Unit 4 SL/HL: World War II Unit 4 HL: World War II and the Americas

The purpose of this unit is to examine the underlying causes, course and the major outcomes of World War II. You will learn how the failure of the League of Nations and the rise of dictators, such Adolf Hitler, led to another global confrontation. Appeasement proved to be an empty, hopeless policy. When war broke out in Asia and Europe, it lasted for years, it was increasingly brutal, and it resulted in at least 50 million deaths.

The world that emerged from the ashes of Berlin and Hiroshima was radically different from that which had gone to war in 1939. Europe was no longer the centre of the world. A bipolar world dominated by the USA and the Soviet Union emerged after the first half of the 20th century. The second half of the century would be dominated by the Cold War between these two new superpowers, in which every crisis could mean the total destruction of humanity.

World War II is recommended for detailed study under topic 1: causes, practices and effects of wars in IB History. WWII also counts for a war of two regions: the war in the European Theatre, and the war in the Pacific Theatre.

Approximate time: 4 cycles.

Students taking HL will more closely examine World War II and the Americas from 1933 to 1945 and attempt to understand is reaction to the events of Europe; the role the USA and Canada would play in the War; the impact of the war on minorities; the impact of technology; and the economic and diplomatic effects of the war on the USA.

Approximate time: 4 cycles

While **not meant** to be an exhaustive list, especially in terms of key people, the boxes below provide some terms and names to help in your study of this unit. Some of the terms from the previous unit are also relevant, too.

SL/HL Key Terms

Communism Fascism Classical Liberalism Reform Liberalism Conservative Socialism Marxism Comintern National Socialist German Workers Party (NAZI) S.A. (Brown Shirts) Corporate state Holocaust, "Final Solution" Gestapo SS Third Reich "Black Shirts" Aryan race Fuhrer Nuremberg Laws "Night of the Long Knives" Great Depression Kristallnacht Mein Kampf, 1923 Lebensraum Article 231 Treaty of Versailles Locarno Pact, 1925 League of Nations Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928 Manchuria, 1931 Manchukuo Ethiopia, 1935 (Abyssinia) Rome-Berlin Axis Rhineland, 1936 Sudetenland Blitzkrieg Pearl Harbor Operation Sealion Operation Barbarossa Operation Overlord The Manhattan Project, "Trinity" - July 16, 1945

SL/HL Lessons: WWII

- 1. Extreme Ideologies
- 2. Background: The Roads to War
- 3. Steps to War
- 4. World War II European Theatre
- 5. World War II Pacific Theatre
- 6. Impact of World War II

SL/HL Key Terms

Appeasement Lytton Commission Report (1932) Maginot Line Stresa front (1935) Hoare-Laval Pact (1935) Spanish Civil War Anschluss, 1938 Munich Conference Polish Corridor, Danzig German-Soviet Non-aggression Pact Vichy France Radar Atlantic Charter Lend-Lease Wannsee Conference El Alamein Stalingrad D-Day Battle of the Bulge Hiroshima, Nagasaki Tehran Conference, 1943 Yalta Conference, 1945 Potsdam Conference, 1945 Tripartite Pact, 1940 Battle of Britain Royal Air Force (RAF) Luftwaffe Phony war Internment camps Kamikaze Bretton Woods: i. The International Monetary Fund ii. The World Bank autarky

HL Lessons: WWII, 1933-45

- 1. USA and the Road to WWII
- 2. USA and WWII: Home front, Japanese Americans, Reaction to Holocaust, Economic and Diplomatic Effects.
- 3. Canada and the road to WWII
- 4. Canada and WWII domestic and overseas in the USA

SL/HL Key People

French Aristide Briand Charles de Gaulle

Russia Vladimir Lenin Joseph Stalin Vyacheslav Molotov Leon Trotsky

Italian Benito Mussolini, *Il Duce*

Abyssinia Ras Tafari -> Haile Selassie I

Canadian R.B. Bennett Mackenzie King

British

Neville Chamberlain Winston Churchill Stanley Baldwin Lord Halifax Anthony Eden Neville Henderson Samuel Hoare Thomas Edward Lawrence

Japan Hirohito

German

Adolf Hitler Gustav Stresemann Joachim von Ribbentrop Paul von Hindenburg Heinrich Himmler Joseph Goebbels Herman Goring

Austrian Chancellor Schluschnigg

American

Franklin D. Roosevelt Dwight Eisenhower Douglas MacArthur Harry Truman

Spain Francisco Franco