Mr. Jimenez’s Notes

World History

Periods 0 & 1 (58 minute periods)

**\*INCLUDE BATTLE OF IWO JIMA**

**Conferences of “THE BIG THREE”**

**Day 1: Lesson**

**10.8.3:** **Students analyze the causes and consequences of World War II.**

Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers on a map and discuss the major turning points of the war, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions, and **the resulting war conferences and political resolutions**, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors.

**\*MAKE COPIES OF DOCUMENT ANALYSIS WS & ATLANTIC CHARTER**

**Goals & Objectives**

**Goal**: Students will analyze the various war conferences prior to strategic campaigns and understand the various political resolutions that immediately followed WWII.

**Obj**: Students will learn to analyze and interpret a primary source document that was a pre-cursor to the major war conferences, the Atlantic Charter. Students will then complete the Document Analysis WS.

**Journal: Quote/Focus Question (5 min)**

**“No matter how much success you're having, you can't continue working together if you can't communicate.” – Matt Cameron (Drummer for Pearl Jam/Soundgarden)**

**Vocabulary**

Washington Conference (ARCADIA), Tehran Conference (EUREKA), Yalta Conference (ARGONAUT & MAGNETO), Potsdam Conference (TERMINAL). Atlantic Charter

**Background Acquisition (5 min)**

In our we discussed the Russian Revolution. Who ultimately became leader of the newly organized USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)? Was the U.S. able to get along with Joseph Stalin? Also, would you ask for his help if a larger tyrant threatened the world? How would you feel if you were president of the U.S.?

**Anticipatory Activity (15 min)**

As a class we will look at a primary document: The Atlantic Charter, as written by UK Prime Minister Winston Churchill and American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Students will receive a Document Analysis Worksheet so that they can identify and analyze the importance of the document. The purpose of this anticipatory activity is so that students can get an idea on how to read and analyze a primary source document. Who wrote the document? What is its intended purpose? Who is the audience? When was is written? Etc.

* **A Document Analysis WS will accompany this slide/document.**

**Notes (20 min)**

**ARCADIA Conference:** **The ARCADIA Conference was held in Washington D.C. from December 22, 1941 to January 14, 1942**. **It was the first meeting on military strategy between the heads of government of the United Kingdom and the United States following the United States' entry into World War II.** **The meeting was headed by the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and the American President Franklin D. Roosevelt**. The 2nd conference was to decide how the allies would proceed into North Africa. The 3rd conference was to agree upon an idea on how to open an Italian campaign.

* **ARCADIA Conference was held in Washington D.C. on December 22, 1941.**
* **The meeting was lead by Churchill and Roosevelt.**
* **It was the first meeting on military strategy between the England and the U.S.**

**EUREKA Conference:** Or the Tehran Conference **was a strategy meeting held between Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill from 28 November to 1 December 1943**. **It was held in the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, Iran and was the first of the World War II conferences held between all of the "Big Three" Allied leaders, the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom.** Although all three of the leaders present arrived with differing objectives, **the main outcome of the Tehran Conference was the commitment to the opening of a second front against Nazi Germany by the Western Allies**.

* **Tehran Conference was held between Stalin, FDR, and Churchill on November 28, 1943.**
* **It was the first held between all of the "Big Three."**
* **The conference was to open a second front against Nazi Germany by the Western Allies.**

**ARGONAUT Conference: The Yalta Conference also known as the Argonaut Conference, held February 4–11, 1945**, was the wartime **meeting of the heads of government of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union, represented by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and General Secretary Joseph Stalin**, respectively, **for the purpose of discussing Europe's post-war reorganization**. The conference convened in the Livadia Palace near Yalta, in the Crimea. **The meeting was intended mainly to discuss the re-establishment of the nations of war-torn Europe**. Yalta **was the second of three wartime conferences among the Big Three** (Britain, United States, and Soviet Union) which were represented by Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, respectively. It had been preceded by the Tehran Conference in 1943, and was followed by the Potsdam Conference in July 1945, which was attended by Stalin, Churchill (who was replaced midpoint by the newly elected British Prime Minister Clement Attlee), and Harry S Truman, who had replaced the late President Roosevelt.

* **Yalta Conference was held February 4–11, 1945 in the Crimea.**
* **It was intended to discuss the re-establishment of post-war Europe.**
* **It was the second of three wartime conferences among the Big Three.**

**TERMINAL Conference:** **The Potsdam Conference was held at Cecilienhof, the home of Crown Prince Wilhelm Hohenzollern, in Potsdam, occupied Germany, from July 17 to August 2, 1945**. Participants were the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. Communist Party General Secretary Joseph Stalin, Prime Ministers Winston Churchill, and later, Clement Attlee and President Harry S. Truman represented the three powers. Stalin, Churchill, and Truman—as well as Attlee, who participated alongside Churchill while awaiting the outcome of the 1945 general election **gathered to decide how to administer punishment to the defeated Nazi Germany**, which had agreed to unconditional surrender nine weeks earlier, on 8 May (V-E Day). The goals of the conference also included the establishment of post-war order, peace treaties issues, and countering the effects of the war.

* **Potsdam Conference was held in Germany on July 17, 1945.**
* **It was to decide how to punish the defeated Nazi Germany.**
* **This led to the Potsdam Declaration (the terms of surrender for Japan).**

**Lesson Closure (10 min)**

BECAUSE THE CONFERENCES ARE NOT IN THE BOOK, HAVE STUDENTS MAKE “NOTE CARDS” FOR ALL THE WAR CONFERENCES PRIOR TO BEGINNING THE LESSON CLOSURE.

**ELLs, S.N., Struggling Readers**

Students will be given the link so that they may access the power point slides and my notes. My notes will be made available to all students both on the power point and in hard copy on my desk.

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**Turning Points of WW II**

**Day 2: Lesson**

**10.8.3:** **Students analyze the causes and consequences of World War II.**

**Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers on a map and discuss the major turning points of the war, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions,** and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on **the importance of geographic factors.**

**Goals & Objectives**

Goal: Enable students to identify primary countries at war while analyzing strategic decisions and the theaters of conflict.

Obje: Students will locate and identify primary countries on a world map (Blue for Allies/Red for Axis) and analyze the principal theaters of conflict and their outcomes with the use of guided notes.

**Vocabulary**

Pearl Harbor, D-Day (Operation Overlord), Midway, Operation Barbarossa/Stalingrad, Atomic Bomb (Hiroshima, Nagasaki).

**Journal: Quote/Focus Question**

**"And when he gets to heaven,**

**To Saint Peter he will tell;**

**One more Marine reporting, sir.**

**I've served my time in Hell"**

**--PFC. James A. Donahue, USMC. 1st Marine Division, H Company, 2nd. Battalion, 1st. Regiment Background Acquisition (5 min)**

What was the Stalin-Hitler Pact and what was its intended purpose?

**Anticipatory Activity (10 min)**

**"I swear by God this sacred oath that to the Leader of the German empire and people, Adolf Hitler, supreme commander of the armed forces, I shall render unconditional obedience and that as a brave soldier I shall at all times be prepared to give my life for this oath."**

**-The Wehrmacht Oath of Loyalty to Adolf Hitler, 2 August 1934 (\**Valkyrie* film 0:55)**

**Notes**

**\*BASIC CAUSES OF WWII\***

* **NATIONALISM=FEELING OF SUPERIORITY OVER OTHER COUNTRY**
* **IMPERIALISM=COUNTRY’S POWER/INFLUENCE OVER ANOTHER🡪GERMANY over POLAND or JAPAN over CHINA**
* **MILITARISM=BIG/STRONG MILITARY & READY TO USE**
* **INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCES = AXIS POWERS UNITED**

**\*HANDOUT THE WORLD MAP & MARKERS.**

**Invasion of Poland:** The Stalin-Hitler pact removed the threat of a Russian attack on the Eastern front for Germany (10 years). **The Germany army made a surprise attack on Poland on 1 September 1939.** Hitler wanted to acquire the port city of Danzig. Nazi planes bombed Warsaw and other cities while tanks and soldiers rumbled and captured the city in 2 weeks. **Hitler used his blitzkrieg (lighting war) to swiftly take out the Polish army**. **Germany occupied the western half where there was a larger German population**, while Russia occupied the Eastern half. Russia helped bring Finland to its knees. This was the start of WW II in Europe. Germany/Russia used Polish soldiers to round up citizens. They committed various atrocities as described in the book *Ordinary Men*. Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg also fell in less than a year. France & GB declared war on 3 September 1939. Italy declared war on France and GB on 10 June 1940. **Germany breaks the Maginot Line and attacks France causing them to fall to the Germans on 22 June 1940** and set up a puppet government in the south while the Germans occupied the North. People fled to GB to escape Nazi rule. GB now stood alone against the Nazi’s.

* **German army makes surprise attack on Poland on September 1, 1939 (OFFICIAL START OF WWII).**
* **Hitler used his blitzkrieg (lighting war) to swiftly take out the Polish army.**
* **Germany occupied the western half where there was a larger German population.**
* **France & Great Britain declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939. WWII in Europe had begun.**
* **Germany defeats Maginot Line and attacks France causing them to fall to the Germans on 22 June 1940.**

**Battle of Britain:** **Hitler turned his attention to GB and implemented his plan, Operation Sea Lion during the summer of 1940**. Hitler wanted to take out the RAF and land 250K soldiers. GBs RAF put up a fierce fight so Germany focused on bombing GBs cities on 7 September 1940. **To avoid the RAF’s attacks, the Germans gave up daylight raids in October 1940 in favor of night bombing**. **GB citizens hid in subway tunnels of the cities and in basements or air raid shelters at home**. Hitler called off the bombing on 10 May 1941 and turned his attention to Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean.

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**Africa & the Mediterranean:** After the stubborn resistance of GB, Hitler turned his attention to Russia. Before focusing his attention to Russia, Germany and Italy attacked North Africa and countries situated around the Mediterranean. **Mussolini wanted Egypt’s Suez Canal in order to reach the oil fields in the Middle East**. GB went into a back and forth battle with Italy and Germany. The Germans sent General Erwin Rommel, “The Desert Fox”, who acquired vast amounts of territories for the Axis powers. Each side had three overall goals in this battle. The first was to **attack the supply lines of the other side**. The second was to **keep open the supply lines to their own armies in North Africa**. The third was to **destroy the ability of the opposing navy to wage war at sea**.

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* **Keep open the supply lines to their own armies in North Africa.**
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**The Eastern Front:** With the Mediterranean under the control of Italy and Germany, Hitler turned his attention to the Soviet Union. ***Operation Barbarossa* began on 22 June 1941 with Germans moving men and tanks into Russia.** With 5 million men, Russia was not prepared for the attack because their army was ill equipped and ill prepared. By September, the Germans had surrounded Leningrad and isolated the city. **Hitler starved the city’s 2.5 million citizens by destroying warehouses where food was stored.** People resorted to eating cattle and horse feed, as well as cats, dogs, birds, and rats. More than 1 million people died but the city did not fall to the Germans. On 2 October 1941 Hitler focused his attention on Moscow and by December they reached the outskirts of the city. Soviet General Georgi Zhukov counterattacked and the winter season helped him. **As temperatures fell, the Germans retreated. Their fuel and oil froze and their tanks, trucks, and weapons became useless**. Hitler sent a message: “NO RETREAT!” March of 1943 saw the Germans retreat having lost ½ million men.

* ***Operation Barbarossa* began on 22 June 1941 with Germans moving men and tanks into Russia.**
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* **Harsh winter froze fuel and oil and German tanks, trucks, and weapons became useless and they retreated in March of 1943. The Battle of Stalingrad had been won.**

**Attack of Pearl Harbor:** The U.S. was aware the Japanese wanted to conquer Southeast Asia and the Pacific. **If Japan conquered European colonies there, it would threaten U.S. controlled territories of Guam and the Philippines**. The U.S. sent aid to the Chinese to help strengthen their resistance. When Japan overran French Indochina, **FDR cut off the oil supply of Japan**. **On 7 December 1941 the Imperial Forces of Japan attacked the U.S. naval bases at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii**. The U.S. knew an attack was imminent but did not know when or where it would occur. Within 2 hours the Japanese crippled nearly the entire U.S. fleet, sunk/damaged 18 ships, and killed 2,400 Americans. The next day Congress declared war on Japan while they continued their conquest of the pacific.

* **Japan conquered European throughout the Pacific and threatened U.S. controlled territories.**
* **FDR cut off the oil supply of Japan.**
* **On 7 December 1941 the Imperial Forces of Japan attacked the U.S. naval bases at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.**

**Battle of Midway:** **4 June 1942 American forces allowed Japan to attack Midway Island**. As **Japanese planes flew over the island, American planes swooped in to attack the Japanese ships**. Many of their planes were still on the decks of the ships. Yamamoto ordered his crippled fleet to withdraw and by **6 June 1942 the battle was over. The Battle of Midway turned the tide of war in the Pacific against the Japanese.**

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**Operation Overlord/Battle of the Bulge:** By 1943 the Allies had secretly begun to build a force in GB. The plan of the Allies was to attack the Germans across the English Channel. Thousands of planes, ships, tanks, landing craft, and **3.5 million troops were ready for the order to attack on the coast of Normandy in northwestern France**. Germans knew an attack was eminent but did not know where. To keep Hitler guessing, the Allies set up a dummy army with its own headquarters and weapons. They purposely sent an order to attack Calais. **On 6 June 1944 the allies fought their way onto a 60 mile stretch of beach**. The Germans were well armed w/machine guns, cannons, and rocket launchers and hid behind cement walls that were 3 feet thick. 3 thousand American soldiers died that day, overall it was 209 thousand allied casualties. **On August 25 the allies marched into Paris and by September France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands were liberated**.

On their way to Germany, the Allies encountered a German counterattack. **On 16 December German tanks pierced through weak American defense line**. **This campaign was called the Battle of the Bulge**. Although caught off guard, the allies pushed the Germans back and won. Hitler was now fighting a war on 2 fronts, the west and the east.

* **On 6 June 1944 the allies fought their way onto a 60 mile stretch of beach.**
* **On 25 August the allies marched into Paris and by September France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands were liberated.**
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By 25 April 1945, the Soviets had surrounded the capital of Berlin and pounded the city with artillery. On 30 April Hitler along with his wife Eva Braun committed suicide. On 7 May 1945 Eisenhower accepted the unconditional surrender of the Third Reich. FDR died on 12 April and never lived to see the end of the war, instead, Harry Truman received the news. The allies celebrated VE-Day. WWII in Europe was over.

**Japan Surrenders:** In March of 1945 US Marines took Iwo Jima an island 660 miles from Tokyo. On 1 April they took Okinawa which was 350 miles from southern Japan. The Japanese put up a desperate fight and by 22 June the bloodiest land battle of the war ended. Japanese troop casualties were 110 thousand while Americans were 12,500. After Okinawa the next stop was to be Japan. President Truman was advised that American casualties could total 500 thousand this plan was called Operation Downfall. The A-bomb had been developed by the top secret Manhattan project. Truman learned of the bombs existence after becoming president. Japan was warned to surrender on 16 July 1945 where Truman threatened they could expect “rain of ruin from the air.” **On 6 August the US dropped the bomb on Hiroshima killing 73 thousand**. **On 9 August a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki killing 37 thousand. On 2 September the Japanese surrendered on the US battleship *Missouri*.** WWII was over.

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* **On 9 August a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki killing 37 thousand.**
* **. On 2 September the Japanese surrendered on the US battleship *Missouri.***

**Lesson Closure (5 min)**

Explain a Procedure…

Directions:

1. Write to a absent student and explain what you learned in today's lesson.

2. At least 5 sentences.

3. What did they miss (important events, dates, names)?

4. What should they know for tomorrow's lesson?

**ELLs,S.N.,Struggling Readers**

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