

## Chapter Twelve Review

### **Concepts**

*Lebensraum* – a German word that describes Hitler's thought that Germany needed to acquire more living space

*Blitzkrieg* – “lightning war”; used by Germans; a coordinated attack strategy using armoured tank divisions supported by ground troops and an umbrella of air support

*Total War* – a war in which countries marshal all of their resources to defeat the enemy and make everyone and everything a target; permanent legacy of WW2

### **Events**

*Munich Agreement* – signed September 29, 1938; with the signing came the climax of the policy of appeasement being pursued by Brit; Chamberlain, Daladier, Mussolini, Hitler agreed to transfer Sudetenland to Germany by October 10 and to deal with Polish and Hungarian claims at a later date

*Kristallnacht* – “night of the broken glass”; occurred after the assassination of a Nazi diplomat in Paris; Hitler unleashed reign of terror against German Jews; Synagogues burned, Jews beaten/shot/sent to concentration camps

*Battle of Britain* – Brit was Hitler's last enemy in the West and he had hope to come to cooperation terms with Brit; plan for invasion of Britain signed July 2<sup>nd</sup>; marked the first time that aircraft would be used as the primary instrument to destroy enemy resistance; Hitler bombed London and this allowed RAF to rebuild; Hitler postponed the operation

*Operation Barbarossa* – code name given to the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union; was to be total war with the aim of exterminating “undesirables”; Soviets able to stop the Nazi advance and Germ got first major setback of the war

*Pearl Harbor* – 1941 Japan's occupation of Indo-China prompted US to impose trade ban b/w the two nations; Two Ocean Naval Expansion Act; by striking Pearl Harbor it was hoped that enough damage could be done to discourage US from continuing costly war; December 7, 1941; Brit in support of the US declared war on Japan while Italy and Germany (honouring Tripartite Pact) declared war on US

*Operation Overlord* – The Normandy Invasion; Invasion of France across English channel and naval and air support from American/Brit aircraft; Landed on beaches of Normandy June 6th 1944 – 156 000 troops traveled to beaches of Juno, Sword, Gold, Omaha, Utah under heavy air bombardment – beached consolidated June 10

*Hiroshima* – Truman (US) decided to drop an atom bomb on Jap city of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 which was the 1<sup>st</sup> nuclear attack; 140 000 deaths; Japs didn't announce immediate surrender and Truman dropped another bomb on Nagasaki claiming 40 000; Hirohito then accepted the Allied terms of surrender

### **People**

*Neville Chamberlain* – British PM; strong supporter of appeasement and an architect of the Munich Agreement; dedicated to securing peace; handed over power to Winston Churchill on May 10, 1940

*Winston Churchill* – opponent of the policy of appeasement; one of the most important wartime leaders in Brit history and one of the dominant figures of the 20<sup>th</sup> century;

formed new national government comprised of members of the Conservative, Liberal, and Labour parties

*General Eisenhower* – supreme allied commander; directed British field marshal Montgomery to prepare detailed invasion plans and act as commander of invasion ground forces

*Emperor Hirohito* – Japanese Emperor during the time of the bombings in H&N in Japan; accepted the Allies terms of surrender

*Harry Truman* – Roosevelt's replacement; ordered the bombs to be dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki