The Versailles Treaty

The Ineffectiveness of the League of Nations

- No control of major conflicts.
- No progress in disarmament.
- No effective military force.

A Weak League of Nations

The “Stab-In-The-Back” Theory

German soldiers are dissatisfied.
Decadence of the Weimar Republic

France - False Sense of Security?

The Maginot Line

International Agreements

Locarno Pact - 1925
- France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy
  - Guarantee existing frontiers
  - Establish DMZ 30 miles deep on East bank of Rhine River
  - Refrain from aggression against each other

Kellogg-Briand Pact - 1928
- Makes war illegal as a tool of diplomacy
  - No enforcement provisions

The Great Depression

The Manchurian Crisis, 1931
Japan Invades Manchuria, 1931

Italy Attacks Ethiopia, 1935

Emperor Haile Selassie

Germany Invades the Rhineland
March 7, 1936

Prelude to War: Hitler’s Role

- Hitler embraces Haushofer’s doctrine of Lebensraum
  - Seize land to the East from “inferior” Slavs
  - Many German conservatives supported this
- This meant war with Soviets
- Hitler pursued this policy to a much greater extent than conservatives had intended…

U. S. Neutrality Acts:
1934, 1935, 1937, 1939

America-First Committee

Charles Lindbergh
Rome-Berlin Axis, 1936

Adolph Hitler & Benito Mussolini in Munich, Germany, June 1940

The "Pact of Steel"

GB and France are mad at us over Ethiopia, Adolph. Will you be our friend?

Sure, Buffoon... er, I mean Benny!

The Spanish Civil War: 1936 - 1939

The National Front [Nationalists]
- Carlists [ultra-Catholic monarchists]
- Catholic Church
- Falange [fascist] Party
- Monarchists

The Popular Front [Republican]
- Anarcho-Syndicalists
- Basques
- Catalans
- Communists
- Marxists
- Republicans
- Socialists

The Spanish Civil War: 1936 - 1939

The American "Lincoln Brigade"
The Spanish Civil War: 1936 - 1939

Francisco Franco

The Spanish Civil War: A Dress Rehearsal for WW II?

Italian troops in Madrid

"Guernica" by Pablo Picasso

The Japanese Invasion of China, 1937

The Austrian Anschluss, 1938

The Path to War (1938-1939):
Anschluss 3/13/1938

- 11/5/37 – Hitler reveals ultimate goal: living space in the east and Austria is first!
  - Hitler threatens Austrian chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg with invasion
  - Kurt attempts to have Austrians vote in plebiscite in 3/13 on German takeover
  - undermined by Wehrmacht invasion 3/12.
- Austrian Nazis to take over!
- 24 hours later, 3/13/1938, Austria formally annexed by Germany (Anschluss)
- GB and France do nothing!
The “Problem” of the Sudetenland

The Path to War (1938-1939): Sudetenland, 9/15/38

With Czechoslovakia almost surrounded, Germans put squeeze on them

- Demands the cession of the Sudetenland, September 15, 1938
  - Home to many ethnic Germans
  - A major industrial region
  - Initially asks for independence from Czechs, eventually demands that Germans take control, 9/15/38

Munich Conference, 9/29/38

Neville Chamberlain (1869-1940) Prime Minister of GB

- Appeasement
  - "Peace for our Time"
  - Churchill’s opposing viewpoint

By 1939, Germans take Bohemia and Moravia too!

- German dismemberment of Czechoslovakia provokes suspicion...

 Appeasement: The Munich Agreement, 1938

British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain

Now we have "peace in our time!" Herr Hitler is a man we can do business with.

Czechoslovakia Becomes Part of the Third Reich: 1939

The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, 1939

The Path to War (1938-1939):

- Hitler demands Danzig (Gdansk)
  - Allegedly a "free" port city
  - British offer to protect Poland

Non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, August 23, 1939 (Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact)

Invasion of Poland, September 1, 1939

Britain and France declare war on Germany, September 3, 1939
The Course to World War II
- Blitzkrieg (lightening war) overwhelms Poland
- Poland divided on September 28, 1939
- Victory and stalemate
  - Allied “defensive” stance and the Maginot Line
  - “Phony War”, winter 1939-1940: not much happening
  - Germany resumes offensive, April 9, 1939, against Denmark and Norway (Springtime for Hitler)
- Attack on Netherlands, Belgium, and France, May 10, 1940
- Evacuation of Dunkirk (“Miracle at Dunkirk” – 300k)
- Surrender of France, June 22, 1940
- Vichy France
  - Marshal Henri Pétain (1856-1951)
- Battle of Britain, August-September 1940
  - Churchill’s hardcore stance....
  - German shift to civilian targets
  - German Luftwaffe

Poland Attacked: Sept. 1, 1939
Blitzkrieg ["Lightening War"]

German Troops March into Warsaw

Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, 1940
The Tripartite Pact

The Course to World War II
- German Mediterranean strategy
  - Take Suez Canal – cut off supply of oil
  - Depends on Italy’s ability to hold off British in Africa – no luck!
- New Plan: Germany invades the Soviet Union, June 22, 1941
  - Initial German success
  - Soviets able to bring eastern front troops to west as Japan was busy with the U.S. in 12/41
  - Extra troops and early winter turn tide in favor of Soviets
  - Hitler’s declaration of war on U.S. helps to seal Germany’s fate...
The "Phoney War" Ends: Spring, 1940

Dunkirk Evacuated June 4, 1940

France Surrenders June, 1940

A Divided France

European Theater of Operations
The French Resistance

The Free French

General Charles DeGaulle

The Maquis

Resistance Movements

- Charles de Gaulle
  - Free French movement
  - Against Communist liberation groups
- Communist Josip Broz ("Tito") in Yugoslavia
  - Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ)
  - Communist leader who later broke with Stalin and the Soviet bloc
- In Germany
  - The White Rose movement and Sophie Scholl
  - Gestapo executes all involved students
  - Colonel Count Claus von Stauffenberg
  - Stauffenberg assassination attempt
    - Operation Valkyrie
    - Five thousand executions

Now Britain Is All Alone!

Great Britain ....................... $31 billion
Soviet Union ........................ $11 billion
France ............................... $3 billion
China ................................ $1.5 billion
Other European ..................... $500 million
South America ........................ $400 million

The amount totaled: **$48,601,365,000**

U. S. Lend-Lease Act, 1941

Lend-Lease

Battle of Britain: The "Blitz"
Battle of Britain: The "Blitz"

The Royal Air Force

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill

The London "Tube": Air Raid Shelters during the Blitz

The Atlantic Charter

- Roosevelt and Churchill sign treaty of friendship in August 1941.
- Solidifies alliance.
- Fashioned after Wilson’s 14 Points.
- Calls for League of Nations type organization.
**Operation Barbarossa:**
Hitler's Biggest Mistake

- 3,000,000 German soldiers.
- 3,400 tanks.

**June 22, 1941**

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**The “Big Three”**

Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin

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**Axis Powers in 1942**

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**The Nazi Empire, 1942**

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**Turning Point of War, 1942-1943**

- The Grand Alliance: US, GB, USSR
- Defeat of Germany the first priority
- Military aid to Russia and Britain
- Allies ignore political differences
- Agree on unconditional surrender
- German success in 1942 in Africa and Soviet Union starts falling apart...
  - Allies invade North Africa, November 1942, victory in May 1943
  - Rommel stopped at El Alamein
- Battle of Stalingrad, November 1942-February 1943 – surrender at Tunisia & Allied victory
- War in Asia: Tide turns to favor Allies
  - Battle of the Coral Sea, May 7-8, 1942
  - Battle of Midway, June 4, 1942
Battle of Stalingrad: Winter of 1942-1943

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German Army</th>
<th>Russian Army</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,011,500 men</td>
<td>1,000,500 men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,240 artillery guns</td>
<td>13,541 artillery guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>675 tanks</td>
<td>894 tanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,216 planes</td>
<td>1,115 planes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The North Africa Campaign: The Battle of El Alamein, 1942

Gen. Ernst Rommel, The "Desert Fox"

Gen. Bernard Law Montgomery ("Monty")

Last Years of the War

- Going after the "soft underbelly"
  - Invasion of Sicily, 1943
  - Invasion of Italy, September 1943
  - Rome falls June 4, 1944
- D-Day invasion of France, June 6, 1944
  - Five assault divisions landed on Normandy beaches
  - Within three months, two million men landed
- Battle of the Bulge
  - German surrender at Stalingrad, February 2, 1943
  - Tank Battle of Kursk, Soviet Union, July 5-12, 1943: 18 Panzer divisions wiped out!

The Italian Campaign ["Operation Torch"]: Europe's "Soft Underbelly"

- Allies plan assault on weakest Axis area - North Africa - Nov. 1942-May 1943
- George S. Patton leads American troops
- Germans trapped in Tunisia - surrender over 275,000 troops.

The Battle for Sicily: June, 1943

General George S. Patton

The Battle of Monte Casino: February, 1944
The Allies Liberate Rome: June 5, 1944

Gen. Eisenhower Gives the Orders for D-Day ["Operation Overlord"]

D-Day (June 6, 1944)

Normandy Landing (June 6, 1944)

Higgins Landing Crafts

German Prisoners

July 20, 1944 Assassination Plot

July 20, 1944 Assassination Plot

1. Adolf Hitler
2. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel
3. Gen Alfred von Zedlitz-Neukirch
4. Gen Walter Warlimont
5. Fritz von Schobert
6. Maj Herbert Buchholz
7. Stenographer Heinz Buchholz
8. Lt Gen Hermann Fuglestein
9. Col Nikolaus von Below
10. Rear Adm Hans-Erich Voss
11. Otto Gause, Hitler’s adjutant
12. Gen Walter Schirer (injured)
13. Gen Ernst Zepka von Freyend
14. Capt Heinz Asmus (injured)
**The Liberation of Paris:**
August 25, 1944

- **De Gaulle in Triumph!**

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**U. S. Troops in Paris, 1944**

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**French Female Collaborators**

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**The Battle of the Bulge:**
Hitler's Last Offensive

- Dec. 16, 1944 to Jan. 28, 1945

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**Yalta:** February, 1945

- FDR wants quick Soviet entry into Pacific war.
- FDR & Churchill concede Stalin needs buffer, FDR & Stalin want spheres of influence and a weak Germany.
- Churchill wants strong Germany as buffer against Stalin.
- FDR argues for a 'United Nations'.

---

**Mussolini & His Mistress, Claretta Petacci Are Hung in Milan, 1945**
US & Russian Soldiers Meet at the Elbe River: April 25, 1945

Horrors of the Holocaust Exposed

Entrance to Auschwitz: Work Makes You Free

Crematoria at Majdanek

Mussolini's corpse on display

Last Years of the War (cont)
- Russians enter Berlin, April 1945
- Mussolini's body dragged through Rome
- Death of President Franklin Roosevelt, April 12, 1945
- Hitler's suicide, April 30, 1945
- Surrender of Germany, May 7, 1945
- Difficulty of invading the Japanese homeland
- New President Harry Truman makes decision to use the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Surrender of Japan, August 14, 1945
- Human losses in the war: 17 million military dead, 18 million civilians dead

Horrors of the Holocaust Exposed

Slave Labor at Buchenwald

Eli Wiesel

The Holocaust
- First focused on emigration: Madagascar Plan
- Initial efforts to confine and exterminate Jews
  - Reinhard Heydrich (1904-1942)
  - Einsatzgruppen
    - confine Jews to ghettos
    - begin policy of shooting large groups: too difficult
- Final Solution: Wannsee Conference 1/20/42
- Death camps
  - In operation by the spring of 1942
  - Shipments of Jews from Poland, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Berlin, Vienna, Prague, Greece, southern France, Italy, and Denmark
  - Zyklon B (hydrogen cyanide): modeled after T-4 Program
- Auschwitz and Rudolf Hoess (Hess)
  - 2/3 European Jews KILLED
- The Other Holocaust
  - Death of 9 - 10 million people beyond the 5 - 6 million Jews
  - 40 percent of European Gypsies, Homosexuals
The Holocaust

Horrors of the Holocaust Exposed
Mass Graves at Bergen-Belsen

Hitler’s “Secret Weapons”: Too Little, Too Late!
- V-1 Rocket: “Buzz Bomb”
- V-2 Rocket
- Werner von Braun

Hitler Commits Suicide April 30, 1945
- The Führer’s Bunker
- Cyanide & Pistols
- Mr. & Mrs. Hitler

V-E Day (May 8, 1945)
- General Keitel

V-E Day (May 8, 1945)
- London Daily Herald
- Rejoicing Crowds Celebrate Victory in Europe
The Code Breakers of WW II


Bletchley Park

The German "Enigma" Machine

Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor from the Cockpit of a Japanese Pilot

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

Pearl Harbor - Dec. 7, 1941

A date which will live in infamy!
President Roosevelt Signs the US Declaration of War

USS Arizona, Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor Memorial

Pacific Theater of Operations

2,887 Americans Dead!

“Tokyo Rose”

Paying for the War

UNITED we are strong

BUY WAR BONDS

UNITED we will win
Paying for the War

Betty Grable: Allied Pinup Girl
She Reminded Men What They Were Fighting For

Singapore Surrenders
[February, 1942]

U.S. Surrenders at Corregidor, the Philippines [March, 1942]

Bataan Death March: April, 1942

76,000 prisoners [12,000 Americans]
Marched 60 miles in the blazing heat to POW camps in the Philippines.
Bataan: British Soldiers

Liberated British POW

The Burma Campaign

General Stilwell Leaving Burma, 1942

The “Burma Road”

Allied Counter-Offensive: “Island-Hopping”

“Island-Hopping”: US Troops on Kwajalien Island

Farthest Extent of Japanese Conquests

The New Order in Asia

- Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
  - “Asia for the Asians”
  - Propaganda to convince Asians in occupied territory to allow for Japanese exploitation
- Japanese Occupation
  - Conquest of Nanjing
    - “Comfort women”
      - Served 5-20 soldiers/day
      - 10,000 - 200,000 are estimated to have been procured
      - Majority were from Korea and China
      - Used in “comfort stations” for Japanese military
    - 800,000 Korean forced laborers
  - Burma-Thailand Railroads:
    - Allied POWs and Asian forced labor - worked to death
    - 12,400 Allied POWs dead; 100,000 Asian
Lt. Col. Jimmy Doolittle: First U.S. Raids on Tokyo, 1942

Battle of the Coral Sea: May 7-8, 1942

Battle of Midway Island: June 4-6, 1942

Japanese Kamikaze Planes: The Scourge of the South Pacific

Gen. MacArthur “Returns” to the Philippines! [1944]
US Marines on Mt. Surbachi, Iwo Jima [Feb. 19, 1945]

Potsdam Conference: July, 1945
- FDR dead. Churchill out of office as Prime Minister during conference.
- Stalin only original.
- The United States has the A-bomb.
- Allies agree Germany is to be divided into occupation zones
- Poland moved around to suit the Soviets.

The Manhattan Project: Los Alamos, NM
- Major General Lesley R. Groves
- Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
- I am become death, the shatterer of worlds!

Tinian Island, 1945
- Enola Gay Crew
- Little Boy
- Fat Man

Col. Paul Tibbets & the A-Bomb

Hiroshima - August 6, 1945
- © 70,000 killed immediately.
- © 48,000 buildings destroyed.
- © 100,000s died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.
The Beginning of the Atomic Age

Nagasaki - August 9, 1945

- 40,000 killed immediately.
- 60,000 injured.
- 100,000s died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.

Japanese A-Bomb Survivors

Hiroshima Memorials

V-J Day (September 2, 1945)

Japanese POWs, Guam
V-J Day in Times Square, NYC

Results of World War II

WW II Casualties: Europe

WW II Casualties: Asia

Massive Human Dislocations

### WW II Casualties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Men in War</th>
<th>Battle Deaths</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>26,575</td>
<td>84,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>615,000</td>
<td>6,880</td>
<td>59,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>4,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>1,064,000</td>
<td>47,007</td>
<td>28,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>8,497</td>
<td>6,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,086,343</td>
<td>7,396</td>
<td>462,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2,290,000</td>
<td>36,500</td>
<td>28,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>7,396</td>
<td>6,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>194,000</td>
<td>11,625</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>9,700,000</td>
<td>1,270,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>16,112,566</td>
<td>291,557</td>
<td>670,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6,115,000</td>
<td>14,012,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingd</td>
<td>5,896,000</td>
<td>357,116</td>
<td>369,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>16,112,566</td>
<td>291,557</td>
<td>670,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>3,741,000</td>
<td>305,000</td>
<td>425,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Civilian only.
2. Army and Navy figures.
3. Figures cover period July 7, 1937 to Sept. 2, 1945, and concern only Chinese regular troops. They do not include casualties suffered by guerrillas and local military corps.
4. Deaths from all causes.
5. Against Soviet Russia; 385,847 against Nazi Germany.
6. Against Soviet Russia; 169,822 against Nazi Germany.
The U.S. & the U.S.S.R. Emerged as the Two Superpowers of the later 20th Century.

The Bi-Polarization of Europe: The Beginning of the Cold War

The Division of Germany: 1945 - 1990

The Creation of the U. N.

The Nuremberg War Trials: Crimes Against Humanity

Japanese War Crimes Trials

General Hideki Tojo

Bio-Chemical Experiments
Future American Presidents Served in World War II

The Race for Space

Early Computer Technology Came Out of WW II

The Emergence of Third World Nationalist Movements

Mark I, 1944

Colossus, 1941

Admiral Grace Hooper, 1944-1992
COBOL language

the world we live in today was formed by the events of World War II & its immediate aftermath!
The Mobilization of Peoples

- Great Britain
  - 55 percent of the people were in “war work”
  - By 1944, women held 50 percent of the civil service positions
  - Dig for Victory
  - Emphasis on a planned economy
- The Soviet Union
  - “Great Patriotic War”
  - Enormous losses, 2 of every 5 killed in World War II were Russians
  - Supercentralization
  - “Battle for Machines”
  - Factories moved to the interior when Germans advanced
  - Starvation

The Mobilization of Peoples (cont)

- The United States
  - Slow mobilization until mid-1943
  - Social problems
    - FDR: No racial discrimination in defense industries
    - Movement of African Americans north for jobs, racial tension
    - Detroit Race Riots, June 1943
  - Japanese Americans in concentration camps
- Germany
  - Continued production of consumer goods first two years of the war
  - Blitzkrieg and then plunder conquered countries
  - Albert Speer and armaments production; wanted more humane treatment in factories
  - Total mobilization of the economy, 1944: too little too late!
- Japan
  - Highly mobilized society
  - Bushido “the way of the warrior” from Samurai tradition
  - Kamikaze – modern take on Bushido

The German Home Front

- Hitler demanded few sacrifices from German people at first.
- Production grew through 1944.
- By 1943, labor shortages made it necessary for teenagers, retired men and some women to work in the factories.
- Radio and film propaganda used to boost the cause.
- Allied terror bombing campaign (1942-45)
Civilians on the Front Line: The Bombing of Cities

- Bombing civilians: Giulio Douhet
- Luftwaffe begin the Blitz in Britain
- Allies begin bombing raids on German cities
  - Cologne, Germany
  - Later in Hamburg and Dresden
  - Massive firestorms
- Bombing civilians did not break the Brits or the Germans
- Atomic bomb
  - Hiroshima, August 6, 1945
  - Nagasaki, August 9, 1945
Aftermath: The Emergence of the Cold War

- Big Three: Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt
- The Conferences at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam
  - Conference at Teheran, November 1943
    - Future course of the war, invasion of the continent for 1944
    - Agreement for the partition of postwar Germany
    - Churchill's approach through Balkans overruled: Soviets liberate E. Europe.
  - Meeting at Moscow: “Spheres of Influence” on a scrap of paper…Churchill and Stalin
  - Conference at Yalta, February 1945
    - “Declaration on Liberated Europe”
    - Soviet military assistance for the war against Japan
    - Creation of a United Nations
    - German unconditional surrender
    - Free elections in Eastern Europe
  - Conference at Potsdam, July 1945
    - Truman replaces Roosevelt
    - Growing problems between the Allies

Winston Churchill proclaims in March 1946 the existence of “an iron curtain” across the continent of Europe
Cold War begins...

Conferences

- Washington Pact: Jan 1942
  - 26 “united nations” will not make separate peace
- Casablanca Conference: Jan 1943
  - US and UK demand unconditional surrender
- Tehran Conference: Nov – Dec 1943
  - Summit Meeting: First meeting of the “Big Three”
  - Stalin demands Second Front
  - Decision to invade France
  - Secret: “Russia and Poland shifted west at Germany’s cost”
  - Stalin’s objectives?
  - UK and US concerned USSR conclude separate peace
  - Roosevelt wins agreement for new int’l organization

Winding Down…and Starting Up

- October 1944: “Percentages Agreement”
  - Churchill flies to Moscow
  - Establishes spheres of influence:
    - Romania and Bulgaria: USSR 90% influence
    - Greece: UK 90% influence
    - Equal influence in Hungary and Yugoslavia
- Western Allies finally invade 6 June 1944

End of the War

- Germany surrenders 8 May 1945
- Conference of San Francisco: 25 April 1945
  - UN Charter
- Potsdam (July – August 1945):
  - New leadership: Atlee and Truman
  - Stalin and the Atomic Bomb
  - Zones of Occupation
  - Redraw eastern border of Germany
Yalta: (Feb 1945)
- Most important meeting
- What happens to Poland?
- Zones of occupation in Germany
- USSR: Agrees to Japan war, UN, “free elections” and “national sovereignty” in E. Europe
- French given an occupation zone
- Roosevelt: Yalta the end of balance of power and spheres of influence
- East Europeans see Yalta as a great betrayal

The Iron Curtain Falls
- USSR: prevents elections, eliminates opposition
- Eastern Europe becomes USSR satellite
- 1946: “Iron Curtain” speech
- Truman Doctrine: Greece/Turkey
  - Containment
- Marshall Plan (48)/COMECON (49)
- Berlin Airlift
- USSR atomic bomb (1949)
- Red China (1949)

Squaring off
- NATO (1949)
  - West Germany (1955)
- Warsaw Pact (1955)
- USSR:
  - Territorial aggrandizement
  - Massive army
- USA: Economic, industrial might
- Struggle for allies, influence

The Two World Wars, 1900-1950
- Lessons of the world wars seem contradictory:
  - Failure of the Munich Agreement in 1938 to appease Hitler used to support hard-line foreign policy – deterrence
  - BUT in 1914 it was just such hard-line policies that led Europe to WWI, might have been avoided with appeasement.
- Scholars have not discovered a simple formula for choosing the best policy to avoid war.
Discussion Questions

• What steps did Hitler take to conquer England?
• Why did he abandon the fight for England and turn toward Russia?
• What seemed to have been the causes of Soviet suspicions about Britain and the US throughout the war? Give examples.
• How were conquered or occupied peoples treated by the Germans during the war? Give examples.
• How did each country mobilize the home front for the war effort?