analyze whether events leading to World War II, or even the war itself, would have occurred if England, France, and Italy had enforced the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles when Germany initially broke them.
Whose House? Bauhaus!

The U.S. erects the tallest buildings. But the heights of modern architecture are being reached in Europe, by Bauhaus. Bauhaus is a design school founded in Germany in 1919. It is also the name of a revolutionary style of streamlined architecture produced by the school’s teachers and students. “Bauhauses” have no ornamentation and reject the architecture of the past. This building style (examples below) may be the wave of the future. In the U.S., a few architects, such as Richard Neutra and Irving Gill, are also creating modernistic buildings, in what they call the International Style.

Tugendhat House,
Brno, Czechoslovakia (1930)
Mies van der Rohe not only designed the house, he designed everything in it. He even indicated where to place the furniture. A home where you practically have to ask the architect’s permission to move a chair may not be everyone’s dream house.

Bauhaus School,
Dessau, Germany (1925)
Walter Gropius, the founder of Bauhaus, designed the school itself. Its flat roof reduces wind and rain damage. And it can also serve as a classroom or a garden. Many of the school’s walls are glass so the classes are flooded with light. Who knew school could look this cool!

London Calling

In 1940, Edward R. Murrow began giving Americans live, firsthand reports of what it’s like to be in London during German bombing raids, called the blitz. The broadcasts have been building sympathy in the U.S. for England in its fight against the Nazis—exactly as Winston Churchill had predicted when he okayed Murrow’s transmissions. Here is part of a broadcast Murrow made from London.

This is Trafalgar Square. The noise that you hear at the moment is the sound of the air raid sirens. A searchlight just burst into action off in the distance. One single beam sweeping the sky above me now. People are walking along quite quietly. We’re just at the entrance of an air-raid shelter here and I must move this cable over just a bit so people can walk in. I’ll let you hear the traffic and the sounds of the sirens for a moment. More searchlights coming into action. You see them reach straight up into the sky and occasionally they catch a cloud and seem to splash on the bottom of it. . . . One of the strangest sounds one can hear in London these days—or rather these dark nights—just the sound of footsteps walking along the street, like ghosts shod with steel shoes.

Verbatim

“...If you are lucky enough to have lived in Paris as a young man, then wherever you go for the rest of your life it stays with you, for Paris is a moveable feast.”

Ernest Hemingway, one of many American writers who moved to Paris after World War I

“Beyond this day, no thinking person could fail to see what would happen.”

Oskar Schindler, the German industrialist, who saved nearly 1,200 Jews who worked in his factory from being killed by the Nazis

“Every Communist must grasp the truth, ‘Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.’”

Mao Zedong, leader of the Communist Party in China

“It is the policy of Africans to take the place of Europeans, but the real point of disagreement is as to the rate this process should proceed. The government feels this process is too fast. The people, that it is too slow.”

Sierra Leone Daily Mail, in an article, 1936
Milestones

**EMBALMED. V. I. LENIN**, upon his death in 1924. The body of Lenin, the Communist leader of the Russian Revolution and first premier of the Soviet Union, has been preserved and placed on display in a mausoleum in Moscow’s Red Square.

**PROVED. ALBERT EINSTEIN’S THEORY OF RELATIVITY**, by measurements taken during a solar eclipse in 1919. As Einstein’s theory had predicted, light from distant stars bent around the sun due to gravity caused by the curving of space-time. Though scientists no longer doubt his theory, the general public remains relatively baffled.

**WON. THE FIRST WORLD SOCCER TOURNAMENT**, by host team Uruguay, which defeated Argentina 4 to 2, in 1930. Thirteen teams competed, but many European teams did not. They refused to make the three-week trip by boat to South America.

**DESTROYED. Much of TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA** by a powerful earthquake that struck the cities on September 1, 1923. The 8.3-magnitude trembler resulted in the deaths of nearly 100,000 people, with thousands more missing. Fires left hundreds of thousands of people homeless, as traditional paper and wood houses quickly burned.

**CURT, CURT**

- **Curse of the pharaohs? Tosh! scoffs Howard Carter, who is alive and well. In 1922, the English archaeologist dug his way into King Tut’s 3,000-year-old tomb located in Egypt’s Valley of the Kings. The tomb contained treasures buried with the pharaoh. This excerpt from Carter’s recent account of his discovery describes first entering the tomb.**

  With trembling hands I made a tiny breach in the upper left-hand corner [of the door]. Darkness and blank space, as far as an iron testing-rod could reach, showed that whatever lay beyond was empty … and then, widening the hole a little, I inserted a candle and peered in, Lord Carnarvon. . . . standing anxiously beside me to hear the verdict. At first I could see nothing, the hot air escaping from the chamber causing the candle flame to flicker, but presently, as my eyes grew accustomed to the light, details of the room within emerged slowly from the mist, strange animals, statues, and gold—everywhere the glint of gold. For the moment—an eternity it must have seemed to the others standing by—I was struck dumb with amazement, and when Lord Carnarvon, unable to stand the suspense any longer, inquired anxiously, “Can you see anything?” it was all I could do to get out the words, “Yes, wonderful things.”

**CRITICAL THINKING**

1. **Distinguishing Fact From Fiction** In “Whose House? Bauhaus!,” can you give examples of facts and opinions?

2. **Determining Cause and Effect** How would Murrow’s broadcast help Churchill’s plans for drawing the United States into the war against Germany?