Mr. Jimenez’s Notes

World History

Periods 0 & 1 (58 minute periods)

SlideRocket PP: <http://portal.sliderocket.com/CDASO/10-8-4-2->

**2 Day Lesson: Day 1**

**Allied & Axis Leaders of WWII**

**Allies**

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

**Describe the political, diplomatic, and military leaders during the war (e.g., Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt,** Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, **Joseph Stalin**, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower).

**\*Materials: 2 Sheets of paper (FOLDABLE), scissors, projector, etc.**

**Goals & Objectives**

Goal: Students will understand the roles of primary Allied and Axis leaders during WW II.

Obj: Students will analyze the roles of Allied and Axis leaders during WW II. They will make use of a foldable “hot dog style” that will allow students to properly divide the leaders along with important facts. Students will then summarize the efforts/actions of all leaders.

**Vocabulary**

Winston Churchill, FDR, Joseph Stalin, Allies, Great Britain, United States, Russia

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

Give at least 5 sentences to answer the following question in your own words:

What is **your** definition of a great leader?

**Background Acquisition (5 min)**

I will ask students to tell me what they know about the leaders of both the allies and axis powers. I expect students should know about FDR because we went over many of his speeches and his famous 7 December speech.

-Who were the ally leaders during WWII and what countries did they control?

-Who were the axis leaders during WWII and what countries did they control?

**Anticipatory Activity (5 min)**

VIDEO: “America is a Democracy”- Students will watch a video explaining the idea of democracy. We will then discuss why a nation who favors democracy would align itself with one who favors communism (the enemy of my enemy is my friend).

* **Give students about 10 min to make foldable and allow opportunity to find own answers before moving on.**

**Class Notes/Lesson (20 min)**

**The Allies**

**Franklin Delano Roosevelt:** **PG. 426**. **Was the 32nd President of the United States of America**. In August 1921 Roosevelt contracted polio while vacationing in Canada. It resulted in permanent paralysis from the waist down and for the rest of his life. Roosevelt refused to accept that he was permanently paralyzed. **He served three terms as president and his third term was dominated by WW II**. Within **an hour of his “Infamy” speech, Congress passed a declaration of war**, as Britain had just hours earlier. He was elected in 1932,1936,1940 and 1944. **He served three full 4-year terms and died three months into his fourth term**. **He first took office on March 4, 1933 and served until his death on April 12, 1945**. He was to only US president ever to run for president more than two times. Because of the 1933 change of the Presidential inauguration date, Roosevelt's first term was only 46 months, from March 4, 1933 to January 20, 1937, when he was sworn in for his second term. His total time in office was 12 years and 43 days. Following his death, the 22nd amendment (1951) established a Constitutional limit of two elected terms. It also effectively established the maximum that any future US President may serve to 10 years.

* **Was the 32nd President of the United States of America**
* **He served three terms as president and his third term was dominated by WW II**.
* **He first took office on March 4, 1933 and served until his death on April 12, 1945.**

**Winston Churchill:** **PG. 443-444**. A noted statesman and orator, **Churchill was also an officer in the British Army, a historian, a writer, and an artist**. He is the only British prime minister to have received the Nobel Prize in Literature and **was the first person to be made an Honorary Citizen of the United States**. **He is best known for his leadership of the United Kingdom during the Second World War**. Widely regarded as one of the greatest wartime leaders of the 20th century, **he served as Prime Minister twice**. **He served during World War I and later got involved in politics**. Churchill opposed Gandhi's peaceful disobedience revolt and the Indian Independence movement in the 1930s. **Churchill had a good relationship with FDR and was happy when he was re-elected president during WW II but only got along with Joseph Stalin because he was forced to do so**.

* **Churchill was also an officer in the British Army, a historian, a writer, and an artist**
* **He is best known for his leadership of the United Kingdom as prime minister during the Second World War.**
* **Had a good relationship with FDR but only got along with Joseph Stalin because he was forced to do so.**

**Joseph Stalin:** **PG. 329 & 441**. **Was the leader of the Soviet Union from the mid-1920s until his death in 1953**. **His regime replaced the New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin** in the early 1920s with a highly centralized command economy, **launching a period of industrialization and collectivization that resulted in the rapid transformation of the USSR** from an agrarian society into an industrial power. However, **the economic changes coincided with the imprisonment of several million people in Soviet correctional labor camps**. **Stalin instituted a campaign against alleged enemies of his regime called the Great Purge in which hundreds of thousands were executed**. Major **figures in the Communist Party such as the old Bolsheviks, Leon Trotsky, and several Red Army leaders were killed after being convicted of plotting to overthrow the Soviet regime**.

* **Was the communist leader of the Soviet Union from the mid-1920s until his death in 1953.**
* **Brought in a period of industrialization and collectivization that resulted in the rapid transformation of the USSR.**
* **Stalin instituted a campaign against alleged enemies of his regime called the Great Purge in which hundreds of thousands were executed.**

**Additional Leaders Include:** Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

**Lesson Closure**

I will lead the class in an open discussion to assess any misconceptions and answer any questions students may have. I will also hand out index cards so that the students may respond anonymously. I will use these cards as the students “exit slips.”

**S.N., ELs, Struggling Readers**

Students will have my notes made available online and in hardcopy format so that they can read at their own pace. All the handouts can be accessed online. The Foldable is a great way to get students to understand the primary leaders of WWII.

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**Axis Powers**

**Day 2**

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

Describe the political, diplomatic, and military leaders during the war (e.g., Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, **Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini**, Joseph Stalin, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower).

**\*Materials: Sheet of paper for foldable, scissors, projector, etc. Fascism/Democracy Handout.**

**Vocabulary**

Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Hideki Tojo, Axis

**Goals & Objectives**

Goal: Students will understand the roles of primary Allied and Axis leaders during WW II.

Obj: Students will analyze the roles of Axis leaders during WW II. They will make use of a foldable “hot dog style” that will allow students to properly divide the leaders along with important facts. Students will then summarize the efforts/actions of all leaders.

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

Give at least 5 sentences to answer the following question in your own words:

What are some the most important rights you enjoy as a citizen and under what conditions would abandon these rights?

**Background Acquisition (5 min)**

I will ask students to tell me what they know about the leaders of both the allies and axis powers. I expect students should know about FDR because we went over many of his speeches and his famous 7 December speech.

-Who were the ally leaders during WWII and what countries did they control?

-Who were the axis leaders during WWII and what countries did they control?

**Anticipatory Activity (5 min)**

VIDEO: VID WONT PLAY ON PP, SET UP MANUALLY. “What is Fascism”. The video is intended to give students a better understanding of Fascism as it relates to the Axis powers of WWII.

**The Axis**

**Hideki Tojo:** **Was a general of the Imperial Japanese Army during most of World War II**, from 17 October 1941 to 22 July 1944. As Prime Minister, **he was directly responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor**, which led to the war between Japan and the United States, although planning for it had begun before he entered office. Although Japan had was ruled by Emperor Hirohito, **PM Tojo was loyal to the emperor**. **After the end of the war, Tōjō was arrested, sentenced to death for Japanese war crimes** by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. **In his final statements, he apologized for the atrocities committed by the Japanese military and urged the American military to show compassion toward the Japanese people, who had suffered devastating air attacks and the two atomic bombings**. **He was hanged on 23 December 1948**.

* **General of the Imperial Japanese Army during most of World War II.**
* **Was directly responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor.**
* **After the end of the war, Tōjō was arrested, sentenced to death for Japanese war crimes.**
* **He was hanged on 23 December 1948.**

**Benito Mussolini:** **PG. 427-428**. He was an Italian politician who **led the National Fascist Party** and **ruling the country from 1922 to his ousting in 1943**. Mussolini has been credited with being one of the key figures in the creation of fascism. Mussolini was Dictator of [Italy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) from 1930 to 1943, having **destroyed all political opposition through his secret police** and having outlawed workers to go on strike. **After becoming prime minister of Italy he began using the title “Il Duce,” Italian for the leader**. He had waited until France was on the verge of imminent collapse because of the German invasion before declaring war on France and the United Kingdom. He had mistakenly concluded that following France's collapse the war would be short-lived. **On 12 September 1943, Mussolini was rescued from prison by German** [**special forces**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_forces). Following his rescue, Mussolini headed Italian fascist movements in parts of Italy that were not occupied by Allied forces. **In late April 1945, with total defeat looming, Mussolini attempted to escape north only to be captured and summarily executed by Italian partisans**. His body was then taken to Milan where it was hung upside down at a petrol station for public viewing and to provide confirmation of his demise.

* **Led the National Fascist Party and ruling the country from 1922 to his ousting in 1943.**
* **Destroyed all political opposition through his secret police (the Black Shirts)**
* **Known as “Il Duce,” Italian for “The leader.”**
* **Mussolini attempted to escape north only to be captured and executed.**

**Adolf Hitler:** **PG. 428-429**. He was an Austrian-born **German politician and the leader of the Nazi Party**. He was **chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945 and dictator of Nazi Germany**. Hitler was at the center of Nazi Germany, World War II in Europe, and the Holocaust. Hitler was a decorated veteran of World War I and he joined the German Workers' Party in 1919**. In 1923, he attempted a *coup d'état* in Munich, known as the Beer Hall Putsch**. The failed coup resulted in Hitler's imprisonment, during which time **he wrote his memoir, *Mein Kampf***. After his release in 1924, Hitler gained popular support by attacking the Treaty of Versailles and promoting antisemitism, and anti-communism with charismatic oratory and Nazi propaganda. **Hitler's aim was to establish a New Order of absolute Nazi German supremacy in continental Europe**. In the final days of the war, during the Battle of Berlin in 1945, Hitler married his long-time partner, Eva Braun. **On 30 April 1945**, less than two days later, the two **committed suicide to avoid capture by the Red Army, and their corpses were burned**. **Hitler's supremacist and racially motivated policies resulted in the deaths of an estimated 50 million people during World War II, including 6 million Jews and 5 million "non-Aryans" whose systematic extermination was ordered by him and his close subordinates. This was known as the final solution.**

* **German politician and the leader of the Nazi Party.**
* **Chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945.**
* **Hitler's aim was to establish a New Order of absolute Nazi German supremacy.**
* **His racially motivated policies resulted in the deaths of 6 million Jews (the Holocaust).**

**Additional leaders include**: Joseph Goebbels, Heinrich Himmler, Herman Goring, Erwin Rommel “The Desert Fox,” Isoroku Yamamoto, Emperor Hirohito.

**Lesson Closure**

I will lead the class in an open discussion to assess any misconceptions and answer any questions students may have.

**S.N., ELs, Struggling Readers**

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