WORLD
WAR II
On the title page map, locate the following:
Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Soviet Union.

Using colors, indicate the areas invaded and occupied by Germany & those occupied by Italy in 1939.
Use the map pg. 412 in your text.
WORLD WAR II BEGINS

Worldwide Depression
Countries short of supplies
Still trying to recover from World War I
Economic hard times worldwide

The Rise of Dictators
Allies had expected Germany to pay for damages during World War I...Didn't have enough money to do this
Adolf Hitler, leader of Germany during the 20's, said Germany had been treated unfairly; Believed only Germans with blond hair and blue eyes were "true Germans"...Blamed Jews for many of the problems.

National Socialists, or Nazis

Hitler Encourages Attacks

Nazis in Control
1933 took control of German government; Hitler ruled as a dictator, an all-powerful ruler.
Rebuilt Germany's economy by preparing for another war.
Built tanks, guns and other war supplies
Wanted to Rule the World
Causes of World War I

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The War Begins

Germany's Secret Pact with Russia

Germany's Lightening Attack on Poland

The Phony War
After fall of Poland, strange calm
Germany & France mobilized to borders, & waited for each other to attack → nothing happened
Fake war called "sitzkrieg"
Then...Hitler launched attack on Denmark & Norway (wanted access to Britain)

Germany Attacks France

Fall of France
Mussolini (Italy) joins Hitler & France surrenders, June 22, 1940
French general, Charles de Gaulle, tries to organize resistance with Britain against new German power
Technology of Modern Warfare

Illustrate & explain four technological advancements of warfare during WWII. Explain how each was used or influenced the war.

Write a paragraph OR design a comic or an illustrated series of events describing the Battle of Britain. Be sure to include the perspectives & actions of both Hitler (Germany) & Churchill (Britain) and the outcome.
FLO"# CHART: Beginning with HITLER’S RISE TO POWER (1930's) and ending with BRITAIN & FRANCE DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY (9/3/39). Below, make a flow chart that includes six other events between these two events. Include 3 PICTURES in addition to your timeline.
The "Holocaust" refers to the period from January 30, 1933, when Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, to 8, 1945 (V-E Day), the end of the war in Europe.

While thousands of Jews were murdered by the Nazis or died as a direct result of discriminatory measures instituted against Jews during the initial years of the Third Reich, the systematic murder of Jews did not begin until the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.

How did Germans define who was Jewish? On November 14, 1935, the Nazis issued the following definition of a Jew: Anyone with three Jewish grandparents; someone with two Jewish grandparents who belonged to the Jewish community on September 15, 1935, or joined thereafter; was married to a Jew or Jewess on September 15, 1935, or married one thereafter; was the offspring of a marriage or extramarital liaison with a Jew on or after September 15, 1935.
Describe how each of these men contributed to WWII. Describe a major accomplishment or explain how they were viewed after the war.

**United States:**
- Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Harry S. Truman
- Dwight Eisenhower
- Douglas MacArthur

**Germany:**
- Adolph Hitler
- Erwin Rommel

**Italy:**
- Benito Mussolini

**Great Britain:**
- Neville Chamberlain
- Winston Churchill

**Russia:**
- Joseph Stalin

**Japan:**
- Hirohito
- Hideki Tojo
1. By June 1941, Hitler had abandoned Operation Sea Lion (the attack on Britain) and targeted the Soviet Union. What was this military campaign called and why?

2. What were Hitler's motives for breaking the non-aggression pact with Stalin?

3. After Stalin came to power in the early 1920's, he conducted purges using his secret police, to identify and kill any opposition. How did this affect the strength of his military when Hitler invaded?

4. How many Russians were killed during Operation Barbarossa?

5. Why were Russians burning their factories, homes, and fields?

6. Although Hitler's army was prepared to capture Moscow & Leningrad, they were unprepared for what event?

7. The Battle for control of Leningrad took 2 ½ years. Describe the conditions of the people living in the city who were trying to defend themselves.

8. What did Stalin ask Churchill for and what agreements did they make with one another?

GROWING AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT

1. When the war began in 1939, the United States attempted to remain neutral. Isolationist feelings were common among lawmakers and the American public. What does isolationist mean?

2. Although Congress had passed Neutrality Acts, Roosevelt eventually convinced Congress to pass the Lend-Lease Act. Explain the Lend-Lease Act and how Roosevelt justified this change in policy.

3. Who issued the public agreement known as the Atlantic Charter and what did it say?
MAJOR BATTLES OF WWII

Battle of Britain

If the United Kingdom was knocked out in the war, Hitler could have focused all of Germany's military might on the Soviet Union. The Americans and Soviets would have to fight the Axis alone, and the British Isles could not have been used as a staging point for Operation Overlord. For these reasons, The Battle of Britain is without a doubt the most important battle of the Second World War. The British Expeditionary Force was, for the most part, successfully evacuated at Dunkirk following the Battle of France. However, most of their equipment was left in France. At the beginning of the Battle of Britain the only fully equipped division in England was Canadian. If Germany achieved air supremacy over the skies of Britain, they could have launched Operation Sea Lion (the invasion of the British Isles). The Royal Navy would have been ineffective in stopping the invasion without air cover.

The initial Luftwaffe strategy was to destroy Royal Air Force bases. This worked quite well until the strategy changed to bombing towns and cities. This gave the RAF a chance to replace its lost aircraft. Radar was essential. Without it, the RAF would have to keep planes in the air at all times. They lacked the resources to do this. Radar allowed fighters to wait on the ground and coordinate attacks on the German bomber formations. By October of 1940, the Luftwaffe was running low on aircrews and aircraft. German air supremacy was not achieved, and Hitler postponed Sea Lion indefinitely. The end of the Battle allowed Britain to rebuild its military and establish itself as an Allied stronghold. Winston Churchill summed the battle with the words, “Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.”

D-Day: Operation Overlord

By the summer of 1944, the Red Army was at Germany's doorstep. There is no doubt that the Russians could have single-handedly defeated Nazi Germany (hence this ranking at number 9), but Stalin had been putting pressure on the West to open a second front in an attempt to divert German resources and bring a quicker end to the war. The American Air Forces and British Royal Air Force (RAF) had been waging a strategic bombing campaign since 1942. The Allies controlled the Mediterranean theater, and invaded Italy in 1943. However, it was strategically necessary to launch a full-scale invasion of France to destroy the main force of the German Army in Northern Europe.

Operation Overlord commenced with the Normandy landings in June of 1944. By August, there were more than 3 million Allied troops in France. Paris was liberated on 25 August, and the German Army had been pushed back completely, and retreated across the River Seine by 30 August. Germany was forced to reinforce the Western Front with resources from the Eastern and Italian Fronts. The result was a decisive Allied strategic victory. By September, Western Allied forces were approaching the German border. Nazi Germany would surrender less than a year later. More importantly, Western Europe was not to be controlled by communist Russia, which had immense postwar political implications.
Battle of Stalingrad

The Battle of Stalingrad was the Midway of the Eastern Front. The battle was a disaster for Germany, and made victory in the East virtually impossible. After the Red Army had prevailed at Moscow, the Eastern Front had stabilized in line running from Leningrad to Rostov near the Black Sea. Hitler was confident he could defeat the Red Army when the weather was no longer an issue. The capture of Stalingrad was important because it was a vital transportation route between the Caspian Sea and northern Russia, and was the gateway to the oil-rich Caucasus region. Its capture would also be an ideological victory due to the fact that Stalingrad bore the name of Joseph Stalin. The battle began with the Luftwaffe reducing the city to rubble and rendering the River Volga, vitally important for bringing supplies into the city, unusable. By the end of August, the Germans had reached Stalingrad.

The Soviets tried to keep their front lines as close to the Germans as possible. This “hugging” tactic in an urban environment negated the German doctrine which relied on close cooperation between infantry, tanks, engineers, artillery, and aircraft. German infantry units were forced to fight on their own, or risk taking casualties from their own supporting fire. The Soviets were able to hold onto the city until winter. At certain points in the battle, the Germans held 90% of the city, but the Red Army counterattacked in November and were able to encircle 300,000 Axis troops. The Germans sustained 841,000 casualties, and would only launch one more offensive at Kursk, which would end up being another disastrous defeat.

Battle of the Bulge

Also called the Battle of the Ardennes, the Battle of the Bulge was Hitler’s last offensive on the Western Front and his one last-ditch effort to halt the tide of Allied victories following the Normandy Landings. The Germans had advanced 60 miles in two days, but from December 18th on, they were in a position of stalemate. The fighting was ferocious. The New Years period was a time of particularly intensive fighting as the Germans attempted to start a second front in Holland. This was also an intense cold and rain period and the soldiers on the ground faced very difficult conditions. Trench foot was a common problem, as was exposure.

The Germans made one final attempt to break through the increasing Allied Front coming in from the West. As the German soldiers pushed through the Allied line, it created a “bulge” in the infantry. However, by mid-January 1945, the effect of lack of fuel was becoming evident as the Germans had to simply abandon their vehicles.

The Battle of the Bulge was the largest battle fought by the Americans in World War II. Around 600,000 troops fought in the war, with 19,000 American troops killed and about 89,000 casualties. The Germans lost over 100,000 killed, wounded and captured. On April 21, 1945, the Soviets entered Berlin and on April 30, 1945, Hitler committed suicide. Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945, and the Second World War came to an end in Europe.
The Pearl Harbor Attack

On December 7, 1941, Japan launched a massive air attack on the US Pacific naval base of Pearl Harbor. The early morning air assault by around 350 aircraft caught the Americans completely by surprise and damaged, amongst others, all the eight battleships anchored there, destroyed more than 180 aircrafts while damaging the rest, and killed over 2,000 troops while wounding around a thousand more. The attack forced the United States to declare war on Japan on December 8, 1941, and subsequently on December 11, Germany declared war on the US. Within a week, Japan had also invaded the Philippines, Burma, and Hong Kong. With this sudden turn of events, the war in the Pacific had therefore not only begun, but the global war had also commenced. The Second World War, which had begun in Europe, now engulfed almost the whole world.

Battle of Midway

After Pearl Harbor and the Battle of the Coral Sea, the Japanese hoped to eliminate the United States as a strategic power in the Pacific Theatre. They chose to occupy Midway Atoll to extend their defensive perimeter, and to lure the American aircraft carriers into a fight. Luckily for the Americans, they had broken the Japanese code and knew roughly where, when, and in what strength the Japanese would appear. The Japanese, on the other hand, had no real knowledge of the American’s strength or location. They thought they would be up against two American carriers, since the USS Yorktown was severely damaged at the Battle of the Coral Sea. The Yorktown was repaired in only 72 hours, and was able to join the carriers Enterprise and Hornet for the battle. They faced four Japanese carriers, but had an airfield on Midway, so the field was basically even. It was only a matter of which side discovered the other first.

American B-17s from Midway found the Japanese, under the command of Admiral Nagumo, on June 3, but failed to hit any targets. On 4 June the initial attack was launched on Midway. Most American planes operating from Midway were destroyed, but Nagumo chose to attack Midway again. They had detected a single American carrier, and decided to arm the planes with anti-ship weapons, which would take 45 minutes. This wouldn’t matter because the American aircraft that would deliver the crushing blow were already on their way. A low flying American torpedo plane squadron was completely destroyed by the Japanese air patrol, but this opened the door for the SBD Dauntless dive bombers. Four Japanese carriers were sunk, and most of the veteran pilots aboard were killed. By the time the Japanese replaced their three carriers, the US had commissioned two dozen. Midway paved the way for the landings at Guadalcanal, and gave the Allies the strategic initiative to be on the offensive for the rest of the war in the Pacific.
Battle of Iwo Jima

The Battle of Iwo Jima took place during World War II between the United States and Japan. Iwo Jima is a small island located 750 miles south of Tokyo, Japan. The island is only 8 square miles in size. It was the first major battle of World War II to take place on Japanese homeland. The island of Iwo Jima was a strategic location because the US needed a place for fighter planes and bombers to land and take off when attacking Japan. The Battle of Iwo Jima took place near the end of World War II. US Marines first landed on the island on February 19, 1945. The generals who planned the attack had thought that it would take around a week to take the island. They were wrong. The Japanese had many surprises for the US soldiers and it took over a month (36 days) of furious fighting for the US to finally capture the island.

On the first day of the battle 30,000 US marines landed on the shores of Iwo Jima. The first soldiers that landed weren’t attacked by the Japanese. They thought that the bombings from US planes and battleships may have killed the Japanese. They were wrong. The Japanese had dug all sorts of tunnels and hiding places all over the island. They were waiting quietly for more marines to get on shore. Once a number of marines were on shore they attacked. Many US soldiers were killed. The battle went on for days. The Japanese would move from area to area in their secret tunnels. Sometimes the US soldiers would kill the Japanese in a bunker. They would move on thinking it was safe. However, more Japanese would sneak into the bunker through a tunnel and then attack from behind. Although the US had more soldiers wounded on Iwo Jima than the Japanese, the Japanese had many more deaths. This was because the Japanese had decided to fight to the death. Out of 18,000 Japanese soldiers only 216 were taken prisoner. The rest died in the battle. Around 6,800 American soldiers died in the battle.

Raising the Flag of the United States

After 36 days of brutal fighting, the US had finally secured the island of Iwo Jima. They placed a flag on top of Mount Suribachi. When they raised the flag a picture was taken by photographer Joe Rosenthal. This picture became famous in the United States. Later a statue was made of the picture. It became the US Marine Corps Memorial located just outside Washington, DC. The famous picture of the US Flag being raised on Iwo Jima was actually not the first flag raised by the US. Another smaller flag pole had been put there earlier.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki

At the start of World War II in 1939 the atomic bomb had not yet been invented. However, scientists discovered about that time that a powerful explosion might be possible by splitting an atom. This type of bomb could destroy large cities in a single blast and would change warfare forever. The Manhattan Project was the name for the research and development program for the atomic bomb. Ironically, many of the scientists involved in making the bomb had defected from Germany. By the time the first atomic bomb had been made, Germany had already surrendered and World War II in Europe was over. Japan was defeated as well, but would not surrender. The US was contemplating an invasion of Japan. Army leaders figured that anywhere from 500,000 to 1 million US and Allied soldiers would die in an invasion. President Truman decided to drop the atomic bomb instead.

Hiroshima

On August 6, 1945 an atomic bomb named Little Boy was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan. The explosion was huge, the city was destroyed, and tens of thousands of people were killed. The bomb was dropped by a plane named the Enola Gay which was piloted by Colonel Paul Tibbetts. The bomb itself was over 10 feet long and weighed around 10,000 pounds. A small parachute was on the bomb in order to slow its drop and allow the plane time to fly away from the blast zone. At least 135,000 died.

Nagasaki

Despite witnessing the terrible destruction of the bomb on Hiroshima, Emperor Hirohito and Japan still refused to surrender. Three days later, on August 9, 1945, another atomic bomb, nicknamed Fat Man, was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan. Again the devastation was horrible. Six days after the bombing of Nagasaki, Emperor Hirohito and Japan surrendered to US forces. The Emperor announced this on the radio. It was the first time most Japanese had heard his voice. At least 70,000 died.
Label the following countries involved in the war:

- Japan
- Germany
- Italy
- United States
- England
- France
- Russia

Color-code the 2 Alliances

- Axis
- Allies

Identify the location of major events with a ⭐, and then answer the following questions for each

- Battle of Britain: who won __________________ Significance: ______________________________________

- D-Day: who won __________________ Significance: ______________________________________

- Stalingrad: who won __________________ Significance: ______________________________________

- Battle of the Bulge: who won __________________ Significance: ______________________________________

- Pearl Harbor: who won __________________ Significance: ______________________________________

- Midway: who won __________________ Significance: ______________________________________

- Iwo Jima: who won __________________ Significance: ______________________________________

- Hiroshima & Nagasaki: who won __________________ Significance: ______________________________________
Locate and label the following: Japan, Tokyo, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, Soviet Union, Midway Islands, Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Australia, New Guinea, China, French Indo-China (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia), Dutch East Indies (Indonesia), Burma, Thailand, Pacific Ocean, Guam, Aleutian Islands, Malaysia, Coral Sea, Alaska
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<tr>
<th>JAPANESE INVASION SPREADS</th>
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<tr>
<td>■ Japanese invaded Indochina, now what is Cambodia, Laos, &amp; Vietnam</td>
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<td>■ American leaders were afraid Japan would threaten the Philippines &amp; other Pacific islands</td>
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<tr>
<td>■ They were RIGHT!</td>
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<th>U.S ENTERS THE WAR</th>
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<th>DECLARATION OF WAR</th>
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<td>■ Day after the attack at Pearl Harbor,</td>
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<td>■ President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan</td>
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<td>■ Congress declared war that same day.</td>
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<td>■ Italy &amp; Germany, Japan’s allies, declared war on the U.S. three days later.</td>
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<th>SIDES ARE DRAWN</th>
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<th>AMERICANS AT WAR</th>
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<tr>
<td>■ Produced more and more airplanes, tanks, and other war supplies → Created new jobs</td>
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<td>■ World War II ended Great Depression</td>
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<td>■ Women took over many jobs</td>
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<td>■ Power of federal government grew</td>
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<td>■ Rationing (limiting what Americans could buy) so supplies could be sent overseas.</td>
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<th>ALLIES STRIKE BACK</th>
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<th>ALLIES TAKE THE OFFENSIVE</th>
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<th>PROBLEMS FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS</th>
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<td>PROBLEMS CONTINUE</td>
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<tr>
<td>■ Moved to Utah, California, Arizona, Wyoming, Arkansas, and Idaho</td>
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<td>■ Had to wear identification tags</td>
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<td>■ Over 17,000 Japanese Americans served in Army units even though their friends &amp; families were being locked away by their own country.</td>
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By Peter Grier, Staff writer / December 7, 2011: Christian Science Monitor

At the time of the attack, Japan was already one of the Axis powers, but Adolf Hitler did not know of its plans. On Pearl Harbor Day, a look back at the Führer's response - and subsequent miscalculation.

Exactly 70 years ago Japan hit Pearl Harbor with one of the most stunning surprise attacks in history. At the time Japan was already one of the Axis powers, linked with Italy and Germany. Given that, how did the Führer, Adolf Hitler, react?

Hitler did not know of the Pearl Harbor plan beforehand. When informed in his headquarters on the evening of Dec. 7 of the strike and the damage suffered by US forces, he was “delighted,” according to British historian Ian Kershaw. “We can’t lose the war at all. We now have an ally which has never been conquered in 3,000 years,” a jubilant Hitler said as recounted in Mr. Kershaw’s authoritative biography of the German leader.

This comment was typical of Hitler in that it was both grandiose and a touch self-delusional. In fact, Hitler viewed the Japanese through the lens of his own racial prejudice. In “Mein Kampf” he patronizingly wrote that Japanese scientific and technical progress would cease without “Aryan” influence. His top lieutenants recalled that he accepted Japanese gains in the Far East with some resignation, and occasionally warned that eventually Germany would find itself in a showdown with what he called the “yellow race.”

But for Hitler, the Japanese triumph at Pearl Harbor came at an opportune time. Operation Barbarossa, the German invasion of the Soviet Union, had stalled. On Dec. 6, the Soviets had launched a counterattack that would eventually save Moscow and doom Hitler’s dream of an empire in the East.

Thus Hitler seized on Pearl Harbor as a light in the general gloom. His assumption was that the Japanese would now tie down the United States in the Pacific and weaken Britain by threatening its Asian possessions, according to Kershaw.

Germany and Japan had already agreed on a strengthening of their existing Tripartite Pact, which would bind each to declare war on a power attacking the other. This provision had not been formally signed, however, meaning that Hitler by treaty was required only to aid Japan, not enter the war against the United States.

But for Hitler this was a foregone conclusion — he wanted to ensure that Japan would stay in the war, and perhaps invade Russia from the east. He also felt that war with the US was inevitable, and he wanted to take the initiative.

On Dec. 8, he ordered German U-boats to sink US ships on sight.
In a lengthy speech to the Reichstag on Dec. 11, Hitler recounted recent military events, excoriated President Roosevelt, and declared war on the United States. Given that US public opinion was far harsher about Japan than Germany, this was a mistake, writes British journalist and historian Max Hastings in his history of World War II, “Inferno.”

“Four days after Pearl Harbor, [Hitler] made the folly of the strike comprehensive by declaring war on the United States, relieving Roosevelt from a serious uncertainty about whether Congress would agree to fight Germany,” writes Mr. Hastings.

The Japanese, for their part, had begun the war with the US in the belief that Nazi Germany was an unstoppable force that would soon conquer the Soviet Union and end the war in Europe. So the Axis powers lurched forward, each blind to the particular strategic situation they now faced.
• Stalin needs to relieve German pressure → asks Allies to open 2nd front in west (would split German forces)
• Allies agree, but going to Egypt first → Stalin upset

• Total war effort → Car factories made tanks; typewriter companies made bullets
• Rationing & kids collect scrap metal
• Japanese Americans imprisoned

• April 29, 1945 Hitler marries Ava Braun → Final note: blamed Jews & his Generals → Hitler & wife took poison, then he shot himself → body burned
• FDR dies before official surrender, so successor Harry Truman accepts surrender May 8th, 1945
• US & Allies celebrate V-E Day (Victory in Europe Day)

• Pres. Truman learns about atomic bomb weapon → makes decision to drop it in Japan (after warning)
• Aug. 6th, 1945 1st A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima; Aug. 9th, 1945 2nd A-bomb dropped on Nagasaki
• Japan surrendered to Gen. MacArthur on Sept. 2nd
What Do I Know About World War 2...???

- Militarism
- Alliances
- Nationalism
- Isolationism
- Appeasement
- Fascism
- Adolph Hitler
- Winston Churchill
- Benito Mussolini
- Joseph Stalin
- Pearl Harbor
- The Holocaust
- The Manhattan Project
- The Atomic Bomb
- Hiroshima & Nagasaki

----------------------------------------------
Fold over & create a timeline of WWII with one major event for each year

1936

1945
# THE DEVASTATION OF EUROPE AND JAPAN

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<tr>
<th>Destruction of War</th>
<th>Postwar Governments</th>
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<tr>
<td>60 million deaths (40 million Europeans)</td>
<td>Some governments in smaller countries returned</td>
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<td>50 million uprooted from homes</td>
<td>But Germany, France, &amp; Italy's government brought to ruins</td>
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<td>Billions of dollars in damage</td>
<td>Communist Party promised change, &amp; people ready to listen → but started with violent strikes &amp; people backed away</td>
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<td>Some lived in partially destroyed homes or caves; no water or electricity; little food</td>
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<td>Many now living in different countries</td>
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<th>An Attempt at Justice</th>
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<th>Effects of Defeat in Japan &amp; A New Charter</th>
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<th>Friends</th>
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<tr>
<td>WW2 changed political landscape → weakened some countries &amp; strengthened others</td>
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<td>Soviet Union &amp; US Allies...for now</td>
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