

Name:

Date:

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# Unit 9: World War II

A-Day Due Date: Thursday, April 30, 2018

B-Day Due Date: Friday, April 27, 2018



# Was Appeasement the Right Policy?

*Directions: Look over the timeline. Read each of the sources (A-D) and answer the questions for each.*

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## Appeasement Timeline

- March 13, 1938 Germany annexes Austria.
  - September 22-24, 1938 Chamberlain meets with Hitler in Godesberg, Germany. Hitler claims Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia would be final German demand for territory.
  - September 29, 1938 Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and France sign the Munich Agreement.
  - March 14-15, 1939 Germany breaks the Munich Agreement and occupies the rest of Czech lands.
  - March 31, 1939 France and Great Britain agree to support Poland against Nazi aggression.
  - August 23, 1939 Germany and the Soviet Union sign the Nazi-Soviet Pact, dividing Eastern Europe into spheres of influence.
  - September 1, 1939 Germany invades Poland.
  - September 3, 1939 Honoring their support of Poland, Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.
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## Document A: Neville Chamberlain (Modified)

*Neville Chamberlain met with Adolf Hitler twice in 1938 to discuss Germany's aggressive foreign policy. On September 30, 1938, they signed the Munich Pact, which gave the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia to Germany. In exchange, Hitler agreed that Germany would not seek to acquire additional territory. In this excerpt, Chamberlain defends the agreement in front of the United Kingdom's House of Commons. Source: Neville Chamberlain to the House of Commons, October 5, 1938.*

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What is the alternative to this bleak and barren policy of the inevitability of war? In my view it is that we should seek by all means in our power to avoid war, by analyzing possible causes, by trying to remove them, by discussion in a spirit of collaboration and good will. I cannot believe that such a program would be rejected by the people of this country, even if it does mean the establishment of personal contact with dictators. . . .

I do indeed believe that we may yet secure peace for our time, but I never meant to suggest that we should do that by disarmament, until we can induce others to disarm too. Our past experience has shown us only too clearly that weakness in armed strength means weakness in diplomacy, and if we want to secure a lasting peace, I realize that diplomacy cannot be effective unless . . . behind the diplomacy is the strength to give effect. . . .

I cannot help feeling that if, after all, war had come upon us, the people of this Country would have lost their spiritual faith altogether. As it turned out the other way, I think we have all seen something like a new spiritual revival, and I know that everywhere there is a strong desire among the people to record their readiness to serve their Country, where-ever or however their services could be most useful.

Questions:

1. (Sourcing) When and where did this speech take place? What was Chamberlain's goal for the Munich Agreement?
2. (Context) Why might people in England in 1938 have supported appeasement?
3. (Close reading) What did Chamberlain claim England should do while pursuing the policy of appeasement?

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## Document B: Winston Churchill (Modified)

*Winston Churchill was the loudest and most important critic of Chamberlain's policy of appeasement. He believed that Hitler and Germany needed to be dealt with more firmly. The following excerpt is from part of a speech Churchill made to the House of Commons as they debated the Munich Agreement. Source: Winston Churchill to the House of Commons, October 5, 1938*

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I will begin by saying what everybody would like to ignore or forget but which must nevertheless be stated, namely, that we have sustained a total . . . defeat. . . . The utmost he [Chamberlain] has been able to gain for Czechoslovakia and in the matters which were in dispute has been that the German dictator, instead of snatching his victuals from the table, has been content to have them served to him course by course. . . .

I have always held the view that the maintenance of peace depends upon the accumulation of deterrents against the aggressor, coupled with a sincere effort to redress grievances. . . . After the [German] seizure of Austria in March . . .

I ventured to . . . pledge that in conjunction with France and other powers they would guarantee the security of Czechoslovakia while the Sudeten-Deutsch question was being examined either by a League of Nations Commission or some other impartial body, and I still believe that if that course had been followed events would not have fallen into this disastrous state. . . . I venture to think that in the future the Czechoslovak State cannot be maintained as an independent entity. You will find that in a period of time, which may not be measured by years, but may be measured only by months, Czechoslovakia will be engulfed in the Nazi regime. . . . We are in the presence of a disaster of the first magnitude which has befallen Great Britain and France. . . . This is only the beginning of the reckoning.

Questions:

1. (Sourcing) When and where did this speech take place? What was Churchill's purpose?
2. (Close reading) What did Churchill mean when he said that instead of being forced to "snatch" his "victuals from the table," Hitler had "them served to him course by course"?
3. (Context) In the second paragraph, what did Churchill claim could have prevented Germany from taking the Sudetenland? Did he offer any evidence for this claim?
4. (Context) What did Churchill predict will happen in Czechoslovakia?

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### Document C: Bartlett (Modified)

*Vernon Bartlett was an outspoken critic of the Munich Agreement. He was elected to Parliament in 1938, in part, because of his opposition to appeasement. He was in Godesberg, Germany, working as a reporter when Chamberlain and Hitler met on September 22, 1938. He wrote about the meeting in his book *And Now, Tomorrow* (1960). The following is an excerpt from the book. Source: Vernon Bartlett, *And Now, Tomorrow*, 1960.*

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The mood of the German officials when it was announced that the Prime Minister (Chamberlain) would not see the Chancellor (Hitler) again was one almost of panic. This meant either war or a Hitler surrender. The crowds that applauded Chamberlain as he drove along the Rhine consisted not so much of ardent nationalists, delighted that a foreign statesman had come to make obeisance to their Fuehrer, as of ordinary human beings who wanted to be kept out of war.

Since history cannot - thank God - repeat itself, one cannot produce proof to support one's opinions, but I am firmly convinced that, had Chamberlain stood firm at Godesberg, Hitler would either have climbed down or would have begun war with far less support from his own people than he had a year later.

The British forces, one is told, were scandalously unprepared, and were able to make good some of their defects (become better prepared) during that year. But meanwhile the Western Allies lost the Czechoslovak Army - one of the best on the Continent - defending a country (Czechoslovakia) from which the German armies could be out-flanked.

Questions:

1. (Sourcing) When was this document written? What was Bartlett's purpose in writing it?
2. (Close reading) What did Bartlett claim Hitler would have done if Chamberlain had "stood firm" and not pursued appeasement? What, if any, evidence did Bartlett offer to support this claim?
3. (Context) What point did Bartlett make about the British and Czechoslovakian armies?

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### Document D: Henry Channon (Modified)

*Henry Channon was born in America but became a member of Parliament in Britain in 1935. Throughout his life, he kept a detailed diary. The entry below is from the day that Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia, March 15, 1939. Source: Henry Channon, diary entry, March 15, 1939.*

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Hitler has entered Prague, apparently, and Czechoslovakia has ceased to exist. No balder, bolder departure from the written bond has ever been committed in history. The manner of it surpassed comprehension, and his callous desertion of the Prime Minister is stupefying...The PM must be discouraged and horrified...I thought he looked miserable. His whole policy of appeasement is in ruins. Munich is a torn-up episode. Yet never has he been proved more abundantly right for he gave us six months of peace in which we re-armed, and he was right to try appeasement.

Questions:

1. (Sourcing/Context) When was this document written? What had just happened?
2. (Context) Why did Channon claim appeasement was the right policy? What, if any, evidence did he use to back this claim?

# Notes - The Start of the War

- List and describe the underlying causes of World War II.
- What is Appeasement?
- After watching the video, what do you think about the relationship between security and liberty?
- Do you believe it is okay to suspend personal freedoms for the sake of security?
- What are some issues you face when risking individual freedoms for the sake of security?

## 14 characteristics of a fascist:

1. Powerful and Continuing \_\_\_\_\_
2. Disdain for the Recognition of \_\_\_\_\_ Rights
3. Identification of \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ as a Unifying Cause
4. Supremacy of the Military
5. Rampant \_\_\_\_\_
6. Controlled Mass \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Gaslighting, propaganda
7. Obsession with National Security
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ is used as a motivational tool by the government over the masses.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ and Government are Intertwined
9. Corporate Power is \_\_\_\_\_
10. Labor Power is \_\_\_\_\_
11. Disdain for \_\_\_\_\_ and the Arts
  - a. Nazis burn thousands of books written by Jews, nonwhites and women
12. Obsession with \_\_\_\_\_ and Punishment
  - a. Holocaust
13. Rampant \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Elections

So what was Hitler asking for? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Aggression in Europe: What happens in the Rhineland?

Aggression in Europe: What happens in Austria? Why?

What is the Sudetenland? What did France and Britain promise them?

What is the Munich Pact? Explain using details.

How did the German offensive start?

What is the Non-aggression pact? What else was signed at the same time?

What is Blitzkrieg?







Who are the Allied powers?

Who are the Axis Powers?

What happens to France?

# Major Players Matrix

Directions: Use your notes on Between the Wars and your textbook to fill out the following chart completely.

	Problems After the War	Type of Government	Leader	What is happening in this country?
 United States				
 Great Britain				
 Soviet Union				
 Italy				
 Germany				
 Japan				

# *Notes - Defeating the Axis in Europe*

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## **Invasion of the USSR**

1. What was the Hitler Stalin Pact?
2. In June 1941, in violation of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, Hitler began a massive invasion of the Soviet Union. Why did Hitler want to defeat the Soviets?
3. Why was the Battle of Stalingrad a turning point for the Allies in the War?
4. Why did Germany lose the Battle of Stalingrad? Why was this loss so devastating to the Germans?

## **The War in Africa**

1. What American General successfully pushed back German forces in North Africa which led Germany to surrender?
2. What was operation torch? What was its goal?

## **Casablanca Conference**

1. What was the Casablanca Conference? What was decided?

## **Invasion of Italy**

1. What was the plan for the "Italian Campaign?"
2. What was the result of the "Italian Campaign?" What happened to Mussolini?

## **Tehran Conference**

1. Who was at the Tehran Conference? What did they decide?

## **Yalta Conference**

1. The Yalta conference was a meeting between \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, to decide how to create peace after the war.



2. What decisions were made at the conference?

### **D-Day (The Invasion of France)**

1. What was the plan for D-Day? What was the codename for D-Day?
2. What were the results of the D-Day invasion?
3. What American General coordinated the D-Day invasion?

### **The American President Dies**

1. Who became President after FDR died?

### **The Battle of the Bulge**

1. What was the Battle of the Bulge?
2. Why was it called the Battle of the Bulge?
3. What was the result of the Battle of the Bulge?

### **The Germans Surrender?**

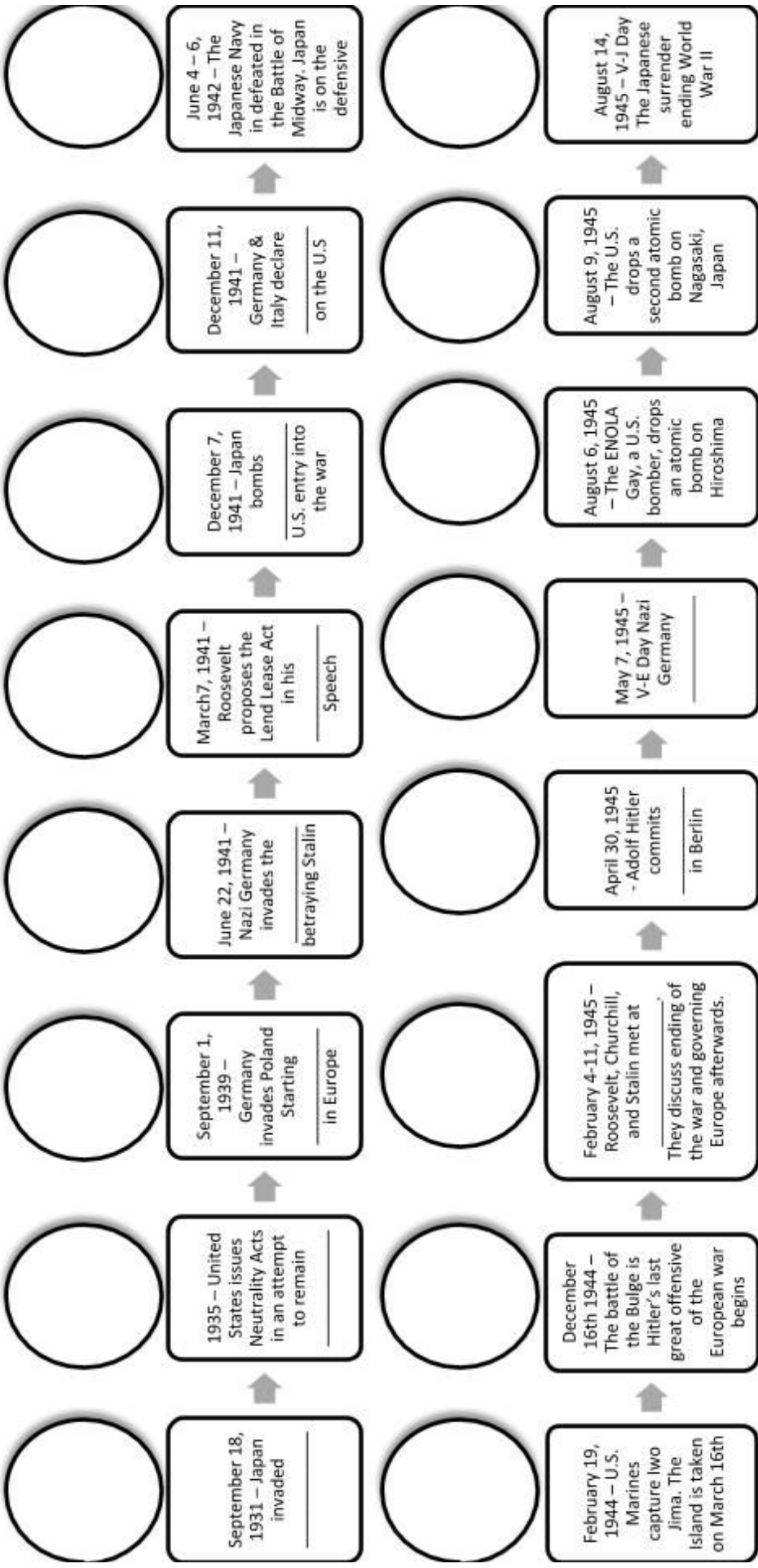
1. In 1945 the allied forces had pushed the Germans all the way back \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Which Allies were to the east of Berlin? Which Allies were to the west of Berlin?
3. What did this mean for the Germans?
4. What happened to Adolf Hitler and his wife?

### **V-E Day (Victory in Europe)**

1. After V-E Day was the war over? Explain.

# WWII Timeline

Directions: Fill in the blanks on the timeline and draw a sketch/symbol for each event in the circle



# Victory in Europe Day



What was the major turning point for the war in Europe. Explain why

Look at the pictures and write down the emotions you feel are being experienced by the people in the pictures

Now that the war in Europe is over is WWII over? Explain answer

# Notes: The Holocaust and War Crimes

1. The Nazi's believed who was the superior race?
2. The Nazi's believed that who were inferior? What did they think needed to happen to those people?
3. What was "The Final Solution" to the "Jewish Problem" according to Hitler?
4. What was a concentration camp?
5. What is the difference between a work camp and a death camp? What was the final outcome of both?
6. One of the most famous concentration camp pairs was \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_. Which was the death camp and which was the work camp?
7. What is a scapegoat? What were some of the restrictions that the Nazi's placed on Jews?
8. What is social death? Why would social death be the first part of Hitler & the Nazi's plan?
9. Can you think of another time in History that social death has been used?
10. How did the United States respond to the Holocaust?
11. What was the SS St. Louis and what happened to it?
12. What was the War Refugee Board and what did it do?
13. What elements of the camps became very apparent to the allies as they started liberating camps?
14. What were the Nuremberg Trials?
15. What is a precedent? What precedent did the Nuremberg Trials set?

**Directions:** listen to the background information, then evaluate the opinion statement in the center column. Decide whether you agree or disagree. Mark the appropriate number in the last column, and then explain your reason.

Background	Opinion Statement	Do you agree or not?										
<p>The goals were to: a) punish those responsible; and b) prevent future crimes against humanity</p>	<p><b>Bringing perpetrators to justice in courts is an effective way to prevent future crimes.</b></p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1062 344 1503 478"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Disagree</td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">Agree</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table> <p>Explain Why:</p>	Disagree			Agree		1	2	3	4	5
Disagree			Agree									
1	2	3	4	5								
<p>One of the men charged with crimes against humanity was Julius Streicher. He was Minister of Propaganda of the Nazi Party. He was responsible for spreading hateful lies about Jews in the newspaper and other forms of media, such as children's books.</p>	<p><b>Spreading hateful lies that result in harm to individuals is a crime against humanity.</b></p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1062 743 1503 877"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Disagree</td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">Agree</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table> <p>Explain Why:</p>	Disagree			Agree		1	2	3	4	5
Disagree			Agree									
1	2	3	4	5								
<p>Many Nazis charged with crimes against humanity argued that they were only following the orders of their superiors.</p>	<p><b>The only person responsible for the Holocaust was Hitler. Nazi leaders were following orders. They should not be punished to the same extent.</b></p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1062 1148 1503 1283"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Disagree</td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">Agree</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table> <p>Explain Why:</p>	Disagree			Agree		1	2	3	4	5
Disagree			Agree									
1	2	3	4	5								
<p>19 of the defendants were found guilty of crimes against humanity. 12 were sentenced to death, while 7 were given prison sentences. Between 1946 and 1949, many more trials of Nazi collaborators were held. 97 additional individuals were found guilty of war crimes. This included doctors who conducted experiments on concentration camp victims and judges who sent people to concentration camps.</p>	<p><b>It is possible to achieve justice for the crimes committed during the Holocaust.</b></p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1062 1547 1503 1682"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Disagree</td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">Agree</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table> <p>Explain Why:</p>	Disagree			Agree		1	2	3	4	5
Disagree			Agree									
1	2	3	4	5								



## Other Pacific Battles

What happened at Iwo Jima & Okinawa?

What happened at the battle of Leyte Gulf?

## Challenges of fighting in the Pacific

What was challenging about the fighting conditions in the Pacific?

What was a Kamikaze Pilot?

Why were Kamikaze Pilots important?

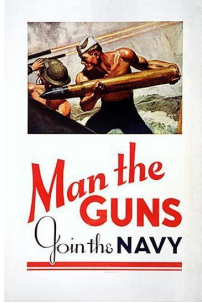
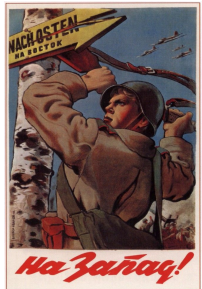
## A Personal Voice

What does the quote from Ralph G. Martin describe?

How would this make it difficult to fight in the Pacific?

# War Propaganda

**Directions:** Look at the propaganda provided by your teacher and fill out the chart below. Be sure to answer each part completely!

	Which government sponsored the creation of the poster?	Symbols used by artist	What action did the government want viewers to take?
 <p>Title:</p>			
 <p>Title:</p>			



Title:





Title:



Title:



Title:

 <p>Title:</p>			
 <p>Title:</p>			

Which poster do you think would be the most effective? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

# Notes: The End of World War II

## The President Dies!

1. Who replaced FDR as president of the United States?

## The End: In Europe

1. May 7, 1945 Nazi Germany Surrenders. The allies meet at the \_\_\_\_\_ Conference to decide how to create peace after the war.
2. What does the US threaten at the Potsdam Conference?
3. What do the allies agree to do with Germany?
4. What world organization was set up by the allies after the war?



5. What was the Marshall Plan?
6. What were the Nuremberg trials? Why are they important to history?

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## **The End: The Pacific**

1. What was the Manhattan Project?
2. Where was the Manhattan Project located?
3. What was Oak Ridge, Tennessee? What was it like to live there?
4. What was Los Alamos, New Mexico? What was it like to live there?
5. When did Truman find out about the Manhattan Project?
6. The next step in the war for the Pacific was to invade the island of Japan. Why did US leaders think this was a bad idea?
7. What did the Soviets do to help with the war in the Pacific? What had they promised to do?
8. What were Truman's options for ending the War in the Pacific? Which did he (and other military leaders) choose? Why?

9. What were the bombs named?
  10. Where was Little Boy dropped? What was the effect of the bomb?
  11. Where was Fat Man dropped? What was the effect of the bomb?
  12. How did the bombs affect the people who survived?
  13. Who was Sadako Sasaki? What did she inspire?
  14. Japan offered to surrender August 10, 1945. How did the Emperor tell the Japanese about the surrender?
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## **The End: The USA**

1. What was the G.I. Bill?
2. What did the Bill do for veterans?

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## **The End? Setting the Stage for War?**

1. What do the United States and the Soviet Union disagree about after the war?
2. What made the tensions between the two countries more serious?