



Western Civilization since 1500



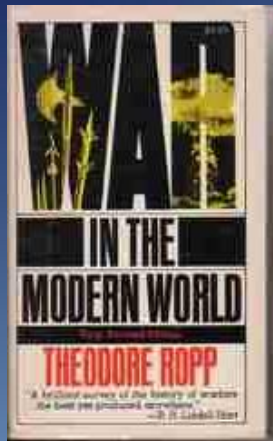
Wayne E. Sirmon

History 102

Western Civilization from 1500

April 7	Online Quiz Chapter 27a
April 14	Online Quiz Chapter 27b
April 18	Article 4 Approved (if needed)
April 21	Online Quiz Chapters 28 & 29
April 25	Article Review 4 (if needed)
May 2	Final EXAM (chapters 27-29)

World War II or A World full of Wars



War in the Modern World

Theodore Ropp, 1962

“A brilliant survey of the history of warfare from 1415 to 1958”

WWII consisted of 4 related major wars:

- 1. Second German War**
(Western Front & Africa)
- 2. Great Patriotic War**
(Eastern Front – USSR)
- 3. Great Pacific War**
(Japan vs USA)
- 4. War for East Asia**
(China-Burma-India, Indonesia)





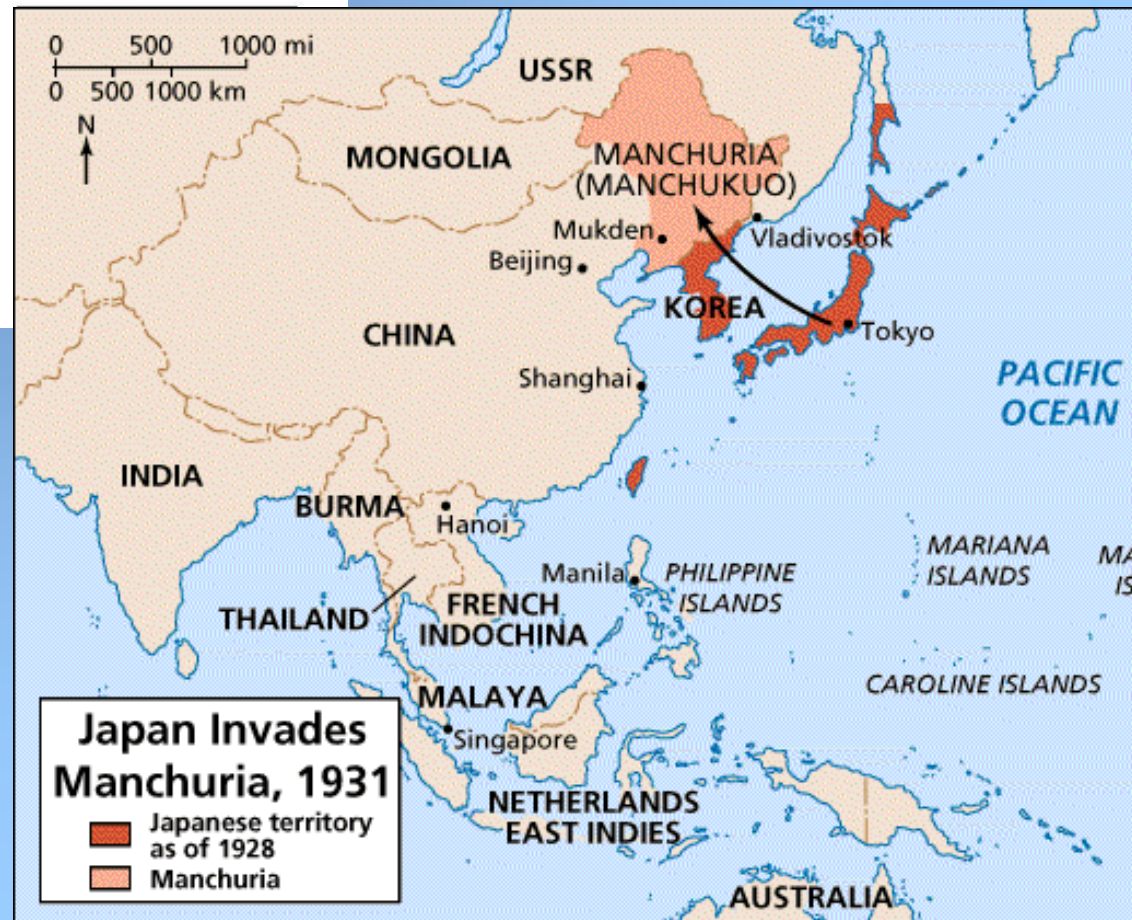
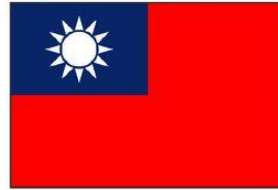
2nd Sino-Japanese War

4. War for East Asia
(China-Burma-India, Indonesia)



The Japanese Invasion of Manchuria (1931)

- The League of Nations survived the 1920s because there were no serious crises to challenge its effectiveness.
- When Japan invaded the Chinese province of Manchuria in 1931, China appealed to the League for help.
- Japan ignored the League's requests to withdraw from Manchuria, and withdrew from the League of Nations instead. The League faced a disturbing reality: they had no real control over countries that would not recognize the League's authority.
- Because most nations were in the grip of the Great Depression, few countries wanted to refuse trade with Japan.
- Neither Britain or the U.S. was prepared to use its naval forces to blockade Japan.



MARCO POLO BRIDGE INCIDENT

JULY 7, 1937 - AUGUST 9, 1937

- Japanese and Chinese forces exchange fire outside of Lugou (Marco Polo Bridge) Just outside of Beijing
- Cease-fire is called on July 9, however the treaty is quickly broken
- By July 25 the Japanese sack the cities of Beijing and Tianjin



Marco Polo Bridge, a key transit system into Beijing, the bridge lies 15 km southwest of the city.

THE RAPE OF NANKING

DECEMBER 13, 1937 - JANUARY 1938

- Chiang Kai-shek knew that the Japanese would take Nanking, the capital of China
- He hopes to wear down the Japanese forces and Kai-shek abandons the city
- Because of the victory Japanese field generals continue to push into China



When the Japanese enter the city they begin to rape and pillage the city. Over 300,000 citizens are massacred, and tens of thousands of women are raped.



2nd Sino-Japanese War

4. War for East Asia

(China-Burma-India, Indonesia)

Chinese Death Toll

1.48 million soldiers

9.13 million civilians who died in the crossfire

8.4 million as non-military deaths.



At least 2.7 million civilians died during the "*kill all, loot all, burn all*" operation (**Three Alls Policy**) authorized on December 3, 1941

In addition, the war created 95 million refugees.

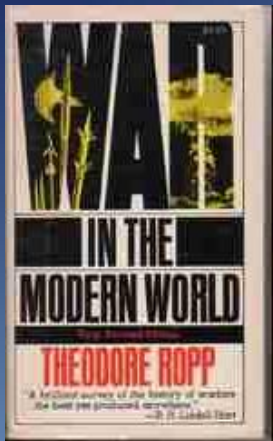
Japanese Deaths

Between 700,000 to 1.2 million military deaths

280,000 to 570,000 collaborators



World War II or A World full of Wars



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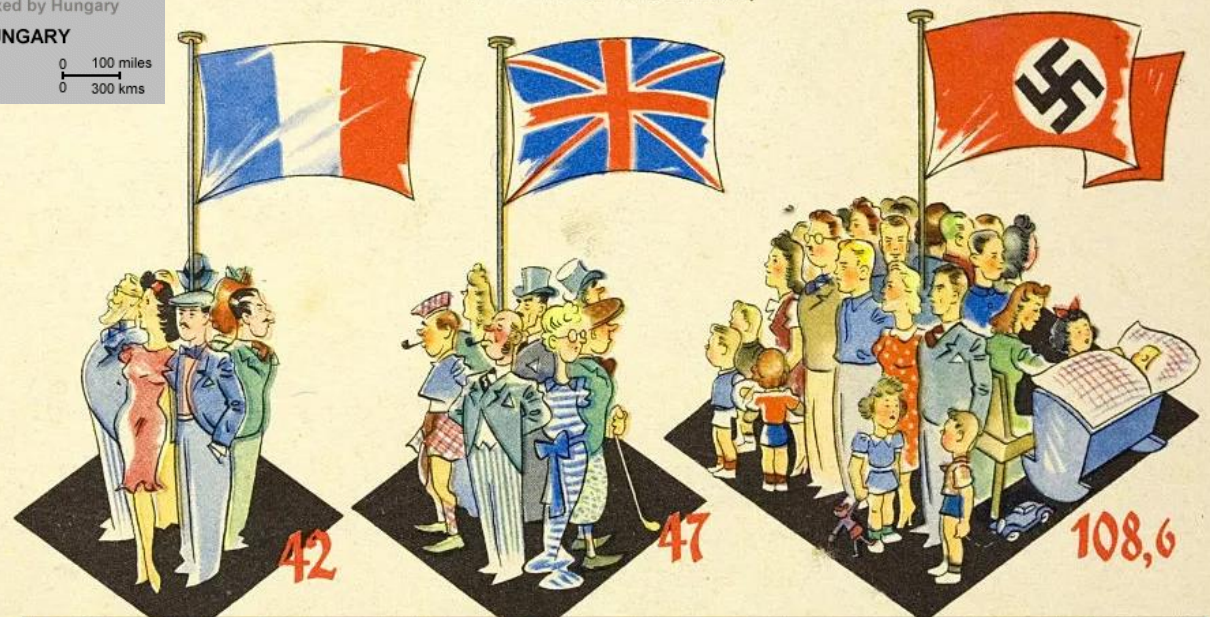


Lebenstraum - *Living Room*



the **German** economic area
has **2 1/2** as many consumers
as France or England

(in Millionen Einwohnern)



The global economic area could not exist without the German market

The years of German expansion

1935

Saar plebiscite (Nazi over Bolshevism)

1936

Rhineland remilitarization

1938

Anschluss
annexation of Austria

Sudetenland
Czechoslovakia



The Munich Agreement

September 29, 1938

Britain's Neville Chamberlain

...peace with honour. I believe it is peace for our time. Now I recommend you go home, and sleep quietly in your beds.

Germany's Adolf Hitler

"Oh, don't take it so seriously. That piece of paper is of no further significance whatever."

*Our enemies are small worms. I saw them at Munich.
-- Hitler, August 1939*

Poland and the Hitler-Stalin Pact

Treaty of Non-Aggression between **Germany** and the **Soviet Union** was signed in Moscow in the early hours of 24 August 1939.



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Gliwice Poland Incident

Aug. 31 False-flag
Sept. 1 German invasion
Sept. 18 USSR invasion



EXTRA!

THE RACINE JOURNAL-TIMES

VOL. 100, No. 218 RACINE, WIS., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1939 Tel. Jackson 600 PRICE 5 CENTS

RUSSIA ENTERS WAR; INVADES POLAND

Soviet Formally Joins Forces With Nazis

COMMUNIST ARMY BEGINS DRIVE INTO POLISH AREA

Truce With Japan Alarms Diplomats

RUSSIANS CROSS FRONTIER KEEPING PLEDGE TO HITLER

Joining forces with Nazi German on the eastern front, Soviet Russia today served notice that its vast military machine has begun invasion of Poland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Russian participation in the two-weeks old World war was announced today 24 hours after the signing of a truce with Japan, which may have far-flung international implications and significance.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Movement of Russian troops into eastern Poland is in conformity with an agreement with Hitler to take military action after the German army had com-



POLAND INVADED AND PARTITIONED SEPTEMBER 1939



The New York Times. EXTRA
**GERMAN ARMY ATTACKS POLAND;
CITIES BOMBED, PORT BLOCKADED;
DANZIG IS ACCEPTED INTO REICH**

“EASY” VICTORY IN POLAND

1-30 SEPTEMBER 1939



Poland

66,000 KIA

134,000 WIA

700,000 POW

Losses:

German

17,300 KIA

3,500 MIA

30,300 WIA

236 tanks/800 vehicles

400 Aircraft shot down

/badly damaged

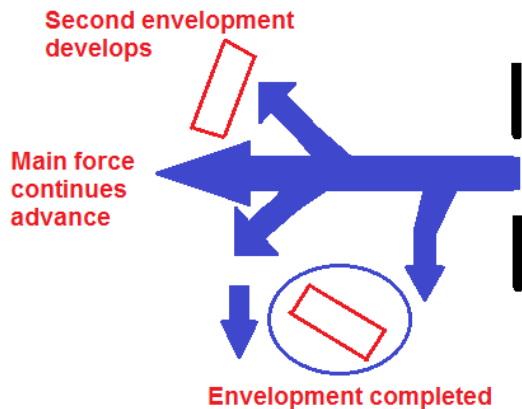
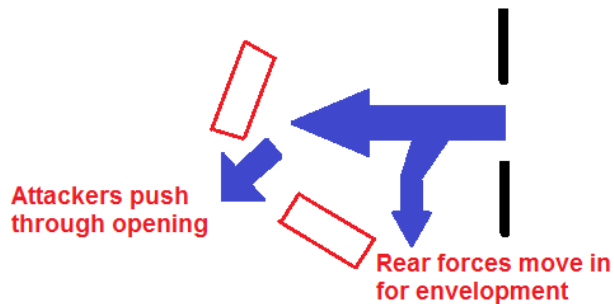
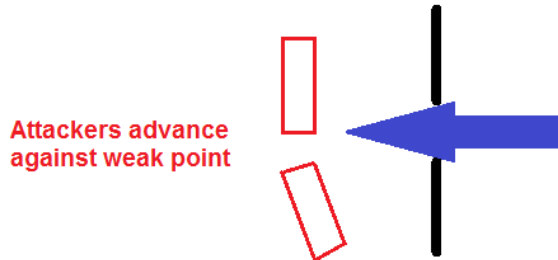
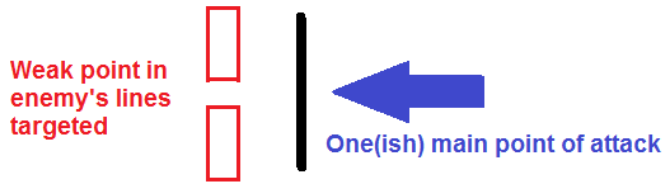
USSR

1,500 KIA

1,600 MIA

2,300 WIA

Blitzkrieg



Blitzkrieg Basics

- though "blitzkrieg" is a German word (literally "lightning war", meaning "a war as fast as a lightning"), the word did not originate from within the German military
- first used by a journalist in the American newsmagazine *TIME* describing 1939 German invasion of Poland
- based on speed and surprise
- organized around light tank units supported by planes and infantry (foot soldiers)

September-November 1939

- 1 SEP Germany invades Poland
Norway and Switzerland declare their neutrality
- 3 SEP UK, Australia, India, New Zealand & France declare war on Germany
- 4 SEP Dominion of Newfoundland declares war on Germany
Japan announces its neutrality
- 5 SEP United States publicly declares neutrality
- 6 SEP South Africa declares war on Germany
- 10 SEP Canada declares war on Germany
- 17 SEP Soviet Union invades Poland from the east
- 28 SEP German-Soviet Boundary and Friendship Treaty
(partition of Poland originally defined in Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (August 23, 1939))
- 10 OCT British Prime Minister Chamberlain declines Hitler's offer of peace
- 12 OCT French Premier Édouard Daladier declines Hitler's offer of peace
- 30 NOV The Soviet Union attacks Finland – the “Winter War”

Phoney War -- Sitzkrieg

- From September 1939 to April 1940 the war in the West was strangely inactive.
- German and French forces hunkered down in defensive positions behind the West Wall and the Maginot Line.
- Both expected their opponent to launch a major push that did not occur.



Disappearing artillery copula, Fort Hackenberg, Maginot Line

COMPARISON OF FORCES

MAY 1940

	<u>ALLIED</u>	<u>GERMAN</u>
TANKS (ALL TYPES)	2631	2439
AIRCRAFT	2000	3700
Artillery	10,700	7,400
TYPES OF UNITS:		
INFANTRY DIVISIONS	126	134
ARMORED DIVISIONS	6	10
MOTORIZED DIVISIONS	0	4
TANK BRIGADE	1	0
TANK BATTALION (INDEP)	27	0
LIGHT MECH BATTALION	10	0

“EASY” GERMAN VICTORY OVER FRANCE

10 MAY- 22 JUNE 1940



Losses:

German

30,000 KIA

133,000 WIA

French

90,000 KIA

200,000 WIA

1.9 Million POW

British

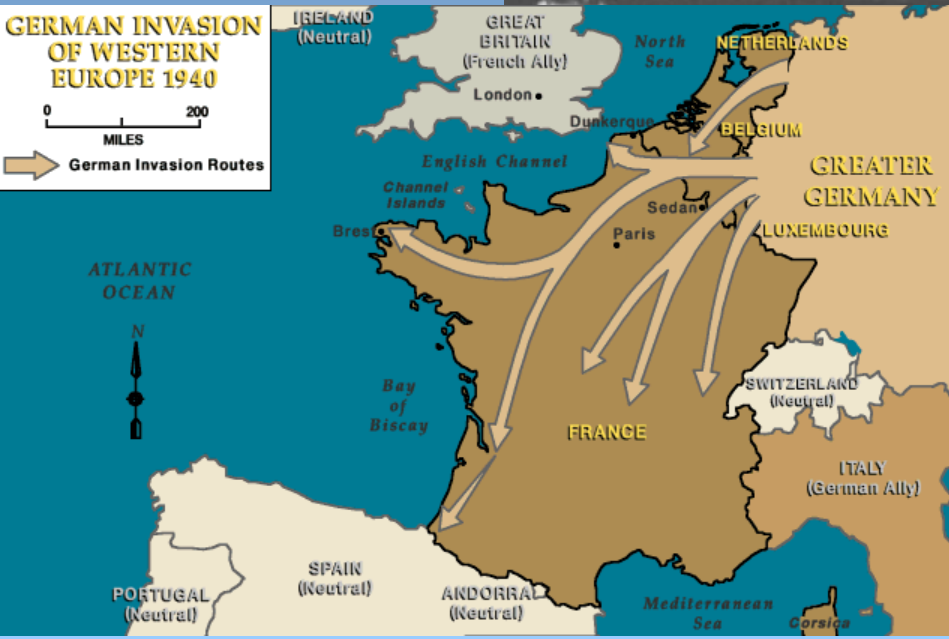
4,206 KIA

16,815 WIA

47,959 POW

GERMAN INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE 1940

0 200
MILES
German Invasion Routes



DUNKIRK EVACUATION MAY 26–June 4, 1940



LOCATION



The evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) and other Allied troops from the French seaport of Dunkirk (Dunkerque) to England. Operation Dynamo used hundreds of naval vessels and civilian boats in the evacuation.

TIMELINE

SUNDAY, MAY 26

- German forces resume offensive toward Dunkirk
- Operation Dynamo is ordered to commence

MONDAY, MAY 27

- Operation Dynamo's first full day
- Luftwaffe destroys Dunkirk harbour
- 7,669 troops rescued

TUESDAY, MAY 28

- Belgian army surrenders
- Clouds and smoke-filled coastline increase evacuation effort
- 17,804 troops rescued

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29

- Maximum effort launched by Luftwaffe
- French army joins evacuation effort
- 47,310 troops rescued

THURSDAY, MAY 30

- Bad weather interferes with the Luftwaffe
- German Panzers withdraw from Dunkirk
- 53,823 troops rescued

FRIDAY, MAY 31

- 35,000 troops captured at Lille
- Dynamo sees its biggest day
- 68,014 troops rescued

SATURDAY, JUNE 1

- Clear weather gives Luftwaffe its biggest day
- Four destroyers and 27 other vessels sunk
- 62,429 troops rescued

SUNDAY, JUNE 2

- BEF evacuation complete
- 26,256 troops rescued

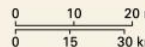
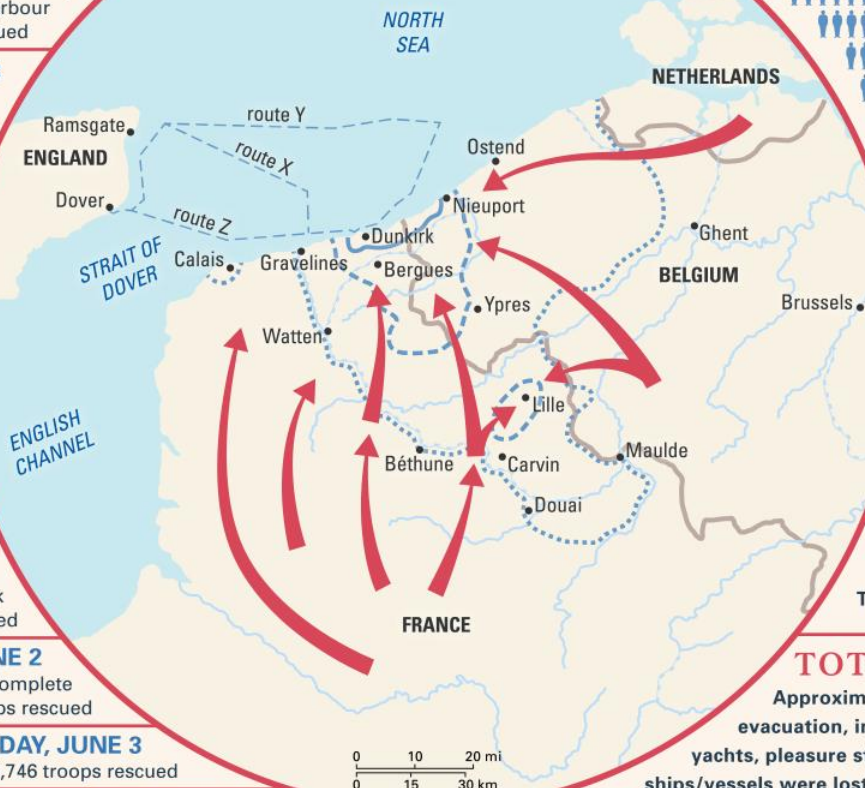
MONDAY, JUNE 3

- 26,746 troops rescued

TUESDAY, JUNE 4

- Last night of Dynamo; 26,175 troops rescued

- Front line, May 25
- Front line, May 28
- Front line, May 31
- Evacuation route
- German attack
- International boundary



INITIAL PLAN/ACTUAL OUTCOME

1 person icon = 1,500 troops

2 days 45,000 troops

9 days 338,226 troops

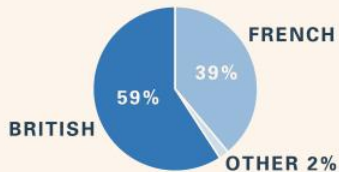
EVACUATIONS BY DAY

	beaches	harbour
MAY 27	0	7,669
MAY 28	5,930	11,874
MAY 29	13,752	33,558
MAY 30 - 29,512		24,311
MAY 31	22,942	45,072
JUNE 1	17,348	45,081
JUNE 2	6,695	19,561
JUNE 3	1,870	24,876
JUNE 4	622	25,553
TOTAL	98,671	239,555

TOTAL ALLIED SHIPS/VESSELS

Approximately **1,000** ships/vessels participated in the evacuation, including some **700** civilian craft (rowing lifeboats, yachts, pleasure steamers, fishing boats, barges, etc.). Around **240** ships/vessels were lost and another **45** damaged. This includes **6** British destroyers and **3** French destroyers sunk and another **26** damaged.

PERCENTAGE OF TROOPS EVACUATED BY COUNTRY



PLANES LOST

BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE **84** | 78 GERMAN LUFTWAFFE



Battle of Britain



"VERY WELL, ALONE"

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