

NINTH GRADE AMERICAN STUDIES



DeWeese

Ninth Grade American History Outline

I. Westward Expansion

A. Development of the West

- 1) While California became settled in 1849, the Great Plains remained unsettled
 - a. **Homestead Act** – encouraged settlement
 1. Gave 160 acres of land to a family
 2. Must be lived on and developed for five years
- 2) Problems
 - a. Water was scarce
 - b. Land was hard to plow: Farmers were called “sodbusters”
 - c. Lack of wood
 1. Houses were built from sod
 2. Cow manure was used for fuel
 - d. Dust storms
 - e. Grasshopper plagues
 - f. 160 acres was not large enough to support the family
- 3) ½ of all homesteads failed

B. Mining Industry Spreads East

- 1) After the California gold rush had slowed
- 2) Huge gold and silver deposits were found in Nevada and Colorado
 - a. “Comstock Lode” – **lode**: a large mineral deposit
 1. Discovered in 1859 by Henry Comstock
 2. Virginia City, Nevada
- 3) Other strikes:
 - a. Montana
 - b. Idaho
 - c. North Dakota
 - d. South Dakota
 1. 1874 – Black Hills, discovered by road builders
 2. Gave rise to the town of Deadwood
 - i. “Wild Bill” Hickock
 - ii. Rough town: Gambling, drinking, fighting

C. Rise of the Cattle Industry

- 1) Cattle ranchers began moving onto the Great Plains
- 2) Cow Towns: Grew due to the rise in demand for meat
 - a. Formed along railroads
 - b. Abilene, Kansas was the first
 - c. Dodge City and Wichita were two of the wildest
- 3) The “Open Range”
 - a. Grasslands of the plains
 - b. Cattle were branded for identification purposes
- 4) Cowboys
 - a. Keeping track of cattle
 - b. Watching for rustlers
 - c. Spring Round-Up
 1. New cattle were branded
 - d. Fall Round-Up
 1. Cattle were driven to a cow town or railroad
 2. Six cowboys could drive 1,000 plus cattle
 3. Cattle sent east for processing – Chicago
 - e. Famous Cowboy Outlaws:
 1. Jesse James
 2. Billy the Kid
 3. Black Bart

- 4. John Wesley Hardin
 - f. Famous Cowboy Lawmen:
 - 1. Tom Smith
 - 2. "Wild Bill" Hickock
 - 3. Wyatt Earp
 - 4. Bat Masterson
 - 5) End of an era – 1890
 - a. Cowboys became farmhands
 - 1. Expansion of the railroads – ended long cattle drives
 - 2. Invention of **barbed wire** – closed the open range
- D. Indian Conflicts
- 1) Plains Indians
 - a. Railroads brought more settlers onto the plains
 - b. Buffalo
 - 1. Indians depended on them for survival
 - 2. White hunters shot them for sport
 - c. Treaties with the U.S. government
 - 1. Almost always broken by the U.S.
 - 2. Forced the Native Americans onto reservations – land set aside for Indian use
 - 2) **Sioux Indian conflict**
 - a. 1874 – Gold was discovered on a reservation in the Black Hills of South Dakota
 - b. White settlers moved in
 - c. Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse roamed the northern plains, attacking settlers
 - 1. 1876 – Lieutenant Colonel George Custer
 - i. Ordered to drive the Sioux back onto the reservation
 - ii. Trapped by Sitting Bull at the **Little Bighorn River** in Montana
 - iii. All 276 members of Custer's 7th Cavalry were slaughtered
 - iv. Sitting Bull escaped to Canada but eventually surrendered
 - 3) **Nez Perce**
 - a. Led by Chief Joseph
 - b. Rejected U.S. government promises
 - c. Led his people 1300 miles in 75 days
 - 1. Pursued by the U.S. Cavalry
 - 2. Eventually surrendered, ending the "Indian Wars"
 - 4) Apache
 - a. Led by Cochise and Geronimo
 - b. Bands of Indians left the reservations and raided towns and settlers
 - 5) U.S. policy change
 - a. From separation to incorporation
 - b. **Dawes Act** – 1877
 - 1. Encouraged Indians to leave the reservation by granting 160 acres
 - 2. Those who did were given full legal rights, including the right to vote
 - 3. Schools were created to educate and teach the "American Way"
 - c. Failure of the Dawes Act
 - 1. Indians were given "poor" land not wanted by whites
 - 2. Resistance to a change of life
 - d. 1924 – Congress granted citizenship and voting rights to all Native Americans
 - 6) Present Day
 - a. Just under 1 million Native Americans
 - b. ½ live on approximately 200 reservations
 - c. Treatment of Native Americans was one of the most shameful periods in all of U.S. history

II. Industrial Revolution in America

- A. Great Advancements in communications
 - 1) Alexander Graham Bell
 - a. 1876 – invented the telephone

- b. 1885 – the American Telephone and Telegraph Company began (AT&T)
 - c. by 1900, the telephone was widespread
 - 2) Typewriter – invented in 1873 by Shole and Glidden
 - 3) Motion picture camera – 1891 by Thomas Edison
 - 4) Radio – development began around 1900 by De Forest, Tesla, and Marconi
- B. Advancements in Transportation
- 1) **Transcontinental Railroad**
 - a. Completed in 1869
 - b. Promontory Point, Utah
 - c. Connected east and west
 - 2) Railroad Improvements
 - a. Coal replaced wood as an energy source – provided more power
 - b. George Westinghouse
 1. Developed the air brake
 2. Strip District of Pittsburgh
 - c. Double set of tracks – provided two-way traffic
 - d. Pullman Sleeper Car – added luxury to rail travel
 - 3) Electric Street Cars
 - a. Began in 1890
 - b. Began the development of the suburbs
 - 4) Airplane
 - a. **Wright Brothers** – 1903 (Orville and Wilber)
 - b. Kitty Hawk, North Carolina
 - c. Bicycle shop owners from Dayton, Ohio
 - 5) **Henry Ford**
 - a. Assembly Line – 1913
 - b. Brought the Model-T to the masses
 1. 1908 - \$480.00 price tag
 2. 1924 - \$290.00
- C. Agricultural Revolution (A **Revolution** is a sudden and dramatic change)
- 1) Machines
 - a. Reaper – **Cyprus McCormick** invention to speed crop harvesting
 - b. Tie Binder – Mechanically baled and tied hay for livestock feeding
 - c. Combine – Cut and cleaned grain in one operation. What once took 3 hours, now was cut down to four minutes.
 - d. Steam Engine – Began replacing horses
 - 2) American farmers began producing enough wheat, beef, pork and other crops and livestock that the surpluses were being exported for profit to Europe.
 - 3) Difficulties of Farmers
 - a. Supply and Demand – As more food was being produced, prices fell
 1. Wheat: 1870 - \$1.00 per bushel, 1890's - .63¢ per bushel
 2. Corn: 1880 - .50¢ per bushel, 1890 - .25¢ per bushel
 3. Cotton: 1870 - .15¢ per pound, 1890 - .05¢ per pound
 - b. Credit Concerns
 1. Many farmers had purchased their land on credit.
 2. Many were unable to make their mortgage payments and lost their farms.
 3. **Tenant Farmers** – Farmers who worked on land owned by someone else.
 - c. Railroad Transportation
 1. Farmers needed the railroads in order to get their products to market.
 2. The railroads often charged high rates for shipping perishable foodstuffs.
 - d. Tariffs
 1. Government tariffs on manufactured items were high. (At the time, this was the government's only source of income)
 2. Farmers were forced to pay high prices for the supplies they needed
 - e. Interest Rates

1. Farmers were considered “High Risk” when it came to loans.
 - i. Crop failures
 - ◆ Insects
 - ◆ Weather
2. Interest rates on loans to farmers were extremely high

D. Farmers Organize

- 1) **The Grange** – The first attempt by farmers to organize
 - a. Began as a social group that later tried to influence the government
 - b. Granger Laws
 1. Passed by several states in an attempt to regulate the railroads
 2. Supreme Court struck down these laws
- 2) **Greenback Party**
 - a. Political party started by farmers who felt they were being ignored
 - b. Never gained momentum, however the farmers learned how to organize
- 3) Alliances (1880's)
 - a. Examples: Northern and Southern Alliances
 - b. Put pressure on the government to pass laws to aid farmers
 1. **Interstate Commerce Act** – Outlawed unfair railroad practices such as charging unfair rates to farmers.
 2. **Interstate Commerce Commission** – Government agency designed to enforce the law. Was very ineffective and railroad abuses continued.
- 4) **The Populist Party** (aka. People's Party)
 - a. Formed by Northern farmers in 1891
 - b. Fought for the following:
 1. Government ownership of railroads, telephone and telegraph
 2. Government controlled method of crop storage
 - i. Control supply and demand
 - ii. Use as security for borrowing money
 3. Use of a secret ballot in elections
 4. A **Graduated Income Tax** – forcing the rich to pay more in taxes
 5. A Union of all workers, both farm and factory
 - c. William Jennings Bryan – Populist candidate for president in 1896
 1. Lost election to William McKinley
 2. Populist Party faded away
 3. Replaced in the early 1900's by The Progressive Movement

E. The Rise of Big Business – The Tycoons

- 1) **J.P. Morgan**
 - a. Dominated American banking for 50 years
 - b. Expanded banking's role in investing in business
- 2) **Andrew Carnegie**
 - a. Scotsman who moved to Pittsburgh
 - b. Made his fortune in the steel industry
 - c. U.S. Steel Corporation formed in 1901 when Carnegie sold to Morgan
 - d. Became a leading **philanthropist** – a wealthy person who gives money to worth-while causes
 1. Gave away over \$350 million
 2. Responsible for the creation of over 2,800 libraries
- 3) **Cornelius Vanderbilt**
 - a. Made his fortune in the railroad industry
 - b. Began the first public corporation – a company owned by shareholders
 1. Financed his railroad from New York City to Chicago
 2. Sold shares of his company to the public (Stockholders)
 3. Stockholders received profits in the form of dividends
 4. Led to the creation of the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street

- 4) **John D. Rockefeller**
- a. Made his millions in the oil business
 - b. Became the world's first billionaire
 - c. **Standard Oil Trust**
 1. Controlled most of the country's oil business
 2. Trust – a combination of companies for the purpose of reducing competition and controlling prices
- F. America's Steel Industry
- 1) Huge deposits of iron ore and coal
 - 2) **Bessemer Process**
 - a. Developed by Henry Bessemer in 1859
 - b. Efficient way to produce steel
 - c. Tiny bubbles in the steel left it weak
 - d. Led to the "Open Hearth" process which produced a stronger product
 - 3) By 1900, Pittsburgh was the leading manufacture of steel
 - a. Supplied most of the world
 - b. Led to the machine tool industry
 - c. Standardization of parts
- G. **Social Darwinism** – "Survival of the fittest"
- 1) The tycoons believed:
 - a. Competition improved society
 - b. Government should allow business to compete freely
 1. Left business alone
 2. Implemented protective tariffs on imports
 - i. Taxes on imports
 - ii. Price of imported goods would rise
 - iii. American-made products were cheaper
- H. Problems Arise
- 1) **Monopolies** – Little or no competition within an industry
 - a. Resulted from the trusts absorbing or bankrupting the competition
 - b. Carnegie – Steel Monopoly
 - c. Rockefeller – Oil Monopoly
 - 2) **Sherman Antitrust Act** – 1890
 - a. Passed by Congress
 - b. Designed to break up the trusts
 - c. Difficult to enforce
 - 3) Holding Companies form
 - a. Trusts with a new name
 - b. Courts ruled them "legal"
 - 4) The Need for **Capital** – money utilized to increase a business' capacity
 - a. Banks began investing heavily in business
 1. J.P. Morgan invested in the General Electric Company – 1893
 2. Morgan bought out Carnegie, forming the U.S. Steel Corporation
 - 5) Workers
 - a. As businesses became larger and more powerful, the worker felt less and less appreciated.
 - b. Many felt big business was more powerful than the government
 - c. Labor Unions began to develop
- I. **Labor Unions**
- 1) Working Conditions
 - a. Wages: 1900: \$9.00/week for a factory worker
 - b. Hours: 60 – 80 hours per week
 1. Women and children: 12 – 14 hours per day
 - c. Injuries and death – no workers' compensation
 - d. Workers began to organize – strength in unity

- 2) History of Labor Unions
 - a. **Craft Unions**
 1. Formed around 1800
 2. Skilled trades
 - i. Carpenters
 - ii. Bricklayers
 - b. **National Labor Union** – 1866
 1. Formed by the craft unions
 2. First attempt at a nation-wide labor union
 3. Congress passed an 8 hour work day for federal government employees
 4. Fell apart in the mid-1870's
 - c. **Knights of Labor** – 1869
 1. Led by Terrence Powderly
 2. Wanted to include all workers:
 - i. Skilled and unskilled
 - ii. Blacks and whites
 - iii. Men and women
 3. Gained strength in early 1880's
 - i. Successful railroad strikes
 - ii. Strike – workers refuse to work in order to bring about change
 4. Loss of power
 - i. **Haymarket Square** – Chicago
 - ◆ Strike against McCormick Harvester Company
 - ◆ Bombing killed 11
 - ◆ Public began to associate labor movement with violence
 - d. **American Federation of Labor**
 1. Started by Samuel Gompers
 - i. Felt the inclusion of unskilled labor weakened unions
 2. 1904 – a million members
 3. Fought for:
 - i. 8 hour day
 - ii. 6 day work week
 - iii. higher wages
 - iv. better working conditions
 4. Collected dues for a strike fund
- 3) Government's role in the Labor Movement
 - a. The **Pullman Company Strike**
 1. Eugene Debs – in charge of the American Railway Union
 2. Pullman cut wages by 25%
 3. Strike ensued
 - i. Debs refused to handle Pullman cars
 - ii. Railroad system ground to a halt
 - iii. Federal troops sent in by President Grover Cleveland
 - ◆ 30 killed
 - ◆ Strike defeated
 - ◆ Debs arrested
 - ◆ Workers fired
 4. Clear that government would side with management over labor
 - b. Coal Mines – 1902
 1. Miners went on strike
 - i. Asked for **arbitration** – a dispute settled by an impartial group
 - ii. Mine owners refused
 - iii. Coal shortage threatened
 2. President Theodore Roosevelt
 - i. Threatened government takeover of the mines
 - ii. Strike ended

- ◆ 10% raise
- ◆ 9-hour work day
- iii. First time the government did not side with management

J. Technological Advancements

1) **Thomas Edison**

- a. "The Wizard of Menlo Park"
- b. Inventions:
 1. Automatic copy machine
 2. Microphone – to amplify sound
 3. Phonograph – to record and reproduce sound
 4. Incandescent Electric Lamp – the first practical light bulb
 5. Electrical Distribution Plant – provided electricity to the public
 6. Motion Picture Camera
 7. Fluorescent lamp
 8. Many others...
- 2) Gustavus Swift and Philip Armour – Meat industry
 - a. Transportation of meat from Chicago to East Coast
 - b. Refrigerated railcars
- 3) Department Stores
 - a. John Wannamaker of Philadelphia
 - b. R. H. Macy of New York
 - c. A little of everything as opposed to specialty stores
- 4) F. W. Woolworth
 - a. "Five and Ten Cent Store" – Five and Dime
 - b. Inexpensive items
 - c. Beginning of the "chain store" as he opened stores in other cities
- 5) Piggly Wiggly
 - a. Revolutionized the grocery store
 - b. First to use baskets and shopping carts
- 6) Gillette Safety Razor – 1888
- 7) Singer Electric Sewing Machine - 1889

III. Immigration

A. Growth of American Cities

- 1) Three reasons for the growth of cities in the late 1800's, early 1900's:
 - a. Many farmers left the farms because they could not afford the machinery necessary to remain competitive.
 - b. Many blacks left the farms and plantations and moved to the cities.
 - c. Immigration – Most immigrants settled in the major cities along the coasts.
- 2) By 1900, 40% of Americans lived in urban areas. (**Urbanization**)
- 3) Examples:

	1850	1910
New York	700,000	5,000,000
Chicago	30,000	2,200,000
Pittsburgh	50,000	540,000
- 4) Results of Urbanization
 - a. Population grew much faster than the housing did.
 1. **Tenements**: rickety, hastily built 5-6 story wooden buildings
 2. **Slums**: Concentrated areas of poverty.

- i. Rising crime rates
- ii. Many poor immigrants ended up living in the slums

B. First Wave of Immigration

- 1) Occurred between 1865 – 1890
- 2) Consisted of mostly northern and western Europeans (Britain, Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia)
- 3) Most were skilled workers, educated, protestant and assimilated easily.
- 4) Examples:
 - a. **Irish** – Came to America after three straight years of failed potato crops, which led to mass starvation. They settled mainly in east coast cities such as Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Most worked as laborers.
 - b. **Germans** – Came to America for political freedom. Many Germans were treated unfairly because of their political beliefs. The largest group of immigrants, many settled in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota and became farmers.
 - c. **Scandinavians** – Most settled in the Great Plains and became farmers.

C. Second Wave of Immigration

- 1) Occurred between 1890 – 1920
- 2) Consisted of mostly southern and eastern Europeans (Poland, Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Italy, Greece)
- 3) Tended to be unskilled, uneducated, Catholic or Jewish, and did not assimilate well. Were willing to work for less money.
- 4) Examples:
 - a. **Russians and Poles** – Came to America in order to escape unfair treatment. Many were Jews and worked in the textile and clothing factories in the big cities.
 - b. **Italians** – Came to America due to overpopulation in Italy. Most settled in the major cities and worked as laborers or in the building trades. Many also worked in service industries. This was the second largest group of immigrants.
- 5) Asian Immigrants
 - a. Immigrants from both Japan and China arrived during both waves along the West Coast.
 - b. Chinese, along with the Irish, were responsible for providing the labor needed to build the transcontinental railroad.

D. Problems Faced by Immigrants

- 1) Most were unfamiliar with the language and customs.
- 2) Low paying jobs with unsafe working conditions.
- 3) Prejudices – People treated them unfairly because they were different.

E. Legislation Concerning Immigration

- 1) 1879 – California state law prohibits Chinese from owning property
- 2) 1882 – **Chinese Exclusion Act** – set immigration quotas and denied citizenship to those born in China.
- 3) 1917 – Immigration was limited to only those who were literate (able to read and write)
- 4) 1921 – Law established **quotas** – the total number of immigrants permitted from one country into the United States per year could not exceed 3% of the total number of people from that country who were living in the U.S. as of 1910.
 - a. Penalized second wave immigrants
 - b. Not abolished until 1968.

F. Results of Immigration

- 1) America became a **Melting Pot**. Many cultures came together to form a unique society.
- 2) Many ethnic neighborhoods were established within big cities, which preserved old-world cultures and languages.

IV. The Progressives (1900 – 1914)

- A. **Progressivism** – Similar to the Populist movement however it consisted of urban workers as opposed to farmers. (Clerks and office workers)
- B. **Muckrakers** – Writers who wrote about dishonesty and corruption in American life.
- 1) **Upton Sinclair** – Wrote “The Jungle”
 - a. Story about the evils of the meat processing and packing industries in Chicago.
 - b. Initiated reform movements throughout the United States
- C. Progressivism and the Federal Government
- 1) Began with the assassination of President William McKinley
 - 2) Theodore Roosevelt became president
- D. **Theodore Roosevelt** – 26th President of the United States (1901 – 1909)
- 1) Considered a great orator (speaker) and a very colorful personality
 - a. Revitalized the office of the President.
 - b. First strong personality in office since the death of Lincoln
 - 2) Roosevelt’s proposals were known as the “**Square Deal**”. Designed to help the average American
 - 3) The “**Trust Buster**”
 - a. Worked to break up large business trusts (**Monopolies**)
 - b. Most famous trust break up was the Northern Securities Railroad Company
 1. Owned by Nelson Rockefeller and J.P. Morgan
 2. Monopolized all railroad traffic between Chicago and the Pacific Northwest.
 - 4) Reforms under Roosevelt
 - a. **Federal Meat Inspection Act**
 - b. **Pure Food and Drug Act**
 1. These two were inspired by “The Jungle” which Roosevelt read.
 - c. **Hepburn Act** - 1906
 1. Regulated the railroad industry
 2. Practically put an end to unfair practices by the railroads
 - 5) **Conservation** – The protection of natural resources
 - a. Roosevelt inspired the American public with respect to nature
 - b. National Park System – set aside 150 million acres of land for public use
 - c. **National Conservation Commission** – government agency to safeguard America’s natural resources.
 - 6) **Panama Canal** – Connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the Panamanian isthmus.
 - a. Roosevelt took over construction from the French who had failed miserably.
- E. **William Howard Taft** – 27th President of the United States (1909 – 1913)
- 1) Continued as a “Trust Buster”
 - a. He attacked 70 companies
 - b. **Mann-Elkins Act** – Gave the government more power to regulate not only railroads but telephone and telegraph companies as well
 - 2) Supported the **16th Amendment** to the United States Constitution
 - a. Gave Congress the power to collect income taxes.
 - b. Currently the primary source of government funding.
 - c. Prior to this, most money came from tariffs.
- F. Election of 1912
- 1) Roosevelt was dissatisfied with Taft’s presidency. He felt that Taft was not aggressive enough with his reforms.
 - a. Roosevelt formed the **Progressive Party**
 1. A.k.a. the **Bull Moose Party**. This name began after a speech in which Roosevelt stated he “felt as strong as a Bull Moose”.
 2. This split the Republican Party into two camps
 - 2) The Democrats nominated Woodrow Wilson as their party’s presidential candidate.
- G. **Woodrow Wilson** – 28th President of the United States (1913 – 1921)
- 1) Reforms became known as the “**New Freedom**”

- a. **Underwood Tariff Act** (1913) – cut tariffs for the first time since the Civil War.
- b. **Federal Reserve Act** (1913) – Divided the United States into 12 banking districts
- c. Federal Reserve Board
 - 1. Government agency designed to regulate banking
 - 2. Controls the **discount rate** – the interest rate the government charges banks to borrow money.
 - 3. Helps control inflation
- d. **Clayton Antitrust Act** (1914) – Prohibits certain business activities
 - 1. Price fixing
 - 2. Falsehoods in advertising
- e. **Federal Trade Commission** (FTC) – Government agency designed to enforce the Clayton Antitrust Act.
- f. **Federal Farm Loan Act** – Aided farmers in borrowing money through special banks.
- g. **Adamson Act** (1916) – Law which lowered the working day of railroad workers from 12 hours to eight hours.
- h. **17th Amendment** to the United States Constitution
 - 1. Provided for direct elections of senators by the people
 - 2. Prior to this, the state legislators chose their senators in Congress. This method was corrupt with bribery.

V. Social Movements of the Early 1900's

- A. Blacks in America
 - 1) **Segregation** – Separation of the races
 - a. 1896 – The U. S. Supreme Court heard the case **Plessy v Ferguson**.
 - 1. The court ruled “**Separate but Equal**” was legal. This upheld separate facilities for blacks.
 - 2) “**Jim Crow**” laws (1900 – 1912) - Many blacks lost the right to vote and conditions for blacks worsened, especially in the Deep South.
 - a. **Literacy tests** – Blacks needed to prove that they could both read and write in order to vote. Most blacks failed these tests
 - b. **Poll Taxes** – A tax was required to be paid in order to vote. Many blacks could not afford the tax payment.
 - c. **Grandfather laws** – stated that anyone who could prove that their grandfather had voted prior to and including 1867 were exempt from the literacy tests. Blacks did not gain the right to vote until 1870.
 - d. The above laws reduced drastically the number of blacks who voted.
 - 1. Example: 1896 – 130,000 blacks voted in Louisiana
1904 – 1,300 blacks voted in Louisiana
 - 3) Other injustices – Between 1900 -1912, over 1,000 blacks were hanged.
 - 4) Progress for Blacks
 - a. **NAACP** was formed in 1909 in order to fight against racial inequality. (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)
 - b. **National Urban League** was formed in 1910 in an attempt to improve conditions for blacks in urban areas.
 - c. Real progress for blacks would not come for another 50 years.
- B. **Temperance Movement** – the movement to abolish alcoholic beverages
 - 1) Alcohol became a major societal problem following the Civil War.
 - 2) **Anti-Saloon League** (1895) – founded in churches as an early attempt to abolish alcohol
 - 3) By the start of World War I, 27 states were “dry” – no alcohol.
 - 4) The War gave the Temperance movement steam
 - a. Grain was needed to feed both soldiers and those starving in Europe, not for distilling into “spirits”
 - b. Pressure was put on Congress to abolish alcoholic beverages.
 - 5) 1919 – **18th Amendment** to the United States Constitution.
 - a. Gave Congress the power to prohibit alcoholic beverages
 - b. **Volstead Act** – prohibited the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages.

- 6) The prohibition of alcohol gave rise to organized crime figures such as Al Capone of Chicago and Charles "Lucky" Luciano of New York. They became extremely wealthy and powerful through the sale of bootleg liquor.
 - 7) 1933 – The 18th Amendment was repealed by the **21st Amendment**
- C. **Women's Suffrage** – The right for women to vote
- 1) By 1914, 11 states had granted women the right to vote in state elections. However, women were still barred from participating in federal elections.
 - 2) **Feminist** – One who fights for women's rights
 - a. Alice Paul
 1. She felt that American feminists needed to become more violent as their British counterparts had.
 - i. Emily Davison sacrificed her life by throwing herself in front of the King's horse during a horserace.
 2. Paul organized a protest march of 8000 women at Wilson's inauguration
 3. She also organized the Women's Party to fight for the right to vote.
 - i. **Suffragists** – women who fight for the right to vote.
 - b. Susan B. Anthony
 1. **National Women's Suffrage Association** – put pressure on Wilson.
 2. January, 1918 – Wilson announced that women were just as fit as men to vote
 - i. They had been a great help during World War I
 - ◆ Worked for the Red Cross
 - ◆ Worked in factories while the men were at war
 - 3) 1920 – **19th Amendment** – gave women full voting rights

VI. American Imperialism

- A. Empire/Imperialism
- 1) **Empire** – A country which controls large areas of territory beyond its own borders
 - 2) Imperialism – The policy by which one country takes control of the land and people of another country and/or region
 - 3) Age of Imperialism – The period in the late 19th and early 20th centuries when many nations were involved in empire building.
 - a. Between 1870 – 1914, European nations took control of most of Africa
 - 4) Three reasons behind imperialism:
 - a. Pride – Nationalism/Patriotism of controlling large parts of the world.
 - b. The obligation of taking care of the less fortunate. Rudyard Kipling called this the "White man's burden".
 - c. Economy – Empires gave countries a source of new raw materials and new markets for their products.
 - 5) The United States became involved in imperialism with the Spanish-American War.
- B. **Spanish-American War (1898)**
- 1) Cuba
 - a. The richest colony remaining of the once mighty Spanish Empire
 - b. Had been fighting Spain in order to gain its independence
 - c. America had an interest in Cuba
 - 2) U.S.S. Maine
 - a. Battleship which was sent to Cuba in order to protect the Americans living there during the Cuban revolution
 - b. February 15, 1898 – The Maine exploded in Havana Harbor, killing 274 U.S. Sailors
 - c. The explosion was later ruled an accident, however public opinion thought otherwise.

- 3) **Yellow Journalism** – Writing sensationalized stories, which often stretch the truth in an attempt to sell more newspapers/magazines.
 - a. U.S. papers ran stories that blamed the Spanish for the Maine explosion.
 1. Public opinion demanded war with Spain
 2. **William Randolph Hearst** – His newspapers were especially guilty of running untrue stories about the incident.
 3. **“Remember the Maine, the Hell With Spain”**
 - b. President William McKinley tried to resist the pressure of asking Congress to declare war.
 1. Spain had approached the U.S. and was willing to discuss granting Cuba its independence or transferring power to the United States.
 2. April 11, 1898 – McKinley asked Congress to declare war on Spain, which they did
 3. Fighting commenced on May 1, 1898
- 4) Nationalism
 - a. The Spanish-American war was unnecessary but proved popular with the American people.
 - b. Enlistment stations were overwhelmed by the number of men who wanted to sign-up in order to go to war.
- 5) The Philippines
 - a. This Spanish territory in the Pacific Ocean was also fighting Spain for its independence
 - b. January, 1898 – Assistant Secretary to the Navy Theodore Roosevelt ordered Commodore George Dewey to set sail for Hong Kong and prepare for war.
 1. May 1, 1898 – Dewey attacked the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay in the Philippines.
 - i. The bay was protected by the island fortress of **Corregidor**
 - ii. Most Spanish ships were sunk
 - iii. 200 Spanish sailors were killed, 700 wounded
 - iv. No Americans were killed
 - c. America quickly captured the Spanish controlled islands of Wake and Guam, ending the War in the Pacific
- 6) The Caribbean
 - a. The two objectives: Cuba and Puerto Rico
 - b. **Cuba** – main objective was the city of Santiago
 1. Spain’s most important military post
 2. Guarded by San Juan Hill
 - i. The Spanish turned back initial American attacks
 - ii. An American Black regiment was ordered to attack the flanks of the Spanish defenses.
 - iii. With the Spanish preoccupied, other regiments attacked San Juan Hill and were able to capture it.
 - ◆ **The Rough Riders:** One of the regiments credited with capturing the hill
 - ◇ Led by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt who had resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in order to see military action
 3. July 3, 1898 – The Spanish realized that Santiago was lost and attempted to escape
 - i. Every Spanish ship was either sunk or run aground by the U. S. Navy
 - c. **Puerto Rico**
 1. In mid July, a small U. S. force led by General Miles landed on Puerto Rico and quickly captured the island.
 2. This was the final military action of the war
- 7) Peace
 - a. U. S. Secretary of State John Hay summarized America’s feelings by calling it a **“Splendid little war”**
 1. 5,462 U. S. deaths over 113 days
 - i. Only 379 were due to direct combat
 - ii. The others were attributed to disease and food poisoning
 - b. Peace Treaty of Paris (December, 1898)
 1. Cuba was granted full independence
 - i. **Platt Amendment**
 - ◆ Set terms for American withdraw
 - ◆ Gave U. S. the right to intervene in Cuba

- ◆ Gave control of the naval base at Guantanamo Bay to the U. S.
- 2. Spain **ceded** (gave up) Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam to the U. S.
 - i. Expansionists wanted the U. S. to take full control
 - ii. Anti-expansionists wanted to grant independence
 - iii. Made U. S. dependencies
 - ◆ Became part of the American empire
 - ◆ Rights were to be determined by Congress

C. Trouble with the Philippines

- 1) McKinley felt that the Filipinos were not ready for independence
 - a. Declared that the United States would rule the Philippines
- 2) **Emilio Aguinaldo** led the Filipino call for independence which led to war with the United States (1899 – 1901)
 - a. 200,000 Filipinos killed
 - b. 4,300 Americans killed
- 3) William Taft was appointed to be in charge of the Philippines after the U. S. victory.
- 4) The Filipinos asked repeatedly for their independence and were finally granted it in 1946.
 - a. First time in history that a power willingly granted independence to a colony of its own free will.

D. Hawaii

- 1) Americans had been settling on the islands throughout the 1800's
- 2) By 1890, most farm land was owned by Americans
- 3) 1891 – The Hawaiian King, who was pro U.S., died
 - a. **Queen Liliuokalani** wanted to take back control of the government
 1. U.S. Marines forced her out of power via a revolution
 2. 1898 – President McKinley annexed Hawaii, making it part of the U. S.

E. Panama Canal

- 1) Ships sailing from New York to San Francisco traveled 13,000 miles around South America
- 2) 1901 – President Roosevelt pushed for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.
 - a. The French had attempted and failed to construct the canal
 - b. At the time, Panama was owned by Colombia
 1. **Hay-Herran Treaty** with Colombia
 - i. Lease the land in Panama from Colombia
 - ◆ \$110 million down
 - ◆ \$250,000 per year
 - ◆ Colombian Senate refused to ratify the treaty
 - c. Roosevelt supported a revolution by the Panamanians
 1. U.S. Marines were sent to Panama to make sure the revolution succeeded
 2. Panama became an independent nation
 3. A deal was struck with the U.S. to construct the canal
 - d. Construction began in 1904 and was completed in 1914
 - e. The canal was 50 miles in length
- 3) Protecting the canal
 - a. The United States took three steps to protect the canal
 1. Built a naval base in the canal zone
 2. Built two naval bases in nearby Cuba
 3. Bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917 to use as naval bases
 - b. Roosevelt made it clear to the world the U.S. was in charge of the Caribbean Sea basin
 1. **Monroe Doctrine** – Had warned the rest of the world (imperialists) to stay out of the Western Hemisphere.
 2. His foreign policy was summed up in his own words: “Speak softly and carry a big stick”.
 - i. The U.S. would use military force, if necessary, to protect their interests – **Roosevelt Corollary**.

F. Trouble with Mexico

- 1) Victoriano Huerta
 - a. Became head of the Mexican government following a series of revolutions and assassinations

- b. President Taft refused to recognize Huerta's government
- c. Mexico under Huerta was in chaos
 - 1. Hundreds of revolutionary bands roamed the country
 - 2. Many Americans lost their lives and property
 - 3. Americans demanded action by the government
- 2) U.S. action in Mexico
 - a. German guns were rumored to be headed to Mexico
 - b. U.S. Marines were sent to Vera Cruz, Mexico
 - 1. Huerta resigned and went into hiding
 - 2. A more democratic government took control
 - c. **Pancho Villa** – Mexican revolutionary
 - 1. Raided American border towns
 - 2. Murdered Americans
 - 3. President Wilson ordered him captured "Dead or Alive".
 - 4. **General John J. "Blackjack" Pershing** was sent with troops to hunt down Villa
 - i. Stayed in Mexico for one year
 - ii. Villa was never captured
 - d. Mexican attitude toward the U.S.
 - 1. Angered with U.S. involvement
 - 2. Called Wilson's foreign policy "**Gunboat diplomacy**" in dealing with other nations
- 3) The United States' action made it clear that they would be aggressive with their foreign policy.
 - a. Changed from **isolationism** (minding one's own business) to imperialism.

VII. World War I

- A. Nationalism in Europe
 - 1) 1900 – **Nationalism** (the feeling of great pride in one's country)
 - 2) There was a great deal of competitiveness with respect to Imperialism, especially in Africa.
 - 3) Militarism - Great armies and navies were created by many of the nations in Europe.
 - a. New weapons such as tanks and planes were being tested
 - b. Battleships were also being constructed
 - 4) The German Empire
 - a. Created by Otto Von Bismarck in 1871
 - b. Wanted to dominate Europe
 - 5) France
 - a. Bitter rival with Germany
 - b. Lost the **Franco-Prussian War**
 - c. Wanted to win back the Alsace-Lorraine region from Germany
 - 6) Russia
 - a. Lost a minor war with Japan in 1905
 - 1. Roosevelt won the **Nobel Peace Prize** for his role in bringing an end to the war
 - b. Wanted to win back respect after the defeat.
 - 7) Great Britain
 - a. The world leader in colonization
 - b. Had the world's greatest navy
 - c. Required access to all of the world's waterways in order to protect its colonies and trade routes throughout its vast empire.
 - 8) **Slavs** – People of Eastern Europe whose language was from the same basic root
 - a. Russians
 - b. Poles
 - c. Czechs
 - d. Serbs
 - 9) Austria-Hungary
 - a. Made up of mostly Serbs in the southern regions
 - 1. Had a deep hatred of the government
 - 2. Wanted to break away and join the nation of Serbia

- b. Bitter rival with Russia
 - c. Russia encouraged the Serbs to revolt
- 10) Tremendous tension was built up throughout Europe as countries began protecting themselves.

B. Alliances

- 1) **Allies** – Countries associated with one another and willing to help each if needed.

2) **Triple Alliance**

- a. Austria-Hungary
- b. Germany
- c. Italy
 - 1. Eventually became unfriendly with Austria-Hungary
 - 2. Signed a secret treaty with France

3) **Triple Entente**

- a. Great Britain
- b. France
- c. Russia
 - 1. Also had a secret promise of support with Serbia

C. **The Spark** – June 28, 1914. Sarajevo, Austria-Hungary

1) **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**

- a. Heir to the Austria-Hungary throne
- b. Was visiting Sarajevo with his wife Sophie
 - 1. Sarajevo, while part of Austria-Hungary, was actually the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- c. Was assassinated along with his wife by **Gavrilo Princip**, a 19-year-old Serb nationalist.

- 2) Germany's leader, Kaiser Wilhelm II promised Austria-Hungary's emperor, Franz Josef, full support in whatever action Josef decided on.

D. **Declarations of War**

- 1) Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia – July 28, 1914.
 - a. The following day they began shelling the Serbian capital of Belgrade.
 - b. There was never any proof that Serbia had anything to do with the assassination.
 - c. Russia, led by its leader Tsar Nicholas II, prepared to attack Austria-Hungary due to its secret promise of support to Serbia
- 2) Germany declares war on Russia – August 1, 1914
 - a. Russia's ally France begins war preparations against Germany
- 3) Germany declares war on France – August 3, 1914
 - a. Germany also invades Belgium on the 3rd as it moves westward to attack France
- 4) Britain declares war on Germany – August 3, 1914
 - a. Britain had pledged to defend Belgium neutrality
- 5) Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia – August 5, 1914

E. The Great War

1) Allies

- a. Serbia
- b. Russia
- c. France
- d. Great Britain
- e. Belgium
- f. Greece
- g. Romania
- h. Italy
- i. Portugal
- j. Australia
- k. New Zealand
- l. United States (Entered the war in 1917)

2) Central Powers

- a. Austria-Hungary
- b. Germany

- c. Bulgaria
 - d. Ottoman Empire (Turkey)
- 3) Neutral Nations
- a. Norway
 - b. Switzerland
 - c. Iceland
 - d. Sweden
 - e. Spain
 - f. Netherlands

F. Weapons of World War I

- 1) Poison Gas
- a. Mainly chlorine and mustard gas
 - 1. Would cause choking and vomiting as it attacked destroyed the lining of the lungs
 - b. First used by the Germans against the French – April, 1915
 - 1. Five mile long cloud of gas
 - c. Gas masks with purification filters became standard issue to soldiers
 - d. Approximately 79,000 war deaths were caused by gas
- 2) Tanks
- a. Self-propelled armored vehicles invented by the British
 - b. Allowed armies to break through enemy lines
 - 1. Fired at the enemy
 - 2. Protected those inside from small-arms fire
 - c. Disadvantages
 - 1. Slow and awkward to steer
 - 2. Often became stuck in both mud and trenches
- 3) Airplanes
- a. First used to observe troop movements and artillery pieces from the air.
 - 1. Ground forces attempted to “shoot down” the spotter aircraft
 - 2. Pilots and observers began to arm themselves with pistols and rifles
 - b. Fighter Planes
 - 1. First appeared in 1915
 - 2. Armed with machine guns
 - 3. German Fokker Monoplane
 - i. Invented by **Dutchman Anthony Fokker**
 - ii. Machine gun could safely fire through the rotating propeller through the use of an interrupter gear which synchronized the gun and propeller rotation
 - 4. Dogfights – Air-to-air combat between fighter planes
 - i. Aces – pilots who shot down five enemy aircraft
 - ◆ **Manfred Von Richthofen** – “The Red Baron”
 - ◇ German’s top ace
 - ◇ Shot down 80 enemy aircraft
 - ◇ Flew a blood-red Fokker
 - ◇ Killed when shot down from ground fire on April 21, 1918
 - ◇ Buried with full military honors by the allies
 - ◆ **Eddie Rickenbacher**
 - ◇ America’s top ace
 - ◇ 22 “kills”
- c. Bombing
 - 1. First began when pilots began throwing or dropping bricks at enemy aircraft during dogfights.
 - 2. Bombs were developed which were also dropped by the pilots
 - i. Very ineffective
 - 3. German Gotha
 - i. First long-range bomber in history

- ii. Used against Britain
 - ◆ Caused 835 deaths
 - ◆ 1,972 injuries
 - iii. Forced Britain to improve its fighter planes
 - 4. **British Royal Air Force (RAF)**
 - i. Created out of the need to defend British skies from bombing
 - ii. Would play a major role in future wars
 - 4) Automatic and semi-automatic guns
 - a. Machine guns
 - 1. Fired 450 – 600 rounds per minute
 - b. Colt 45 pistol
 - 1. Official pistol of U.S. troops
 - 2. held seven shots
 - 5) Heavy artillery
 - a. **Artillery** – large, wheel-mounted or platform-mounted guns
 - 1. Mortars
 - 2. Short-range cannons
 - 3. Long-range cannons – howitzers
 - b. “Big Bertha”
 - 1. German’s largest cannon
 - i. Mounted on railroad cars
 - ii. Shelled the city of Paris from a distance of 75 miles
 - 6) Submarines
 - a. Underwater attack boats (U-Boats)
 - b. German U-boats effectively attacked and sunk British merchant ships as well as neutral ships heading to Britain.
 - 1. Used torpedoes
 - 2. Deck mounted cannon (when not submerged)
 - 7) Grenades
 - a. Small, hand-held, explosives which could be either thrown or fired from a launcher
 - b. Very effective in trench warfare
 - 8) Mines
 - a. Underwater explosives anchored by a cable
 - b. Used to destroy ships entering or exiting ports and shipping lanes
 - c. Exploded either by contact or through the use of a wired remote
 - 9) Flame throwers
 - a. Introduced by the Germans
 - b. Fired flammable liquid
 - c. Dangerous to operate
 - 10) Dirigibles – Lighter Than Air Craft
 - a. Used to observe enemy positions
 - b. German Zeppelins – used to bomb England
 - c. Disadvantages
 - 1. Extremely flammable
 - 2. Slow and sluggish
 - i. Used primarily at night for bombing
 - d. Classes
 - 1. Class A – Rigid
 - i. Metal framed skeleton
 - 2. Class B – Limp
 - i. Essentially a balloon
 - ii. Word “Blimp” comes from
- G. The War (1914 – 1918)
- 1) Germany’s Plan (**Schlieffen Plan**)
 - a. Drive swiftly through Belgium
 - b. Attack Paris from the Northwest, thus defeating France

- c. Send troops via railroad to the east to fight Russia
- 2) German march through Belgium
 - a. Germans blasted through Belgium in a mere 18 days
 - 1. Had demanded free passage
 - 2. Belgium bravely resisted
 - i. Belgian King: "If we are to be crushed, let us be crushed gloriously."
 - 3. Germans punished Belgium for resisting
 - i. Atrocities
 - ◆ Destroyed one Belgium town after another
 - ◆ Plundered and burned buildings
 - ◆ Executed citizens
- 3) Battle of the Marne
 - a. French government fled Paris as the Germans advanced
 - b. French defenders sent forward from Paris in 1000 taxi cabs
 - c. The Germans, sensing an easy victory, sent 4 divisions east to Russia
 - d. "**The Miracle of the Marne**" – French stopped the Germans along the Marne river, a mere 60 miles from Paris
 - 1. Paris was saved
 - 2. The German hope for a quick victory was gone
- 4) The Western Front
 - a. Trench warfare
 - 1. The two opposing armies "dug in" by constructing a series of trenches behind fields of barbed wire.
 - 2. For the next three years the soldiers lived in and fought from the trenches.
 - i. Mud filled
 - ii. Rats
 - iii. Lice (Cooties)
 - iv. Freezing cold
 - v. Constant enemy artillery fire
 - 3. Trenches stretched for 600 miles through France and Belgium
 - 4. Occasionally, one side would be ordered "Over the top" in an attempt to take the enemy's position
 - i. Suicidal due to barbed wire, machine guns and poison gas
 - 5. Trench lines remained virtually unchanged until 1918
 - b. Major Battles
 - 1. **Battles at Ypres**
 - i. Ypres – Crossroad town and communication center along the German march to the English Channel
 - ii. Three battles over four years were fought at Ypres resulting in over a million casualties on both sides
 - 2. **Battle of Verdun**
 - i. French fortress city along the Meuse River
 - ii. Germans attacked in February, 1916
 - iii. By June, the French had lost 300,000 men and the Germans 281,000
 - iv. Germans failed to capture the city
 - 3. **Battle of the Somme**
 - i. River in Northern France
 - ii. Allies counterattacked in July 1916 to take pressure off of Verdun
 - iii. British suffered 57,470 casualties (20,000 dead) on the first day of fighting
 - iv. Battle ended in November
 - ◆ Over one million casualties
 - ◆ 460,000 British
 - ◆ Allies only gained a 30 mile long, 7 mile wide strip of land
 - ◆ First use of tanks in battle
- 5) Other Fronts
 - a. Serbian Front: Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria vs. Serbia in Serbia
 - b. Italian Front: Austria-Hungary vs. Italy in Italy

- c. Eastern Front: Germany and Austria-Hungary vs. Russia in Russia
 - 1. Russians advanced at **Tannenberg**
 - 2. Germans defeated the Russians and forced them onto the defensive
 - 3. German Heroes from the Eastern Front
 - i. General Von Hindenburg
 - ii. General Erich Ludendorff
 - 4. Stagnant, trench warfare evolved as in the west
 - 6) **Gallipoli**
 - a. Located on the Straits of the Dardanelles
 - 1. Ottoman Empire
 - 2. Between the Black and Aegean Seas
 - b. The Allies needed to capture Constantinople in order to keep a trade route with Russia open.
 - c. **Winston Churchill**, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty
 - 1. Pushed for combined sea and land attack at Gallipoli in order to defeat Turkey and shorten the war
 - 2. Nine months of fighting result in an Allied defeat with a loss of 265,000 men
 - 7) Naval Battles
 - a. Jutland (Denmark)
 - 1. The only major naval battle of the war
 - 2. British and German naval forces engaged in the North Sea
 - i. British lost more ships and men
 - ii. Germans retreated and their fleet did not engage the British again
 - iii. Britain remained in control of the seas
 - iv. Continued to blockade Germany from receiving imports via ship
- H. United States Involvement in World War I
- 1) Neutrality
 - a. President Woodrow Wilson wanted the U.S. to remain neutral
 - b. U.S. industry was dependent on foreign markets (supplies and materials for war)
 - c. Germany utilized submarine (u-boat) warfare in order to cut-off supplies to Britain
 - 1. Germany declared the waters around Britain a "war zone"
 - 2. Warned it would sink any ship around Britain without warning
 - 3. **Lusitania** – May 7, 1915
 - i. British ocean liner headed to Britain from New York
 - ii. Sunk by German u-boat
 - iii. 1,198 killed, including 128 Americans
 - d. Pressure was put on Wilson to enter the war, but he resisted
 - 1. Sent a note of protest to Germany warning U.S. involvement in war if any further problems.
 - 2. Germany agreed to end its unrestricted submarine warfare
 - i. Unrestricted – when submarines attack ships without warning, without searching the ship or without making arrangements for the safe evacuation of those on board the ship.
 - e. Wilson did persuade Congress to authorize spending money to build up the military.
 - 2) Presidential Election of 1916
 - a. Wilson ran on the slogan: "**He kept us out of war!**"
 - b. Defeated Charles Hughes in a very close election
 - 3) The final straws
 - a. January 13, 1917 – Germany informed the U.S. that unrestricted submarine warfare would recommence.
 - 1. Germany was desperate to end the war by defeating Britain
 - 2. Von Hindenburg told the Kaiser this was the only solution
 - 3. Wilson immediately broke off diplomatic relations
 - b. **Zimmerman Note**
 - 1. A German letter to Mexico
 - i. Suggested in case of war, Mexico should attack the U.S.

- ii. Germany promised to help Mexico win back areas of the U.S. it had lost during the Mexican War.
 - 2. The note was intercepted by the British and given to the United States.
- I. First Russian Revolution
- 1) March 12, 1917 – Tsar Nicholas was overthrown.
 - a. The Russians appeared to be headed from an autocracy towards a democracy
 - 1. **Autocracy** – a government without popular consent and little concern for people’s rights.
 - 2. **Democracy** – A government by the people
 - b. Wilson was no longer hesitant to fight along side of the Russians
- J. America Enters the War
- 1) March 18, 1917
 - a. News that three clearly marked, unarmed U.S. merchant ships had been sunk by German u-boats on three consecutive days reached Wilson
 - 2) April 2, 1917 – Wilson asks Congress for a declaration of war
 - 3) April 6, 1917 – Congress declares war on Germany
 - 4) June 1917 – First U.S. soldiers arrive in Europe
 - a. Commanded by **General John J. “Blackjack” Pershing**
 - b. Supreme Commander of Allied Forces was France’s General Ferdinand Foch
- K. Second Russian Revolution
- 1) November 1917
 - a. The Bolsheviks
 - 1. Radical Communists
 - 2. Seized power and killed the Tsar and his family
 - 3. **Vladimir Lenin** – Took control of Russia
 - i. Set up world’s first communist regime
 - ii. Wanted to destroy the free enterprise system and set up a classless society
 - ◆ Based on the writings and theories of German Philosopher Karl Marx
 - ◆ The “**Communist Manifesto**”
 - iii. Called for peace talks with Germany – this ended the war on the Eastern Front
 - ◆ Treaty of Brest awarded Germany much Russian Land
 - ◆ One million German soldiers were now available to fight in the west
- L. War Comes to an End
- 1) Spring of 1918 – Germans began a great offensive
 - a. In two weeks, Germany gained more territory than what was gained in the previous four years.
 - b. Urgent message was sent to the U.S. to send more troops
 - c. 100,000 troops were sent to Europe by convoy
 - 1. Transport ships escorted by destroyers
 - 2. Destroyers used depth charges to defend against u-boat attacks
 - 2) **Second Battle of the Marne** – July, 1918
 - a. Germans attempted to take Paris
 - b. Came within 45 miles before running into 275,000 U.S. troops
 - c. Germans were defeated – turning point of the war
 - 3) Allied counteroffensive
 - a. Britain, France and the United States
 - b. **Meuse-Argonne Offensive**
 - 1. Assault by the allies on the Hindenburg Line
 - 2. U.S. troops penetrated the German border
 - 4) German Revolution – November, 1918
 - a. Germans overthrew the government
 - b. Kaiser Wilhelm escaped to the Netherlands
 - c. New government asked for an **armistice** – an end to the fighting

1. The allies had already defeated Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire
 - 5) **11th hour, 11th day, 11th month, 1918**
 - a. Armistice was signed in a railway car outside of Compiègne, France
 - 6) War dead
 - a. British: 1,000,000
 - b. French: 1,700,000
 - c. Austria-Hungary: 1,500,000
 - d. Germans: 2,000,000
 - e. Italian: 460,000
 - f. Russians: 1,700,000
 - g. United States: 116,000
 - h. Turks: Unknown
 - i. 37,500,000 total casualties (dead, wounded, missing)
 1. U.S. had 204,000 wounded
- M. Peace Treaty
- 1) **Wilson's 14 Points**
 - a. Outline of U.S. Peace Plan
 - b. In order to prevent future war:
 1. Treaty must be "Peace without victory"
 - i. Losers must not be punished too severely
 2. **League of Nations** – a permanent dispute-settling organization involving all nations
 - i. The only one of his 14 points accepted in the peace plan
 - 2) **Treaty of Versailles**
 - a. None of the defeated leaders attended
 1. The treaty was a dictated treaty, not a negotiated one
 2. Germany had no say in the terms of the treaty
 - b. The "Big 4"
 1. United States – President Woodrow Wilson
 2. France – Premier Georges Clemenceau
 3. Britain – Prime Minister David Lloyd George
 4. Italy – Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando
 - c. Key decisions:
 1. Germany would take full blame for the war
 2. Germany lost all of its colonies to Britain and France
 3. Germany was ordered to give thousands of military vehicles to the Allies
 4. Germany was ordered to give up large areas of land along its borders
 5. Germany had to pay 33 billion dollars to the Allies - reparations
 6. Germany had to give up much of its navy and all of its submarines
 7. Germany was allowed no military airplanes
 8. Germany's army was limited in number and could not approach the border with France
- N. Post War Europe
- 1) European Map
 - a. Poland was a new nation created from land given up by Russia
 - b. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were created from land given up by Austria-Hungary
 - c. Serbia became part of Yugoslavia
 - d. Turkey lost some land to Greece
 - e. Finland, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia were created from land given up by Russia
 - f. Austria-Hungary became two separate nations: Austria and Hungary
 - 2) U.S. Senate failed to approve the Treaty of Versailles.
 - a. Objected to the League of Nations
 - b. Instead, signed separate peace treaties with the Central Powers
- O. Effects of World War I
- 1) United States
 - a. Congress passed the **Selective Service Act**
 1. Started the first military draft since the Civil War

2. Also known as **conscription**
 - b. **Liberty Bonds** – sold to the public in order to help finance the war
 - c. Food Administration – Led by Herbert Hoover
 1. Reduced food waste
 2. Increased food production
 3. “Hooverizing”
 - i. “Meatless days”
 - ii. “Wheatless days”
 - d. Workers rights
 1. Unions gained power in exchange for not striking during the war
 - e. German-Americans
 1. Many were mistreated
 2. Teaching German was banned in 14 states
- 2) The World
- a. Empires were destroyed
 1. German, Russian, Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires were broken up
 - b. Representative government
 1. Many nations gave up their monarchies or aristocracies in favor of representative forms of governments
 - c. League of Nations
 1. Although it failed, it served as a model for the United Nations
 - d. United States emerged as a world power
 - e. Germany
 1. Bitter toward the Allies
 2. Harsh treatment would lead indirectly to World War II

VIII. The 20's

- A. Technology Advances Society
- 1) Henry Ford's mass production techniques caught on in other industries
 - a. Business were booming
 - b. Americans were producing and buying more goods than ever
 - 2) The popularity of the automobile caused other industries to grow
 - a. Glass
 - b. Steel
 - c. Rubber
 - d. Road building
 - e. Gas stations
 - 3) Suburbs grew rapidly due to the automobile
 - 4) Installment buying- paying for something in small amounts over a set period of time
 - 5) Electricity became much more available
 - a. By the end of the 1920's, 68% of homes in America had electricity
 - b. The production of electrical products exploded
 1. refrigerators
 2. vacuum cleaners
 3. toasters
 4. washing machines
 - c. Radio Industry
 1. By 1929, 10 million Americans had radios
 2. 750 radio stations
 3. KDKA in Pittsburgh was America's first commercial radio station
 - d. Air travel became popular
 1. 1927 – **Charles Lindbergh** flew the Spirit of St. Louis from New York City to Paris. He was the first to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean
 - i. Flight took 33 ½ hours
 - ii. Greeted in Paris by 100,000
 - iii. Given a hero's welcome upon is return to the United States.

- ◆ His parade was much bigger than any celebrating returning war veterans
 - 2. **Amelia Earhart** disappeared somewhere in the Pacific as she attempted to fly around the world in 1937
- e. Stock Market
1. Many American's became stockholders during the 1920's
 - i. The hope was to make a profit from the company in two ways
 - ◆ **Dividends** – payments to stockholders based upon the amount of money the company made during the year
 - ◆ Sale of stock – selling the stock at a higher price than what it was purchased at
 - ii. Stock prices rose rapidly as more and more people invested in the market
 - iii. Most felt that American companies were sound and would continue to grow
- B. Organized Crime
- 1) **18th Amendment** to the United States Constitution – **Prohibition**
 - a. Prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages
 - b. **Volstead Act** – Enforced Prohibition
 - 2) Gangsters filled the demand for alcohol
 - a. Chicago – Al Capone
 - b. New York – Charles “Lucky” Luciano
 - c. Made a fortune selling bootleg liquor
 - d. Also ran “**Speakeasies**” – Nightclubs that sold illegal alcohol
- C. Women's Rights
- 1) **19th Amendment** to the United States Constitution – Women's right to vote
 - 2) More women worked outside of the home
 - a. Technology gave them more time – see electrical products
 - b. By 1930, 25% of the U.S. workforce were women
- D. Life in the 20's
- 1) Sports figure become national heroes
 - a. Babe Ruth in baseball
 - b. Red Grange in football
 - c. Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney in boxing
 - 2) Motion picture industry grew rapidly
 - a. **Talkies** (movies with sound) began in 1927
 - 3) Music
 - a. Jazz and Blues swept the country
 - b. Both forms were created in the south by black musicians
 - 4) Fads of the 20's
 - a. Flagpole sitting
 - b. Dance marathons
 - 5) Fashions of the 20's
 - a. Men
 1. “Zoot” suits – baggy pants and jackets
 2. bowties
 3. slicked back hairstyles
 - b. Women
 1. “**Flappers**”
 - i. Dramatic make-up
 - ii. Short hairstyles
 - iii. Clothing that emphasized a flat-chested look
 - ◆ American women wanted to resemble the French women that the war veterans were so attracted to.

- E. **Warren G. Harding** – 1921-1923
- 1) A well liked individual whose presidency was ruined by scandals
 - a. Some of his appointees took bribes
 - b. Teapot Dome Scandal**
 1. Secretary of the Interior leased government owned lands to private companies
 2. Teapot Dome, Wyoming – Oil reserve which was leased
 - 2) Harding died in office in 1923
- F. **Calvin Coolidge** – 1923-1929
- 1) Became president upon the death of Harding
 - 2) Won the election of 1924
 - 3) Nicknamed “**Silent Cal**” because of his quiet nature
 - 4) Slept a lot. Very lethargic.
 - 5) Famous saying: “**The business of America is business.**”

IX. Trouble With the Economy

- A. Farm Prices
- 1) Prices for agricultural products began to drop
 - a. Farmers were unable to make profits
 - b. Many went “out of business”
 - c. President Coolidge felt the government should not intervene since it was not the government’s job to help the farmers
- B. Supply and Demand**
- 1) Due to the rise in technology, specifically the internal combustion engine, supplies increased
 - a. Cotton and textile industries began laying-off workers
 - b. Coal industry takes a hit
 1. Many Americans began using natural gas and oil as a heat source
 - i. Cleaner burning than coal
 - ii. Cheaper
 2. Many miners and other workers in the coal industry lost their jobs through lay-offs
- C. Exports and Tariffs
- 1) American exports to other nations fell drastically
 - a. The U.S. government raised tariffs on imports in an attempt to protect American manufactures
 - b. European nations reacted by imposing or raising tariffs on American exports
 1. Cut demand for American products throughout Europe
 - c. Demand was also down throughout Europe as the continent continued to recover from World War I
- D. Inflation
- 1) Prices for products rose greatly during the 20’s
 - 2) Workers wages, however, failed to rise along with prices
 - a. Wage earners could not buy as many products
 - b. Inflation increased
 - c. Higher supplies coupled with lower demand led to even more lay-offs in many industries
- E. Credit
- 1) In order to make ends meet, people began buying on credit
 - 2) Banks and lenders charged high rates of interest to those who borrowed money

F. The Stock Market

- 1) **Stock** – Ownership in a company through the purchase of shares of stock
 - a. If the stock price rises, the stockholder can sell his/her stock for a profit
 - b. If the stock price drops, the stockholder would incur a loss if they sold their stock
- 2) **Speculators** – Investors who buy and sell large quantities of stocks often.
 - a. Were not interested in long-term investments
 - b. Did not care about the welfare of the companies they invested in
 - c. “Quick hits” – would sell stock quickly after a rise in stock prices
- 3) Speculation drove stock prices high very quickly
 - a. Most stock prices did not reflect the value of the company
 - b. Many investors were actually investing in worthless companies
 1. The only thing of value was the paper that the stock shares were printed on.
 2. Demand was the only thing driving stock prices higher
- 4) **Buying on Margin**
 - a. Buying on margin is essentially taking out a loan and investing the money in the stock market.
 - b. More and more people felt they could get rich quick in the market.
 - c. Banks continued to write loans with high interest rates.
 - d. The stock market became the most popular form of “gambling”
- 5) September, 1929
 - a. Stock prices begin to fall
 - b. Prices begin to recover as “bargain hunters” purchase what they perceive as cheap stock
 - c. Speculation and buying on margin continues

X. Stock Market Crash and the Great Depression

A. **Black Tuesday – October 29, 1929**

- 1) The stock market crashed
 - a. Panic spread throughout the country
 - b. Stockholders sold their shares of stock driving down the value of most companies
 1. Many businesses failed
 2. Many lost their jobs
- 2) The role of the banks
 - a. Many individuals, having lost their money, began defaulting on their loans
 - b. The banks themselves had invested large sums of their customers money in the stock market
 1. Incurred heavy losses as stock prices plummeted
 2. Many banks were unable to allow customers to withdrawal their money since the banks themselves had lost the money in the market
 - c. People who had never even invested in the stock market lost their life savings through the investment practices of their banks.
 - d. Banks failed as they became worthless
 - e. Thousands upon thousands of people lost everything: money, jobs, houses, etc...

B. The Great Depression

- 1) **Depression** – a period of very slow business activity with very high unemployment
- 2) More and more businesses failed and more and more people lost their jobs
 - a. Those that still had jobs saw their wages cut
 - b. Fewer goods were being bought by consumers
 - c. Fewer goods were being manufactured as demand dropped
 - d. The cycle continued
- 3) 1930 – 1 out of every 4 were unemployed
 - a. Those with a job averaged \$22.00 per week

- C. Herbert Hoover
- 1) Hoover's position was that the American economy was sound
 - a. Economic activity would increase on its own
 - b. The government need not get involved
 - c. He took very limited action in order to stimulate the economy
 - 2) His position was very unpopular with the American people
 - 3) **Bonus Army**
 - a. The federal government had promised World War I veterans a bonus payable in 1945
 - b. As the Great Depression worsened, many veterans wanted their money right away.
 - c. 15,000 veterans marched on Washington D.C. and camped out in protest for weeks
 - d. General Douglas MacArthur ended the protest
 1. He used six tanks and hundreds of soldiers to clear out the 'Bonus Army'
 2. Also used tear gas
- D. Election of 1932
- 1) Herbert Hoover had become very unpopular
 - a. He was blamed for the Great Depression
 - b. Voters believed he was behind the 'Bonus Army' affair even though MacArthur acted on his own.
 - 2) Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - a. Ran against Hoover
 - b. He was a polio victim who was confined to a wheelchair
 - c. He felt that the federal government needed to take a very active role in fighting the Great Depression
 - 3) Roosevelt defeated Hoover – greatest landslide in history at the time

XI. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

A. **New Deal**

- 1) Roosevelt's program to fight the Great Depression
- 2) Two main goals
 - a. To provide relief to those who were suffering
 - b. To make reforms so that such a depression would never occur again
- 3) Bank Holiday
 - a. Roosevelt closed every U.S. bank and had each checked by government inspectors
 1. Only those banks found to be in good shape were allowed to re-open
 2. The American people began to gain confidence in the banking system
 - b. **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** was formed
 1. Government agency which insures deposits in banks
- 4) Hundred Days
 - a. The first three months of Roosevelt's first term in office
 - b. Congress passed 15 laws in support of Roosevelt's 'New Deal'
 - c. Roosevelt utilized "**Fireside Chats**"
 1. First president to use technology to reach the American people
 2. Used the radio to explain his 'New Deal' programs to the country
 - i. Famous quote: "**The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.**"

B. New Deal Programs – Alphabet Agencies

- 1) **Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)**
 - a. Federal government gave \$500 million to the states for relief programs
- 2) **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**
 - a. The New Deal's most popular program
 - b. Offered outdoor work to any unemployed man between the ages of 18-25
 1. Planting trees
 2. Cleaning beaches

- 3. Building reservoirs
- c. Involved 2.5 million men
 - 1. They were given a place to stay, food and \$30.00 per month
- 3) Public Works Administration (PWA)**
 - a. Provided jobs which made long-lasting improvements to the country's infrastructure
 - 1. Dams
 - 2. Bridges
 - 3. Public buildings
- 4) Farm Credit Administration (FCA)**
 - a. Provided money to refinance farm mortgages
 - b. Allowed farmers to keep their farms
- 5) Home Owner's Loan Corporation (HOLC)**
 - a. Enabled many homeowners to keep their homes
- 6) Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)**
 - a. Farmers were paid to lower their production or in some cases to destroy their crops
 - 1. Intended to lower supply in an attempt to raise demand and in turn, prices
 - 2. Declared unconstitutional
- 7) National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)**
 - a. Set up codes designed to end unfair competition in industry
 - b. Helped workers with their problems against management
 - c. Declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
 - 1. It gave the President lawmaking powers
 - 2. Lawmaking was for the legislative branch
 - d. National Recovery Administration (NRA)**
 - 1. Enforced NIRA codes
 - 2. Symbolized by the Blue Eagle
- 8) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)**
 - a. Focused on the extreme poverty of the Tennessee Valley
 - b. Built dams and power plants along the Tennessee River
 - c. Also provided flood control
 - d. Roosevelt was criticized for having the government do something that previously only private enterprise did.
- 9) Works Progress Administration (WPA)**
 - a. Goal was to help both society and the unemployed
 - b. Put three million Americans to work building:
 - 1. Roads
 - 2. Schools
 - 3. Working in libraries and hospitals
- 10) Social Security Act**
 - a. Set up a government-run system of old-age insurance and disability insurance
 - b. Taxed both workers and employers
 - c. Money was placed into a pension fund
 - d. Workers could begin receiving benefits at age 65
 - e. Still in effect today (age 67 for full benefits)
- 11) The Wagner Act**
 - a. Protect the rights of workers to form labor unions
 - b. Unions gained strength throughout the 30's after losing strength in the 20's
 - c. CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations)**
 - 1. Formed by John L. Lewis
 - 2. Included both skilled and unskilled workers from the nation's largest businesses
 - i. Steel industry
 - ii. Auto industry
 - 3. Developed the Sit-Down Strike
 - i. Workers would quit working but would not leave the job site.
 - ii. This prevented replacement workers from being hired.
- 12) The Second Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)**
 - a. Helped farmers by setting up production quotas

- b. Provided storage for surplus crops until prices rose
 - c. Provided government loans for farmers
- C. New Deal Summary
- 1) Did not end the Great Depression
 - a. Still 10 million unemployed in 1938
 - 2) Did ease hardships for many Americans
 - 3) Some programs, FDIC and Social Security, are still in effect today
- D. Foreign Relations
- 1) The Great Depression spread throughout the world during the 30's
 - 2) **Isolationism** – American foreign policy
 - a. Mind your own business
 - b. Stay out of the affairs of other nations
 - 3) Roosevelt and Latin America – '**Good Neighbor Policy**'
 - a. Agreement that no country would interfere with the policies of another
 - b. Much different that President Theodore Roosevelt's policies of the early 1900's
 - 1. The U.S. would interfere if it was in our best interest
 - c. Trade tariffs were lowered in order to promote trade
 - 4) U.S.S.R. – 1933
 - a. The U.S. recognized, opened relations with, the Soviet Union
 - 1. Between 1917 and 1933 the U.S. had no relations with the U.S.S.R.
 - 2. Disapproved of communist government
 - b. Roosevelt hoped to open new trade markets for U.S. products
 - 5) Relationship with Japan
 - a. U.S. objected to Japan's aggression in Asia
 - 1. Japan invaded Manchuria in northern China (began in 1931)
 - b. U.S. remained isolationist even though Americans were losing their lives due to Japan's aggression in China

XII. Events Leading to World War II

- A. Introduction
- 1) World War II shaped the modern world like no other event in history
 - 2) The greatest conflict in human history
 - a. Lasted for six years
 - b. Over 50 million people were killed, 405,000 Americans
 - c. Dozens of cities were destroyed throughout Europe and Asia
 - d. New weapons of destruction were created that still threaten our world today
 - 3) World War I was called "**The war to end all wars.**"
 - a. The aftermath of the war however, led directly or indirectly to World War II
- B. European Dictators
- 1) **Spain – Francisco Franco**
 - a. Became Spain's dictator in 1939 after winning a revolution
 - b. His revolution was supported by both Italy and Germany
 - 2) **Italy – Benito Mussolini**
 - a. Leader of the Fascist Party
 - b. Took control of the Italian government along with his army of Black Shirts in 1922
 - c. Black Shirts
 - 1. The secret police
 - 2. Set up the Fascist government
 - 3. Used fear and intimidation against Mussolini's enemies
 - d. Fascist government had nearly total control over the lives of the Italian people
 - e. Italy became a Totalitarian State
 - 3) **Soviet Union – Joseph Stalin**
 - a. Headed a Communist Dictatorship

1. All private property was taken by the government
2. All political parties, other than the communists, were outlawed
3. Millions who resisted Stalin's changes were murdered

4) **Germany – Adolf Hitler**

- a. Became Chancellor of Germany in 1933
- b. Assumed dictatorial powers as Germany's Führer shortly thereafter
- c. Head of the Nazi party

C. Post World War I Germany

- 1) Germany was desperate for a strong, new leader due to the problems facing Germany following World War I
 - a. Nearly 2,000,000 of Germany's men were killed during World War I
 - b. Humiliated by the Treaty of Versailles
 1. Financially and militarily hurt by the treaty
 - c. Their money became almost worthless due to the financial sanctions against them
 1. Led to terrible inflation
 - d. The Great Depression crippled the German economy
 1. Thousands of companies went bankrupt
 2. Millions of workers lost their jobs
 - e. **Weimar Republic** – post WWI German government
 1. Nearly powerless
 2. Other political groups violently fought for control (Nazis and Communists)
 3. The government was unable to stop the violence

D. Rise of the Nazi Party

- 1) Hitler promised the German people:
 - a. Jobs
 - b. Economic prosperity
 - c. A return to glory for Germany
- 2) He blamed all of Germany's problems on the Jews
- 3) Shortly after assuming supreme power in 1933, Hitler ruthlessly used his power
 - a. All political parties except the Nazi's were outlawed
 - b. The Nazis took complete control of the following:
 1. Newspapers
 2. Radio stations
 3. Film production
 4. The printing of books and magazines
 - c. Children were mobilized into the Hitler youth
 1. Taught military skills
 2. Hitler said: "A violently active, dominating, brutal youth – that is what I am after."
- 4) The **Gestapo** – German Secret police
 - a. Questioned those who were believed to be against Hitler
 - b. Those under suspicion were often sent to concentration camps
 1. Systematically dehumanized through:
 - i. Manual labor
 - ii. Hunger – starvation
 - iii. Torture
- 5) By 1935 most of Hitler's opposition were either dead or in concentration camps
- 6) Hitler was free to pursue his three main goals:
 - a. Elimination of the Jews
 - b. Bringing all German-speaking peoples into the German Reich, forming an empire
 - c. Establishing **lebensraum** (additional living space) for the German people

E. Italy

- 1) Mussolini wanted to bring Italy back to glory by forming a "Second Roman Empire"
- 2) 1935 – Invaded the defenseless African Kingdom of Ethiopia
 - a. The League of Nations protested, but took no military action.
 - b. Ethiopia was easily conquered.

- F. Germany tests the Treaty of Versailles
- 1) Hitler violated the treaty by building up the German military
 - 2) 1936 – Hitler sends soldiers into the **Rhineland**
 - a. The part of Germany along the French border.
 - b. Was to remain a neutral buffer zone between France and Germany
 - c. No German soldiers were to enter the Rhineland
 - 3) France could have wiped out the German army in the Rhineland
 - a. The German army was still weak and undermanned
 - b. Neither France nor any other country took action
 - c. Hitler had his first victory
 - 4) The German people gained a feeling of Nationalism under Hitler
 - a. Hitler had delivered on a lot of his promises.
 - b. The people gained their self-respect back which they had lost after WWI
- G. German economic prosperity
- 1) Hitler began a massive rearmament program for the military
 - a. This program put a lot of Germans back to work, essentially ending the depression in Germany
 - b. Unemployment problems came to an end
 - c. Italy modeled the German rearmament plan with identical results.
 - 2) The rest of Europe remained in depression along with the United States
- H. United States and Isolationism
- 1) U.S. foreign policy remained one of isolationism
 - 2) 1935 and 1937 – The U.S. passed **Neutrality Acts**
 - a. Cut off sales of weapons to any country at war.
 - b. Very difficult for U.S. businesses to abide by due to the depression
- I. Japan goes to War
- 1) July, 1937 – Japan opens a full-scale war with China
 - 2) Japan had invaded Manchuria in northern China in 1931
 - 3) Roosevelt ignores the Neutrality Acts on behalf of China
 - a. October, 1937 – Congress approves Roosevelt’s request for a new shipbuilding program
 - 4) December, 1937 – Japanese planes attack the Panay, a U.S. gunboat, and three oil tankers on China’s Yangtze River
 - a. The U.S. takes no military action
- J. Germany’s Pre-War Conquests
- 1) March 1938 – Germany takes over **Austria** without firing a shot.
 - a. France, Britain and Russia do absolutely nothing
 - b. Hitler adds 7,000,000 people to the German Reich
 - c. His next target, Czechoslovakia, is surrounded on three sides.
 - 2) The **Sudetenland**
 - a. A narrow strip of Czechoslovakia where German-speaking people lived
 - b. Hitler demanded the land claiming that the Czech government was oppressing the people.
 - 3) Munich meeting – September 1938
 - a. Leaders from Britain and France traveled to Munich to discuss the Sudetenland with Hitler
 1. Czechoslovakia was not even represented
 - b. Fearing war, France and Britain allowed Hitler to take the Sudetenland
 1. **Appeasement** – giving in to an enemy in order to avoid a fight
 - c. Hitler stated that he did not have any further territorial demands beyond the Sudetenland.
 - d. **British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain** claimed that he had brought the world “**peace in our time**”.
 - e. Future Prime Minister Winston Churchill said in response – “We have suffered a total, unmitigated defeat”.
 - f. Hitler said – “I have seen my enemies at Munich – they were little worms”.
 - 4) Czechoslovakia – March, 1939

- a. The German press printed stories against the Czech government detailing how they were abusing the German-speaking people living in Czechoslovakia.
 - b. Hitler met with ailing Czech President Hácha.
 - 1. Hitler threatened military action unless Hácha surrendered Czechoslovakia to Germany.
 - 2. Hácha was literally chased around the table by two of Hitler's men (Göring and von Ribbentrop)
 - 3. After fainting and being revived by an injection, President Hácha signed Czechoslovakia's death warrant, turning Czechoslovakia over to Germany.
 - 5) April, 1939 – Italy conquers Albania
- K. Alliances Are Formed
- 1) **Pact of Steel** – May, 1939 – Alliance between Germany and Italy
 - 2) **Nazi-Soviet Pact** – August, 1939 – Alliance between Germany and U.S.S.R.
 - a. Both nations agreed that if one of them went to war, the other would not support the nation of which war was being fought against.
 - b. Secret part of the treaty – An agreement to divide Poland between the two nations
 - 1. This gave Hitler security as far as not having to worry about Soviet interference should war begin.
 - 3) **Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis** – September, 1940
 - a. Japan joins the Pact of Steel, thus forming the Axis

XIII. World War II

A. Germany Invades Poland – September 1, 1939

- 1) The beginning of World War II
- 2) Germany claimed that Poland attacked a German radio station just over the border on the night of August 31st.
 - a. The Germans faked the attack
 - b. Nazi SS men dressed in Polish Army uniforms
 - c. Dead concentration camp inmates were left as “evidence”
- 3) Germany claimed they were “counterattacking”
- 4) September 3, 1939 – Great Britain and France declare war on Germany
- 5) **Blitzkrieg** – “Lightning War”
 - a. Germany introduced this form of war with the invasion of Poland
 - b. Quick coordinating attacks from the air, artillery, tanks and infantry (foot soldiers)
- 6) **Luftwaffe** – German Air Force
 - a. Bombers destroyed ground defenses and crushed most of the Polish Air Force as it sat on the ground
- 7) **Panzers** – German tanks
 - a. Along with artillery fire, they smashed through the Polish defenses
 - b. Destroyed communications
 - c. Swept around and encircled much of the Polish Army
 - d. Infantry then forced the surrender of those who were not killed
- 8) September 28, 1939 – Poland surrenders to Germany
 - a. Germans had captured the capital city of Warsaw, destroying a great deal of it.

B. Soviets Attack Poland

- 1) Following Germany's lead, the Soviet Red Army attacked Poland from the east
- 2) Poland was split between Germany and the Soviets
 - a. 3,500 Polish people were murdered
 - b. 1,200,000 Polish people were forced out of their homes, many eventually died.

C. Axis v. Allies

- 1) **Axis**
 - a. The Big Three: Germany, Japan, Italy

- b. Also: Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Romania, and Thailand
 - 2) **Allies**
 - a. Leaders: United States, Great Britain, France, U.S.S.R.
 - b. Also: approximately 46 other nations
- D. Phony War – winter of 1939-1940
- 1) Also known as “Sitzkrieg”
 - 2) Neither Britain nor France took any military action against Germany
 - 3) France was content to stay behind the Maginot Line
 - a. **Maginot Line** – a line of fortresses and trenches along the French/German border
 - b. Build as a defensive line following World War I
 - c. Hundreds of miles long
- E. Germany Invades the West
- 1) Hitler ordered the invasions of both Denmark and Norway
 - a. He was worried that Britain would use Norway as a naval base
 - 1. Bottle up the German Navy
 - 2. Cut of iron ore supplies
 - b. Denmark fell to Germany in April, 1940
 - c. Norway fell to Germany in June, 1940
 - 1. Britain had landed in Norway as a response to German advances to no avail
 - 2) May 10, 1940 – Hitler invades the Netherlands and Belgium
 - a. Netherlands surrendered after five days
 - b. Belgium, with help from France and Britain, lasted 18 days
 - c. Luxembourg also falls to Germany
 - 3) Germany unleashes a blitzkrieg attack against France
 - a. Germans attacked through the Ardennes Forest
 - 1. Heavily forested
 - 2. The only gap in the Maginot Line
 - 3. The French thought the forest was impassable
 - 4. 1,800 German tanks broke through and raced toward the English Channel
 - b. Encircled the French and British troops who had rushed to Belgium’s aid
 - c. Several hundred thousand troops were trapped at Dunkirk
 - 4) **Dunkirk**
 - a. French Port city along the English Channel
 - b. Germany closes the trap.
 - 1. Just when German tanks and infantry were about to crush those trapped, they stopped
 - 2. Hitler gave the honor of the final kill to the Luftwaffe
 - i. Led by Herman Göring
 - ii. Göring assured Hitler that he could finish the job
 - c. **“Miracle of Dunkirk”**
 - 1. British Royal Air Force (RAF)
 - i. Fought off the Luftwaffe above the skies of Dunkirk
 - 2. 700 British boats of all types, including tug boats and tiny private boats sailed to Dunkirk from Britain.
 - 3. 330,000 British and French soldiers were rescued
 - 4. Göring’s Luftwaffe had failed and the allies had saved a large portion of their army
 - 5) June 10, 1940 – Italy declares war on Britain and France
 - 6) June 14, 1940 – Paris falls to Germany
 - a. Paris was declared an “open” city to prevent destruction by the German army
 - 7) June 16, 1940 – France surrenders to Germany
 - a. Formal surrender occurred at Compiègne
 - b. Hitler ordered the signing of the surrender to take place in the same railroad car that Germany surrendered in at the end of World War I
 - 1. The railroad car was taken from a museum and placed in the exact location of Germany’s surrender
 - 2. Hitler had his revenge against France

- F. Summary of German Conquests as of June, 1940
- 1) March, 1936 – Germany places troops into the demilitarized Rhineland
 - 2) March, 1938 – Austria becomes part of Germany
 - 3) September, 1938 – Took over the Sudetenland – the western part of Czechoslovakia
 - 4) March, 1939 – Took over the rest of Czechoslovakia
 - 5) September, 1939 – Invaded and conquered Poland
 - 6) April, 1940 – Conquered Denmark
 - 7) May, 1940 – Conquered the Netherlands
 - 8) May, 1940 – Conquered Belgium
 - 9) June, 1940 – Conquered Norway
 - 10) June, 1940 – Conquered France
- G. The **Battle of Britain**
- 1) Operation Sea Lion – Germany’s plan for the invasion of Britain
 - a. First phase was to establish air superiority over Britain and the English Channel
 - b. Second phase was to land troops under German air cover.
 - 2) July, 1940 – Germany began bombing British ships and ports
 - a. Wanted to lure the Royal Air Force (RAF) into battle
 - b. The RAF was outnumbered by the Luftwaffe
 - c. The RAF did not place itself in danger
 - 3) Luftwaffe attacks British radar stations
 - a. The British used radar in order to successfully engage the Luftwaffe
 - b. The German attacks were damaging, however Göring called off the attacks
 - c. First major German mistake in the Battle of Britain
 - 4) August 24 – September 6, 1940 – Luftwaffe focuses its attack of RAF air fields and command sector stations
 - a. German “**sorties**”, planes sent to attack, averaged 1000 per day
 - b. Britain lost the following:
 1. Nearly 500 fighter planes
 2. 103 pilots killed
 3. 128 pilots seriously wounded
 - c. Britain was on the verge of defeat
 - 5) German bombing of London – August 23, 1940
 - a. A dozen German bombers missed their target of oil tanks and factories and bombed the capital of London by mistake
 - b. The British felt the attack was deliberate and began bombing the German capital of Berlin
 - c. Hitler ordered nightly bombing raids on London
 - 6) **The ‘Blitz’** - September 7 – November 3, 1940
 - a. Germany bombed London for 57 consecutive nights
 - b. An average of 200 bombers per night were sent to London
 - c. 40,000 Londoners were killed and much of the city was destroyed
 - d. The RAF however was able to rebuild and replenish itself since the focus was off of their bases
 - e. The RAF regained air superiority over Britain and the English Channel
 - 7) British victory
 - a. By mid 1941, Hitler gave up on his plan for the invasion of Britain
 - b. The German military had suffered its first defeat of the war
 1. Lost a total of 2,600 planes
 - c. **Five keys to British victory**
 1. Radar effectiveness – Radar enabled the British to determine many important facts concerning German air attacks
 - i. Direction of attack
 - ii. Number of planes
 - iii. Speed
 2. Spitfire versus Messerschmitt
 - i. The British fighter plane, the Spitfire, proved superior to the German Messerschmitt
 - ii. Better armed and more maneuverable

3. RAF fighter pilots
 - i. Many flew 5 – 6 sorties per day in defense of Britain
 - ii. Churchill stated – “**Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.**”
 4. German attacks on London
 - i. These attacks allowed the RAF to recover and gain strength
 5. Winston Churchill
 - i. The Prime Minister inspired the tough, indomitable spirit of the British people
 - ii. Never considered surrender despite the terrible hardships
- 8) Other events prior to and during the Battle of Britain
- a. Russia takes over Finland – 1939
 - b. Russia takes over Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia – 1940
 - c. Italy invades Egypt – September, 1940
 - d. Italy invades Greece – October, 1940
- H. Presidential Election of 1940
- 1) Franklin Roosevelt defeated Republican Wendell Willkie to win an unprecedented third term.
 - 2) Isolationists versus Interventionists
 - a. Isolationists wanted the U.S. to remain neutral
 - b. Interventionists wanted the U.S. to get involved in the war
 - c. Gradually the Interventionists began to get their way
 - 3) Government action
 - a. Congress voted to build more ships and planes and to begin selling them to the Allies on a “**cash and carry**” basis.
 - b. Congress began conscription – the first peacetime draft in U.S. history
 - c. **Lend-Lease** program – March, 1941
 1. Allowed Roosevelt to loan, initially, \$7 billion in weapons and supplies to Britain
 2. Eventually supplied a total of \$50 billion to the Allies
- I. Japanese Expansion
- 1) Japan invaded China near Shanghai
 - 2) In response, the U.S. and other nations cut off trade with Japan
 - a. Japan could not get enough oil for its expansion plans
 - b. The U.S. told Japan it would suspend the trade embargo if Japan withdrew from China
 - c. Japan refused to withdraw
- J. **Barbarossa** – June 22, 1941
- 1) April, 1941 – Germany invaded and conquered Yugoslavia, Greece and Crete
 - a. Italian troops had been defeated in Greece by the Greeks with help from the British
 - 2) Despite its non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, Hitler launched the largest attack in history.
 - a. 3 million German soldiers invaded the Soviet Union along an 1800 mile front
 - b. Hitler had wanted to begin the invasion in early May but had been held up with the action in Greece
 - c. Hitler invaded Russia for the following reasons:
 1. Natural resources: wheat, coal and oil
 2. **Lebensraum**: Living space for the German people once the “subhuman” Russians were annihilated.
 - 3) Early Success
 - a. Within the first few weeks, Germany closed in on:
 1. Leningrad to the north
 2. Moscow in the center
 3. Kiev in the south – capital of the farm-rich Ukraine
 - 4) Moscow – December, 1941
 - a. Stalin placed the defense of Moscow under General Zhukov
 - b. December 4th – the Russian winter settled in with temperatures of -31° F
 - c. December 5th – German troops were just 25 miles from the center of Moscow
 - d. December 6th – Russian counterattack
 1. The Germans thought the Russians were defeated

2. Hundreds of thousands of well-equipped Russian soldiers attacked the Germans and sent them into retreat
 - i. Russians had winter clothing, supplies, and the deadly T-34 tank
 - ii. Germans were at the end of their supply line
- e. Mistakes by Hitler
 1. Opening up a second front, against the advice of his generals
 2. Attempting to take three major Russian cities at the same time
 3. Thinking the Soviet Union would be defeated by winter.
 - i. German soldiers were not outfitted with winter equipment
 - ii. 100,000 Germans suffered from frostbite by the first week of December
 - iii. Engines cracked from the extreme cold
 - iv. Machine guns and rifles froze

K. **December 7, 1941**

- 1) President Roosevelt asked Japan's **Emperor Hirohito** to withdraw Japanese troops from China on December 6, 1941.
- 2) Sunday Morning
 - a. 350 Japanese planes launched from aircraft carriers attacked U.S. naval and air bases at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
 1. 18 warships were either sunk or badly damaged
 2. 108 U.S. planes were destroyed
 3. Nearly 3,500 were killed
 4. No U.S. aircraft carriers were in port and most submarines were out on maneuvers
 - b. Japan also attacked Guam, Wake Island, Hong Kong, and the Philippines
 - c. Japan's goal was to cripple the U.S. in the Pacific so that it could continue its Asian expansion.
 1. **Hideki Tojo** was Japan's War Minister
 2. **Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto** had planned the attack on Pearl Harbor
 - i. After the attack, with word of the U.S. carriers not being in port, he stated that Japan had just "awaken a sleeping giant".
- 3) December 8, 1941
 - a. Roosevelt asks Congress and is granted a declaration of war against Japan
- 4) December 11, 1941 – Germany and Italy declare war on the United States

L. The Home Front

- 1) Demands of war put thousands of unemployed people to work, ending the Great Depression.
- 2) **Rationing** – the government limited the purchase of certain products such as gas, meat, butter, sugar, etc...
- 3) People planted "**Victory Gardens**" to help offset food rationing
- 4) No new automobiles were built as factories were changed to war machine production
- 5) All silk and nylon were used in the manufacture of parachutes
- 6) Income taxes were raised to help pay war costs
- 7) War bonds were sold
- 8) Congress gave Roosevelt the power to freeze salaries, wages and rents in order to help fight inflation.
- 9) Japanese-Americans along the West Coast were sent to **Relocation Camps** for the duration of the War due to distrust. Nearly 100,000 were relocated.
- 10) "**Arsenal of Democracy**"
 - a. The entire country became geared to war production
 - b. The U.S. was able to produce more than all of the enemy nations combined!
 - c. Employment reached an all-time high.
 - d. Production records were shattered
 - e. America produced not only enough for itself, but also enough to supply Britain and Russia to a large extent.
 1. July, 1940 – August, 1945 U.S. production:
 - i. 300,000 military planes
 - ii. 86,000 tanks

- iii. 3 million machine guns
- iv. 71,000 naval ships

M. Battle of the Atlantic

- 1) U.S. strategy was to defeat Germany first then finish off Japan even though fighting would occur on two fronts simultaneously.
- 2) Supply lines to Britain were a top priority
 - a. Shipping raw materials, food, weapons, and troops presented problems.
 1. The United States was thousands of miles from the fighting.
 2. German submarines traveling in "**wolf packs**" patrolled the North Atlantic
 - i. Roosevelt had given orders to "shoot on sight" months prior to the official U.S. entry into the war.
 3. German mine fields also posed a danger
 4. Allied shipping losses rose dramatically during 1941 and into 1942
 5. By the end of the war, 2,232 allied ships were sunk in the North Atlantic
- 3) Allies gain the advantage
 - a. Establishment of shipping convoys.
 1. Ships traveled together under the protection of heavily armed escort ships
 - b. Radar, Sonar and Depth Charges
 1. **Sonar** – The use of underwater sound waves to spot and locate enemy submarines
 2. **Depth Charges** - Explosives set to go off once they reach a certain, predetermined depth
 - c. 1,000's of ships were devoted to mine sweeping
 - d. German submarine bases and factories came under the bombardment of the allies
 - e. "Air Umbrellas" due to allied air superiority protected shipping
- 4) German losses
 - a. By the summer of 1943, the allies were sinking an average of one submarine per day.
 1. Allies were sinking subs faster than the Germans could build them.
 - b. Hitler failed to devote resources to Admiral Dönitz's submarine fleet due to his focus on the Russian front.

N. **Operation Torch** – The Allied Invasion of North Africa

- 1) September, 1940 – Italy invaded Egypt from Libya in an attempt to capture the Suez Canal.
 - a. Suez Canal connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea
- 2) December, 1940 – The British began to force the Italians out of Egypt
- 3) Germany sent Field Marshal **Erwin Rommel** (known as the "**Desert Fox**") and his Afrika Korps
 - a. By May, 1942 Rommel had pushed the British out of Libya and back to the Egyptian border.
 1. Won battles at Gazala and the strategic allied base of Tobruk.
- 4) El Alamein, Egypt
 - a. British Field Marshal **Bernard Montgomery** defeated Rommel at El Alamein.
 - b. Axis began a 1000 mile retreat back to Tunisia
 1. 60,000 Axis troops and most of the Afrika Korps guns and tanks were lost during the retreat.
- 5) United States lands in North Africa – November 8, 1942
 - a. Led by General **Dwight David Eisenhower ("Ike")**
 - b. Landed along the coasts of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia
 1. All of which were French colonies under German rule
 - c. Among the American Generals was **George Patton**, a genius at tank warfare
- 6) Germans are trapped
 - a. Rommel's Afrika Korps were caught between the United States and British forces
 - b. Hitler would not allow a retreat, which would have saved thousands of forces.
 - c. Rommel defeated the Americans at Kasserine Pass during their withdrawal to Tunisia.
 - d. May, 1943 – The Axis in Tunisia surrender to the Allies.
 1. 200,000 taken prisoner – many sent to the United States
 2. The Allies now had a base from which to attack Sicily
 3. Middle East oil supplies were safe for the time being

- e. Germany's major mistake in Africa was not supplying Rommel with enough fuel, ammunition, tanks, and air support.

O. Invasion of Italy – **Operation Husky**

- 1) The Allies felt that Italy was the weakest link of the Axis
 - a. Churchill called Italy Europe's "soft underbelly".
- 2) July 9, 1943 – 100,000 Allied troops began landing on the island of Sicily
 - a. General Patton's U.S. Seventh Army was responsible for the west of the island
 - b. Montgomery's British Eighth Army was responsible for the east
 - c. The objective was the city of Messina, five miles from the Italian mainland
 - d. Most Italian troops surrendered, however the Germans continued to fight
 - e. Messina was reached on August 17th
 - f. The island was taken within 40 days, however most of the defenders escaped to the mainland
- 3) Mussolini had been overthrown by his people in July of 1943.
 - a. He along with his mistress would eventually be murdered, their bodies hung on lampposts by the heels and stoned by the crowd.
- 4) September, 1943 – The Allies invade Italy from Sicily
 - a. Italy surrendered and then declared war on Germany
 - b. The Germans continued to fight as they were pushed north
 1. They were aided by the Italian geography
 - i. Rivers
 - ii. Mountain ranges
 2. Anzio Beach and Monte Cassino were two of the toughest battles during Operation Husky.
 - c. June 4, 1944 – Rome was liberated from German control by the Allies

P. **Stalingrad**

- 1) The Germans reached the Russian city of Stalingrad on September 1, 1942
- 2) The city was of no strategic importance. However Hitler wanted it destroyed as it was named after the Russian leader.
- 3) November 19th the Russians began a major counteroffensive at Stalingrad
 - a. German General Paulus, commander of the German Sixth Army, needed to retreat.
 1. Hitler refused his request and in fact elevated Paulus to Field Marshal.
 - i. No German Field Marshal had ever surrendered.
- 4) January 31, 1943 – Paulus surrenders after being encircled by the Russians.
 - a. 91,000 German prisoners
 - b. 200,000 Germans were killed
 - c. All hope of German victory in Russia ended.
- 5) **Kursk** – July, 1943
 - a. Greatest tank battle of the war
 1. 6,000 tanks
 2. 4,000 air craft
 3. 2 million soldiers
 - b. Germans were defeated after two weeks
 - c. Germany was put on the defensive on the eastern front for the rest of the war

Q. European Air War

- 1) The Allies needed to control the skies over Europe prior to any invasion of the mainland.
 - a. They also needed to batter German industry and communication centers
- 2) The U.S. Army Air Corps teamed with the British RAF to play a key role in the defeat of Germany through repeated bombing raids.
- 3) May 30, 1942
 - a. RAF bombed the German city of Cologne with 1,000 bombers
 - b. Followed up with a series of raids on the German Rhineland and the Ruhr
- 4) The U.S. joined the battle during 1943 and by 1944 Allied bombing was at it's peak
- 5) RAF – favored saturation bombing by night
 - a. Dropping large loads of bombs within a general area with the belief that the target would be hit.

- b. Auro Lancaster was Britain's most effective heavy bomber
 - 6) U.S. Army Air Corps – preferred precision bombing by day
 - a. More dangerous due to German fighter attacks
 - b. Less collateral damage and more effective at hitting the objectives
 - c. **B-17 “Flying Fortress”** and **B-24 “Liberator”** were the two most effective U.S. bombers.
 - d. Bombing missions were protected by the **P-51 “Mustang”**.
 - 1. Long range escort fighter plane
 - 2. Believed to be the best fighter of the war.
 - 7) Bombing Results
 - a. Every major German city was partially destroyed.
 - b. Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne and Frankfurt were virtually wiped out.
 - c. Factories, railroads, canals, and U-Boat pens were destroyed.
 - d. The industries of oil, gas, synthetic rubber, and ball bearings were all hit very hard.
 - e. The Allies controlled the skies over Europe.
- R. **Operation Overlord** – The Allied invasion of Normandy in northern France
- 1) Goals:
 - a. To liberate France in order to open the way for the invasion of Germany
 - b. Eventually liberate the rest of Europe
 - c. Take pressure off of the Russians along the Eastern Front
 - 2) Leaders:
 - a. General Dwight Eisenhower – Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe
 - 1. Planned and led the invasion
 - b. Field Marshal Montgomery – Commanded the actual landings
 - 3) **D-DAY** – June 6, 1944
 - a. Invasion force – the largest invasion in history
 - 1. 5,000 Allied invasion ships left England for the Normandy Coast
 - 2. 11,000 Allied planes bombed and dropped paratroopers behind German lines.
 - i. Objectives were to capture key bridges and crossroads
 - 3. 1.5 million U.S. troops and another million Allied troops
 - b. 6:30am – U.S. troops began coming ashore at Omaha and Utah beaches
 - 4) Hitler's reaction
 - a. Hitler was asleep at the beginning of the invasion with the help of sedatives.
 - 1. Those around him refused to wake the Führer
 - 2. Once awake, Hitler believed Normandy was just a diversion. The real invasion was to take place at Calais, a French port city closer to England.
 - i. The Allies had used General Patton as a decoy by parading him around the English coast close to Calais.
 - ii. The Allies also created a phony army complete with blow-up tanks.
 - b. By the time Hitler released his reserves in order to repel the invasion, it was too late.
 - 5) Allied Advances:
 - a. By the end on D-Day, the Allies had landed 120,000 men
 - b. By the end of the first week; 300,000 men and 100,000 tons of supplies
 - c. June 26th – The port city of Cherbourg was captured
 - d. End of July – Over a million men ashore. Supply issues were solved through the construction of artificial harbors known as **Mulberries** and pipelines to pump oil where needed.
- S. Liberation of Europe
- 1) Attempt on Hitler's life
 - a. Many German leaders were becoming frustrated with Hitler.
 - 1. They felt the war could not be won
 - 2. He was no longer the military genius that he once was
 - 3. He appeared to be more and more losing touch with reality
 - b. July 20, 1944 – Hitler's East Prussia headquarters
 - 1. Colonel **Klaus von Stauffenberg** smuggled in a briefcase full of explosives and placed it near the Führer.
 - i. Stauffenberg was an injured war hero and part of a group of Army leaders who were in on the conspiracy.

2. The explosion killed four, however Hitler was only slightly wounded
 3. The Gestapo arrested over 15,000 suspects
 - i. Stauffenberg was shot on the spot as were many others
 - ii. Eight other conspirators were hung by piano wire from meat hooks
 - ◆ Hitler delighted in watching the film of the executions
 - iii. In all, 5,000 men and women were put to death in connection with the plot
- 2) Allied Advances
- a. Clearing Normandy in northern France proved difficult for the Allies
 1. Rough terrain – **Hedgerows**
 2. German resistance
 - b. By August, 1944, Normandy was secure
 - c. August 25 – Paris was liberated
 - d. Patton's U.S. Third Army was let loose and was racing across France toward the German border.
 - e. The Russians on the Eastern Front were advancing steadily on Germany, crossing the border on September 15th
 - f. November, 1944 – President Roosevelt was re-elected for a record fourth term as President.

T. **Battle of the Bulge**

- 1) Hitler's planned counteroffensive in the west
- 2) Objectives:
 - a. To capture Antwerp in Belgium
 1. Sever Allied supply lines
 2. Split the British and American Forces
 - b. To attack through the Ardennes Forest in Belgium and Luxembourg as he had done in May, 1940
- 3) December 16, 1944 – Germany launches the Ardennes Offensive
 - a. Hitler catches the Allies off-guard and advances quickly, creating a "bulge" in the Allied line.
 - b. The city of **Bastogne**, a key crossroads city, was surrounded by German forces.
 1. Bastogne was held by U.S. Airborne forces who were ill-supplied with very little ammunition and no winter clothing
 2. The Americans repelled all German attempts to take the city.
 - i. When asked to surrender, U.S. Brigadier General Anthony McAuliffe replied "**Nuts!**"
 - c. December 23 – The weather cleared, allowing the Allies to re-supply the city from the air as well as bomb German positions.
 - d. Patton raced his army north, eventually reaching Bastogne and stopping the German advance.
- 4) Hitler's gamble failed
 - a. Germany lost 120,000 men
 - b. Germany lost many tanks and armored vehicles
 - c. Hitler ordered a withdraw in January, 1945
- 5) Bastogne was the costliest battle in U.S. history with respect to casualties

U. **Yalta Conference**

- 1) February, 1945 – Russia
- 2) The "Big Three" met to discuss post-war policies
 - a. Roosevelt
 - b. Churchill
 - c. Stalin
- 3) Decisions:
 - a. To divide Germany into occupation zones
 - b. To divide the capital of Berlin into occupation zones
 - c. Stalin agreed to declare war on Japan after the defeat of Germany
- 4) It was becoming clear that the Soviet Union was beginning to impose its will on other nations in Eastern Europe
 - a. Most of Eastern Europe became swallowed up by communism after the war.
 - b. Churchill would later coin the phrase "**Iron Curtain**" in reference to Soviet-controlled Europe.

V. Invasion of Germany

- 1) Germany's capital city of Berlin was being closed in on by the Russians from the east and the Americans and British from the west.
- 2) March, 1945 – Patton crosses the Rhine River into Germany
- 3) Allies capture 320,000 German troops that they had trapped in the Ruhr
- 4) Within 50 miles of Berlin, Patton is ordered to halt.
 - a. It was decided that the Russians would take the city
 - b. Patton was furious, but followed orders
 - c. The Russians suffered in excess of 100,000 casualties in taking Berlin

W. Death of a President

- 1) April 12, 1945 – Warm Springs, Georgia
 - a. Roosevelt died of a cerebral hemorrhage
- 2) **Harry Truman**, Roosevelt's Vice-President, became President
 - a. Truman had been told very little about the war by Roosevelt and had to be brought up to speed quickly.

X. Defeat of Germany

- 1) Hitler was becoming more and more out of touch with reality
 - a. He and his close circle of friends were living in an underground bunker in Berlin
 - b. He was giving orders to Army units that no longer existed
- 2) April 29, 1945 – Hitler married his mistress **Eva Braum**
- 3) April 30, 1945 – Hitler commits suicide by shooting himself
 - a. Eva Braum poisons herself
 - b. **Joseph Goebbels**, Hitler's close friend and Nazi Propaganda Minister, poisoned his six children and order an SS soldier to shoot both he and his wife.
 - c. Hitler's body is believed to have been burned to ashes after his suicide.
- 4) Admiral Dönitz had been appointed as Hitler's successor by Hitler
 - a. He negotiated surrender with the Allies
- 5) **May 8, 1945 – VE DAY (Victory in Europe)**
 - a. Germany surrenders unconditionally. The war in Europe is over.

Y. **The Holocaust**

- 1) As the Allies advanced on Germany, they uncovered true horrors
 - a. After war had begun, the Nazis stepped up their attacks on the Jews in Europe
 - b. Many were deported to work camps and treated as slaves
 1. Many were starved to death
 2. Worked to death
 3. Shot
- 2) **"Final Solution" 1942**
 - a. Hitler began the extermination of all European Jews
 - b. Extermination camps were built throughout Europe
 1. Poland – Auschwitz, Treblinka
 2. Germany – Buchenwald, Dachau
 - c. Camps were run by the SS
 - d. Utilized mass gassing installations and disposal furnaces
 - e. Over 6,000,000 Jews were exterminated
- 3) Dr. **Joseph Mengele** – "the Angel of Death"
 - a. Conducted hideous scientific experiments on Jews
 1. Injections of poisons and diseases
 2. Surgeries without anesthetics
 3. Freezing, heat, and altitude experiments

XIV. War in the Pacific

A. Fall of the Philippines - 1942

- 1) After Pearl Harbor, the Japanese attacked China, Indochina, Malaya and the Philippines.
- 2) March 11th - General Douglas MacArthur was evacuated on President Roosevelt's order.

- a. He promised the men he was leaving behind, "I shall return."
- 3) 60,000 U.S. soldiers eventually surrendered to Japanese forces.
 - a. The prisoners were marched 70 miles to prison camps located in the jungle. This march became known as the **Bataan Death March**.
 - 1. 10,000 soldiers died on the march
 - i. Many were executed
 - ii. Others starved
- B. U.S. Strategy
 - 1) Japan had captured hundreds of islands throughout the Pacific and heavily fortified many of them.
 - 2) **"Island Hopping"**
 - a. The U.S. decided to focus on key islands and bypass those that were not of strategic importance.
 - 1. This would isolate Japanese forces
 - 2. Islands that were bypassed would "wither on the vine".
 - b. Each island victory would bring the U.S. closer to Japan itself.
 - 3) Submarine Attacks
 - a. The U.S. would disrupt Japanese supply chains, focusing in on oil tankers and transport ships
 - 4) Aiding China
 - a. The U.S. needed to keep China from falling to Japan
 - b. U.S. transport planes flew from India
 - 1. They had to fly over the Himalaya mountain range. This became known as "the hump".
 - 2. 1,000 airmen died over a three year period
- C. **Doolittle Raid** – April 18, 1942
 - 1) 16 Mitchell bombers were launched from the Aircraft Carrier Hornet 700 miles from Tokyo
 - a. Led by Colonel Jimmy Doolittle
 - b. The bombers bombed Tokyo at tree-top level and then flew on to the safety of China or Russia
 - c. This was the first time Japan had been directly attacked
 - d. 71 out of the 80 crewmen survived the raid
 - 1. Three were beheaded after capture
 - 2. One died in captivity
 - 3. Others died upon crash landing in China
- D. **Coral Sea** – May, 1942
 - 1) First naval battle in history fought entirely by air power
 - 2) Prevented the Japanese from establishing a stronghold at Port Moresby
 - a. Would have been able to strike at Australia
- E. **Midway** – June, 1942
 - 1) The U.S. stopped Japan's attempt to take this key base in the Pacific
 - 2) Would have given Japan control of the Northern Pacific Ocean
 - 3) Overwhelming Allied victory
 - a. Four Japanese aircraft carriers were sunk
 - b. Many Japanese planes and top pilots were lost
 - c. Japan's long-range attack capability was destroyed
 - 4) Significant turning point in the Pacific Theater
- F. **Guadalcanal** – August, 1942
 - 1) First Allied offensive in the Pacific
 - 2) Took eight months to win control of the island
 - a. Established a land-based airfield in the Solomon's
 - b. The Allies became aware that the Japanese would rather fight to the death than surrender
- G. Solomon's – November, 1943
 - 1) The U.S. took Bougainville which allowed them to strike the key Japanese base of Rabaul
- H. **Tarawa** – November, 1943

- 1) Key island in the Central Pacific, ½ square mile in size
 - 2) First amphibious assault by the U.S. on a heavily fortified island
 - a. In three days of fighting, the U.S. suffered 1,000 dead and 2,000 wounded
 - b. Stories and pictures of the fighting shocked the American public
- I. **Marianas** – June, 1944
- 1) Strategic Island chain within bombing range of Japan
 - 2) The U.S. captured the following islands:
 - a. Tinian
 - b. Saipan
 - c. Guam
 - 3) U.S. B-29 “Superfortress” bombers could now reach Japan, but barely.
 - a. Were being attacked by Japanese fighters based on Iwo Jima
 - 4) June 19-20 – **Marianas Turkey Shoot**
 - a. American forces destroyed 476 Japanese planes and killed 445 aviators
 - b. Americans lost 130 planes with 76 dead
 - c. Largest single-day victory in aerial warfare
- J. Invasion of the Philippines – October, 1944
- 1) Allies invaded the Philippine island of Leyte
 - 2) **Battle of Leyte Gulf** became the greatest naval battle in history
 - a. Japan unveiled the Kamikaze pilot
 1. **Kamikaze** – Devine wind – referring to the wind that destroyed the Mongol invasion fleet centuries prior
 2. Suicide pilots who crashed their planes filled with explosives into American ships
 3. Eventually 300 U.S. ships were sunk and 15,000 sailors killed
 - 3) After months of fighting on Leyte and neighboring Luzon, U.S. troops reached the capital of Manila
 - a. Several hundred thousand Japanese soldiers had been killed or captured
 - b. MacArthur had kept his word. He did return
 - c. 5,000 Allied prisoners were rescued from brutal prison camps
 - d. The Japanese navy was no longer a serious threat
- K. **Iwo Jima** – February, 1945
- 1) Eight square mile island located 775 miles from Japan
 - 2) Volcanic rock, littered with underground caves
 - 3) Importance:
 - a. Airfield from which to launch escort fighters on bombing raids
 - b. Emergency landing strip for crippled B-29’s
 - 4) Became one of the most bitterly fought battles of the war
 - a. Nearly all 20,000 Japanese on the island died
 - b. 6,800 Americans were killed
 - 5) Flag raising on **Mount Suribachi** – February 23rd.
- L. **Okinawa** – April 1, 1945
- 1) Island 350 miles south of Japan
 - 2) Kamikaze attacks sunk 27 U.S. ships
 - 3) 110,000 Japanese died defending the island
 - 4) Allies suffered 50,000 casualties
 - 5) Japan’s air force was destroyed
- M. Invasion of Japan?
- 1) Bombing raids
 - a. B-29’s began to bomb Japan unmercifully
 1. Incendiary bombs created terrible “firestorms” within Japanese cities
 - i. March 9th – ¼ of Tokyo was destroyed and 100,000 died
 2. Over 9,000,000 Japanese were burned out of their homes. Still no surrender
 - 2) Estimates

- a. A successful invasion of Japan was believed to have involved 1 million Allied casualties.

N. **Manhattan Project**

- 1) Albert Einstein
 - a. Jewish scientist who had fled to the U.S. from Germany upon the rise of the Nazis.
 - b. 1939 – Wrote Roosevelt and warned of the possible development by the Germans of an atomic bomb.
- 2) Roosevelt set up the Manhattan Project led by **J. Robert Oppenheimer** and **Leslie Groves**
 - a. Developed the atomic bomb at Los Alamos, New Mexico
 - b. July 16, 1945 – First successful detonation of an atomic bomb occurred at Los Alamos
 - c. July 23, 1945 – word was sent to Truman that two bombs would be ready by month's end

O. The End of the War

- 1) Truman had three options:
 - a. Invade Japan
 - b. Demonstrate the atomic bomb on an unpopulated area in the hopes that Japan would surrender.
 - c. Drop the bomb on a Japanese city.
- 2) Truman chose the third option
- 3) August 6, 1945
 - a. The B-29 "**Enola Gay**" piloted by Paul Tibbets left the island of Tinian
 - b. 8:15am – The bomb "**Little Boy**" was dropped on the city of Hiroshima
 1. 70,000 died instantly
 2. Thousands more would die from wounds and radiation poisoning
 3. The city was virtually destroyed
 - c. Japan did not surrender
- 4) August 9, 1945
 - a. A second bomb, "**Fat Man**", was dropped on Nagasaki killing 40,000
- 5) August 10, 1945 – Japan asks for peace
- 6) September 2, 1945 – **VJ DAY**
 - a. Japan formally surrenders to General Douglas MacArthur aboard the battleship U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

P. Aftermath of World War II

- 1) Death Tolls:
 - a. Total deaths: Over 50,000,000
 - b. U.S. deaths: 405,000
 - c. China: 20,000,000
 - d. France: 567,000
 - e. Germany: 7,300,000
 - f. Great Britain: 450,000
 - g. Italy: 454,000
 - h. Japan: 2,700,000
 - i. Poland: 5,600,000
 - j. Russia: 23,000,000
- 2) Japan
 - a. A U.S. occupation with MacArthur in charge was imposed
 - b. Japan had to give up all land outside of its four home islands
 - c. Had to pay \$100 million in reparations
 - d. Tojo was arrested and hanged as a war criminal
 - e. Six other top officials were also executed
- 3) Germany
 - a. Forced to give up Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and Poland
 - b. Germany itself was divided into four zones of occupation as was Berlin
 1. U.S.
 2. France
 3. Great Britain
 4. U.S.S.R.

c. Nuremberg Trials

1. Leading Nazis were put on trial for crimes against peace, humanity, and war crimes
 - i. Twelve were sentenced to death
 - ii. Seven received long prison terms
 - iii. Hermann Göring cheated the hangman by taking poison prior to being put to death.
2. Many on trial argued that they were simply following orders. This was rejected.
3. In all, over 1,000 Germans were tried, convicted and executed.

4) United Nations

- a. Formed in 1945 to settle disputes
- b. Replaced the ineffective League of Nations

XV. The Beginning of the Cold War

A. Harry S. Truman

- 1) President from 1945 – 1953
- 2) Had won his own term in office in 1948 by defeating Thomas Dewey

B. U.S. Foreign Relations Following WW II

- 1) Soviet Union – **U.S.S.R.** (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 - a. After WW II, Soviet backed Eastern European governments developed
 1. Poland
 2. Czechoslovakia
 3. Hungary
 4. East Germany
 5. Yugoslavia
 6. Romania
 7. Albania
 8. Bulgaria
 - b. These nations were Soviet Satellites
 - c. Winston Churchill coined the phrase – “**Iron Curtain**” – to describe the Soviet-controlled east
- 2) **Containment** – U.S. foreign policy focused on preventing the spread of communism
- 3) Capitalism vs. Communism
 - a. **Capitalism** – an economic system based on the private ownership of land, factories and the means of production
 1. Free competition for profit
 2. Usually associated with democratic forms of government
 - i. Government by the people, with individual freedoms and rights that are protected
 - b. **Communism** – an economic system where the government owns the land, factories, and the means of production
 1. Quantity, price, and distribution are all government controlled
 2. Usually associated with an autocratic form of government
 - i. Government without the people’s consent
 - ii. Little regard for individual rights
- 4) Tensions between the Superpowers
 - a. The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. emerged from WW II as the two world powers

- b. **Cold War** – a period of continuous tension between the U.S. and its allies and the U.S.S.R. and its allies
- C. Greece
- 1) Civil War – 1946
 - a. The U.S.S.R. supported the civil war
 - 1. Attempting to force Turkey to give up the straits between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean – the **Dardanelles**
 - 2. The U.S.S.R. had for years desired a trade route to the Mediterranean
 - 2) U.S. Involvement
 - a. Isolationism vs. Internationalism
 - b. President Truman chose Internationalism, fearing the Spread of communism
 - c. **Truman Doctrine** – Policy of **Containment**
 - 1. Goal was to stop the spread of communism throughout the world
 - 2. Action in Greece
 - i. Military aid – sent \$400 million in aid to Greece and Turkey
 - ii. Economic aid – The **Marshall Plan**
 - ◆ Named after **George Marshall**; Chief of Staff during the war and Secretary of State following the war
 - ◆ \$17 billion in recovery aid sent to Europe
 - ◆ Helped to rebuild and recover from the devastation of the war
 - ◆ Helped western European countries resist communist aggression by the Soviets
- D. **Berlin Blockade**
- 1) Germany and its capital city of Berlin was divided into four zones of occupation following the war
 - a. U.S.
 - b. Great Britain
 - c. France
 - d. Soviet Union
 - 2) Soviet Zone
 - a. Organized into a communist satellite – East Germany
 - 1. A **satellite** is a country under the control of a larger, more powerful country
 - b. Violation of the Yalta Agreement
 - 1. 1948 – Communist troops closed off all road and rail access to Berlin through East Germany
 - 2. This was an attempt to force the western countries out of Berlin
 - 3) **Berlin Airlift**
 - a. British and U.S. military planes conducted an airlift to keep West Berlin supplied
 - 1. 4000 tons of supplies per day
 - 2. 324 days!
 - b. The U.S.S.R. stopped their blockade of Berlin
 - 1. U.S. showed they would stand up to communist expansion
 - 2. U.S.S.R. was attempting, but had yet, to get the atomic bomb
 - 4) West and East Germany
 - a. The U.S., Britain, and France combined their zones to create both West Germany and West Berlin
 - b. The communists constructed a wall to separate East and West Berlin – 1961
- E. **NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization**
- 1) Formed in 1949 by the U.S., Canada, and the nations of western Europe
 - 2) An attack against one was an attack against all
 - 3) Dwight David Eisenhower – First commander of NATO forces
 - 4) In response, the communist nations formed their own military alliance
 - a. **Warsaw Pact** - 1955
- F. China
- 1) Communist Revolution – 1949
 - a. U.S. supported Chinese government

1. Led by **Chiang-Kai-shek**
 2. Driven from the mainland to Formosa (Taiwan) by communist forces
 - b. Soviet supported Chinese Government
 1. Led by **Mao Zedong**
 2. China became the **People's Republic of China**
 - c. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world's population was now communist
- G. Soviet Atomic Bomb
- 1) September, 1949
 - 2) Development was years earlier than expected
 - 3) U.S. Response
 - a. Truman ordered work on the development of the hydrogen bomb (H-Bomb)
 - b. All future confrontations will carry the threat of world destruction
- H. Red Scare
- 1) Wisconsin Senator **Joseph McCarthy**
 - a. 1950 – He began making speeches claiming that there were hundreds of communists within the U.S. government
 - b. “**Red Scare**” – a tremendous suspicion and fear of communists
 1. Became known as “**McCarthyism**”
 - 2) **Blacklisted**
 - a. Americans from all occupations were put on lists of suspected communists
 - b. Many were prevented from finding work
 - 3) Censure
 - a. Eventually McCarthy was censured by the Senate
 1. **Censure** – reprimand for behavior
 - b. McCarthyism eventually died out

XVI. Korean War

- A. Korea is a peninsula jutting out from China into the Sea of Japan
- B. Controlled by Japan during WW II
- 1) Following Japan's defeat, both the U.S. and U.S.S.R. occupied the country
 - a. The U.S. controlled the south below the **38th parallel**
 - b. The U.S.S.R. the north
 - 2) Two nations were formed
 - a. North Korea
 - b. South Korea
- C. June, 1950
- 1) North Korean troops invaded South Korea
 - a. Armed with Soviet weapons
 - b. Most likely at the behest of Stalin
 - 2) United Nations Security Council
 - a. Ordered North Korea to withdraw
 - b. North Korea refused
 - 3) **Douglas MacArthur** – Commander of U.N. forces in the Far East
 - a. President Truman ordered air strikes against the invading troops
- D. United Nations Response
- 1) The **Security Council** asked all of its members to support South Korea
 - a. Five permanent members all had veto power
 1. United States
 2. Great Britain
 3. France
 4. U.S.S.R.

- 5. China
 - b. U.S.S.R. was absent from the vote
 - 1. Protesting the refusal to admit Communist China to the U.N.
- E. Police Action
- 1) Truman ordered ground troops into battle
 - a. Never consulted Congress
 - b. Congress never declared war
 - 1. Truman called it a **“police action”**
 - i. U.S. responsibility to “police the world”
 - ii. Fight communist aggression
 - 2) Sixteen other nations contributed troops
- F. The Early War
- 1) South Korean capital Seoul
 - a. Fell quickly to the North Koreans
 - b. U.N. forces pushed south and trapped at Pusan
 - 2) **Inchon**
 - a. MacArthur’s daring invasion behind enemy lines
 - 1. Considered one of the great military masterpieces in history
 - b. Liberated Seoul
 - c. Cut North Korean supply lines
 - d. U.N. could now break out from Pusan and drive north
 - e. North Korean forces were driven back across the 38th parallel
- G. The War Expands
- 1) MacArthur was authorized to drive into North Korea
 - 2) New goal was to unify the two Koreas into one free country
 - a. Only South Korea’s army was authorized to approach the China border
 - b. Hope was to keep Chinese and Russian troops out of the war
 - 3) China
 - a. 300,000 Chinese troops had crossed the **Yalu River**
 - b. November 26th – Chinese attacked
 - 1. Drove U.N. forces back across the 38th parallel
 - 2. Recaptured Seoul – January 1951
 - c. U.N. forces fought the Chinese back across the 38th by March/April 1951
- H. Stalemate
- 1) The two sides fought along the 38th for two years
 - 2) No significant advances were made
- I. MacArthur’s Downfall
- 1) MacArthur did not agree with the “limited” commitment
 - 2) Wanted an all-out commitment to victory
 - a. Maximum counter-force
 - b. Sought permission to bomb targets inside China
 - 1. Supply routes
 - 2. Industry
 - c. Use of Chinese Nationalist from Formosa
 - 3) President Truman
 - a. Rejected MacArthur’s idea of direct aggression against China
 - b. Feared a nuclear war with the Soviet Union
 - 4) MacArthur publicly disagreed with the President and his “limited” war policy

- a. Truman relieved MacArthur of his command
- b. Replaced him with Matthew Ridgeway
- c. MacArthur was given a hero's welcome upon his return to the U.S.

J. End of Fighting

- 1) July, 1953
 - a. Armistice was signed
 - b. This followed two years of heavy casualties
 - c. Uneasy peace has existed ever since
- 2) Deaths
 - a. 54,000 Americans
 - b. 58,000 South Koreans
 - c. 214,000 North Koreans
 - d. 401,000 Chinese
 - e. 2 million civilian casualties
- 3) North and South Korea are still divided to this day
 - a. Roughly along the **38th parallel**
- 4) Cold War escalated between communist and non-communist countries
- 5) U.N. passed its first big test
 - a. Stopped an aggressor
 - b. However, fell short of total victory