### Axis Power Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler</td>
<td>Dominate Europe and eliminate “inferior” Jews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Benito Mussolini</td>
<td>Dreams of building Italian Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Hideki Tojo</td>
<td>Sought Japanese control of Western Pacific and Asia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Home Front World War II

#### Economy
1. War bonds
2. Wage controls
3. Rationing
4. Large government spending on defense
5. Full-Employment
6. Ends Great Depression

#### Effects on Women
1. stepped into jobs in businesses and factories.
2. Worked in light and heavy industries.
3. Earned paychecks, gained knowledge and experience.

#### Effects on Minorities
1. “Double V” Campaign (Victory against fascism abroad and victory against discrimination at home.
2. Executive Order 8802: Assured fair hiring practices in government jobs.
3. Bracero Program: Mexican laborers brought in to work on American farms.
4. By executive order, more than 100,000 Japanese Americans sent to internment camps.
Steps That Lead To the Allied Victory

**Europe**

1. Soviets turn back Nazis at the Battle of Stalingrad
2. Allies land at Normandy on D-Day
4. Allies liberate Paris
5. Allies weaken Nazis at the Battle of the Bulge
6. In April 1945, Mussolini is captured and executed.
7. Hitler, a physical wreck: shaken by tremors, paranoid from drugs, and kept alive by dreams of a victory, commits suicide on April 30, 1945.
8. Germany surrenders on May 7, 1945
9. Americans celebrate V-E Day (Victory in Europe)

**The Pacific**

2. Americans advance in giant leaps using island-hopping strategy, capturing islands on a path towards Japan.
3. February/March 1945: Battle of Iwo Jima. 36 days of fighting. Americans triumph despite 23,000 marine casualties.
5. March 1945: U.S. B-29 bombers destroy 16 square miles of Tokyo. 83,000 Japanese are killed and 100,000 are injured.
6. August 6, 1945: Atomic Bomb dropped on Hiroshima. 60,000 either dead or missing.
7. August 9, 1945: Second Atomic Bomb dropped on Nagasaki killing 35,000 residents.
8. August 15, 1945: Japan surrenders, Allies celebrate V-J Day (Victory in Japan)

**Allies Win World War II**
Timeline of Hate

1933: Hitler becomes dictator of Germany
- 1st concentration camp opens
- Jews are banned from working in civil service, banking, the stock exchange, as lawyers, journalists, or doctors.

1935: Nuremberg Laws
- Denies German citizenship to Jews
- Banned marriages between Jews and non-Jews
- Segregated Jews from all levels of society

1938: Kristallnacht
- Jewish refugee kills German diplomat
- Secret police and military destroy 1,500 Synagogues, 7,500 businesses
- 200+ killed, 600+ injured, thousands arrested

1942: Wannsee Conference
- Nazi leaders decide to move forward with Hitler’s “Final Solution”
- Reinhard Heydrich outlines plan to exterminate 11 million Jews

1945
- 6 million European Jews murdered
- As many as 5 million others lay dead, including nearly 2 million non-Jewish Poles

Response to the Holocaust

1. Weak Early Response
2. Bermuda Conference 1943 (pg. 832)
3. War Refugee Board 1944 pg. 832
4. Allied Soldiers Liberate Camps 1944-45
5. Outpouring of American Sympathy 1945 onward
6. US Recognizes the Country of Israel
Aftermath of World War II

1. War Criminals Face Their Crimes
   - Nuremberg Trials, Geneva Convention Violations

2. United States & Soviet Union Become Superpowers

3. United Nations Created

4. End of Imperialism

5. A New World Economy Takes Shape
   - World Bank, IMF, GATT

6. Nation Prospers
   - Economic Prosperity --> Focus/Conflict over Civil Rights

Causes of WWII
1. Europe suffers massive destruction in World War I
2. Germans and Italians resent Versailles Treaty
3. Great Depression leads to rise of fascist dictators
4. European appeasement fails to end Axis aggression
5. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

Effects of WWII
1. Europe and Japan lay in ruins
2. European colonies gradually gain independence
3. Soviets dominate Eastern Europe
4. Cold War between United States and Soviet Union begins
5. America becomes a world power
6. African-Americans gain momentum to pursue civil rights
### Four Turning Points of World War II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Battle of Midway: Halts Japanese expansion in the Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942-1943</td>
<td>Battle of Stalingrad: Ends Nazi advances in Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>D-Day: Invasion opens second front in Europe, paving way for final defeat of Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Manhattan Project: Develops atomic bomb, used to end war in Pacific.</td>
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**Chapter questions to focus on:**

**Chapter Focus Question:**
What impact did World War II have on America and the world?

**Section 1: The Allies Turn the Tide**
How did the Allies turn the tide against the Axis?

**Section 2: The Home Front**
How did the war change America at home?

**Section 3: Victory in Europe and the Pacific**
How did the Allies defeat the Axis Powers?

**Section 4: The Holocaust**
How did the Holocaust develop and what were its results?

**Section 5: Effects of the War**
What were major immediate and long-term effects of World War II?