

APWH UNIT 7 pt. 2

REFERENCE SHEET

GLOBAL CONFLICT

c. 1900 to the present

OVERVIEW OF	Context: Empty Promises for Colonies			
Anti-Colonialism and Nationalism After WWI	<p><i>How did WWI renew the desire for independence/decolonization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonies contributed soldiers and resources to war War showed that big European powers not invincible Many colonies were promised independence for their service in WWI, but at the Paris Peace Conference only white European colonies were granted this 			
	Anti-Colonialism and the Mandate System	Anti-Colonialism in South Asia	Nationalism in East Asia	Anti-Colonialism in Africa
<p>Mandate system: established through the League of Nations, determined that colonies and territories of the Central Powers would be taken by the Allies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> France and Britain gain Cameroon Japan gains German islands in Western Pacific League of Nations (mostly France/Britain) mandates also included many areas in the Middle East - Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leads to Pan-Arabism: movement/ideology calling for unification of all North African and Middle Eastern lands <p>Balfour Declaration: 1917 statement by British, said Palestine should be permanent home for Jews of Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporters known as Zionists Led to conflict and mass migration of European Jews to British controlled Palestine 	<p>Indian National Congress: formed in late 19th century to represent interests of India/discuss issues with Britain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After WWI, becomes renewed voice for independence <p>Massacre at Amritsar: 1919 group of Indian nationalists gathered in a public garden to protest the jailing of two freedom fighters during a Sikh festival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though peaceful, public gatherings were outlawed by British, armed soldiers shot into the crowd 379 injured, 1200 wounded Convinced many to fight for independence from British <p>Gandhi: encouraged civil disobedience, Indians to break unjust laws and reveal the injustices of the British empire to the international community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known also as Mahatma Homespun Movement Salt March <p>Two State Solution: proposal focusing on how to organize a future independent India; due to religious interests proposal for a separate state called Pakistan</p>	<p>Keep in mind that Korea, China, and Japan had European influence and control, but were not formal colonies.</p> <p>Korea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March First Movement series of protests involving 2 million Koreans after Europe supported Japanese expansion in East Asia; led to death of several thousand Koreans by Japanese. <p>China:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May Fourth Movement Chinese protest against Western-Style government, especially after Europe supports Japanese expansion in East Asia. Led many leaders to turn to Marxist ideology Two parties vie for power: Chinese Communist Party (led by Mao Zedong) Kuomintang/Nationalist Party (led by Chiang Kai Shek) <p>Japan: expansion leading up to WWII for Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere</p>	<p>Empty promises of WWI lead to push for independence by European-educated African leaders. They began to recognize racial discrimination and the impact of the colonizers as they studied or worked for colonial governments, and pushed for decolonization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jomo Kenyatta: future leader of Kenya, studied in London Leopold Senghor: future leader of Senegal, studied in Paris <p>Other protests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers in French West Africa staged strikes (railway in 1917, general in 1946); protested working conditions as well as colonization, spreads to other locations in French West Africa 	

OVERVIEW OF	Causes/Path to War	Conducting
<p>WWII : Causes, methods, effects</p>	<p><u>Major Causes/Factors of WWII</u></p> <p>Treaty of Versailles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GERMANY: Guilt Clause, heavy reparations, limitations on military, and removal of land led to extreme resentment OTHERS: many other countries like Italy felt the TOV did not reward them fairly for their part in WWI and led to resentment <p>Great Depression: led to economic downturn around the world, which meant many people began looking for new leadership (ex. Mussolini in Italy, Hitler in Germany)</p> <p>Rise of Nazism: due to the embarrassment of the TOV and hardship of the Great Depression, many called for the end of the Weimar Republic and the rise of a new party promising to fix these issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler promised to fix the economy, reclaim lost territory, strengthen military, and bring back national pride His policies also led to extreme manipulation and control of his people, such as outlawing political parties, creating secret police, and advancing oppressive views and policies against Jews (anti-Semitism) <p>New Alliances: strengthen Germany's (and the Axis') position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rome-Berlin Axis (military pact between Italy and Germany) Anti-Comintern Pact (military alliance between Japan and Germany) German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact (alliance between USSR and Germany) <p>Expansion and Militarism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler begins rebuilding his military and stations them in the Rhineland, takes Austria, Sudetenland (after appeasement), Czechoslovakia Japan has also been aggressively expanding its military, especially in the Pacific <p>Appeasement: Hitler is able to conquer a large amount of territory unchecked due to the Munich Agreement, where Britain and France allowed Hitler to annex the Sudetenland in return for promising to stop expansion efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasion of Poland: immediate cause of the declaration of war; Hitler invades Poland in 1939 and WWII begins 	<p><u>Key Characteristics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total War: mobilizing all levels of one's society to contribute to the war effort <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economics: restructuring of economy to a wartime economy (ex. Changes in factory production) Society: women working jobs previously held by men, increased production of propaganda to increase nationalism Rationing: saving food/resources for soldiers Political: temporary changes to law (ex. Sedition Acts) Conscription: drafting of citizens for fighting Blitzkrieg: German fighting style in Western Europe, also called lightning war. Characterized by swift attack and destruction through use of tanks, ground troops, and airplanes. Island Hopping: strategy used by Allied forces in the Pacific to attack islands where Japan was weak and skip those where they were strong; attacking from island to island using navy and airforce to get to Japan's mainland itself <hr/> <p><u>Key People, Alliances, Pacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Axis: Germany, Italy, Japan (also USSR but they switch sides) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rome-Berlin Axis (Italy and Germany's military pact) Anti-Comintern Pact (Japan and Germany military pact) German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact (USSR and German pact - of lies! Ends when Germany invades USSR) Allies: Britain, France (also US and USSR later), China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destroyers for Bases Agreement: when neutral, the US supported the British by giving them 50 destroyers in return for 8 British air and naval bases Lend-Lease Act: though still not entering into the war, the US lends war materials to Britain Atlantic Charter: Britain and the US goals for a post-war world including self-government, abandonment of use of force, disarmament of aggressor nations Key People: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Emperor Hirohito Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur <hr/> <p><u>Key Battles (Pacific = Blue, European = Yellow)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1940 Battle of Britain: Britain withstood months of air raids conducted by Germany's Luftwaffe (air force); Germany's goal was to weaken Britain by first targeting military bases, then focusing on cities like London. This would then allow them to invade the island, if successful. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result: Point for Britain! Winston Churchill calls it Britain's "finest hour" as they withstand the attacks; focus on cities allows military bases to rebuild; radar and British air force able to destroy German planes and postpone a German invasion

... So Hitler took Poland
But he was still hungry!



- **1941 Siege of Leningrad:** Germany attacks the USSR to create Lebensraum (living space for Germany) and eliminate the Bolsheviks. Successful at first in taking Russian territory until winter sets in (never invade Russia in the winter unless you're the Mongols) and the Soviets defend Leningrad for three years against German forces.
 - **Result:** Point for USSR! USSR switches to the Allies. Sadly the three years of fighting led to the deaths of a million Soviet men, women, and children, however.
- **1941 Pearl Harbor:** Japan launches a surprise attack on the US naval base (located in Hawaii). The US at this point was still technically isolationist, yet had enacted economic sanctions on Japan for aggressive expansion in the Pacific (where the US had interest, especially in Philippines). Japan thought that a surprise attack would 1) keep the US out of the war by destroying the will and means to fight, 2) lead to the US eliminating sanctions.
 - **Result:** The US declared war on Japan, Germany then declares war on the US.
- **1942 Battle of El Alamein:** British defeat German Erwin Rommel in Egypt.
- **1942 Battle of Stalingrad:** USSR defeated German Sixth Army (the 'pride of their military') at a counteroffensive; Allies are now ahead of the Axis
- **1942 Battle of the Coral Sea:** US Navy prevents Japanese fleet invading New Guinea and Solomon Islands, preventing invasion of Australia in the future
- **1942 Battle of Midway Island:** Allied forces stop the advance of the Japanese in the Pacific, pushing them back towards the main island
- **1944 D-Day:** 150,000 Allied forces launch an amphibious invasion of the French coast from England. With high cost/casualty, they land on the beaches of Normandy as well as paratroop behind the enemy line; they establish a base and begin the campaign to liberate France from German control.
- **1944 Battle of the Bulge:** Fought in the Ardennes Forest across France, Belgium, Luxembourg; Hitler's last push (he refuses to surrender), Allied victory allowing western forces to approach Berlin
- **1943 Battle of Kursk:** largest tank battle of WWII, USSR defends then attacks, allows eastern forces to begin pushing toward Berlin

EFFECTS

End of War:

Victory in Europe

- Hitler commits suicide, Mussolini is killed by Italian resistance members
- **VE Day:** May 8, 1945 is the official end of WWII in Europe when Germany surrenders to the Allies

Victory in the Pacific

- Though war in Europe has concluded, it rages on in the Pacific. The Allies have taken Okinawa and Iwo Jima and weakened Japan through island hopping, yet Japan refuses to surrender...defeat in battle is seen as more honorable than defeat by giving up.
- **President Truman** has four decisions, and decides on utilizing the new technology brought about by the **Manhattan Project** - the atomic bomb

- Option 1: land invasion - Truman believes the Japanese citizens will fight to the death, causing more casualties of Allied and Japanese forces
- Option 2: continued firebombing of the island - Truman believes that firebombing will not work and only create more destruction/death
- Option 3: demonstrate the might of new nuclear technology - Truman believes that this option is too risky; the US only has two weapons and if one fails the US will look weak (and only have one left)
- Option 4: use atomic weapon: he chooses this option
- The US drops an atomic bomb on **Hiroshima**, three days later a second bomb is dropped on **Nagasaki**
- VJ Day: Victory Over Japan Day, September 2, 1945, Japan gives unconditional surrender

Post-War Decisions:

Big Three (Britain, US, USSR) meet to discuss the post-war world at three conferences

- Tehran Conference 1943: Planning on how to end the war, Allies agree the USSR will focus on freeing Eastern Europe, Britain and US focus on Western Europe. In return, USSR will get some Polish territory and Poland will get some German territory.
- Yalta Conference 1945: Germany is close to defeat, so Allies discuss what should happen once Germany surrenders.
 - US (FDR) wanted free, democratic elections in Eastern Europe and was asking the USSR to join the war against Japan.
 - USSR (Stalin) wants control of Eastern Europe as a buffer zone (in case a new aggressor rises in Europe), also wanted control of islands claimed by Japan, ports controlled by China, part ownership in Manchurian Railroad
 - Ends with vague promises for free elections and help with Japan.
- Potsdam Conference 1945: final meeting among leaders. US (Truman) insists on free elections in Eastern Europe, but USSR troops are already occupying the region and USSR/communism takes hold of Eastern Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. This will lead to rising tension and ultimately the Cold War.

General Impacts:

- Massive Destruction in Europe leads to the US and USSR to rise as superpowers
- Socially, women gain more influence and rights in various regions due to their various roles in WWII
- Germany split into 4 regions
- Colonies begin once again pushing for self-determination
- Genocide is now acknowledged, word first used in 1944
- Tensions mount and ultimately lead to the start of the Cold War between the US and USSR

OVERVIEW OF	GENOCIDE/ETHNIC VIOLENCE	OTHER ATROCITIES/EVENTS
Mass Atrocities Timeline and Impact from WWI to post WWII	<p><i>Armenian Genocide (1915-1917):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Considered the first genocide of the 20th century ● Ottoman government blamed its ethnic minority for their loss during WWI. They forcibly deported and executed those they blamed; many died of starvation, disease, and exposure to the elements. ● 600,000-1.5 million Armenians were killed in Turkey ● During the Holocaust, Hitler referred to the Armenian Genocide in his own plans, saying “who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?” <p><i>Holodomor in the Ukraine (1932-1933):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stalin’s collectivization plan led to strong resistance by peasants, who hid or destroyed their crops or livestock ● This led to massive famine, especially in the Ukraine where the government took much of their crops to feed industrial workers; many in the Ukraine remember this as an artificial famine due to the fact that if they refused collectivization, the government themselves 	<p><i>1918 Influenza</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Also at times referred to as the Spanish Flu, was a major pandemic (disease prevalent over large area or the world) ● 20 million people around the world died <p><i>Shellshock</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Along with devastation to cities and infrastructure, both World Wars had a significant effect on the soldiers who fought in them. ● In WWI especially, a group suffered such great hardship that they could not return home and resume their ‘normal’ lives after the war. This group, called the <u>Lost Generation</u> was first a term for American expatriates living in Paris and then applied to any who fought in and suffered devastation from WWI. <p><i>“Asia for Asiatics”</i></p>

- destroyed their crops and livestock and wouldn't let them import more food
- 7-10 million died

Holocaust:

- Systematic removal and elimination of those seen as unfit to live in Hitler's Third Reich; included opponents, people with disabilities, homosexuals, Poles, Roma, and especially those of Jewish heritage
 - 6 million Jews died, 5 million other of persecuted groups died
- Steps taken that led to genocide:
 - Nuremberg Laws:** oppressive set of laws that banned Jews from certain professions (like journalism, politics, medicine) and took away citizenship from Jewish Germans
 - Ghettos:** walled sections of cities where Jews were relocated until usually being moved to concentration camps; conditions were terrible as they lacked food, medicine
 - Concentration Camps:** also known as death camps, first used as labor camps and transitioned to killing with enactment of Final Solution; examples are Auschwitz, Treblinka, and Dachau
 - Final Solution:** plan to kill all Jews in Europe as well as other persecuted groups; led to use of gas chambers at death camps as well as mobile killing squads through Europe

Rwanda (1993):

- Due to ethnic conflict due to lingering resentment from Belgian colonization, the minority ethnic Tutsis were murdered by the Hutus
 - 500,000-1 million Tutsis and moderate Hutus were killed
- UN peacekeepers and individual nations failed to help halt the genocide or evacuate Rwandans

Sudan: (2003)

- After two rebel groups in Darfur (a region in western Sudan) of non-Arabs went against the Sudanese government, the Sudanese government responded with the Janjaweed (evil men on horseback). The Sudanese forces and Janjaweed attacked villages in Darfur, destroying hundreds of them and killing more than 200,000 non-Arab Muslim Africans
 - 1 million people were displaced and became refugees
 - Event hough the International Criminal Court charged the Sudanese president with war crimes the genocide continued

- Even before WWII, Japan committed atrocities against those it conquered in East Asia
 - Rape of Nanking (or Nanjing, 1937):** 100,000 Chinese soldiers and civilians killed
- Asia for Asiatics** was a program where Japan forced conquered peoples into labor programs (ex. Service in the military, service in work industries, or on farms). They also forced women to be **'comfort women'** or prostitutes during the war for Japanese soldiers.
 - 1 million died in Vietnam alone, countless prisoners of war and others forced into harsh working conditions also died

Firebombing

- In WWII it is estimated that the total dead numbers 40-50 million
- While chemical warfare, the use of improved offensive weapons (like machine guns), and outdated strategies led to massive death during WWI, WWII saw new technologies that led to massive casualty:
 - Firebombing (used by both sides, ex. Hamburg 1943 and Dresden 1945, and Tokyo) creates massive damage through initiating fire rather than contained blasts
 - Atomic weapons: new technology that led to severe casualty on the Island of Japan, radiation, and eventually the Cold War