

Treaty of Versailles: 1919

Paris Peace Conference	Formally ended WWI	
Purpose	Reflected wishes of: Britain, France, US, Allies	
	Weaken Germany: no threat to 'European Peace'	Germany forced to accept 'war guilt'
Outcome	League of Nations established	
	Made WWII possible	The treaty became a pioneer of the rise of Hitler and the World War II

Great Depression: August 1929 – March 1933

US	Wall Street Crash	
	Financial Panic	
	Countries relied upon them	International Trade collapsed
Australia	Greatly impacted	
	Unemployment rose 30% [1932]	
Public Work	Buildings, highways & dams	
	<i>Australia</i>	Sydney Opera House, Great Ocean Road
Germany	Impacted severely	First to recover
	Unstable Politics	Nazi régime began
Economy	Poor suffered	Lost everything
	Great Debt	
	Rich - owned landed + buildings	survived
	Rich - stock market + finance	suffered, lost everything

German Expansion

Policy Aims	Destroy Treaty of Versailles	
	Gain ' <i>Lebensraum</i> ' in Eastern Europe	
	Bring all Germans into one Greater Germany	One Reich
	Make Germany Strong Again	
Austria - 1934	Failed <i>July Putsch</i> (uprising) of Austrian Nazis	
	Hitler's first attempt of expanding	Failure
Rhineland - 1936	Direct violation of the Treaty of Versailles	
	Remilitarizing a demilitarize zone	
Austria - 1938	Greeted by cheering crowds & warm welcome	
	<i>Anschluss</i>	
Czechoslovakia - 1938	Reclaim lost after WW1	
	Allies can't get involved	Policy of Appeasement
Poland	German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact	neutral against one another
	USSR agreed to remain neutral while Germany invaded Poland	

Roaring Twenties: 1920's

New Era	<i>Age of Prosperity</i>	Affordable	
Opportunities	Advances in mass production	Economy boomed	
Creativity	Carefree living	freedom in <i>Music, Cinema, Dance & Jazz</i>	freedom to express themselves
Women	Independent	Equality: <i>marriage & political</i>	Made the Villains by the church
Flappers	New Era of Feminists	short dresses, red lipstick, rebels of their time	
	<i>"rather naughty than nice"</i>		
	<i>"Forward young Women"</i>		
	<i>Showed the necessity of change</i>		
Speakeasies	Prohibited	Unity of classes	Worst kept Secret
	Changed Social Life	Gangsters, Wealthy, Lower Class	Together
	Cotton Club	Celebrities joined	Popular Speakeasy

Australia at War

Rats of Tobruk: 5 Aug, 1940	April-25th October: 749 killed; 1,996 wounded; 604 prisoners
	1st March -> end; 832 killed; 2,177 wounded; 941 prisoners
	Australian's were surrounded by German and Italian forces for 8 months.
	Germans called them the ' <i>Rats of Tobruk</i> ' - a name that the Australians adopted with pride.
Kokoda: 21 Jul - 16 Nov 1942	Approx. 625 Australian Soldiers died
	June 1942: 39th Battalion (mostly 18- and 19-year old Victorian conscripts) ordered to advance with troops of the Papuan Infantry Brigade under equipped, poorly supplied, outnumbered
	17 Sept: forced back to the Imita Ridge; 50km from Port Moresby (<i>Japanese goal</i>); Ordered to hold that position 24 Sept: tide of battle had turned 2 Nov: Australians regained Kokoda
Darwin Bombed: 19 Feb, 1942	Hit by 22 Japanese Air Raids: 90 bombers with fighter escorts: 243 Australians killed
Home Front	Australia focused on defending coastline & infrastructure
	<i>Coastwatcher's</i> stationed at key points along coastline
	Volunteer War Effort: Preserve law & order; Protect public utilities; Prevent subversive activities

Australia at War (cont)

POWs	30,000 Australians; 8591 captured by Germans; 97% survived war
	21,467 captured by Japanese; 8,000 died to disease; suffered force labour
Women in AUS	Fundraising; charity work
	Number of women working in War material: 1,000 to 145,000
Women at War	Could only work as nurses: 78,000 enlisted; 4000 overseas
	AWAS: army; 31,000 transport, communication + combat
	WAAAF: airforce; +18,000 signed
	WRANS: navy; 3,000; <i>not allowed at sea</i>
	65 nurses on ship <i>Vyner Brooke</i> sunk by Japanese; 24 survived

Holocaust

Denial of Civil Rights: 1933-1938	<p><i>Mar 1933</i>: Hitler ordered SA to stand outside Jewish-owned shops & prevent customers from entering</p> <p><i>Apr 1933</i>: Jews forced to give up jobs in civil service</p> <p><i>Sep 1933</i>: not allowed to inherit land</p> <p><i>1935</i>: Jews excluded from parks, swimming pools, restaurants + public buildings; Marriage between Jews & Non-Jews banned</p>
Persecution Increases: 1938-1941	<p>All rights possessed by Jews were taken away; Jewish doctors had qualifications taken away; could no longer choose child's name</p> <p>violence <i>Kristallnacht</i>: 7,000 Jewish shops vandalized; 40,000 Jews sent to concentration camps; retaliation of shooting of German official in Paris by Jew</p>
The Final Solution: 1941-1945	<p><i>final solution of the Jewish Problem</i></p> <p>Genocide 6 million Jews exterminated through mass summary executions, pogroms + death camps</p> <p>Death camps: Auschwitz, Treblinka + Sobibor</p>

War in the Pacific

Pearl Harbour	Strike from Japanese included 353 aircrafts that launched four heavy carriers: consisted of 40 torpedo planes, 103 level bombers, 131 dive-bombers, and 79 fighters.
	<i>This surprise attack that brought America out of its isolation and officially into World War II, fighting for themselves.</i>



War in the Pacific (cont)

Manhattan Project	U.S. government research project for the sole purpose of developing nuclear weapons
Robert Oppenheimer	<i>Father of the atomic bomb</i> , leader of project
Trinity	First successful test of nuclear device
Total War	A war which hostility completely mobilises its populations & resources to support war effort
Case FOR dropping Bomb	<i>Problems with ally Russia; preserve American values; fight to preserve freedom + punish unjust aggression</i>
Case AGAINST dropping Bomb	Not just think of present situation (future ramifications - change of warfare); armaments (weaponized) race likely to occur ; first strike more likely for countries w/out atomic weapons ; mutual trust between nations limited ; indiscriminate form of warfare
Immediate Effects of Nuclear Attack: Hiroshima	One weapon was able to wipe out lives of tens of thousands in an instant; People died from flash + Flame burns , falling debris + other causes ; over 3/4 of buildings demolished
Why Second Bomb: Nagasaki	Due to what may be a mistake of interpretation lead US to believe Japan would continue to fight
Civilian View	All they could witness was the destruction of city. Loud noise that came from nowhere; bright yellow rays that destroyed everything in sight - dominoes effect; cries of those around all could be heard

League of Nations: 1920 -1946

Aim	Prevent future wars	Failure
	Encourage great hope that there would never be a world war again	
Structure	No Military power	Viewed as 'toothless'
	Warn countries of possible wars	
	Decisions were anonymous	1 vote against prevented league to take action
Outcome	Formed 10 January 1920	
	Effectively resolved some International conflict	
	Failed to prevent outbreak of Second World War	Political failure of its time



Key Battles

Battle of Britain: 5 Aug, 1940	Germany planning full invasion on UK
	RAF lost 1250 aircraft: 544 pilots dead, 1017 fighters
	520 men killed serving with Fighter Command; Over 700 fatalities; Some 43,000 civilians killed
	Air Battle: Bombing of major cities in UK - Nazi planes
	German airforce suffers: 165 planes shot down losses they would never recover from
Battle of the Atlantic: 23 Oct - 11 Nov, 1942	Water Battle
	1,315 ships lost by U-boat; 2,177 ships lost all enemy causes; 22,898 No. of Crew <i>lost by U-boat</i> ; 30,132 No. of Crew lost all enemy causes
	<i>Legacy:</i> Allied victory not possible without the battles at sea
Battle of El Alamein: Jul 1942	Tanks destroyed: <i>40</i> guns taken: <i>hundreds</i> of Prisoners
	Allies became successful in this desert battle
	<i>"Before Alamein, we never had a victory. After Alamein, we never had a defeat"</i> - Winston Churchill
Battle of Stalingrad: 23 Aug, 1942 - 2 Feb, 1943	Germany occupied 90% of the city: Soviets refused to give up
	Food began to run - resolved through eating animals: Supplies to Germany cut off
	18,000 soldiers wounded, <i>without supplies or dressings or drugs</i> . USSR lost 8-10 million
	Germany were defeated due to circumstances: Russian Winter
	Resilient warfare: Continuous Russian attacks
Battle of Normandy: 6 Jun - 30 Aug 1944	Allied Troops = 10k casualties
	Axis Troops = 4-9k casualties
	156,000 Allied Troops: 5,000 ships + landing crafts; 50,000 vehicles; 11,000 planes
Battle of Okinawa: 1 Apr - 22 Jun, 1945	Went for 82 days
	American Losses: 34 Allied ships & craft lost; 368 Allied ships & craft lost; Fleet lost 763 aircraft; 5,000 navy dead
	Japanese Losses: Over 100,000 soldiers dead; over 23,000 sealed in caves or buried; 7800 aircraft down; 16 combat ships out



Key Battles (cont)

Bloodbath at Okinawa was a major factor why US President Harry Truman's decision to NOT invade Japan

Children Nazi Germany

Early Views	Great emphasis on children; did not disregard young people or underestimate political beliefs
	Gave them sense of purpose, achievement & community
	Filled minds with <i>racial purity, Aryan supremacy, German expansions & future military conquests*</i>
Education	Disseminate Nazi ideology, enhance loyalty to Hitler, prepare millions of German boys for military service
	Non-Jewish teachers pressured to join <i>Nationalsozialistischer Lehrerbund</i> (Nazi Teachers' League)
	curriculum shaped to convey Nazi beliefs and values: racial education, 'enlightening' children about Aryan supremacy & despicable traits of <i>untermensch</i> (sub-human people + races)
'Nazified' Subjects	Most important subject in this process was history ; convey + reinforce Nazi values & assumptions. Filled with tales of Germanic heroes + warriors, political leaders & military conquests
	Mathematics & Sciences neglected in contrast
Nazi Youth Groups,	<i>Hitler Jugend</i> (Hitler Youth); inspired by British scouting movement
	1930: contained more than 25,000 boys ages 14-18
	Adopted same <i>symbols, culture, psychology & appeals to nationalism</i> employed in SA + SS
	End of 1937: 5 million members or 64% of all German adolescent boys
Life in Hitler Youth	Dominated by physical training & ideological indoctrination
	Prepared them for entry into armed forces - <i>de facto</i> paramilitary group
	Range of physical activities + skills training: sports + games, hiking, orienteering, map reading, knot-tying & bushcraft
Military Indoctrination`	Became more militaristic , more emphasis on marching + drills, weapon training, obstacle + assault courses, camouflage & combat tactics
	Attended lectures & instructional sessions about <i>Hitler's life, Nazi ideas & racial theory</i> , required to take Oath of Loyalty to Hitler

Children Nazi Germany (cont)

Girls Group *Junmadelbund* (German Girls' League) age 10-14; *Bund Deutscher Madel* (League of German Maidens') age 14-18

Prepared them for lives as **wives, mothers & homemakers**

Completed activities such as **sports + calisthenics**: intended to enhance *fitness, strength & beauty*; Classes on **grooming, hair + makeup, needlework, German traditions - Nazi ideology & values**

Nazification of Germany

January 1933 National Socialist (Nazi) leader Adolph Hitler had been appointed Chancellor

'Coordination' Laws and policy guidelines to ensure that all areas of public life were in alignment with Nazism

Affected every aspect of society, including sports.

Gleichschaltung Complete Nazi domination of all aspects of German life

Vocab

Reparations compensation for war damage paid for by the defeated countries

Kristallnacht the night in Germany when gangs attacked Jewish synagogues and thousands of Jews were arrested and placed in concentration camps

Genocide the mass extermination of a group of people based on race, religion, or culture

Holocaust the systemic murder of 11 million people (6 million Jews) by Nazi Germany during WW2

Auschwitz the largest of Nazi death and concentration camps in Poland

Propaganda the spread of information through films, writings, images, etc. to support a cause

Axis Powers alliance formed by Japan, Germany, Italy, led by Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, and Benito Mussolini

Allies alliance formed by US, Great Britain, Soviet Union, led by Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Josef Stalin

D-Day June 1944, Allied forces land on the beach of Normandy, France and advanced on Germany

Fascism A political system headed by a dictator that calls for extreme nationalism and racism and no tolerance of opposition

Militarism The idea that a country's problems can always be solved with aggression

Appeasement The French and British policy of giving in to Germany's demands in order to prevent war

Isolationism The US foreign policy of avoiding involvement in world affairs after WWI



Vocab (cont)

Blitz	Sustained bombing of Britain by Nazi Germany between 1940 and 1941
Conscription	compulsory enlistment for state service, typically into the armed forces.
Nuremberg Laws (1935)	Laws defining the status of Jews and withdrawing citizenship from persons of non-German blood.
Star of David	A symbol of the Jewish religion. Nazis forced Jews to wear it on the outside of all of their clothing.
Bushido	belief that it was better to die in battle or commit suicide rather than be captured
Kamikaze	a fighter plane used for suicide missions by Japanese pilots in World War II

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