

# FINAL REVIEW

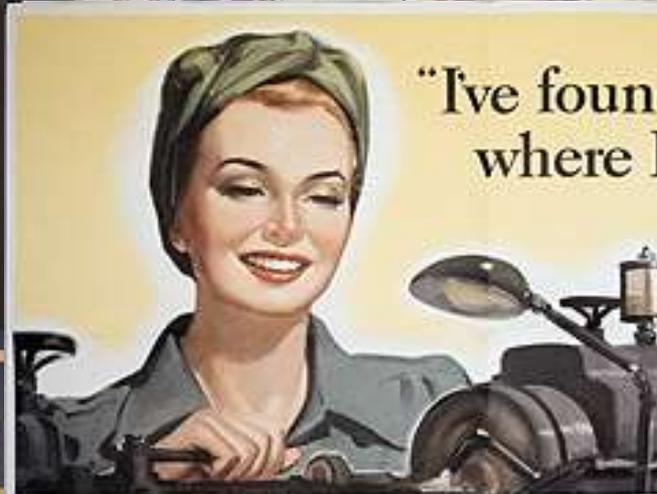
*Write which person in World History did these things:*

1. Spanish conquistador who defeated the Aztecs
2. Said, “I might not agree with what you say, but I will defend till the death your right to say it”
3. German monk who questioned the practices of the Catholic Church, which led to the Protestant Reformation
4. Absolute ruler of France who built the Palace of Versailles
5. Emperor of the Byzantine Empire, famous for his code of laws

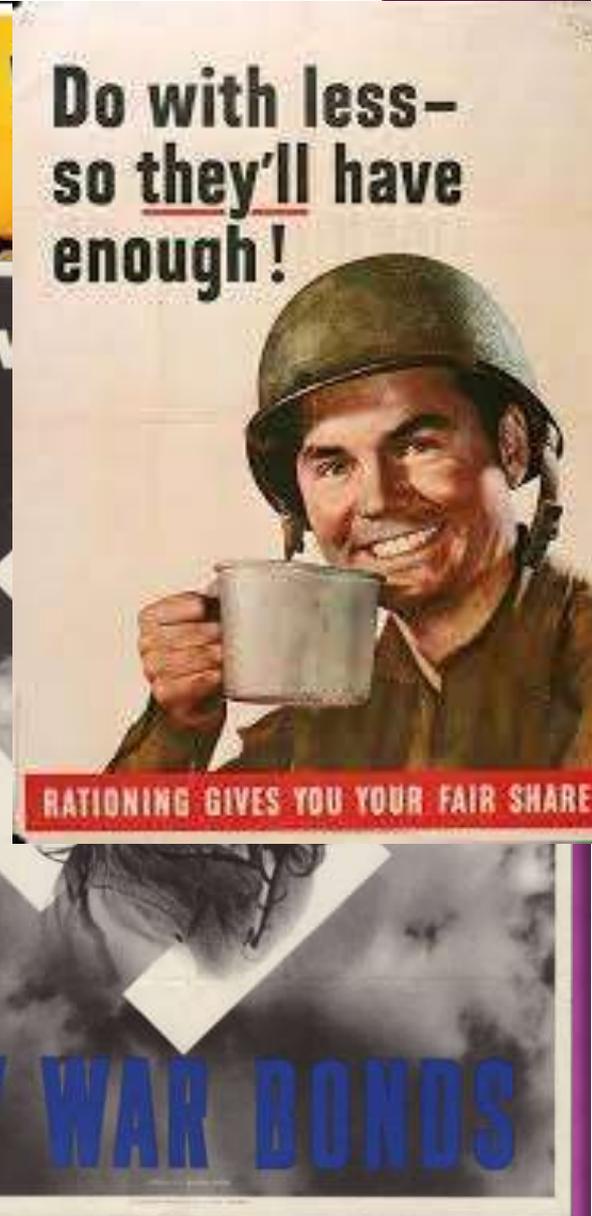
# BELLRINGER

- How did WWII end in Japan?
- What was the other name for the Holocaust (hint it's two words, it was Hitler's \_\_\_\_\_)
- Who all was persecuted during the holocaust?
- What year did WWII start? When did it end?

# PROPAGANDA POSTERS AMERICA USED DURING WAR



FIND YOUR WAR JOB  
In Industry - Agriculture - Business





- the Tehran Conference, took place in Tehran, Iran on November 28, 1943
  - It only came about after much pleading and threats from Roosevelt who wished to strengthen the cooperation between the United States, Great Britain, and the USSR
- The central aim of the Tehran conference was to plan the final strategy for the war against Nazi Germany and its allies.
  - Here they discussed “D-day” & an establishment of a United Nations organization after the war.

# Yalta Conference



- February 1945 the leaders of the US, Britain, and the Soviet Union met at the Black Sea resort of Yalta.

- There they agreed to divide Germany into zones of occupation controlled by the allied military forces.

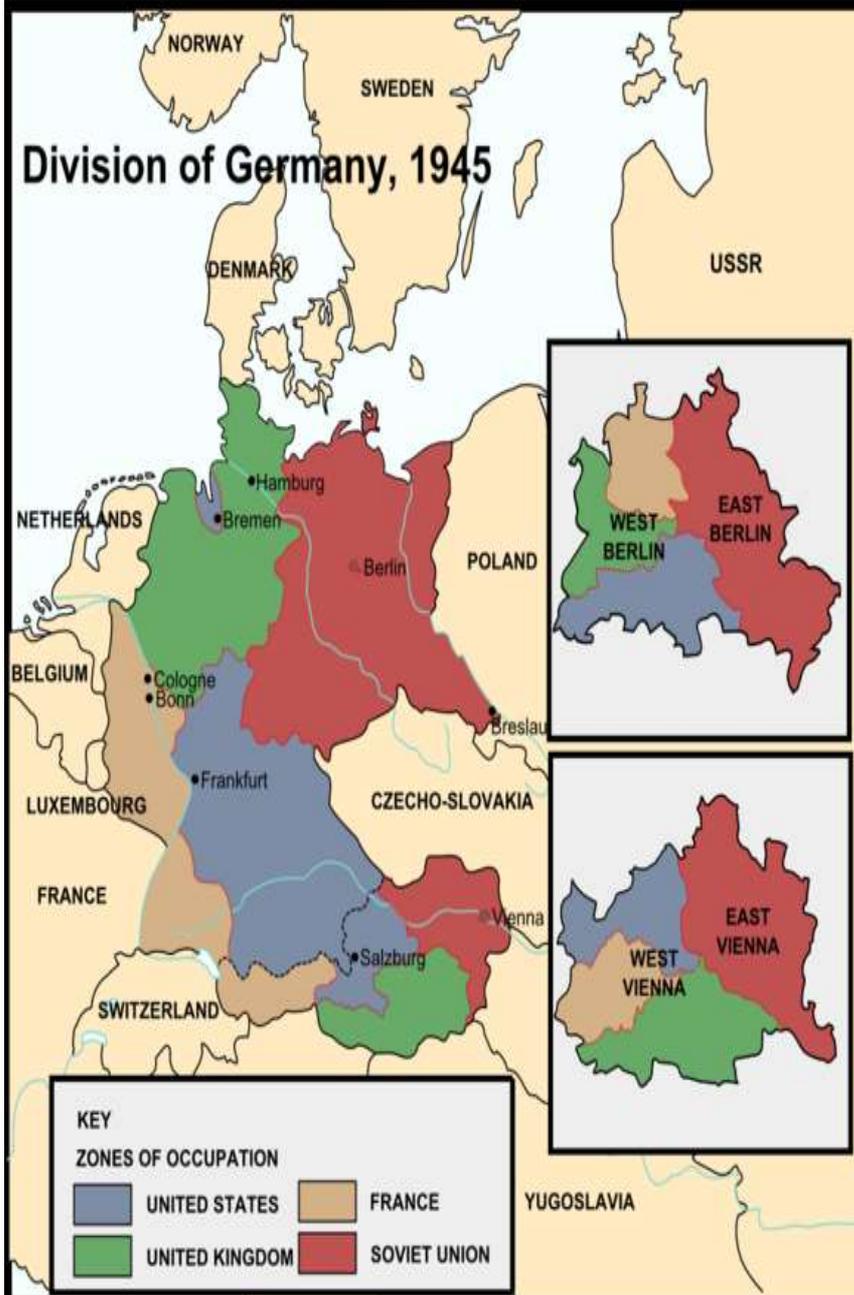
- Germany had to pay war reparations to Russia

- Stalin agreed to join the war against Japan

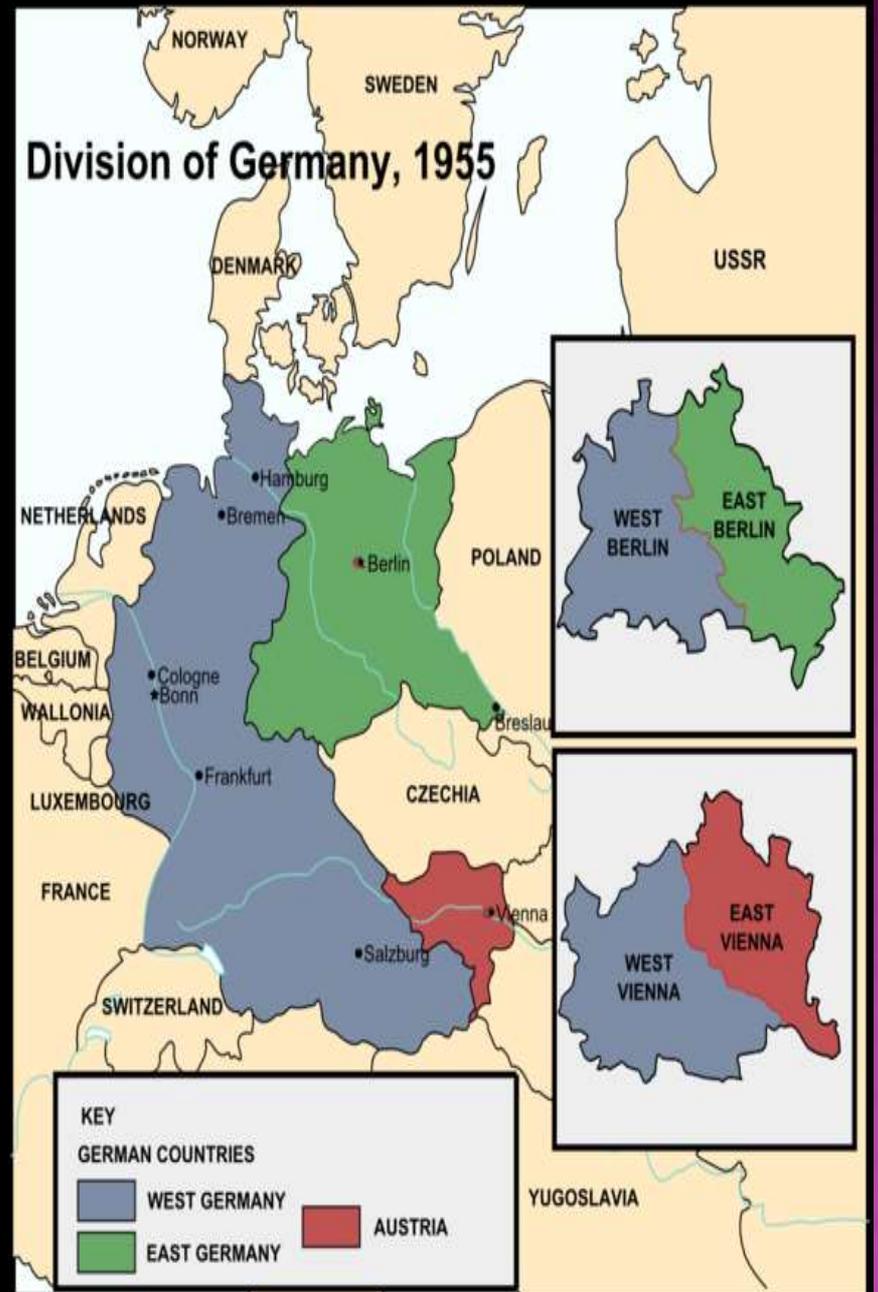
- Stalin also promised the Eastern Europeans would have free elections

- [Video](#)

## Division of Germany, 1945



## Division of Germany, 1955



# MUSSOLINI'S DEATH

- ◉ With news that ultimately the Nazi's were going to surrender and the war was nearing an end, Mussolini and his girlfriend tried to escape to Lake Como. He was caught and was shot by firing squad on April 28, 1945.
- ◉ He was then dumped in the middle of the Milan's Piazzale Loreto, where they were kicked, covered in spit, vegetables and even shot at some more.
- ◉ The dead bodies were then hung in the street till American's came in and ordered them to be taken down.



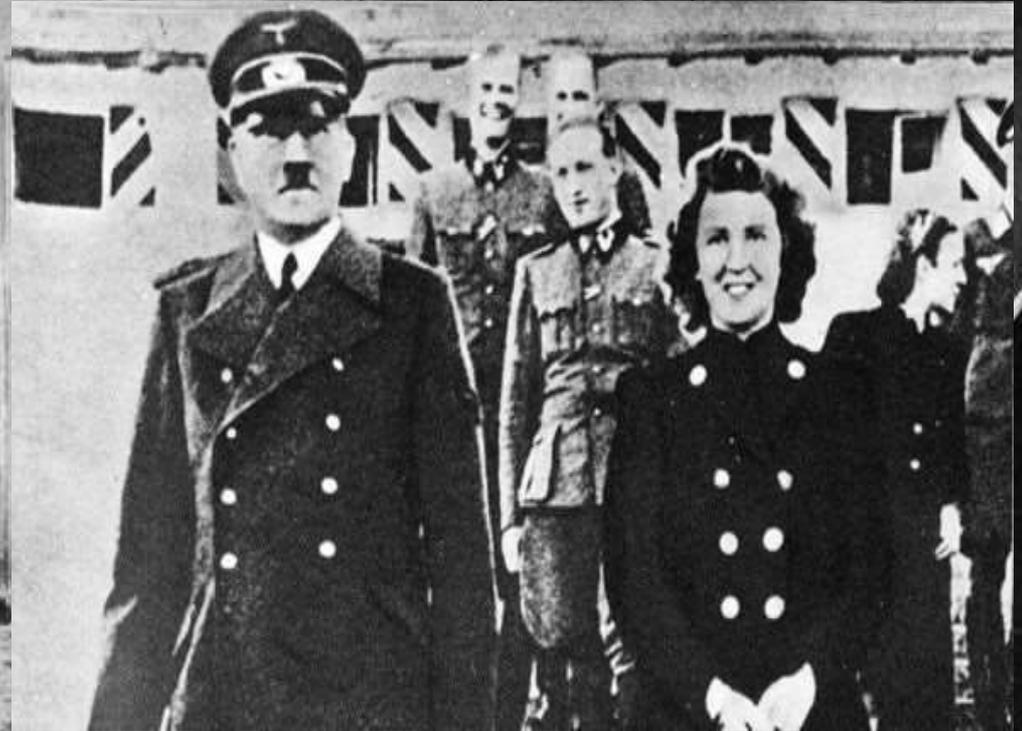
Democracy is talking itself to death. The people do not know what they want; they do not know what is the best for them. There is too much foolishness, too much lost motion. I have stopped the talk and the nonsense. I am a man of action. Democracy is beautiful in theory; in practice it is a fallacy. You in America will see that some day.

— Benito Mussolini —

- April 29<sup>th</sup>, the allies swarmed the city of Berlin. Knowing a surrender was near, Hitler married long time girlfriend Eva Braun, then the next day the two of them committed suicide.

- In a note to a friend, written by Eva on April 22<sup>nd</sup> as Soviet soldiers battled through eastern Berlin, Eva tells Herta:

*“We are fighting here until the last but I’m afraid the end is threatening closer and closer. . .Greetings to all my friends, I’m dying how I’ve lived. It’s not difficult for me.”*



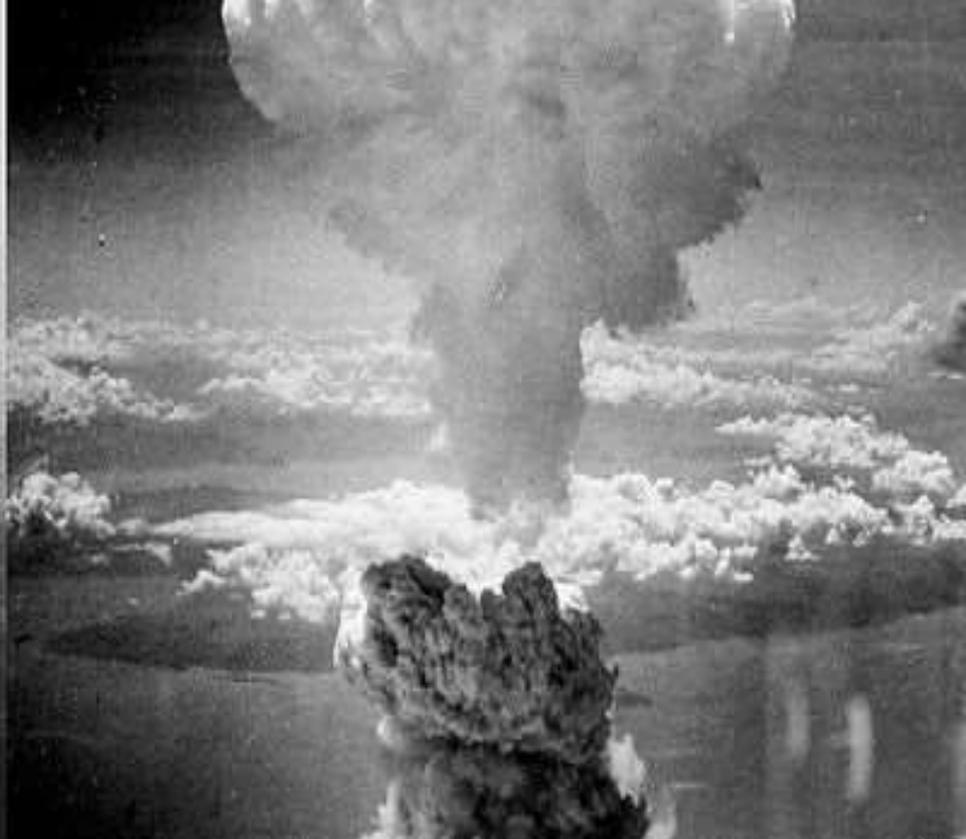


- On May 7, 1945, American general Dwight D. Eisenhower accepted the German surrender.
- On May 9<sup>th</sup> documents were signed and the war was officially over with Europe. This was known as V-E day.

# POTSDAM CONFERENCE



- ◉ Again conference b/n the big 3
- ◉ Held July-August of 1945 (before Hiroshima and Nagasaki)
- ◉ gathered to decide how to administer punishment to the defeated Nazi Germany, which had agreed to unconditional surrender nine weeks earlier.
- ◉ The goals of the conference also included the establishment of post-war order, peace treaties issues, and countering the effects of war.
  - Together with the United Kingdom and the Republic of China, the United States called for a surrender of Japan in the Potsdam Declaration on 26 July 1945, threatening Japan with "*prompt and utter destruction*".



The Japanese government ignored this ultimatum, and the United States deployed two nuclear weapons code named 'the Manhattan Project'.

American airmen dropped *Little Boy* on the city of Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945 (chosen because it's location of a key Japanese military base), followed by *Fat Man* over Nagasaki on Aug. 9 (not the first choice, but chosen because it's location as a main port city).

# EFFECTS OF THE BOMBS

- In Hiroshima, between 60,000 and 80,000 people were killed instantly.
  - The heat from the bomb was so intense that some people simply vanished in the explosion. Many more died of the long-term effects of radiation sickness.
- The final death toll was calculated at 135,000
- In Nagasaki, About 40,000 people were killed instantly and a third of the city was destroyed. The final death toll was calculated as at least 50,000.



[video](#)

GENERAL OF THE ARMY, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, SIGNS THE JAPANESE SURRENDER DOCUMENT ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP, U.S.S. MISSOURI IN TOKYO BAY, JAPAN, ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1945.



# JAPAN POST BOMBS

- ◉ MacArthur was in charge of the US occupation of Japan after the war
  - The occupation of Japan can be divided into three phases: the initial effort to punish and reform Japan, the work to revive the Japanese economy, and the conclusion of a formal peace treaty and alliance
- ◉ Sept 1951, the US and 47 other nations signed a formal peace treaty with Japan. The treaty officially ended the war.
  - The US occupation of Japan was over, however the Japanese wanted our troops to stay around and protect them. Once bitter enemies....now allies.



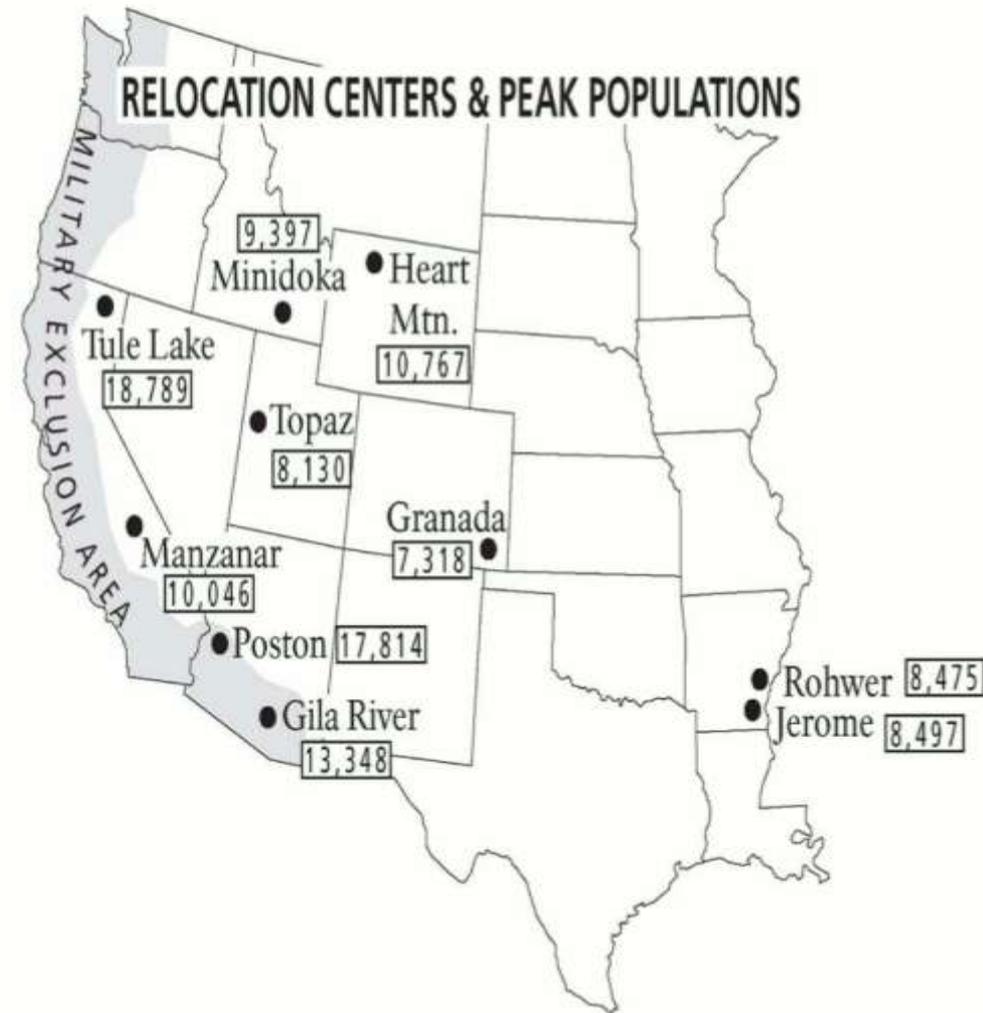


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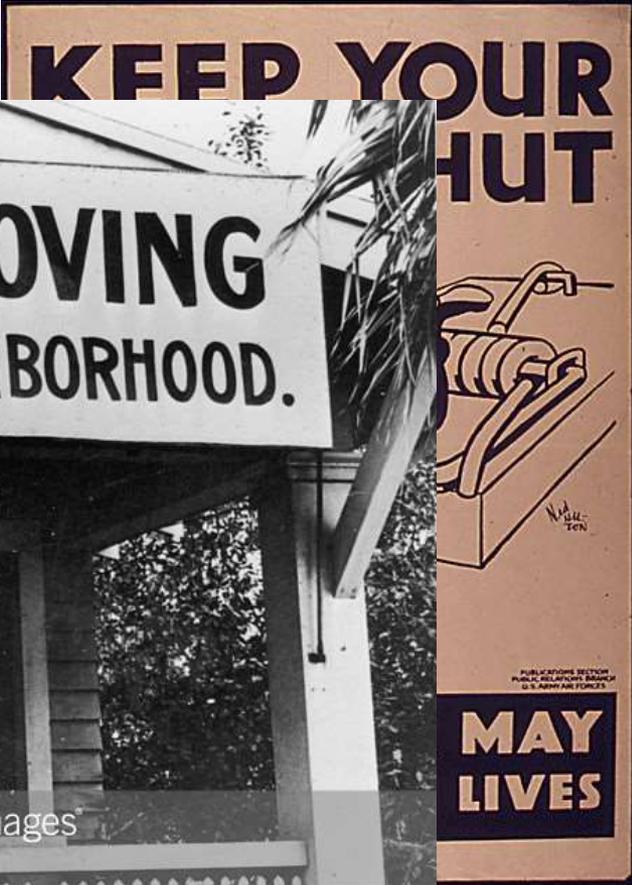
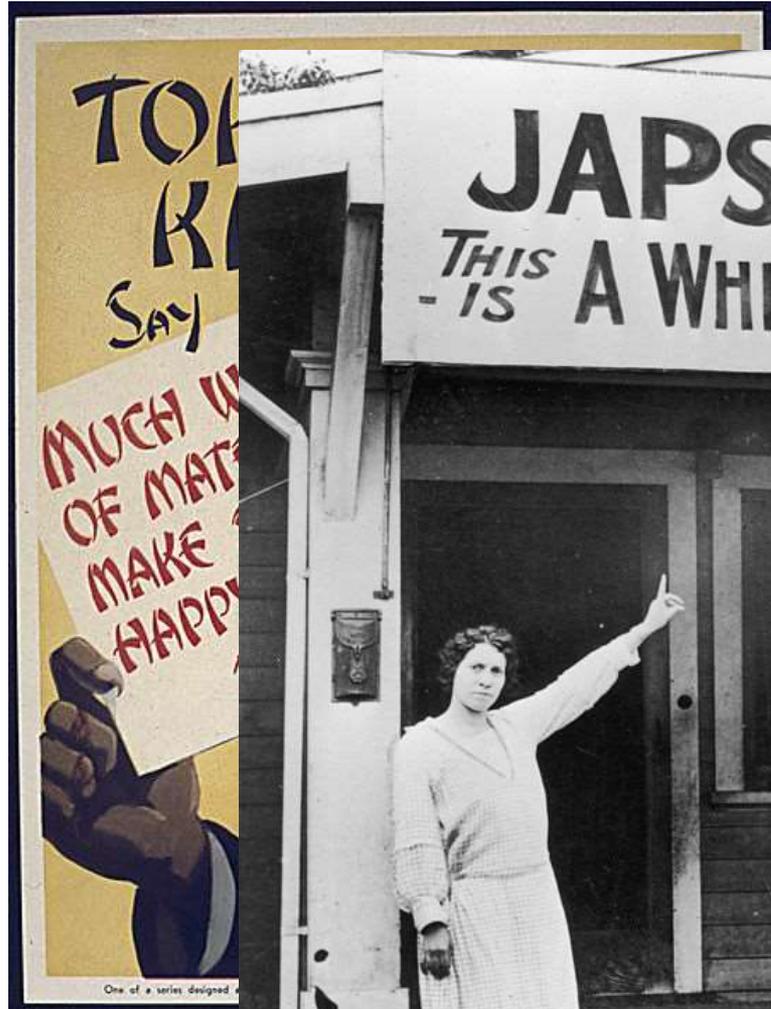


# INSIDE THE CAMPS

- They were “protected” with barbed wire and armed guards.
- They were there for 4 years
- Over 120,000 people were moved to them
- They could make \$5 a day working in the fields.
- The camps were built in terribly hot places, in the deserts of California.
- In 1988 the government gave all the survivors \$20,000 each in apology



# INCREDIBLE RACISM DURING WAR



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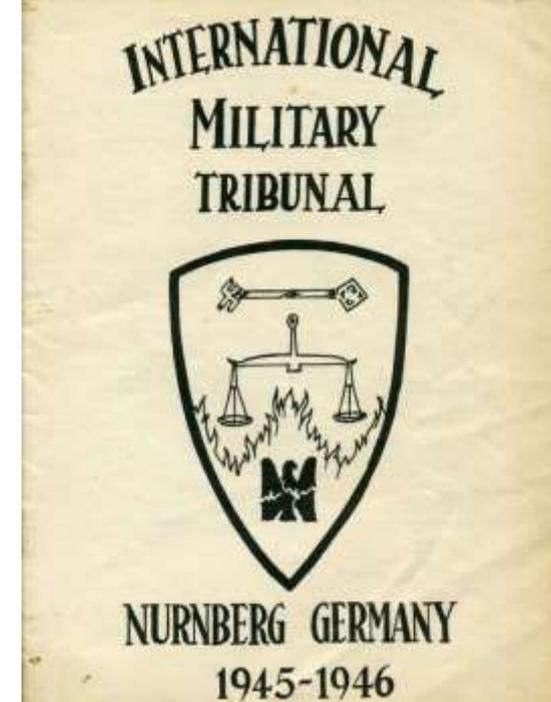


# END OF WWII....NOW WHAT DO WE DO

Ms. Altman

# NUREMBURG TRIALS

- During 1945-46 an International Military Tribunal representing 23 nations put Nazi war criminals on trial in Nuremburg, Germany.
- These are referred to as the Nuremburg Trials. There were 13 trials total
- 22 Nazi leaders were charged with waging a war of aggression
- They were also accused of committing “crimes against humanity”- murdering 11 million people

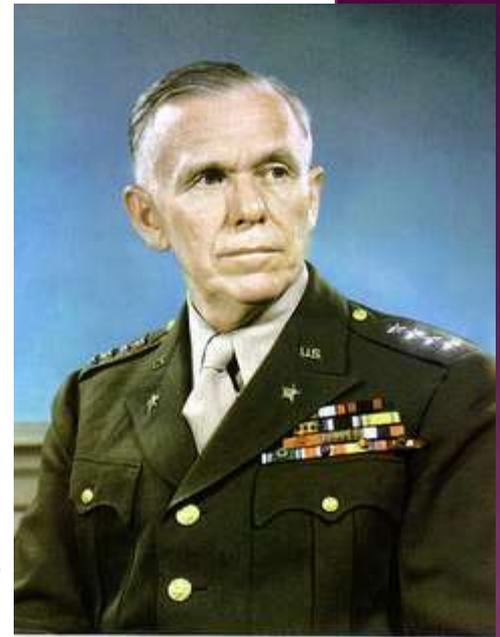


# UNITED NATIONS

- 50 countries joined
- It was an international organization intended to protect the members against aggression
- It was to be based in New York
- They could investigate and settle disputes



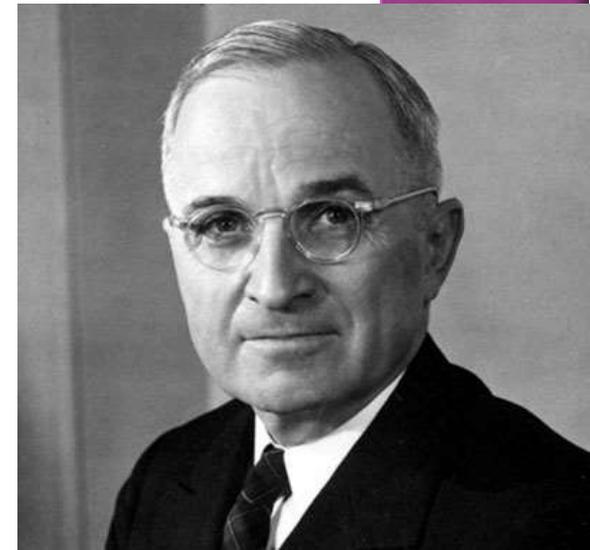
# MARSHALL PLAN



- much of western Europe lay in ruins after the war. There was also economic turmoil (scarcity of jobs and food)
- In 1947, US Secretary of State George Marshall proposed that the United States give aid to needy European countries.
- The assistance program, called the Marshall Plan, would provide food, machinery, and other materials to rebuild western Europe.

# TRUMAN DOCTRINE

- President Truman asked Congress for aid to be sent to foreign countries fighting against communism.
- This policy is known as the Truman Doctrine, it basically states that the United States will help other countries that are threatened by communism. We will help them by sending money, supplies and/or people.



# WHITE LIGHT, BLACK RAIN

