

Review Sheet
Inter War Diplomacy
Chapter 29

Test format:

- 10 True/false= 2 points each (must correct the false)
- 15 multiple choice questions 3 points each
- 7 short answers 5 points each
- Map – Identify:
 - Spain
 - Portugal
 - Great Britain
 - France
 - Belgium
 - Netherlands
 - Germany
 - Italy
 - Russia
 - Mediterranean Sea(Practice with the blank map attached)
- No essay



Terms/People/Places

Germany and the Fascist Powers

- Treaty of Versailles – ended WWI, seen by many as cause of Fascism, **Nazi Party, WWII**
- Beer Hall Putsch 1923 - when Hitler tried to revolt against the Munich government, he failed, was thrown in jail and wrote *Mein Kampf* there.
- Hyper inflation – During the Summer of 1923, when Germany was trying to figure out how to deal with their debt from WWI. They printed too many Deutsche Marks, as the money supply increased at a rapid rate and then it just got away from the German control-- Deutsche Marks were so cheap/worth close to nothing that they went from about 14 to each US \$1 to 1,000,000,000(1 trillion) to \$1. It bankrupted people who had any savings
- Benito Mussolini (Il Duce-gave himself this title, means “the leader”)

- Fascism – Mussolini led this party in Italy, which was supported by upset veterans from WWI, nationalists, and those against or afraid of communism. (pages 521-522 - dictators)
 - **Fascism came to power due to nationalist resentments after WWI as well as economic hardships.**
 - Basic philosophy- **nationalism**
 - Fascism was the idea that that people should glorify their nation and race through aggressive show of force, and believed that that they were superior such as the Aryan race. (Also believed in a contempt for democracy, an insistence on obedience to a powerful leader (dictator), and a strong demagogic approach.)
 - Was used in Italian, German Nazi and Franco's Spanish regimes. (Also Japan)
- Francisco Franco – Spain's leader-dictator that took over the nation after winning the Spanish Civil War (leader of Nationalists)
 - Caudillo – Franco's fascist party
 - Helped by Germany and Italy
- Adolf Hitler – Leader of the German National Social Party (Nazi)
 - Appointed Chancellor – In January 1933, nearly equivalent to the American Vice President
 - Von Hindenburg – German president whom Hitler served as chancellor under. When he died in 1934, Hitler took over the nation.
 - Der Führer – Germany, Nazi Party title for leader
 - **Nazi Party NASDP** – pledged to support German nationalism as well as militarism
- Weimar Republic – the name of Germany (given by historians) of the parliamentary republic established in 1919 to replace the imperial form of government) and lasted until around 1933, when Hitler took over.
- The Reichstag Fire – German capital building set on fire
 - *****What does it teach Hitler? – Outside forces are trying to destroy Germany. It enabled Hitler to gain control over Germany**
 - Marianas Van der Lubbe - the insane Dutch Communist that was blamed, prosecuted, then **executed for burning down the Reichstag (allowing Hitler to grab power).**
- The Enabling Act – enabled more (emergency) power for Hitler, outlawed Communists. Was response to fire.
- Night of Long Knives – In 1934 when Hitler killed anyone who challenged him IN HIS OWN PARTY and any German who had ever been Chancellor (like Obama would go after Carter, Clinton and

- the Bushes)-- he killed them to solidify his own power in his own party.
- Brown Shirts (SA)- were just young boys who were organized thugs in the streets of Germany beating up communists and Jews.
 - SS – The Nazi Gestapo. They were Hitler's secret police, known as the black shirts. The SS tortured people and made them "disappear." They were not to be messed with
 - Hitler Youth –logical extension of Hitler's belief that the **future of Nazi Germany was its children(to have a thousand year reich)**. The Hitler Youth was seen as being as important to a child as school was. Was required by 1936 for 10 to 18 year olds.
 - Phases of anti-Semitism in Germany (Like Am discrimination of African Americans) – **Problem is that they were looking for Jewish looking people, but it is a religion, not a race**
 - He blamed the Great Depression on the Jews, particularly Jewish bankers. This showed his and many others' strong anti-Semitism during this time. People lived in fear
 - **1st - Jews forced to register, Banned from gyms, swimming pools, Cannot vote, Have to wear a star**
 - **2nd - Kristallnacht** – attack on Jews and their property (such as stores) in Germany in Austria in 1938 ('night of crystal,' referring to the broken glass produced by the smashing of store windows.) Start of Holocaust.
 - **3rd** – Resettlement– concentration camps
 - Concentration camps – Jews sent to these where many died through gas chambers and torture– largest was Aushwitz
 - **Final Solution 1941 - the Nazi policy of exterminating European Jews.** The policy resulted in the murder of 6 million Jews in **concentration camps** between 1941 and 1945.
 - Today this incident is referred to as the Holocaust.
 - Wannsee Conference – meeting of senior officials of Nazi part to arranged for the Final solution (exterminating) the Jews and what they would do with Jews.
 - Blitzkrieg – German lightning war against Europe intending to bring about a swift victory, through the use of air power and fast-moving tanks, starting with Poland, and later Scandinavia, Denmark, Norway, and France all surrendered.
 - Militarization of the Rhineland – Hitler openly went against the Treaty of Versailles, which said that the Rhineland region in Germany was supposed to be permanently demilitarized, when he sent troops there in 1936.
 - Annexation of Austria – 1st nation annexed by Hitler, Jews were also treated poorly here too

- Sudetenland - a section of Czechoslovakia where a group of Germans lived (ie like Chinatown in NYC). Hitler went into the area and called it part of Germany, essentially stealing land from the Czechs.
- Munich Conference, Appeasement – British prime minister Neville Chamberlain and French president met with Hitler and Mussolini in Munich to maintain peace(encouraged by FDR) – they British and French leaders agreed to allowed Hitler to keep the Sudetenland.
- Great Britain – by 1940 was only ally free of German troops
- Neville Chamberlain – British Prime minister 1937-1940. He said that “It was always best and safest to count on nothing from the Americans but words.” - FDR never fully gave his full allegiance to helping Britain and France during wartime. **The United States was focused more on affairs in its own hemisphere**, particularly in its homeland, **than collective security**. Also see Appeasement above
- Soviet/Nazi Non-Aggression Pact 1939 – an agreement between USSR/Soviet Union and Nazis to ensure that there would not be a two front war like WWI, which split and weakened German forces.
- Kellogg Briand Pact – Signed in 1928 by 62 nations that condemned war as a means of foreign policy, a good first step toward postwar age.
- Neutrality Acts 1935-39
 - 1935 – prohibited all arms shipments, forbade US citizens from travelling on ships of nations at war
 - 1936 – forbade extension of loans and credits to nations at war.
 - 1937 – forbade the shipment of arms to the opposing sides In the civil war in Spain.
 - **Cash and Carry – no loans, no help** – required the Allies to pay for, pick up, and carry their purchases away on their own ships.
- Dies and Nye Committee
 - Dies Committee – looked for communists in US – anyone - Shirley Temple was even accused of being a communist (lending her name to communist causes) along with Catholics and Boy Scouts.
 - Nye Committee – **Saw the sources of WWI as** bankers as well as gun makers (**war industries***\$\$\$**) played a large part in America entering the war.
- Destroyers for Bases – an agreement between Britain and the US that gave Britain older Americans destroyers(ships) in exchange for giving the US the right to build military bases on British owned land (in the Caribbean.)

- Lend Lease – FDR ended cash and carry in 1941, when it lent Britain arms, saying it was like lending a neighbor a garden hose to put out a fire. Due to the United States' support of Britain, Roosevelt anticipated the strong chance that the United States would enter the war.
- Selective Service Act – 1940, required all between 21 and 35 to register and called for training 1.2 million in a year. Opposition said that the US was like a High School football team against an NFL /professional football team, which is Germany – believed America would not be prepared for war.
- Atlantic Charter – Roosevelt and Churchill met in secret off the coast of Greenland? To discuss what the peace terms would be after the war. Many of the ideas that came out of this, known as the Atlantic Charter, were similar to Wilson's 14 Points, even proposing/planning for the United Nations.
 - From MC - They both believed that a valid peace should include self determination for every individual, no new land acquired by either Britain or the United States, and there should be free trade. They additionally felt that a new organization would have to be created to take the place of the League of Nations and it would be given enough power to assure protection for the entire world.
- America First – isolationist group that advocated keeping the United States out of the war for the sake of the nation. Isolationists argued that America was in the Great Depression and could not deal with foreign affairs at this time.
 - In 1940, shortly after World War II had started, American isolationists were worried about Franklin D. Roosevelt's support of Britain. The isolationists created the America First Committee as a way to generate public sentiment against the war. They had around 820,000 members in 1940. Robert E. Wood of Sears Roebuck led the committee. They appointed speakers such as Charles Lindbergh, who traveled the country and advised Americans not to get involved in Europe's problems yet again.
- Isolationists – see one above and see if more needed or not
- Recognition of USSR – FDR recognized hoping that it/(the growth in trade) would prevent the expansion of Japan and the Nazis
- Japan – nationalists and militarists increased power in Japan in 20's and 30's. Believed they had to invade China and Southeast Asia to ensure access to basic raw materials, giving them control over the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

- Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere – In 1934, Japan claimed **Asia for the Asians** and released a Japanese code similar to the Monroe Doctrine
- Bushido Code – the code of honor and morals developed by the Japanese samurai. It was bastardized through their treatment of POW'S, they didn't allowed surrender.
- Emperor Hirohito – 1920 – seen as direct descendent of Sun god
- **Hideki Tojo** - Japanese military leader and statesman; prime minister 1941–44. He **initiated the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor** and by 1944 had assumed virtual control of all political and military decision-making.
- Admiral Yamamoto - As commander in chief of the combined fleet (air and naval forces) from 1939, he was **responsible for planning the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor** in 1941.
- Manchukuo –when Japanese troops took over Manchuria, China, renamed it Manchukuo, and set up a puppet government under Japanese control.
- Shanghai – Japan held the city for several months
- Reasons for Japanese frustrations w/ US
 - Embargo on Japan cutting off their trade including oil, which was needed for planes
 - US spied on them
- Rape of Nanking – Japan – a mass murder after Japan captured Nanking (former Chinese capital) - between 200,000 and 400,000 deaths, women raped. City held hostage for 6 weeks.
- **Panay incident – US gunboat**
 - in China's Yangtse River, when the American gunboat, the U.S.S. Panay, was bombed by Japanese warplanes. As a result of the bombing, three people died, eleven were severely injured, and the Panay sunk to the bottom of the river.
 - The United States' President and his cabinet were livid over the incident. They sought repayment from and punishment of the Japanese, they spoke with England about the possibility of war with Japan. This was not enough of a reaction because they closed the case without declaring war on Japan. In hindsight, Pearl Harbor could have been avoided if the United States had declared war earlier.
- Indochina (Vietnam) - After Japan conquered Indochina, Roosevelt initiated an embargo on Japan for shipments of iron and steel scraps, which were likely used for war related materials, as well as embargoed their oil and froze their assets-- **Quarantining them, the Japanese saw that as an act of war by the US and plotted Pearl Harbor**

- Code Purple – US listened in on Japanese communications and did not hear of any signs warning of Pearl Harbor
- Pearl Harbor
 - Dec 7, 1941 – **Pearl Harbor** - The Japanese sneak attacked and bombed the US naval base by air in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. There were over 3000 American deaths. It was a tragedy. Some believe FDR sacrificed Pacific fleet
 - **What did FDR know? – Japan was planning attack**, something like Pearl Harbor, **but did not know the location** - war was looming with Japan
 - USS Arizona - battleship that Japanese bombers sank in the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 Burned for 3 days.
 - USS Oklahoma - was sunk by Japanese bombs and torpedoes on 7 December 1941, in the attack on Pearl Harbor, taking 429 of her crew with her as she capsized that were trapped underneath.
- Carrier groups – were ships out at seas that protected the 3 aircraft carriers, which **saved Americans from total destruction in the Pacific**
- Sabotage – Ams. expected Japanese to do sabotage Pearl Harbor rather than what they did, bombing it. Shows **American did not prepare.**
- Two sides in WWII
 - Allied Powers – Initially France, Poland, and Britain / **led by the big three – the United States(FDR), Russia(Stalin) and Britain (Churchill).**
 - Axis Powers – was an alliance **between Germany and Italy and later included Japan and other countries. When Japan, Germany, and Italy signed the Tripartite Pact, the war had officially become a “world war.”**