

# CHAPTER 26

# World War II 1939–1945

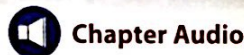
Section 1 Paths to War

Section 2 The Course of World War II

Section 3 The New Order and the Holocaust

Section 4 Home Front and Aftermath of War

## MAKING CONNECTIONS



## How can war affect civilians?

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

- What was the Holocaust and how did it affect the people of Nazi-occupied lands?
- How are conflicts today affecting civilian populations?



THE WORLD ▶

**1939**  
Britain and France declare war on Germany



**1941**  
Japanese attack Pearl Harbor

**1939**  
Franco's forces win the Spanish Civil War



**1940**  
France falls to Germany



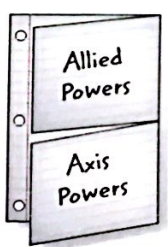
**FOLDABLES™**  
Study Organizer



**1944**  
Allies under Eisenhower launch D-Day invasion

**1945**  
Germany and Japan surrender

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




**1943**

**1945**

**1942**  
Nazi death camps in full operation

**1945**  
United States drops atomic bombs on Japan

**History**  **ONLINE** Visit [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and enter **QuickPass™** code GWH9815c26 for Chapter 26 resources.

# Paths to War

## GUIDE TO READING

### The BIG Idea

#### Competition Among Countries

The ambitions of Japan and Germany paved the way for the outbreak of World War II.

#### Content Vocabulary

- demilitarized (p. 857)
- sanctions (p. 861)
- appeasement (p. 857)

#### Academic Vocabulary

- dominate (p. 856)
- violation (p. 856)

#### People and Places

- Adolf Hitler (p. 856)
- Rhineland (p. 857)
- Benito Mussolini (p. 857)
- Sudetenland (p. 858)
- Joseph Stalin (p. 858)
- Manchukuo (p. 860)
- Chiang Kai-shek (p. 860)
- New Order (p. 861)

#### Reading Strategy

**Categorizing Information** As you read, create a chart like the one below listing examples of Japanese aggression and German aggression prior to the outbreak of World War II.

Japanese Aggression	German Aggression

*In the 1930s, both Germany and Japan invaded neighboring countries in an attempt to gain resources and land for their empires. Hitler allied with Italy, annexed Austria, and invaded Czechoslovakia. Japan, which had already annexed Korea in 1910, made a quick conquest of Manchuria. At first, other world powers tried to ignore these acts of aggression. They wanted to avoid war—yet the path to war was already paved.*

## The German Path to War

**MAIN IDEA** Adolf Hitler's theory of racial domination laid the foundation for aggressive expansion outside of Germany.

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

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

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

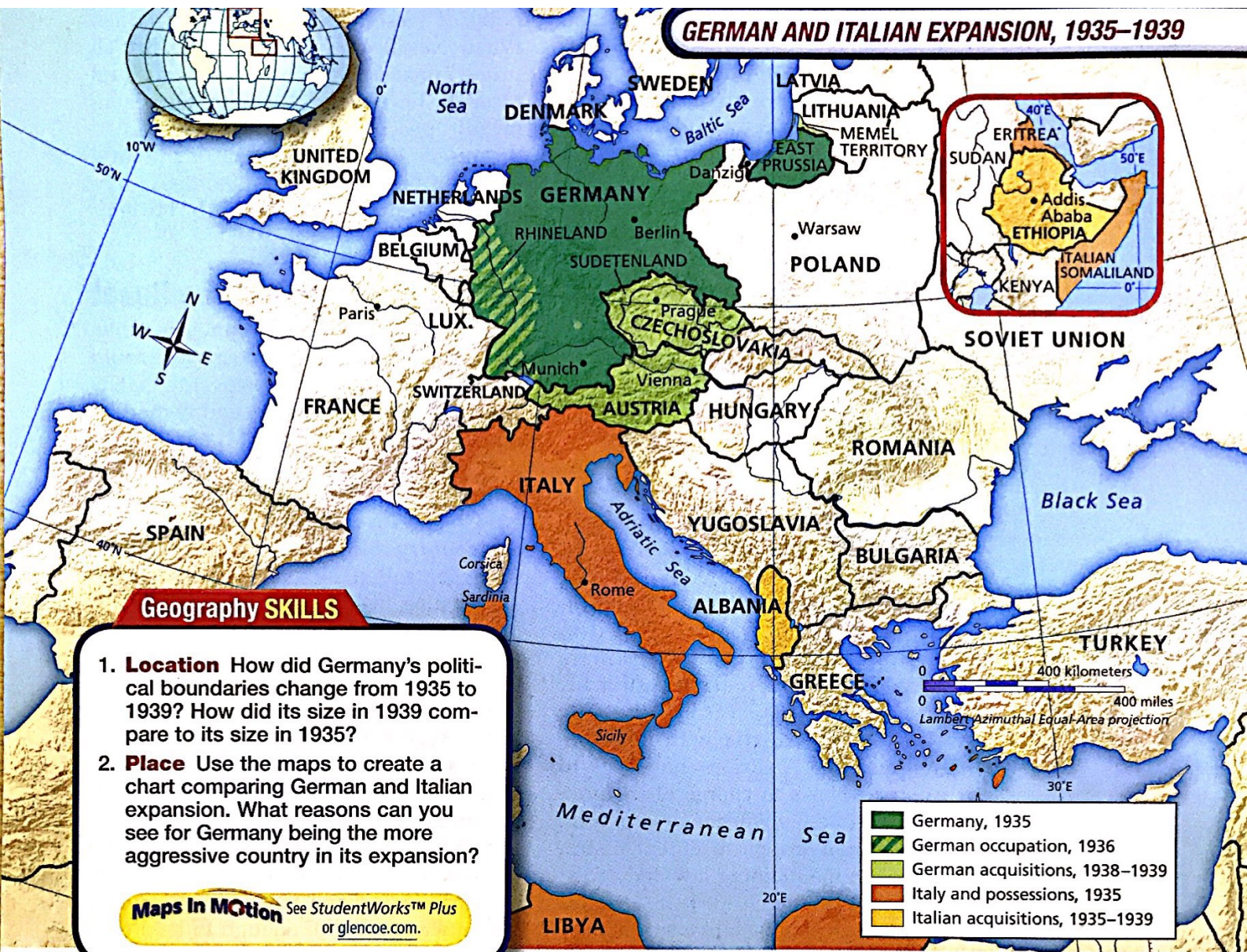
### Hitler Violates Treaty

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

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

France, Great Britain, and Italy condemned Germany's actions and warned against future aggressive steps. In the midst of the Great Depression, however, these nations were distracted by their own internal problems and did nothing further.

## GERMAN AND ITALIAN EXPANSION, 1935–1939



### Geography SKILLS

- 1. Location** How did Germany's political boundaries change from 1935 to 1939? How did its size in 1939 compare to its size in 1935?
- 2. Place** Use the maps to create a chart comparing German and Italian expansion. What reasons can you see for Germany being the more aggressive country in its expansion?

**Maps in Motion** See *StudentWorks™ Plus* or [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com).

Hitler was convinced that the Western states had no intention of using force to maintain the Treaty of Versailles. Hence, on March 7, 1936, he sent German troops into the **Rhineland**. The Rhineland was part of Germany; but, according to the Treaty of Versailles, it was a **demilitarized** area. That is, Germany was not permitted to have weapons or fortifications there. France had the right to use force against any violation of this provision but would not act without British support.

Great Britain did not support the use of force against Germany, however. The British government viewed the occupation of German territory by German troops as a

reasonable action by a dissatisfied power. The *London Times* noted that the Germans were only “going into their own back garden.” Great Britain thus began to practice a policy of **appeasement**. This policy was based on the belief that if European states satisfied the reasonable demands of dissatisfied powers, the dissatisfied powers would be content, and stability and peace would be achieved in Europe.

### New Alliances

Meanwhile, Hitler gained new allies. **Benito Mussolini** of Italy had long dreamed of creating a new Roman Empire.

In October 1935, Mussolini's forces invaded Ethiopia. Angered by French and British opposition to his invasion, Mussolini welcomed Hitler's support. He began to draw closer to the German dictator.

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

### Union with Austria

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

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

### Demands and Appeasement

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

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

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

### Great Britain and France React

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

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

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

### Hitler and the Soviets

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

On August 23, 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact. In it, the two nations promised not to attack each other. To get the nonaggression pact, Hitler offered

Stalin control of eastern Poland and the Baltic states. Because he expected to fight the Soviet Union anyway, it did not matter to Hitler what he promised—he was accustomed to breaking promises.

## Germany Invades Poland

Hitler shocked the world when he announced the nonaggression pact. The treaty gave Hitler the freedom to attack Poland. He told his generals, “Now Poland is in the position in which I wanted her. . . . I am only afraid that at the last moment some swine will submit to me a plan for mediation.”

Hitler need not have worried. On September 1, German forces invaded western Poland. Two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany.

**✓ Reading Check** **Identifying** Where did Hitler believe he could find more “living space” to expand Germany?

## The Japanese Path to War

**MAIN IDEA** The need for natural resources fueled the Japanese plan to seize other countries.

**HISTORY & YOU** Do you think countries should go to war over natural resources? Read to learn what happened between Japan and China when Japan needed certain natural resources in the 1930s.

On the night of September 18, 1931, Japanese soldiers, disguised as Chinese, blew up a small section of the Manchurian Railway near the city of Mukden. Japan owned this area, and the Japanese soldiers wanted to blame the “Mukden incident” on the Chinese. The Japanese army used this incident to justify its taking all of Manchuria in a series of rapid military advances.

Manchuria offered many resources the Japanese needed. After this conquest, the Japanese army became committed to an expansionist policy—a policy of enlarging the Japanese Empire.

### PRIMARY SOURCE

### POLITICAL CARTOONS

#### The Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact

For years, Great Britain and France had been attempting to make an alliance with the Soviet Union against Nazi Germany. Yet in August 1939, Hitler shocked the Western powers by making his own agreement with Stalin.

The Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact was one of the last steps leading to World War II. By secretly agreeing to split eastern Europe with the Soviets, Hitler knew that he would not have to fight the Soviets when war began. He invaded Poland about a week after signing the Nonaggression Pact.

Despite the pact, Hitler did not intend to keep his promises to Stalin. The Nazi-Soviet alliance would last only until 1941, when Hitler invaded the Soviet Union.

### CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

This American cartoon satirizing the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact was published the day before Hitler invaded the Soviet Union—June 22, 1941.

1. **Determining Cause and Effect** How did the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact help lead to World War II?
2. **Interpreting** How did world reaction to the pact change between 1939 and 1941?



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

Worldwide protests against the Japanese seizure of Manchuria led the League of Nations to send in investigators. When the investigators issued a report condemning the seizure, Japan withdrew from the League. The United States refused to recognize the Japanese takeover of Manchuria but was unwilling to threaten force. As more and more countries joined in condemning Japan's aggressive Manchurian policy, Japanese citizens became more supportive of their army and its policies.

Over the next several years, Japan continued its expansion and established control over the eastern part of Inner Mongolia and areas in north China around Beijing.

Neither Emperor Hirohito nor government leaders could control the army. In fact, it was the army that established Japanese foreign policy. The military held the upper hand. By the mid-1930s, militants connected to the government and the armed forces had gained control of Japanese politics.

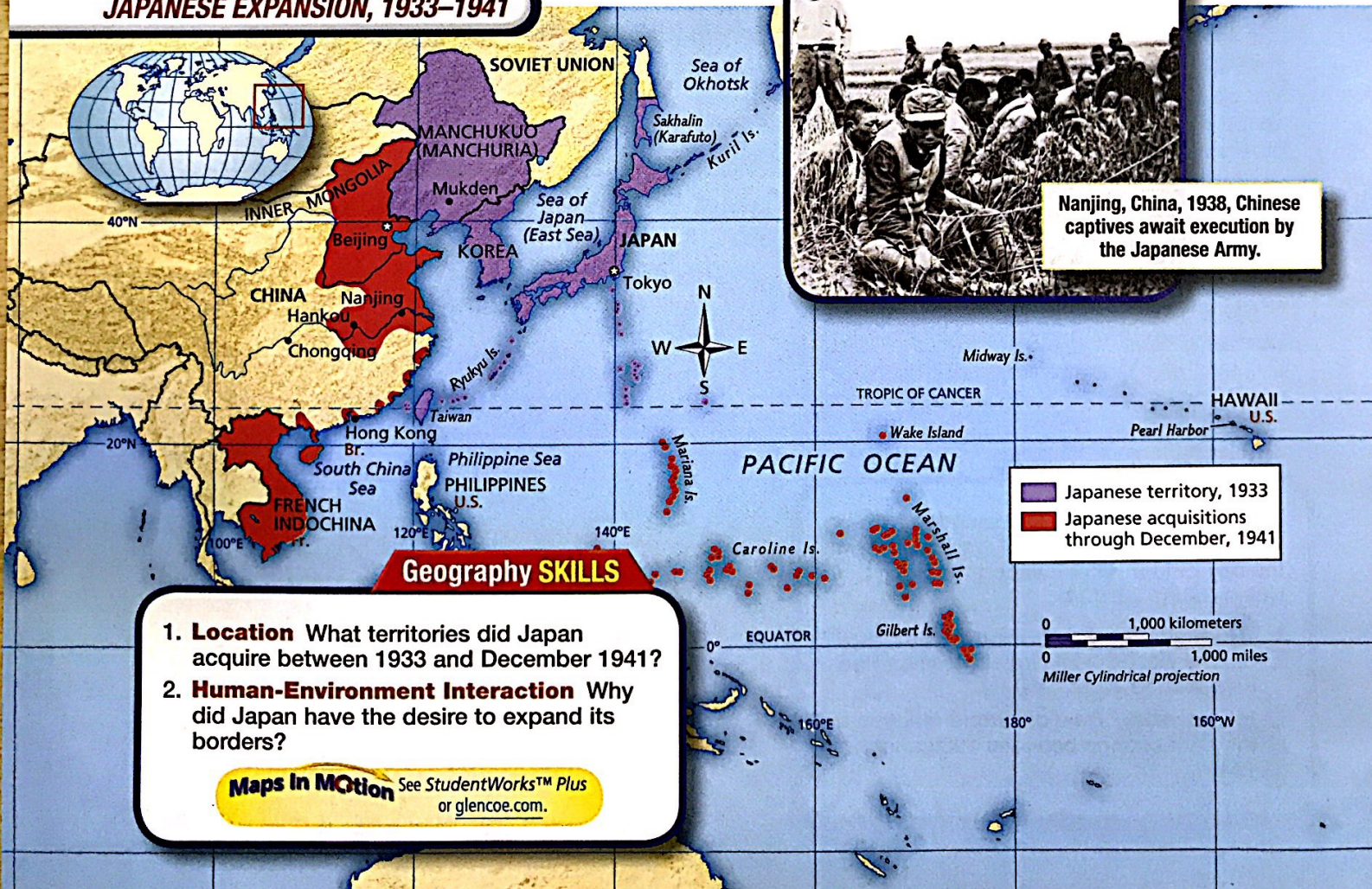
## War with China

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

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

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

### JAPANESE EXPANSION, 1933-1941



Nanjing, China, 1938, Chinese captives await execution by the Japanese Army.

Although Japan had not planned to declare war on China, the 1937 incident turned into a major conflict. Japan seized the Chinese capital of Nanjing in December. The Japanese Army destroyed the city and massacred about 100,000 civilians and prisoners of war. The event was so brutal it became known as the “Rape of Nanjing.” Chiang Kai-shek refused to surrender and moved his government upriver, first to Hankou, then to Chongqing. As the Japanese pushed onward, they continued their brutality. Although defeated, the Chinese resisted for the rest of the Second Sino-Japanese War.

## The New Asian Order

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

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

When Germany signed the nonaggression pact with the Soviets in August 1939, Japanese leaders had to rethink their goals. Because Japan lacked the resources to defeat the Soviet Union without help, it looked to South Asia for raw materials to fuel its military machine.

## Japan Launches Attack

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

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

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

**✓ Reading Check** Explaining Why did Japan want to establish a New Order in East Asia?

### Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: Adolf Hitler, dominate, violation, Rhineland, demilitarized, appeasement, Benito Mussolini, Sudetenland, Joseph Stalin, Manchukuo, Chiang Kai-shek, New Order, sanctions.

### Main Ideas

2. **List** the reasons why Hitler’s invasion of Poland caused Britain and France to declare war on Germany.
3. **Summarize**, by using a chart like the one below, the agreements in chronological order that encouraged Hitler’s aggressive policies.

Agreements Encouraging Hitler’s Aggressive Policies

4. **Explain** why Japan felt the need to control other nations.

### Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Determining Cause and Effect** How did the ambitions of Germany and Japan lead to war?
6. **Comparing** Compare Hitler’s annexation of Austria and occupation of the Sudetenland to Japan’s plans for a New Order in East Asia. How did Hitler’s leadership differ from Hirohito’s?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the political cartoon on page 859. Why did the cartoonist depict Hitler and Stalin as husband and wife?

### Writing About History

8. **Persuasive Writing** Imagine you are the editor of a British newspaper in 1938. Write an editorial that expresses your viewpoint on how war can be avoided.

### History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and click Study Central™.