**World War II, 1939-1945**

**Lecture/Reading Notes 1 (p.273-278)**

1. **The Dilemmas of Neutrality**
2. **The Roots of War**
3. **Japanese aggression during the 1930s**
* Japanese nationalists believed that Japan should expel the French, British, Dutch and Americans from Asia and create a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in which Japan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other Asian peoples \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* When war with China erupted in 1937, Japan took many of the key cities and killed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the “rape of Nanking” but failed to dislodge the government of Jiang Jieshi (Chi-ang Kai-shek) and settled into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **Italian aggression during the 1930s**
* Italian aggression led to the conquest of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and intervention in Spain in support of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s right wing rebels.
1. **German aggression during the 1930s**
* In Germany, Adolf Hitler made himself the German \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or absolute leader in 1934.
* Proclaiming the start of a thousand-year Reich (empire), he combined historic German interest in eastward expansion with a long tradition of German \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Germany and Italy formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in October 1936 and the Tripartite Pact with Japan in 1940, leading to the term Axis Powers to describe the aggressor nations.
1. **Hitler’s War in Europe**
2. **The Blitzkrieg in Poland**
* Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. Western journalists covering the three-week conquest of Poland coined the term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” to describe the German tactics.
* Armored divisions with tanks and motorized infantry punched quick holes in defensive positions and raced forward 30 or 40 miles per day.
1. **The Battle of Britain**
* Hitler launched the Battle of Britain in the second half of 1940, sending bombers in an unsuccessful effort to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **The invasion of the Soviet Union**
* In June 1941, having failed to knock Britain out of the war, Hitler invaded the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The attack caught the Red Army off guard, because the Nazis and Soviets had signed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1939, and the USSR had helped dismember Poland.
* Before desperate Soviet counterattacks and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stopped the German tanks, the Axis powers had reached the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and they expected to finish the job in the spring.
1. **Trying to Keep Out**
* Much of the emotional appeal of neutrality came from disillusionment with the American crusade in World War I, which had failed to make the \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Many of the opponents of intervention wanted the United States to protect its traditional spheres of interest in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Any move to intervene in Europe had to take these different views into account, meaning that Roosevelt had to move the United States \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the side of Britain.
1. **Edging Toward Intervention**
2. **Chipping away at neutrality**
* Because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the American people agreed that the nation should fight only if directly attacked, Roosevelt had to chip away at neutrality.
* In October 1939, lawmakers reluctantly passed the Neutrality Act of 1939 allowing arms sales to belligerent nations on a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” basis.
* The collapse of France in June 1940 scared Americans into rearming. In the summer of 1940, Congress voted to expand the army to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men, build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new war planes and add \_\_\_\_\_\_ ships to the navy.
* In the same month, the United States concluded a “destroyer deal” with Britain, trading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the use of bases on British territories in the Caribbean, Bermuda and Newfoundland.
1. **1940 Presidential election**
* In the presidential election of 1940, the big campaign issue was whether FDR’s unprecedented try for a third term represented arrogance or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a time of peril.
* The president pledged that no Americans would fight in a foreign war, but if the United States were attacked, the war would no longer be foreign.
1. **The Brink of War**
2. **The European question**
	1. **The Lend-Lease Program**
* In January 1941, Roosevelt proposed the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” program, which allowed Britain to “borrow” military equipment for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Congress finally passed the measure in March 1941, giving Great Britain an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. **The undeclared war in the North Atlantic**
* Roosevelt instructed the navy to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of German submarines to the British.
* Roosevelt proclaimed a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” policy for German subs and told the navy to escort British convoys to within 400 miles of Britain.
	1. **The Atlantic Charter**
* The Atlantic Charter of August 1941, provided a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for American involvement.
* Echoing Woodrow Wilson, Roosevelt also insisted on a commitment to oppose territorial change \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to support self-government and promote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **The Japanese question**
* In 1940, as part of its rearmament program, the United States decided to build a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* This decision antagonized Japan. Japan had achieved roughly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of U.S. naval strength by late 1941. However, America’s buildup promised to reduce the ratio to only 30 percent by 1944.
* In July 1941, after Japan occupied French Indochina, Roosevelt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the United States, blocked petroleum shipments, and began to build up U.S. forces in the Philippines.
1. **December 7, 1941**
* It now seems that Roosevelt wanted to restrain the Japanese with bluff and intimidation so that the United States could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Before dawn on December 7, six Japanese aircraft carriers launched 351 planes in two unopposed bombing strikes on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Hawaii.
* Americans counted their losses: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, eleven other warships, and nearly all military aircraft damaged or destroyed; and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people killed.
* Speaking to Congress the following day, Roosevelt proclaimed December 7, 1941, “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” He asked for- and got- a declaration of war against the Japanese. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declared war on the United States on December 11.