

Critical Thinking

- 19. Cause and Effect** What caused the Boer War?
- 20. Analyze** Instead of importing opium to China, what else might the British have done to restore the balance of trade?
- 21. Explain** How did the assassination of Ferdinand lead to war?
- 22. Analyze** Do you think the Treaty of Versailles asked too much of Germany? Why or why not?

Geography Skills

Study the map below and answer the following questions.

- 23. Place** Which nation in the Middle East remained neutral during World War I?
- 24. Movement** Why were Allied troops moving into the Ottoman empire?
- 25. Analyze** Which group won most of the battles fought in the Ottoman empire?

Read to Write

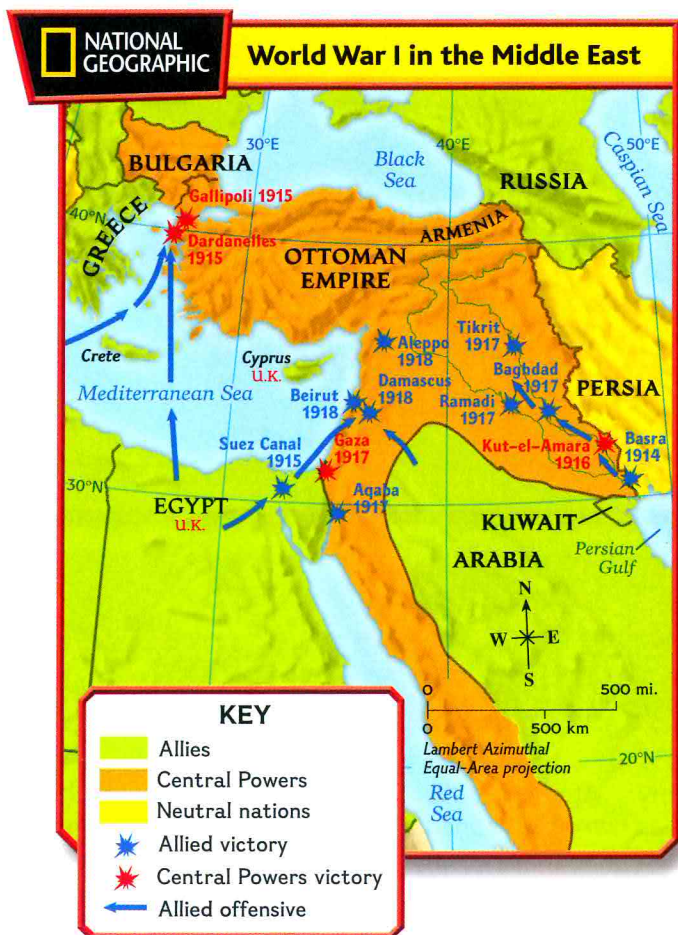
- 26. Expository Writing** Write a brief essay comparing and contrasting the causes of the revolutions in America, France, and Russia.
- 27. Using Your FOLDABLES** Create a crossword puzzle using the terms on your foldable. Use the terms' definitions as the crossword clues. Be sure to provide an answer key.

Using Technology

- 28. Researching** Use the Internet and your local library to research the total costs of World War I. On a computer, create a table or graph that shows the costs and number of deaths during the war.

Linking Past and Present

- 29. Expository Writing** Choose one nation in Africa and research its history from the colonial era to the present. Write a short essay about your chosen country's history.



Primary Source Analyze

Journalist Henry Stanley located explorer and missionary David Livingstone in Africa in 1871:

"We have at last entered the town. There are hundreds of people around me. . . . It is a grand triumphal procession. . . .

. . . [A]s I come nearer I see the white face of an old man among them. . . . I am shaking hands with him. We raise our hats, and I say: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

—H.M. Stanley, "Stanley Finds Livingstone, 10 November 1871"

DBQ Document-Based Question

Why do you think the Africans held a "grand triumphal procession" for Mr. Stanley?

Chapter

21

World War II and the Cold War

World War II dive-bomber
in flight ▼



NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

When & Where?



1925

1929 ●
The Great
Depression
begins

1935

1939 ●
Germany
invades
Poland

1945

1945 ●
Atomic bombs
are dropped
on Japan

1955

1950 ●
The Korean
War begins

1954 ●
The French
leave
Vietnam

Chapter Preview

Read this chapter to learn about World War II and the Cold War, two very different conflicts that shaped the lives of your grandparents and parents.



View the Chapter 21 video in the *World History: Journey Across Time* Video Program.

Section

1

The Rise of Dictators

The Great Depression led to the New Deal in the United States, but in Europe and Japan dictators and military leaders came to power.

Section

2

World War II Begins

Britain and France tried to appease Hitler in the 1930s, but in 1939 he invaded Poland and World War II began. Two years later, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, and the United States entered the war as well.

Section

3

The Allies Win the War

From 1943 to 1945, the Allies pushed the Germans out of Italy, France, and Russia, and then invaded Germany. Meanwhile, American troops pushed back the Japanese in the Pacific, then dropped the atomic bomb on Japan.

Section

4

The Cold War

Soon after World War II, a conflict began between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was known as the Cold War.

Section

5

The End of Empire

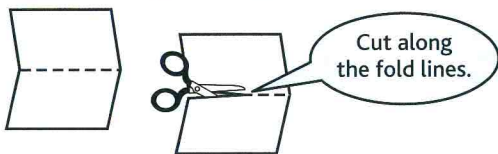
In the decades following World War II, nations in Asia and Africa began to demand independence.

FOLDABLES™

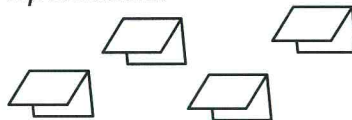
Study Organizer

Sequencing Information Make this foldable to help you sequence important events that occurred during World War II and the Cold War.

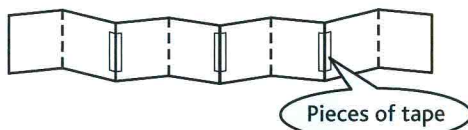
Step 1 Fold two sheets of paper in half from top to bottom. Cut each in half.



Step 2 Turn and fold the four pieces in half from top to bottom.



Step 3 Tape the ends of the pieces together (overlapping the edges slightly) to make an accordion time line.



Reading and Writing

As you read the chapter, write the important events and dates that occurred during World War II and the Cold War on each section of your time line.

Reading Social Studies



Reading
Skill

Discussion
Questions

1 Learn It!

Building Discussion Skills

Discussing what you read is one way to gain a better understanding of a subject. In addition to your own knowledge and opinions, you gain the knowledge and opinions of others. In the passage below, the author asks questions to help you think about important decisions made in World War II. How would you answer the questions? What knowledge could you gain by listening to others answer these questions? What other questions could you ask to start a group discussion on this topic?

In April 1945, Franklin Roosevelt died, and Harry S Truman became president. Truman faced a difficult decision. Should he risk American lives by invading Japan, or should he use the newly developed atomic bomb to end the war?

—from page 829

Reading Tip

To have a good discussion requires listening carefully to what other people are saying. You might even want to jot down what they say so you can respond to their comments.

2 Practice It!

Read to Discuss

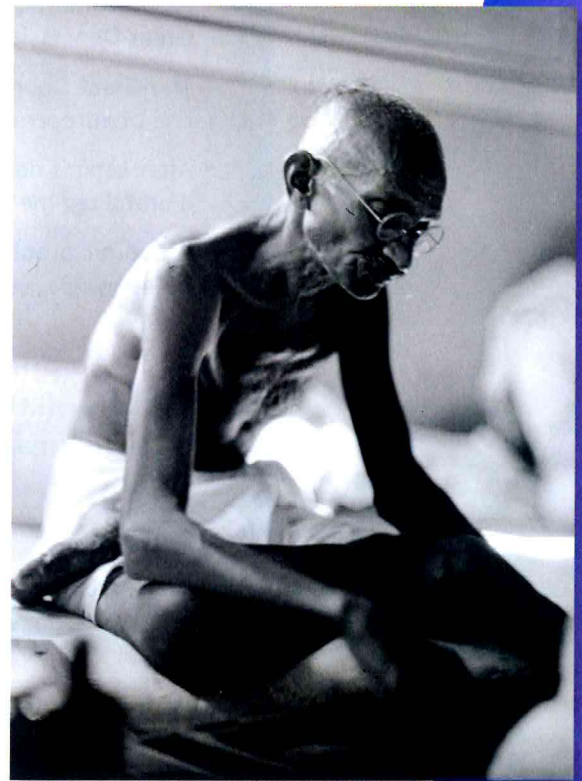
Read the passage below. As you read, write five questions that would help you launch a discussion with others and help you to gain a better understanding of the information in this passage. Share your questions in a discussion with a group of classmates.

Reading the Bhagavad Gita proved to be one of the greatest influences on Gandhi's life. It returned him to the Hindu religion. It also exposed him to two ideas that he would come to live by in his life and work. One idea was that material goods kept a person from pursuing a spiritual life. The other idea was to be peaceful and even-tempered in all situations.

—from page 844

Read to Write

During a class discussion, write down notes about things others say. After the discussion, do a quickwrite. Write everything you would like to say that you did not get a chance to say out loud.



3 Apply It!

As you read Chapter 21, keep a list of questions, comments, or statements from the text that you would like to talk about later.

Section

1

The Rise of Dictators

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

The outcome of World War I and serious economic problems led to the rise of dictators in several countries.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- New economic problems led to the Great Depression. (page 805)
- The Great Depression encouraged the rise of European dictators. (page 808)
- After Lenin's death, Stalin established a brutal regime in the USSR. (page 810)
- Economic problems led to militarism in Japan. (page 811)

Locating Places

Ruhr Valley (RUR VA•lee)

Manchuria (man•CHUR•ee•uh)

Meeting People

Benito Mussolini (buh•NEE•toh MOO•suh•LEE•nee)

Adolf Hitler

Joseph Stalin

Building Your Vocabulary

inflation

depression

totalitarian state

(toh•TA•luh•TEHR•ee•uhn)

collectivization

(kuh•LEHK•tih•vuh•ZAY•shuhn)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Complete a diagram like the one below identifying the policies of three dictators.

Dictator	Policy



When & Where?



1921

1922 ●
Mussolini becomes Italy's leader

1929

1928 ●
Stalin starts Five-Year Plans

1929 ●
The Great Depression begins

1937

1933 ●
Hitler becomes dictator of Germany

Postwar Economic Problems

Main Idea New economic problems led to the Great Depression.

Reading Focus Have you ever wondered why people accept paper money? After all, it is just paper, not anything valuable. Read to learn what happened in Germany when paper money became worthless.

The end of World War I left many nations unhappy. Defeated peoples, such as the Germans, felt humiliated. They resented losing territory and making war payments. Even people in winning nations, such as Italy and Japan, felt that they did not get enough land for the sacrifices they had made. When economic troubles came, frustration and fear added to this anger.



▲ Following World War I, Germany's economy was weak, and the German people faced hard times. In the photo above, German women search for scraps of food in a garbage pile.

At right, a woman uses worthless German paper money to start a fire in her kitchen stove. **What did France do when Germany could not pay the reparations it owed?** ►

A Troubled Germany You read earlier that the Treaty of Versailles blamed Germany for causing the war. As a result, the Germans owed the Allies a huge sum in reparations, or payments for war damages. Germany's new democratic government made the first payment in 1921. The next year, however, it claimed that it could not afford to pay any more.

France had hoped to use its share of reparations to rebuild its economy after the war. When Germany could not pay, France sent troops into the **Ruhr Valley** (RUR VA•lee), a rich industrial area in western Germany. The French wanted to take the wealth from the valley's mines and factories to make up for the unpaid reparations.

Angry German workers resisted the French takeover by going on strike. To pay



The Way It Was

Focus on Everyday Life

The Great Depression The Great Depression brought misery to millions of people. Begging for food on the streets became widespread.

More and more people became homeless. One person in Germany reported that: "An almost unbroken chain of homeless men extends the whole length of the great Hamburg-Berlin highway . . . — whole families had piled all their goods into baby carriages and wheelbarrows that they were pushing along as they plodded forward in dumb despair."

Some of the unemployed staged hunger marches to get attention. In many countries, desperate people began to vote for political parties that offered extreme solutions. Across Europe, Fascist Parties and Communist Parties won more and more votes.



▲ Workers protest economic conditions.

the strikers' wages, the German government began printing more and more paper money. When too much money is printed, it loses its value. As money loses value, businesses raise prices. This is called **inflation**. Germany's currency dropped in value so much it became almost worthless. People had to take wheelbarrows of money to the store just to buy a loaf of bread.

To help Germany recover, the United States and nations in Western Europe created the Dawes Plan in 1924. Developed by Charles Dawes, an American banker, the Dawes Plan reduced the amount Germany owed and set payments that its government could handle. The plan also arranged for American banks to loan \$200 million to Germany. Good times followed, but they were short-lived.

What Caused the Great Depression?

During the 1930s, the world's industrialized countries were hit by an economic depression. A **depression** is a period of low economic activity when many people lose their jobs. The 1930s depression was so severe that it became known as the Great Depression. During this time, factories closed and millions of people lost their jobs.

One major cause of the Great Depression was the crash of the U.S. stock market. Before the depression struck, American companies were producing much of the world's manufactured goods. People saw their chance to make a fortune by investing in these companies. As a result, the U.S. stock market boomed.

Many investors bought stock on margin. In other words, they paid only a small amount of the stock price and borrowed the rest of the money. As long as stock

Connecting to the Past

1. What did some people in Europe do after they lost their jobs during the Great Depression?
2. How did people try to change their society during the Great Depression?

prices kept rising, buying on margin was safe. Investors would sell their stock when the price increased, repay their loan, and keep the difference as a profit.

Meanwhile, factories began having trouble selling everything they produced. Workers were not paid high enough wages to buy all the goods being made. This overproduction forced factory owners to slow production. They then cut back the number of workers they employed.

In October 1929, fears about the economy grew. People were pressured to pay back their loans. When they failed to pay, panic struck. Stock prices tumbled and wiped out the fortunes of many investors. Banks collapsed, and when they did many people lost all of their savings.

The Depression Spreads Frightened American investors withdrew money from Germany and other European markets. These withdrawals caused the collapse of European banks as well. By 1931, trade was slow and jobs were scarce in both North America and Europe.

The worst year of the depression was 1932. By that time, one out of four Americans and British and two out of five Germans were out of work. People who had been put out of their homes lived in shacks built out of cardboard or tin.

FDR and the New Deal In the United States, President Franklin D. Roosevelt set up a program known as the New Deal. To provide people with money to buy food and housing and to put them back to work, the federal government set up several different agencies. One of these, the Civilian



▲ President Franklin D. Roosevelt often attempted to ease the concerns of the American public by addressing them over the radio. **What effect did Roosevelt's New Deal have?**

Conservation Corps (CCC), gave jobs mostly to young people. They planted trees and built facilities in the nation's parks. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) paid jobless workers to build dams, roads, bridges, and hospitals. It also gave work to artists and writers. Other new government agencies tried to help farmers, business leaders, and home owners.

The federal government also carried out reforms. In 1935 Roosevelt convinced Congress to pass the Social Security Act. This program gave pensions, or payments, to citizens after they turned 65 and retired. It also provided Americans with unemployment insurance. If someone lost their job, they received money from the government until they found a new one. Roosevelt's New Deal failed to restore the economy completely, but it did give Americans hope about the future.

Reading Check Describe How did the Dawes Plan affect Germany?

The Rise of Fascism and Nazism

Main Idea The Great Depression encouraged the rise of European dictators.

Reading Focus If you were penniless and homeless, would you vote for someone who promised to make your life better? Read to find out why Italians and Germans supported ruthless dictators.

The Great Depression brought fear to many people. Despite facing hard times, the people in the United States, Britain, and France held on to democracy. In many other countries, such as Italy and Germany, people had less loyalty to democratic values. They looked to strong leaders for help. These leaders became dictators—rulers who control their countries by force.

Under these dictators, a new form of government called totalitarianism developed. In a **totalitarian state** (toh•TA•luh•TEHR•ee•uhn), political leaders try to *totally* control the way citizens think and live. During the 1930s, totalitarian leaders used books, newspapers, the arts, and schools to influence their people. New technology, such as films and the radio, was also used to spread the government's point of view. People who disagreed or voiced other ideas were harshly punished.

Mussolini Takes Power The first country to become a totalitarian state was Italy. After World War I, Italy had a huge debt to pay off and many people did not have jobs. Workers went on strike for higher wages. Some hoped for a communist revolution similar to what was happening in Russia.

With the country in chaos, a man named **Benito Mussolini** (buh•NEE•toh MOO•suh•LEE•nee) created the Fascist Party and promised to restore order, fix Italy's economy, and make Italy a great nation. His followers wore black shirts and beat up people who

opposed them. In 1922 Mussolini's followers staged a huge march on Rome. To prevent violence, Italy's king agreed to appoint Mussolini as head of the government.

Mussolini was known as *Il Duce* (eel DOO•chay), or "The Leader." He quickly put an end to democratic rule in Italy. Within a few years, Mussolini had banned all political parties except his Fascist Party. Personal freedoms and a free press no longer existed. Boys and girls of all ages had to join groups that taught them loyalty to the Fascist government. Mussolini built up Italy's military and promised to regain the glory of the ancient Romans.



▲ To gain control of Italy, Benito Mussolini used violence and political pressure to destroy his opponents. **What political changes did Mussolini bring to Italy?**

The Rise of Adolf Hitler

The Great Depression led to the rise of a totalitarian state in Germany. During the early 1930s, millions of Germans lost their jobs, and many businesses failed. Voters in large numbers supported a political leader named **Adolf Hitler**. In his speeches, Hitler appealed to people's fear about the economy and their bitterness about the Treaty of Versailles.

Hitler was leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, or the Nazi Party. Hitler and the Nazis portrayed the German people as better than all others. Germany, they believed, had a right to expand its territory. The Nazis were known for their anti-Semitism, or hatred of the Jews. They blamed the Jews for Germany's problems. Hitler presented these ideas in a book called *Mein Kampf*, or "My Struggle."

Many Germans, worried about the economy, began to vote for the Nazis. By 1932, the Nazi Party had become the largest party in the German parliament. A year later, Hitler was named Germany's chancellor, or prime minister. Next, the German parliament handed all power to Hitler while he dealt with the country's problems. In this way, Hitler became dictator of Germany.

Once in power, Hitler did away with all political parties except the Nazis. He had books about democracy burned. He took over the courts and set up a secret police.



▲ To gather support for the Nazi Party, Hitler often addressed the German people at large rallies and used other propaganda techniques. **What were some of the basic beliefs of the Nazi Party?**

He took over radio and newspapers and broke up unions. The Nazis also set up large prisons called concentration camps. There, they sent people who disagreed with Nazi ideas.

The Nazi government reflected Hitler's strong anti-Semitism. The Nazis took away the Jews' businesses and jobs. Jews could not go to school or get medical care.

Nazis also tried to restrict women's rights. According to the Nazis, women were meant to be wives and mothers, not leaders. So the government discouraged women from becoming lawyers, doctors, or professors. Instead, posters urged women to "Get a hold of pots and pans . . .".

✔ **Reading Check Analyze** Why do you think the king of Italy let Mussolini take control of Italy?

Stalin and the Soviet Union

Main Idea After Lenin's death, Stalin established a brutal regime in the USSR.

Reading Focus If you ran the government, how would you fix the problems in your community? Do you think government ever causes problems by trying to fix things? Read to learn how Stalin's government caused great hardship when trying to change the USSR.

Harsh rule also came to Russia. Previously, you learned about Lenin, the Russian Revolution, and the civil war that followed. By 1922, Lenin's government was securely in power. In that year, Russia's Communist leaders formed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), or the Soviet Union. This vast territory included Russia and most of the conquered lands of the old Russian Empire.

Stalin Takes Power After a series of strokes, Lenin died in 1924. After Lenin died, a struggle for power took place in the Soviet Union. By the late 1920s, **Joseph Stalin** had



▲ Joseph Stalin (right) took power in the Soviet Union after the death of Vladimir Lenin (left). **Why did Stalin set up the Five-Year Plans?**

become the ruler of the Soviet Union. Under Lenin, Stalin's job had been to appoint party officials. When the power struggle began, the thousands of officials Stalin had appointed supported him. Their support helped him seize power.

Government Plans the Economy Stalin wanted the Soviet Union to become an industrial power as soon as possible. Beginning in 1928, he introduced a series of Five-Year Plans. These were programs that set economic goals for a five-year period. Under the Five-Year Plans, steel mills, power plants, and oil refineries were built and kept under government control. Factory managers had to produce a certain amount of goods.

Under Stalin's orders, the government also took control of all farming. Stalin's plans called for **collectivization** (kuh•LEHK•tih•vuh•ZAY•shuhn). This meant combining small farms into large, factory-like farms run by the government.

Many peasants, however, wanted to keep working on their own farms. They resisted collectivization by destroying their houses, cows, and pigs. This resistance did not last long. Peasants who refused to cooperate with the government were either shot or sent to prison.

In Ukraine, a region south of Russia, Stalin caused a famine to control the people. He had officials seize the grain supplies. As a result, millions of peasants in Ukraine starved to death.

By 1939, the Soviet Union had become a major industrial power. The people, however, paid a high price for swift industrial growth. Workers labored long hours for low wages. Consumer goods, such as clothes and household goods, were poorly made

Japan's Empire

KEY

- Japan in 1905
- Territory added by 1910
- Territory added by 1933
- Territory added by 1941



Using Geography Skills

The effects of the Great Depression led Japan to expand its territory to gain more land and natural resources.

1. What area had Japan conquered by 1910? Where did it expand next?
2. Which European powers had lost territory in Asia to Japan by November 1941?

Find NGS online map resources @ www.nationalgeographic.com/maps

The Military Rules Japan

Main Idea Economic problems led to militarism in Japan.

Reading Focus Is it ever okay for people to steal something if they need it? Read to learn how Japanese leaders used that argument to justify invading another country.

About the same time that the Soviet Union fell under Stalin's strict control, Japan's military gained control of Japan's government. As you read earlier, Japan had become an industrial power by the early 1900s. As Japan's economy grew, so too did its population. Between 1872 and 1925, the number of people in Japan rose from 35 million to 60 million.

What Problems Did Japan Face? Japan's government hoped that new factories and new markets would create jobs for the larger population. So its leaders stressed manufacturing and foreign trade. Japan's industry grew rapidly, and Japanese factory-made goods were sold worldwide.

The Japanese government helped develop large private companies called *zaibatsu*. By the late 1930s, these companies controlled much of Japan's economy. While factory managers and rural landowners grew wealthy, factory workers and farmers were poorly paid and housed. Often there was not enough food to feed Japan's growing population. Food prices rose rapidly and often led to food riots. When the Great Depression reached Japan, workers and farmers suffered most.

Japan Invades Manchuria The Great Depression caused a worldwide fall in prices. This brought disaster to Japan's factories. Millions of workers lost their jobs. Some began to starve.

and hard to find, and housing shortages were common.

Above all, millions of farmers, workers, and government officials suffered under Stalin. Those people who opposed Stalin's actions were killed or sent to remote prison camps deep in the vast forests of icy Siberia.

Reading Check Explain What did Stalin's Five-Year Plans achieve? What problems did they cause?

Starving workers and farmers blamed Japan's politicians for their problems. The leaders of Japan's military claimed that Japan's problems were caused by European and American ideas. They said that Japan should return to its old warrior traditions. Their ideas began to influence all areas of Japanese life.

As Japan's trade declined, Japan's military leaders argued that Japan needed more land and natural resources to make its economy stronger. Without government approval, army leaders in 1931 invaded **Manchuria** (man•CHUR•ee•uh), the northeast region of China. When Japan's prime minister tried to stop the war, the military killed him. From then on, Japan's government did what the military wanted. Over the next few years, several Japanese mili-



▲ In the 1930s, the Japanese military became more aggressive. This photo shows Japanese cavalry in China. **What area did Japan invade in 1931?**

tary officers were chosen to serve as prime minister. Under their leadership, Japan began making plans to build an empire in Asia even if it meant war with other countries.

Reading Check Explain How did *zaibatsu* affect the social structure in Japan?

Section 1 Review

History online

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Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- The crash of the stock market led to the Great Depression. In the United States, Franklin Roosevelt introduced programs to help the economy.
- In Europe, Benito Mussolini became dictator of Italy and Adolf Hitler became dictator of Germany.
- In the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin took power and placed all farms and factories under government control.
- Japan's economic problems enabled the military to take control of the government.

What Did You Learn?

1. What was the New Deal and why was it proposed?
2. What ideas did Adolf Hitler reveal in *Mein Kampf*?

Critical Thinking

3. Compare and Contrast

Draw a chart like the one below. Fill in details about leaders and events in the 1920s and 1930s.

United States	Italy	Germany	Soviet Union	Japan

4. **Summarize** What was a totalitarian state, and how did totalitarian states gain the support of the country's citizens?

5. **Analyze** Were Stalin's economic plans for the Soviet Union, both industrial and agricultural, successful? Explain.
6. **Expository Writing** Imagine you are living in the U.S. in the 1930s. Write a letter to a pen pal in another country describing the actions the president is taking to help Americans during the Great Depression and whether or not you agree with those actions.

7. Reading Discussion

Questions Write five questions that would help you launch a discussion about why Hitler and the Nazis were able to take power in Germany.

Section

2

World War II Begins

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

You have read how economic hard times paved the way for dictatorships in Europe. The goals of these dictators soon led to a new world war.

Focusing on the **Main Ideas**

- Other European nations stood by as Germany expanded its territory. (page 814)
- World War II began when Germany invaded Poland in September 1939, leading France and Britain to declare war. (page 815)

Locating Places

Rhineland

Sudetenland (soo • DAY • tuhn • LAND)

Munich (MYOO • nihk)

Nanjing (NAHN • JIHNG)

Pearl Harbor

Meeting People

Neville Chamberlain

(NEHV • uhl CHAYM • buhr • luhn)

Winston Churchill

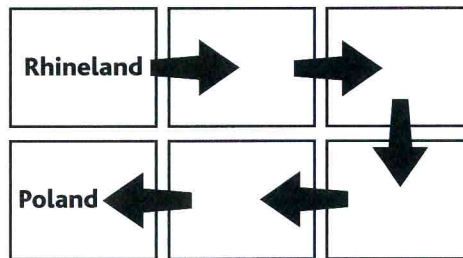
(WIHN • stuhn CHUHRCH • HIHL)

Building Your Vocabulary

appeasement (uh • PEEZ • muhnt)

Reading Strategy

Sequencing Information Create a diagram like the one below to track the areas invaded by Germany.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

When & Where?



1934

1938

1942

1935

Hitler begins expanding Germany's army

1936

Spanish Civil War begins

1939

Germany invades Poland

1941

Japanese planes bomb Pearl Harbor

Appeasement Fails

Main Idea Other European nations stood by as Germany expanded its territory.

Reading Focus How do you deal with bullies? Is it better to stand up to them or give them what they want? Read on to find out how Europe's leaders dealt with Adolf Hitler's demands.

One reason Adolf Hitler was popular in Germany was because he criticized the Treaty of Versailles. Many Germans believed the treaty was unfair. Hitler promised in his speeches that he would no longer obey the treaty.

The Treaty of Versailles kept Germany's military forces small. Hitler, however, insisted that this was unfair. In March 1935, he stated that Germany would build a new

air force and increase the size of its army. The Treaty of Versailles had also declared that no German troops could be in the **Rhineland**, a German territory west of the Rhine River along the French border. In 1936 Hitler ordered troops into the Rhineland.

France wanted to expel the German troops from the Rhineland, but the French government would not act without British help. Britain did not want to use force against Germany. Instead, British leaders chose a policy of **appeasement** (uh•PEEZ•muht). Appeasement is the idea that if you meet another government's demands, you can avoid war.

Hitler gained a close ally in Italy's Benito Mussolini. In 1935 Mussolini sent Italian forces to invade the African nation of Ethiopia. Britain and France opposed

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC **Hitler's Actions in Europe 1936–1939**

1 1936 Hitler orders troops into Rhineland.

2 1938 Hitler takes over Austria after the Anschluss.

3 1938 Hitler is given the Sudetenland by the British and the French.

4 1939 Hitler marches into, and takes over, Czechoslovakia.

5 1939 Hitler demands control of the Danzig Corridor and invades Poland.

Using Geography Skills

Adolf Hitler's quest to reclaim land that Germany had lost after World War I led to his swift takeover of neighboring countries.

1. In what year did Hitler first gain territory from Czechoslovakia?
2. Why do you think France gave into Hitler's demands in the late 1930s?

the invasion but took no military action to stop it. Hitler, however, threw his support to Mussolini.

Next, the two dictators intervened in Spain. From 1936 to 1939, a civil war divided that country. Germany and Italy helped a Spanish military leader, General Francisco Franco, overthrow Spain's new republic. Soon after, Italy and Germany formed an alliance.

Next, Hitler turned to Austria. He insisted that Austria, a German-speaking country, should be part of Germany. In March 1938, he sent troops into Austria and took it over.

Hitler then turned to Austria's neighbor, Czechoslovakia, and demanded that the Czechs give Germany the **Sudetenland** (soo • DAY • tuhn • LAND), an area in western Czechoslovakia where many Germans lived. Czechoslovakia was ready to fight to keep the Sudetenland, but Britain and France preferred to negotiate. In September 1938, European leaders met in the German city of **Munich** (MYOO • nihk).

At the Munich Conference, Britain and France agreed to give the Sudetenland to Germany. Hitler, in turn, promised not to expand Germany's territory further. The British prime minister, **Neville Chamberlain** (NEHV • uhl CHAYM • buhr • luhn), returned home and declared that there would be "peace in our time."

Hopes for peace were smashed the following year. In March 1939, German forces took over western Czechoslovakia and set up a Nazi-friendly state in the eastern part. Hitler then demanded control of Danzig, a German city inside Polish territory. In response, Britain promised to support Poland if the Germans invaded.

✓ Reading Check Analyze Why did British and French leaders appease Hitler?

The War Begins

Main Idea World War II began when Germany invaded Poland in September 1939, leading France and Britain to declare war.

Reading Focus Have you ever had to do something really difficult? What helped you to do it? Read to learn how the British endured defeats and German bombings.

In the summer of 1939, Hitler prepared to invade Poland. He worried, however, that such an attack would anger Stalin because Poland bordered the Soviet Union. Though bitter enemies, Hitler and Stalin signed a treaty in August 1939 in which they promised not to attack each other. They also agreed to divide Poland between them. This agreement freed Hitler to attack Poland.



▲ This photo shows a Czech woman weeping as she salutes invading German troops. **What happened after Britain and France gave the Sudetenland to Germany?**



▲ During the Battle of Britain, German planes bombed British cities, hoping to break the will of the British people. **What advantage did the Royal Air Force have during the Battle of Britain?**

Poland and France Fall On September 1, 1939, Hitler sent his armies into Poland. Two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany. The German attack on Poland was quick and fierce. In less than a month, the conquered country was split in half by Hitler and Stalin.

In April 1940, the Germans attacked Denmark and Norway. In May, they invaded the Netherlands and Belgium. German troops and tanks then smashed through French defenses and raced across northern

France. A few weeks later, on June 22, 1940, France surrendered to Germany. At this time, Italy joined the war on Germany's side.

What Was the Battle of Britain? Hitler expected the British to ask for peace. Instead, the new prime minister of Great Britain, **Winston Churchill** (WIHN•stuhn CHUHRCH•HIHL), declared, "We shall never surrender."

In August the German air force began an all-out effort to destroy Britain's Royal Air Force and clear the way for a German invasion of Britain. This air battle became known as the Battle of Britain.

The Royal Air Force also had a new technology called radar. Radar stations along the coast detected incoming German airplanes and directed British fighter planes to stop them. On October 12, 1940, Hitler cancelled his plans to invade Britain. Great Britain escaped invasion thanks to a few hundred pilots. Churchill told the British Parliament: "Never . . . was so much owed by so many to so few."

America Stays Neutral The United States remained neutral during the early years of the war. In the 1930s, Congress had passed several laws making it illegal to help other countries in a war if the U.S. was neutral. President Roosevelt, however, believed that Germany was a threat to the United States. He convinced Congress to approve a cash-and-carry policy. This law let Britain buy goods from American businesses as long as they paid cash and carried the goods to Britain in their own ships. A year later, he asked Congress to pass the Lend-Lease Act. This law allowed the U.S. to lend weapons to Britain. Roosevelt also ordered the American navy to protect the British ships from German submarines when they were close to the United States.

History  **Online**

Web Activity Visit jat.glencoe.com and click on *Chapter 21—Student Web Activity* to learn more about World War II.

Biography

WINSTON CHURCHILL

1874–1965

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

1882–1945

Winston Churchill grew up in Blenheim Palace, England, raised by a beloved nanny. His father, Lord Randolph Churchill, was a member of the British Parliament. Churchill attended private schools where he struggled with his studies. When Churchill switched to the Royal Military Academy, he began doing well. He studied military tactics, mapmaking, and military law. Later he joined the cavalry and fought in India and Africa. Afterward, he became a journalist and found fame reporting on the Boer War.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born in Hyde Park, New York, to a wealthy family. Roosevelt was educated at home by a governess until he turned 14. Then he was sent to a school near Boston. Like Churchill, Roosevelt did not do well in school. Because President Theodore Roosevelt was his cousin, Roosevelt wanted to work in government. He went to Harvard University and Columbia Law School.

At age 26, Churchill won election to the British Parliament. This was the beginning of his political career that led eventually to him becoming prime minister of England.

At age 28, Roosevelt won election to the New York State senate, but then came down with polio and lost much of the use of his legs. Refusing to allow his disability to end his career, he went on to become governor of New York and then president.



▲ Franklin D. Roosevelt



▲ Winston Churchill

“Together we cannot fail.”

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, *Fireside Chats*

Then and Now

Both Churchill and Roosevelt came from families already involved in politics. How do you think this affected their decision to pursue that type of career? Identify a few present-day families that are active in politics.

Hitler Invades the Soviet Union Unable to defeat the British, Hitler decided that Germany needed the resources of the Soviet Union. He also believed that the Soviets' vast land area could provide "living space" for Germans in the future. In June 1941, German forces attacked the Soviet Union. They destroyed most of the Soviets' warplanes, disabled thousands of Soviet tanks, and captured half a million Soviet soldiers.

As the Germans advanced, Stalin ordered a scorched-earth policy. Soviet troops and civilians burned cities, destroyed their own crops, and blew up dams that produced electric power.

These actions made it harder for the Germans to supply their troops and keep moving forward. Then the rainy season

began, turning the roads to mud and trapping German wagons and trucks. Soon afterward the harsh Russian winter set in, catching the German army unprepared.

Despite loss of soldiers and equipment, German troops reached the outskirts of Moscow on December 2, 1941. That was as far as they got. The Soviets refused to surrender, and the Germans were unable to break into the city.

Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor While Hitler and Mussolini waged war in Europe, the Japanese launched new attacks in East Asia. In Section 1, you learned about Japan's takeover of Manchuria in 1931. During the 1930s, the Japanese moved steadily southward into China. In December 1937, they

The Attack on Pearl Harbor

On December 7, 1941, Japan carried out its plan to attack the United States and bring them into World War II. Early that morning, a group of Japanese warplanes flew over the military base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Without warning, they dropped bombs on the men and women below and destroyed countless ships as they sat in their docks unprotected. The attack cost many thousands of American lives and prompted the U.S. to enter the war. **Why do you think the Japanese chose to attack a base in Hawaii?**



seized **Nanjing** (NAHN • JIHNG), the Chinese capital. China's leader, Chiang Kai-shek, refused to surrender, and the government moved into China's interior.

Japan next moved into Southeast Asia. After the fall of France in 1940, Japanese forces seized the French colony of Indochina. Japan also planned to take the Dutch East Indies, British Malaya, and the American territory of the Philippines. The Japanese goal was to gain badly needed rubber, oil, and food supplies.

President Roosevelt wanted Britain to defeat Germany. He worried that Britain would also have to fight Japan if Japan attacked the British Empire in Asia. So Roosevelt tried to stop Japan by using economic pressure. When Japan invaded Indochina, President Roosevelt prevented the Japanese from withdrawing money they

had in American banks. He also stopped the sale of oil, gasoline, and other natural resources that Japan lacked.

Angered by American actions, the Japanese decided to go to war against the United States. On December 7, 1941, Japanese warplanes carried out a surprise attack on the American fleet at **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii. The attack destroyed many battleships and planes. More than 2,300 soldiers, sailors, and civilians were killed.

The next day, President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan. He called December 7 "a date which will live in infamy [disgrace]." Congress quickly declared war on Japan. Three days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.

 **Reading Check** **Identify** What was the United States's cash-and-carry policy?

Section **2** Review

History  **online**

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Reading Summary

Review the **Main Ideas**

- In the mid-1930s, Germany began to rearm and seize surrounding territories, while Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement.
- The German invasion of Poland in 1939 began World War II. In 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, bringing the United States into the war.

What Did You Learn?

1. **Describe** what happened at the Battle of Britain.
2. Describe how the United States aided Britain before Pearl Harbor was attacked.
4. **Analyze** Describe the British policy of appeasement. Why do you think such a policy did not work with Hitler?

Critical Thinking

3. **Sequencing Information**

Draw a time line like the one below. Fill in details about German aggressions in Europe beginning with the occupation of the Rhineland and ending with the invasion of Russia.



5. **Evaluate** What was the importance of the Battle of Britain?

6. **Cause and Effect** What American actions caused Japan to carry out their attack on Pearl Harbor?

7. **Expository Writing** Choose an event from the section and write a newspaper article about it. Include a headline, details about the event, and why the event was important.

The Unexpected Treasure

Adapted by Gary Schmidt

Before You Read

The Scene: This story takes place in Kraków, Poland, shortly before World War II.

The Characters: Eisik is a poor Jewish boy living in Kraków with his family.

The Plot: Eisik's family is very poor. He has three dreams in which a man tells him to go to a particular place to find treasure. Eisik must decide whether or not to follow the dreams' directions.

Vocabulary Preview

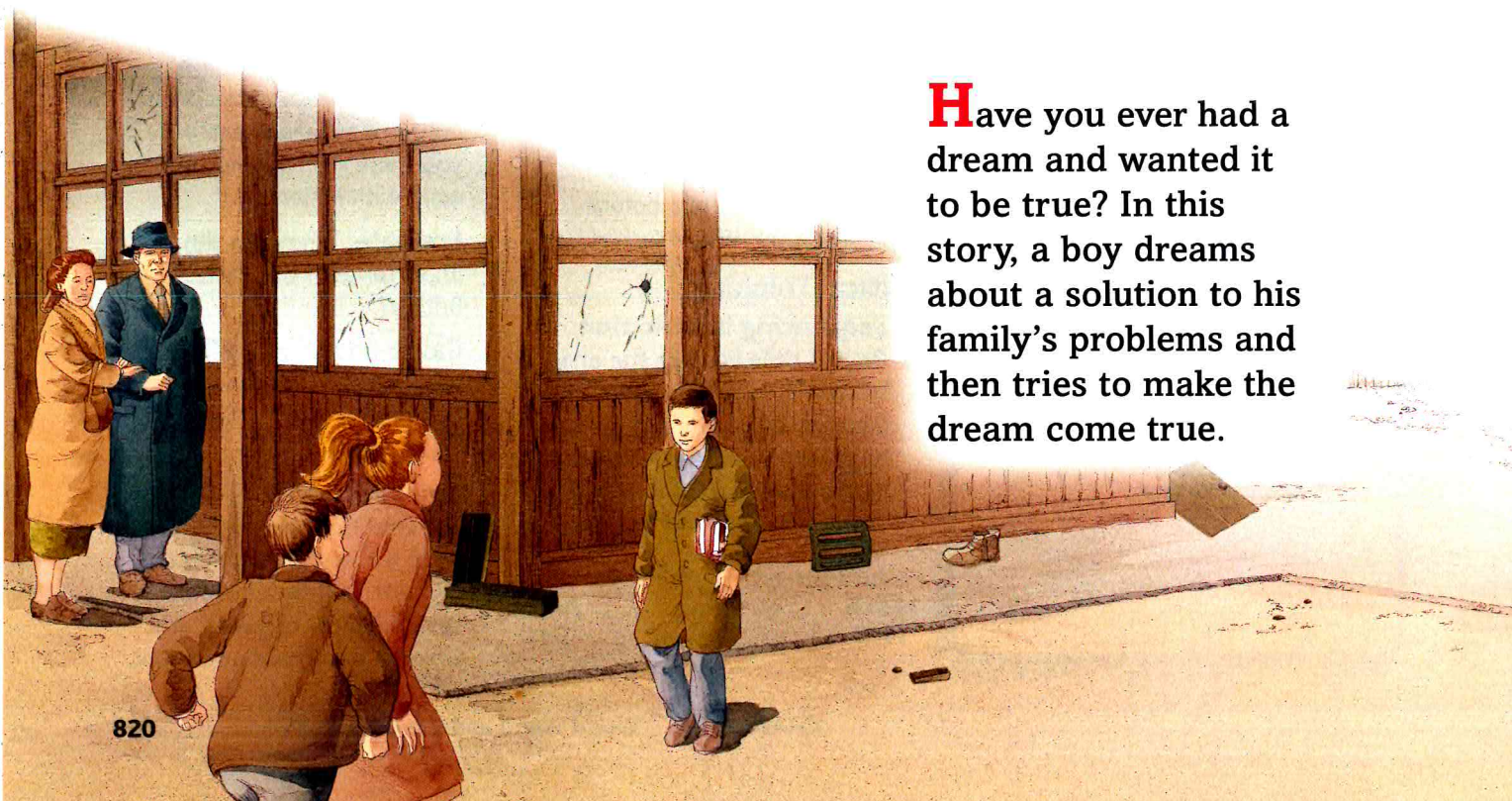
embankment: raised structure that holds back water

flourished: waved boldly

slate: rock used as a construction material

sprinted: ran as fast as possible

Have you ever had a dream and wanted it to be true? In this story, a boy dreams about a solution to his family's problems and then tries to make the dream come true.



As You Read

This story is a mixture of fact and fiction. It is based on a story about Rabbi Eisik, a man born in Kraków who found a great treasure and used it to build a House of Prayer in his neighborhood.



Eisik, the youngest boy in his family, believed that his must be one of the poorest families in all of Poland. Poorer than poor. When their Rabbi spoke of poverty, Eisik knew, he was speaking of Eisik's family. Even his hunger was hungry, and his jacket was more patch than jacket. He had seen plucked plump chickens hanging in the butcher's shop, but his mother had never, as far as Eisik knew, even been inside such a shop. He had never tasted a candy, and he wondered what one might taste like. He wondered if a house could ever be too warm. He knew that it could be too cold.

Eisik's family was very poor.

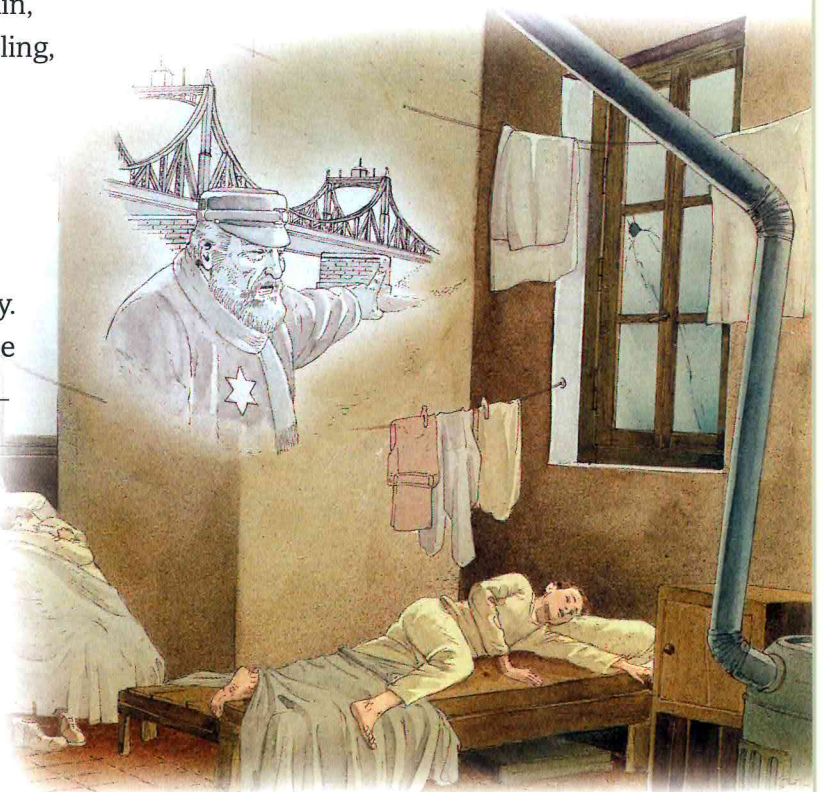
One night, Eisik dreamed that a man came to him and pointed to a bridge in Kraków.¹ "Look by the arch of the bridge,"² he said, "and you will find a great treasure." Eisik woke up that morning smiling, but he knew better than to believe in a silly dream, and he soon forgot about it.

The next night the dream came again. The same man pointed to the bridge. "Look by the arch of the bridge, and you will find a great treasure." Again, Eisik woke in the morning smiling, but he knew that it was just a silly dream. He soon forgot about it.

On the third night, the man came again into his dreams, and now he was angry. "Do I come all the way into the

¹**Kraków:** a city in southern Poland

²**arch of the bridge:** curved pieces that connect the main structure to the banks on either side and support the weight of the bridge



World of Confusion³ for nothing every night?" he demanded. "Now, boy, look by the arch of the bridge, and you will find a great treasure."

When Eisik woke, he was trembling. He went to his mother and asked if she believed that dreams can come true. She leaned down and kissed him on the forehead. "Of course they can come true. Weren't you born to us?"

Eisik packed some food and set off for Kraków.

It was a long walk, and the sun was well on its way to rest before Eisik reached the city and found the bridge. He scrambled down the embankment and onto a slate walk. It was slimy with the damp of the water, so he crept slowly, looking into all the shadows, testing the bricks to see if they might give and the treasure be hidden behind them. But there was nothing at all. Tired and wet, he climbed back up to the bridge.

"You there! What are you doing?" A swastikaed⁴ guard. Eisik froze.

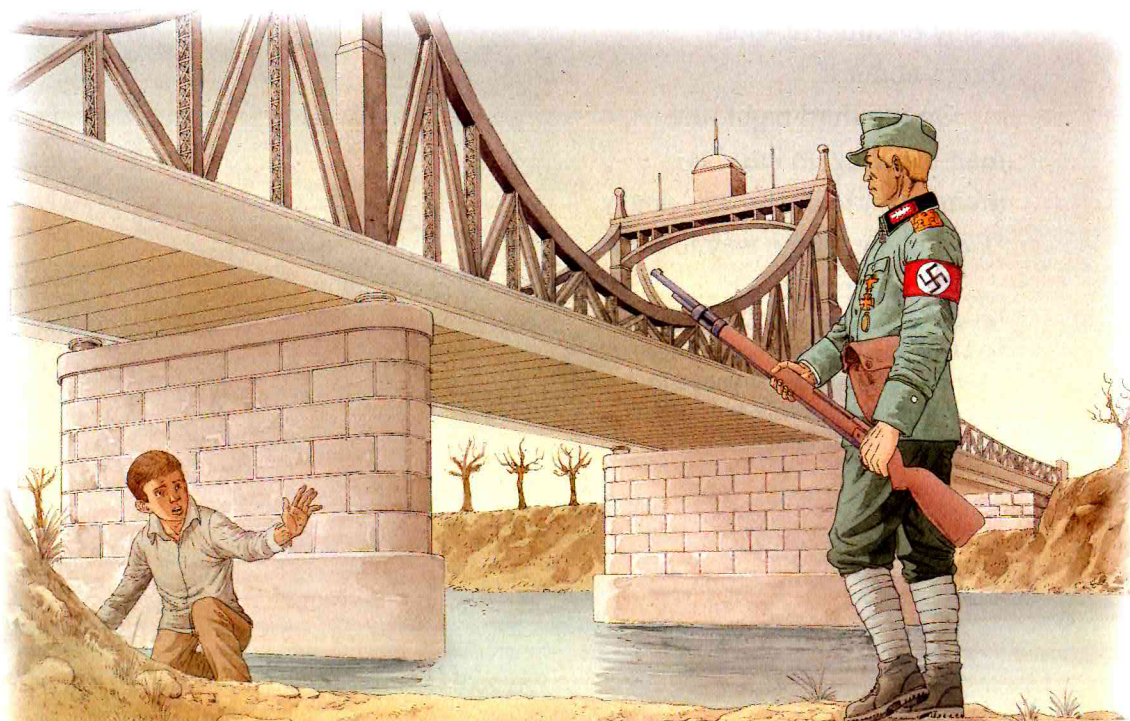
"What are you doing, creeping about the bridge like that?"

And Eisik, scared and ashamed, could only say, "It was a dream. A dream told me I should do it."

"A dream? A dream?" The guard laughed. "Don't you know better than to believe in a silly dream? Don't you know that dreams mean nothing? Why, these last three nights, I've had the same dream again and again: A man comes and tells me that there is a great treasure hidden under the stove in the house of a poor family with a boy named Eisik.

³**World of Confusion:** the characters' name for their way of life during a time of restrictions and fear

⁴**swastikaed:** wearing a swastika, a Nazi symbol



Do you see me running off, looking into every Jewish house with a boy named Eisik and digging under their stove? Do you?”

Eisik shook his head, but his heart stopped.

The guard flourished his rifle at him. “Off now, and don’t trouble me with dreams.”

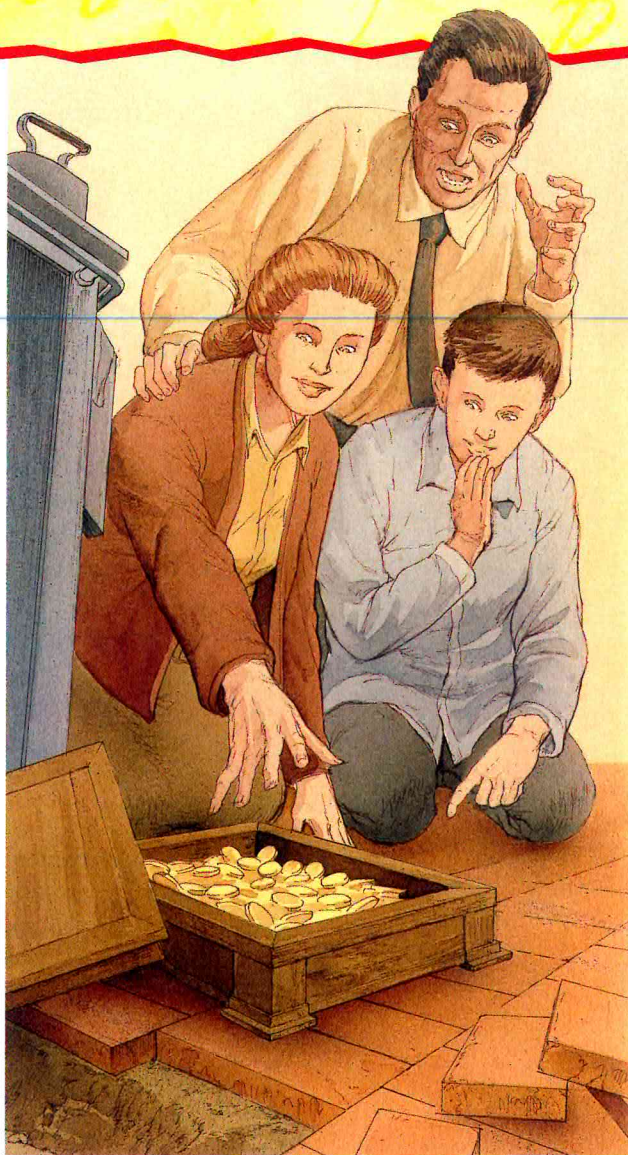
Eisik sprinted from the bridge and ran out of Kraków all the way home, where his father and mother and brothers and sisters were waiting for him. They threw their arms around him, and his mother wept, and even his father. “We thought . . .” they began, and could not go on. They feared to say aloud what they had thought in the World of Confusion where anything at all might happen.

And when they had all gone inside, Eisik and his father moved their iron stove. They pried up a layer of bricks, and beneath it they found a box filled with gold and silver coins. It was enough, said Papa, to get all of them, even Grandpapa and Tante,⁵ out of Poland. Maybe even to America.

And Eisik hoped that that dream would come true as well.



⁵Tante: French for *aunt*



Responding to the Reading

1. How does Eisik find treasure by looking by the arch of the bridge?
2. When Eisik talks with his mother about dreams, each of them is referring to a different type of dream. What are the two meanings of *dream* used in that conversation?
3. **Analyze** Why do you think Eisik did not tell his family where he was going and that he would arrive home late?
4. **Compare** How do Eisik and the guard react differently to their dreams?
5. **Reading** **Read to Write** Eisik and his family had dreams of a future in which they were safe and had enough money for food and heat. What types of dreams do you have? Write a brief essay in which you identify three of your goals and explain what you need to do to make those dreams come true.

Section

3

The Allies Win the War

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

You have read about how dictators expanding their power and territory led to World War II. In this section, you will learn how the Allies defeated Germany, Japan, and Italy, and won World War II.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- The Allies fought for four long years in Europe and in the Pacific. (page 825)
- The Nazis murdered millions of people in an attempt to destroy Jews and other European ethnic groups. (page 827)
- The successful invasion on D-Day was the beginning of the end of World War II. (page 828)

Locating Places

Auschwitz (OWSH • VIHTS)

Meeting People

Douglas MacArthur (muh • KAHR • thuhr)

Dwight D. Eisenhower (EYE • zuhn • HOWR)

Harry S Truman (TROO • muhn)

Building Your Vocabulary

genocide (JEH • nuh • SYD)

D-Day

Reading Strategy

Sequencing Complete a table like the one below showing two events that occurred in each year.

Year	Event	Event
1942		
1943		
1944		
1945		



When & Where?



1941

1943

1945

1942

Battle of Midway stops Japanese advance

1943

Italy surrenders to Allies

1944

Allies land in France on D-Day

1945

Atomic bombs are dropped on Japan

The Great Struggle

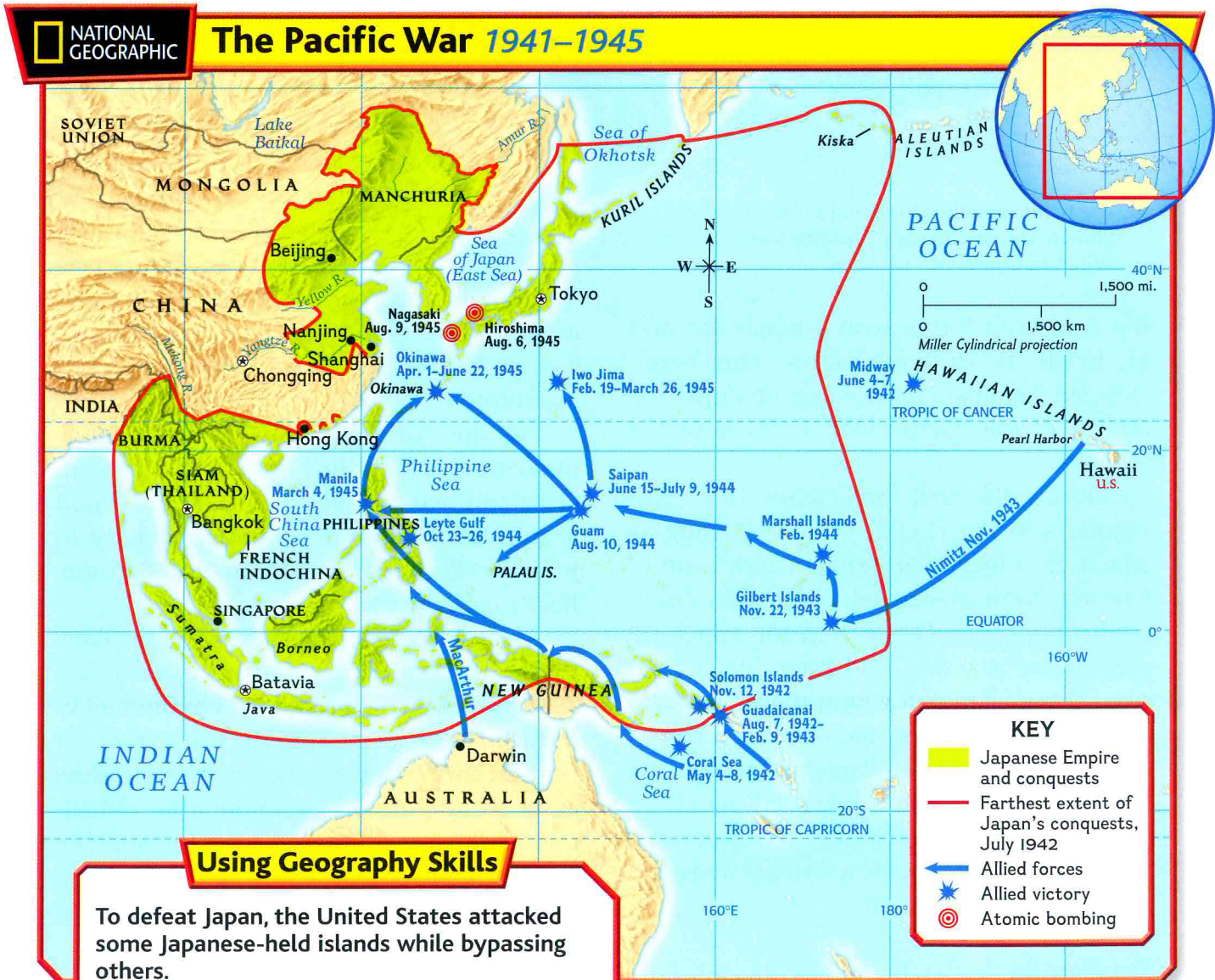
Main Idea The Allies fought for four long years in Europe and in the Pacific.

Reading Focus Have you ever had to follow a step-by-step plan to finish a project? Read to learn how step-by-step, the Allies pushed back the Axis powers.

World War II was a huge war. On one side were the Allies—the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China. On the other side were the Axis powers—

Germany, Italy, and Japan. It was fought on two fronts—in Europe and in the Pacific. Winning battles required outstanding leaders and hundreds of thousands of troops. At home, civilians worked hard to provide resources and goods for the war effort.

Stopping Japan's Advance By mid-1942, Japan had driven the Americans out of the Philippines and seized many islands in the Pacific. The United States set out to stop the Japanese advance. In June 1942,



Using Geography Skills

To defeat Japan, the United States attacked some Japanese-held islands while bypassing others.

1. About how far did Japanese control extend from the home islands?
2. Where was the first Allied victory in the Pacific following the attack on Pearl Harbor?



▲ The leaders of the three major Allied powers met at Tehran in 1943. Shown are (left to right) Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill. **What did the Allies agree to at Tehran?**

the American forces won a major sea and air battle at Midway Island. This battle stopped Japan's advance and changed the course of the Pacific war in favor of the Allies.

During the next three years, U.S. commanders in the Pacific—General **Douglas MacArthur** (muh •KAHR •thuhr) and Admiral Chester Nimitz—carried out a plan called island-hopping. This called for attacking certain key islands. The United States then used these islands for jumping forward to others, moving closer and closer to Japan.

By 1945, the Americans had recaptured the Philippines and destroyed much of Japan's air force and navy. The Japanese, however, fought fiercely as American forces closed in on Japan itself.

Driving Back the Germans Meanwhile, the war raged on in Africa, the Soviet Union, and Europe. After early German

advances in North Africa, British forces in 1942 defeated the Germans in Egypt. Later that year, British and American forces landed in Morocco and Algeria. Moving swiftly eastward, they drove the Germans out of North Africa in May 1943.

Allied troops then moved into southern Europe. They took the island of Sicily in the summer of 1943 and landed on Italy's mainland in September. U.S. general **Dwight D. Eisenhower** (EYE •zuhn •HOWR) directed the over-

all invasion. Another American general, George Patton, and British general Bernard Montgomery actually led the troops.

As the Allies advanced, the Italians overthrew Mussolini and surrendered. German forces in Italy fought on but failed to stop the Allied move into central Italy. In June 1944, the Allies finally took Rome, Italy's capital.

Meanwhile, Allied leaders made plans for the world after the war was over. In late 1943 Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met in the Middle East at Tehran, the capital of Iran. At this Tehran Conference, the leaders agreed to divide up Germany after defeating Hitler. Stalin also agreed to help the United States defeat Japan and to join an international organization for keeping peace after the war.

✓ **Reading Check Contrast** How was the war in the Pacific different from the war in Europe?

The Holocaust

Main Idea The Nazis murdered millions of people in an attempt to destroy Jews and other European ethnic groups.

Reading Focus Today many people use the word *Nazi* to mean “someone very evil.” The main reason is the Holocaust. Read on to learn about this dark chapter in human history.

During World War II, the Nazis began a program of **genocide** (JEH•nuh•syd), or the killing of an entire group of people. Hitler wanted to destroy all of Europe’s Jews. As many as 6 million Jews were killed in what has become known as the Holocaust. Millions of others, including Slavs and Roma, or Gypsies, were also ruthlessly killed.

In Section 1, you learned that the Nazis passed laws against the Jews during the 1930s. These laws declared that Jews were no longer German citizens. By the end of the decade, Nazi actions became more violent.

On the night of November 9, 1938, the Nazis burned synagogues, destroyed Jewish shops, and killed many Jews. About 30,000 Jewish men were sent to concentration camps, large prison camps used to hold people for political reasons. This event became known as *Kristallnacht*, or the “night of shattered glass,” because of the Jewish shop windows that were broken by Nazi mobs.

During World War II, the Nazis mistreated the Jews in the lands they conquered. They forced Jews to wear a yellow, six-pointed star on their clothing.

The Nazis began the mass killing of Jews when the German army invaded the Soviet Union in 1941. Special Nazi forces accompanied the army. They captured and shot any Jews they found and dumped them in mass graves.

In January 1942, German leaders agreed on what they called “the final solution.” Nazis rounded up millions of Jews and hundreds of thousands of other innocent people in the areas they controlled. Then the prisoners traveled in trains and trucks to death camps, such as **Auschwitz** (OWSH•vihts) in Poland. At the camps, many people died in poison gas chambers. Others died of starvation. Still others were victims of cruel experiments carried out by Nazi doctors. Later, as Allied forces moved into Nazi-held areas, they saw firsthand the unspeakable horrors of the death camps. People around the world were stunned by this terrible result of Nazi brutality.

Reading Check Identify What is genocide, and how did the Nazis attempt to carry it out?



▲ Toward the end of the war, Allied troops liberated a number of concentration camps. The survivors at the camps were often near starvation. **What was the “final solution”?**

The Allies Win

Main Idea The successful invasion on D-Day was the beginning of the end of World War II.

Reading Focus Can you recall important days in your life? For Europeans who lived through World War II, June 6, 1944, stands out in their memory. Read on to find out why.

By 1944, the Germans and Japanese were falling back everywhere. No longer on the defensive, the Allies were preparing to invade Germany and Japan.

What Was D-Day? For months, Allied forces under General Eisenhower had been preparing for the invasion of occupied France. On June 6, 1944, or **D-Day**—the day of the invasions—ships carried troops and equipment across the English Channel to the French province of Normandy. As battleship guns pounded German positions, Allied soldiers moved onto the beaches.

From their Normandy foothold, the Allies launched an attack against the Germans. By early August, General Patton and his tanks were racing across northern France while General Montgomery and his British troops advanced along the coast into Belgium. At the same time, the people of Paris rose up against the Germans. On August 25, the Germans retreated, and Allied troops entered Paris.

On December 16, 1944, the Germans counterattacked. As their troops advanced, they pushed back the Allied lines, creating a bulge. The attack later became known as the Battle of the Bulge. After weeks of fighting, the Americans won the battle and then headed into Germany.

By late 1944, the Soviets had driven the Germans from Russia and back across Poland. By February 1945, Soviet troops were just outside Berlin. On April 30, 1945, Hitler committed suicide in Berlin. On May 7, 1945, the Germans surrendered.

Primary Source

D-Day

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, American troops landed in Normandy, France. Lieutenant John Bentz Carroll describes the invasion:

"Two hundred yards out, we took a direct hit. . . .

. . . Somehow or other, the ramp door opened up

. . . Everyone started to jump off into the water.

They were being hit as they jumped, the machine gun fire was so heavy.

. . . The tide was moving us so rapidly. . . . We would grab out at some of those underwater obstructions and mines built on telephone poles and girders, and hang on. We'd take cover, then make a dash through the surf. . . .

The men would line up behind those poles. They'd say, 'You go—you go—you go,' and then it got so bad everyone just had to go anyway."

—quoted in *D-Day: Piercing the Atlantic Wall*



▲ American soldiers in a landing craft on D-Day

DBQ Document-Based Question

What made D-Day so dangerous for troops landing on the beaches?

HISTORY MAKERS

The Atomic Bomb 1945

Dropping the Atomic Bomb In October 1944, General McArthur invaded the Philippines with more than 160,000 troops and 700 ships. The Americans captured the islands about five months later. Meanwhile, other Americans continued island-hopping toward Japan. They finally came within reach of Japan in 1945.

On March 9, American bombers began dropping firebombs on Japan's cities. These bombs used jellied gasoline to start fires. During the firebombing of Tokyo, strong winds fanned the flames, creating an intense firestorm. The fire killed more than 80,000 Japanese and destroyed 250,000 buildings. Still, the Japanese would not surrender.

In April 1945, Franklin Roosevelt died, and **Harry S Truman** (TROO•muhn) became president. Truman faced a difficult decision. Should he risk American lives by invading Japan, or should he use the newly developed atomic bomb to end the war?

Since 1941, Americans had been building an atomic bomb. A team of engineers and scientists carried on their research at a secret laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico. Their program was called the Manhattan Project. On July 16, 1945, the first atomic bomb went off in a test near Alamogordo, New Mexico.

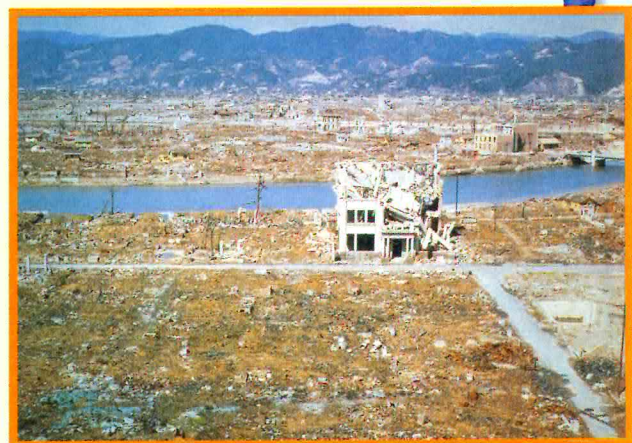
Truman's advisers disagreed about using the bomb. Admiral William Leahy opposed its use because it would kill thousands of civilians. He argued that an economic blockade and ordinary bombing would persuade the Japanese to surrender. Secretary of War Henry Stimson wanted to warn the Japanese about the bomb and at the same time offer to let them keep their emperor if they agreed to surrender.

Truman followed neither course. He threatened Japan with "prompt and utter destruction" if they did not surrender unconditionally. The Japanese failed to reply.

In 1939, American scientists began racing to develop an atomic bomb before the Germans. By 1943, British, Canadian, and American scientists were working together on this project under the direction of J. Robert Oppenheimer. Most of the research was conducted in Los Alamos, New Mexico, and was code-named the "Manhattan Project."

On July 16, 1945, scientists in Alamogordo, New Mexico, tested the first atomic bomb. The explosion sent a great shock wave through the valley and was so hot that the desert sand turned into glass.

On August 6, 1945, one month after the first test, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. The attack showed that war had changed. It was now possible to destroy an entire city with one bomb.



▲ Hiroshima after the atomic bomb hit

On August 6, 1945, a plane named the *Enola Gay* dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Between 80,000 and 120,000 people were killed instantly. Thousands more died slowly from burns and radiation sickness.

Three days later, an American plane dropped another bomb on the city of Nagasaki. It killed between 35,000 and 74,000 people. On August 15, 1945, the Japanese surrendered.

Rebuilding the World About 55 million people died in World War II. These included 22 million Soviets, 8 million Germans, 2 million Japanese, and 300,000 Americans. Also included were millions killed in campaigns of genocide, or mass murders of ethnic groups.

Even before the war ended, the Allies had started an organization to keep the peace. In April 1945, representatives from 50 countries

drew up a charter for the United Nations (UN). The UN General Assembly would vote on issues and choose members of the Security Council. The Security Council would investigate international problems and propose settlements. It had five permanent members—the United States, the USSR, Britain, France, and China—as well as other elected members.

After the war, the Allies tried Nazi leaders at Nuremberg, Germany, for “pursuing aggressive war” and for committing “crimes against humanity.” Similar war trials took place in Japan. The war crimes trials punished many of the people responsible for World War II and the Holocaust. They also served notice that the world would not allow these crimes to be repeated.

Reading Check Cause and Effect What were the results of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

Section 3 Review

History  *online*

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Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- In the Pacific, the Americans fought the Japanese island by island. In Europe, American and Allied troops invaded North Africa and Italy.
- During the Holocaust, the Germans murdered millions of people, including Jews and other minorities.
- The Allied invasion of France in June 1944, led to the fall of Germany. The United States's use of two atomic bombs on Japanese cities caused Japan to surrender.

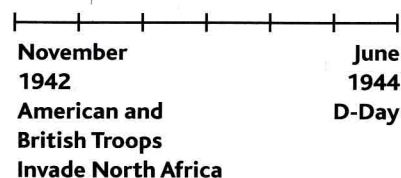
What Did You Learn?

1. Describe the U.S. plan for defeating Japan in the war.
2. What was D-Day?

Critical Thinking

3. Sequencing Information

Draw a time line like the one below. Fill in events related to the war against Germany beginning with the landings of Allied troops in North Africa and ending with D-Day.



4. **Evaluate** Do you think it would have been more important to defeat the Germans or the Japanese first during the war? Explain your answer.
5. **Summarize** Describe the German persecution of Jews leading up to the Holocaust.
6. **Describe** Describe the organization and purpose of the United Nations.
7. **Creative Writing** Write the dialogue for a conversation that might have occurred between the Allied leaders—Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin—at the Tehran Conference in 1943.

Section

4

The Cold War

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

In the last section, you learned that World War II devastated Europe and Asia. This section discusses a new international conflict that shaped the next 40 years.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Soviet efforts to spread communism led to conflict with the United States, which wanted to contain communism. (page 832)
- The Cold War spread to Asia after China's communist revolution and the outbreak of the Korean War. (page 837)
- People in the postwar world experienced prosperity, change, and conflict. (page 839)

Locating Places

Berlin

Taiwan (TY • WAHN)

Meeting People

Nikita Khrushchev

(nuh • KEE • tuh krush • CHAWF)

John F. Kennedy

Chiang Kai-shek

(jee • AHNG KY • SHEHK)

Mao Zedong (MOW ZUH • DUNG)

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Building Your Vocabulary

containment

Truman Doctrine

Marshall Plan

racial segregation

(SEH • grih • GAY • shuhn)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Complete a diagram like the one below to show the causes of the Cold War.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

When & Where?



1945

1955

1965

1947

The Truman Doctrine is announced

1950

The Korean War begins

1955

The Soviets create the Warsaw Pact

1962

The Cuban missile crisis erupts

The Cold War Begins

Main Idea Soviet efforts to spread communism led to conflict with the United States, which wanted to contain communism.

Reading Focus Have you ever wanted to stop someone from doing something without having a fight? Read to learn how the United States tried to stop communism without going to war.

During World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union had set aside their differences. As they moved toward victory in 1945, these two powerful nations began to disagree about what the world was to be like after the war.

For Americans, economic growth was the key to world peace. They wanted to promote growth through world trade. They also

wanted to spread democracy and free enterprise. Free enterprise, you remember, is the system in which businesses compete freely for profits with few government controls.

In contrast, Soviet leaders wanted to spread communism. As the war ended, Soviet armies had pushed back German armies in Eastern Europe and set up Communist governments in the region. The Soviets feared that one day Germany might try again to attack them. Having communist states in Eastern Europe would make a German invasion harder to do.

The deep differences between the Americans and the Soviets made them mistrust each other, and they began to compete for world leadership. This rivalry lasted from 1945 to 1990 and became known as the Cold War.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Europe During the Cold War

KEY

- Warsaw Pact member
- Communist nation outside Soviet bloc
- Neutral nation
- NATO member

Using Geography Skills

After World War II, Europe was divided between Communist and non-Communist nations.

- Which European nations remained neutral?
- Which organization, NATO or the Warsaw Pact, had more member nations?

Harry S Truman

Yalta and Potsdam In February 1945, the “Big Three” Allied leaders—Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin—met at Yalta, a Soviet port on the Black Sea. They discussed, among other things, the fate of newly freed Europe. Their disagreements over Europe helped cause the Cold War.

Germany presented a special problem. The leaders finally agreed to divide Germany into four zones, or parts, until elections could be held to determine its future. The Soviet Union was to control the eastern part of Germany. The United States, Great Britain, and France were to divide the western part. The German capital of **Berlin** was also to be split among the four nations. At Yalta, the three leaders also agreed that other countries released from Nazi rule should have free elections.

In April 1945, U.S. president Roosevelt died. Vice President Harry S Truman then became president. The next month, American, Soviet, and British leaders met at Potsdam, Germany. At Potsdam, Stalin demanded that the Germans pay high reparations for damaging the Soviet Union. Truman firmly opposed this demand and angrily told the Soviets to keep their promises.

The Soviets soon broke their promises made at Yalta. Stalin did not hold free elections in Eastern Europe. Instead, the Soviets set up Communist governments there, and Soviet forces remained in the region.

What Was Containment? The British leader Winston Churchill was concerned about Soviet control in Eastern Europe. In 1946, in a speech in Fulton, Missouri, he warned that the Soviets might try to expand their control beyond Eastern Europe.

Like Churchill, President Truman and other U.S. government leaders worried

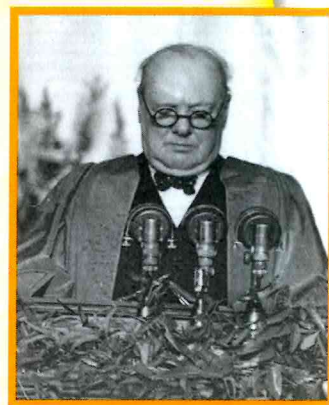
Primary Source

The Iron Curtain

In 1946, while visiting Fulton, Missouri, Winston Churchill gave a speech titled “The Sinews of Peace.” In the speech, he tried to explain what was happening in Eastern Europe:

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent [Europe]. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw,

Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, . . . The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern States of Europe, have been raised to preeminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control. Police governments are prevailing in nearly every case.”



▲ Winston Churchill

—Winston Churchill,
The “Iron Curtain” Speech

DBQ Document-Based Question

What does the “iron curtain” divide?

about the growing Soviet threat. How were they to stop the Soviets?

For an answer, they turned to the ideas of George F. Kennan, an American diplomat and expert on Soviet affairs. Kennan claimed that the United States and the Soviet Union could not cooperate. He believed, however, that war could be avoided. He argued that the Soviet Union

had many internal economic problems, and he believed it would collapse if the United States could stop it from spreading communism. Kennan's ideas led to a new U.S. foreign policy known as **containment**. This policy held that the United States would try to "contain," or hold back the spread of communism.

The policy of containment soon went into effect. Civil war was raging in Greece. There, Communist rebels were trying to overthrow the Greek government. At the same time, the Soviets put enormous pressure on Turkey to give them naval bases on the Dardanelles straits leading to the Mediterranean Sea.

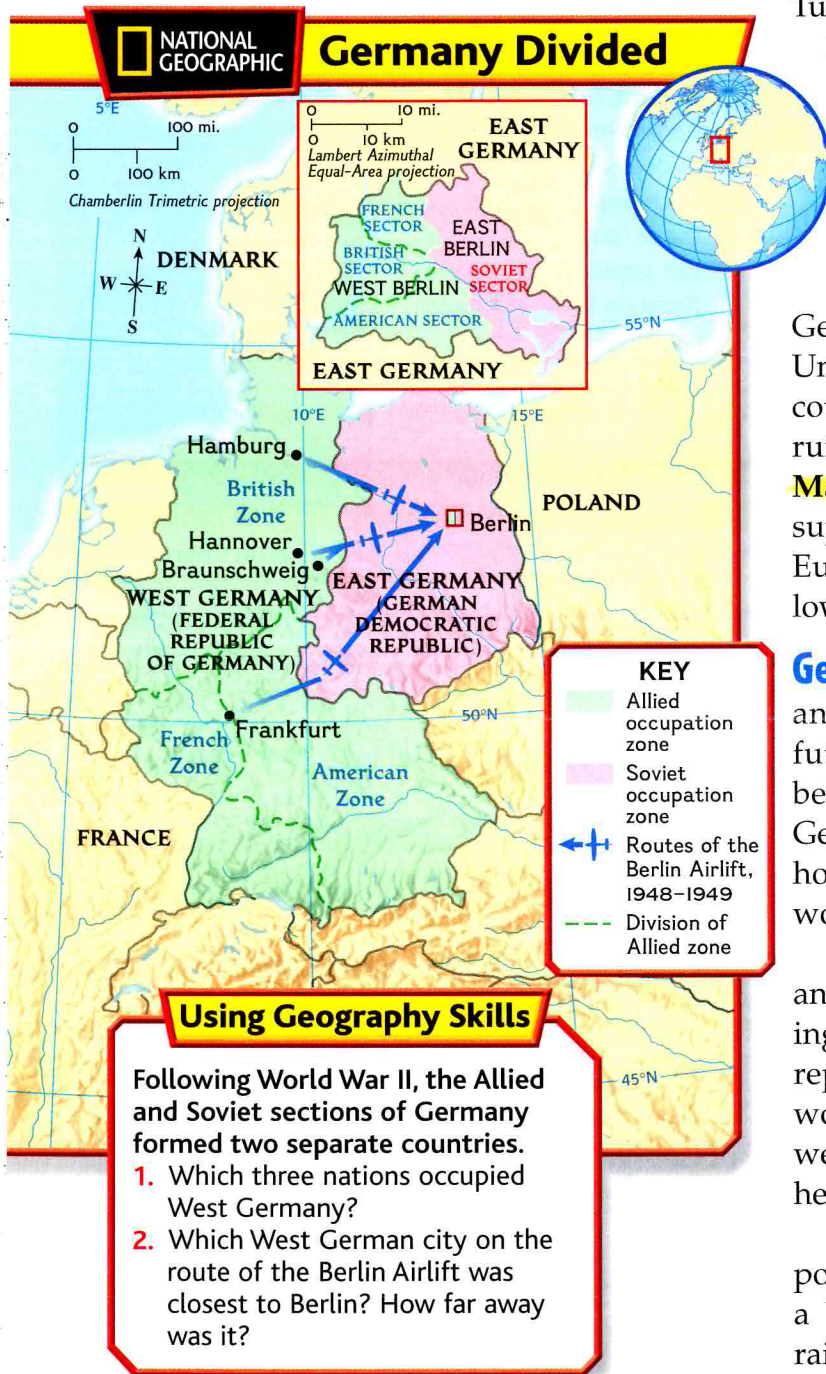
On March 12, 1947, Truman asked Congress for money to help Greece and Turkey. His speech outlined a plan that was later named the **Truman Doctrine**. Its immediate effects were to give aid to the Greeks and the Turks. In the long run, the doctrine pledged the United States to fight the spread of communism worldwide.

In June 1947, Secretary of State George C. Marshall proposed that the United States give aid to Western European countries as well. Their economies were in ruins, and the people were starving. The **Marshall Plan** pumped \$13 billion worth of supplies, machinery, and food into Western Europe. The economic recovery that followed weakened the appeal of communism.

Germany Meanwhile, the western Allies and the Soviet Union disagreed on the future of Germany. President Truman believed that a reunited, prosperous Germany was important for Europe. Stalin, however, feared that a reunited Germany would attack the Soviet Union.

In June 1948, the United States, Britain, and France announced that they were uniting their zones to form a new West German republic. Each nation's section of Berlin would be included in the new republic as well, even though the city lay within Soviet-held eastern Germany.

In response, Soviet troops moved into position around West Berlin. They imposed a blockade, stopping all traffic on road, railroad, and water routes through eastern



Germany to West Berlin. As a result, the city was cut off from needed supplies. The Soviets hoped this blockade would force the Americans, British, and French to reconsider their plan.

President Truman refused to give in to the Soviets. He ordered a massive airlift to save West Berlin. For almost a year, cargo planes carried food, medicine, fuel, and other supplies into the city. In May 1949, Stalin finally ended the blockade.

Despite the airlift's success, Berlin and Germany remained divided. By the end of 1949, there were two German states—West Germany, a democracy allied with the United States, and East Germany, a communist state tied to the Soviet Union.

To stop communism, the United States, Canada, and 10 West European countries formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949. Member nations agreed to aid any member who was attacked. Six years later, West Germany was allowed to form an army and to join NATO. In response, the Soviets in 1955 set up a military alliance with the Communist governments of Eastern Europe. It was known as the Warsaw Pact.

After Stalin died in 1953, **Nikita Khrushchev** (nuh•KEE•tuh krush•CHAWF) emerged as the new Soviet leader. In 1961 Khrushchev demanded that the Western powers withdraw from Berlin. U.S. president **John F. Kennedy** refused. Meanwhile, many East Germans fled to West Germany. The Soviets then built a wall that separated Communist East Berlin from the rest of the city. Guards on the wall shot anyone who tried to escape East Berlin. For nearly 30 years, the Berlin Wall was an important symbol of the Cold War struggle.

Focus on Everyday Life

Life in Divided Berlin When the Berlin Wall was first built, stretches of it consisted of only knee-high barbwire, so friends, neighbors, and families could still greet each other. Soon after, the barbwire was replaced with guard towers and cement blocks that divided the city.

If a person's home lay on one side of the Wall and his or her office on the other, that person could not go to work. West Berliners used raised platforms to see what was happening on the other side of the Wall. At night, the streets of West Berlin sparkled with lights, but in East Berlin, all was dark except for the guard towers. Anyone who tried to escape over the Wall to West Berlin was shot. West Berliners built a memorial of crosses dedicated to those who died trying to cross the Wall.



◀ Residents of West Berlin look over the Berlin Wall into East Berlin.

Connecting to the Past

1. Why do you think many East Germans risked their lives to cross over the Wall?
2. How would your life change if a wall were built in the center of your city?

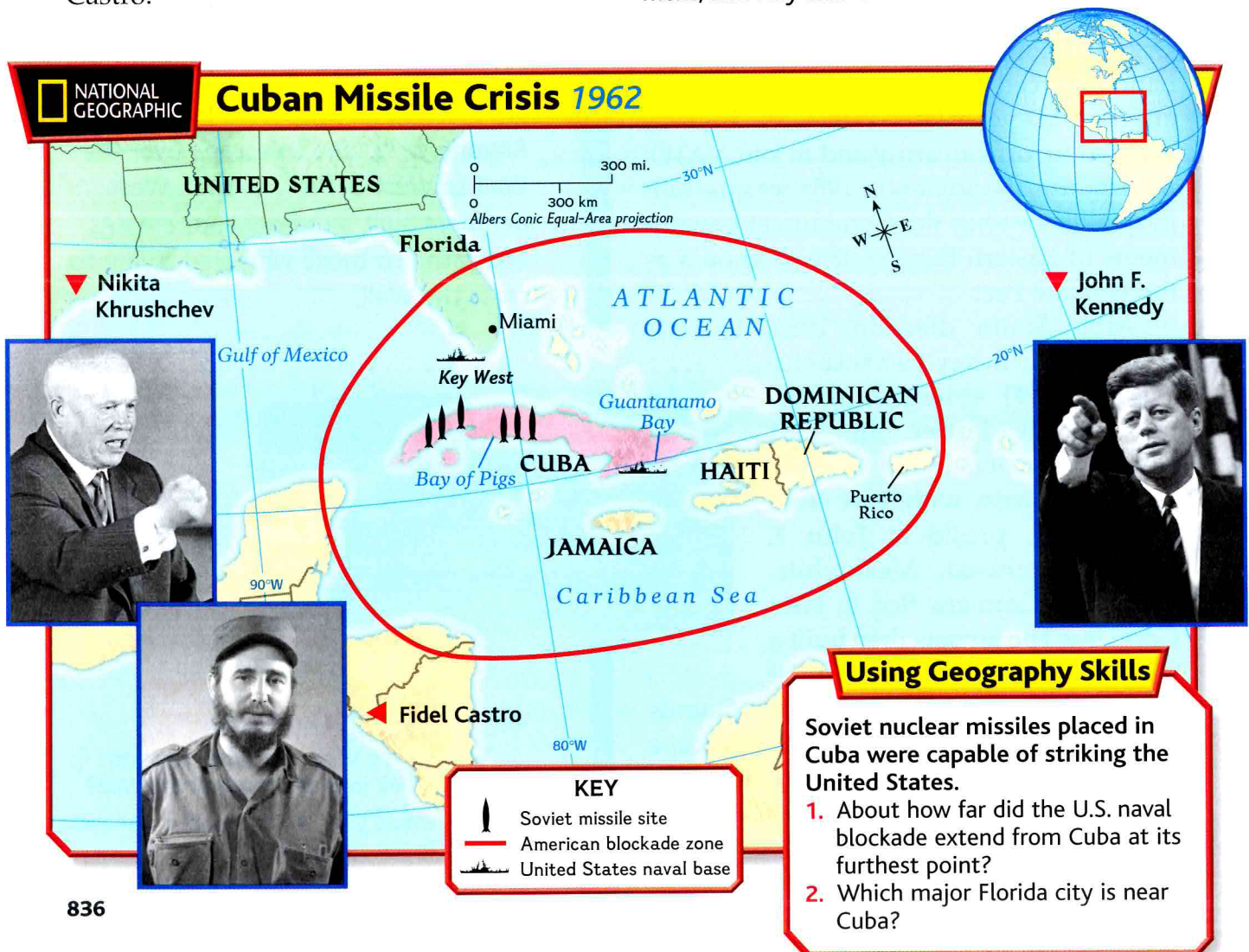
Nuclear Arms During the 1950s and 1960s, nuclear weapons played an important role in the Cold War. By the early 1950s, the Soviets had their own nuclear weapons. International tensions rose as the United States and the Soviet Union built up their missiles and bombers. By the 1960s, they were also using their rockets to send people into space. The Russians put the first man in space, but the Americans landed the first men on the moon.

The Cold War also spread to areas outside of Europe. In fact, the most dangerous Cold War dispute took place in Cuba, a small Caribbean island close to the United States—only 90 miles (144 km) south of Florida. There, in 1959, a new government came to power under a leader named Fidel Castro.

In October 1962, President Kennedy learned that the Soviets had placed long-range missiles in Cuba. Immediately, the president ordered the navy to blockade, or close off, Cuba until the Soviets removed the missiles. Kennedy also warned that the United States would launch a nuclear attack on the Soviets if they fired any of their Cuban missiles on the United States.

As the two superpowers neared the edge of nuclear war, people all over the world waited anxiously. After five difficult days, Soviet ships turned away from the blockade. Soviet leaders also agreed to withdraw their missiles from Cuba. The United States agreed not to invade Cuba. Nuclear war had been avoided.

Reading Check Explain What was containment, and why was it used?



The Cold War Spreads to Asia

Main Idea The Cold War spread to Asia after China's communist revolution and the outbreak of the Korean War.

Reading Focus Have you ever had a friend become your enemy or an enemy end up your friend? Read on to learn about the changing relationships among the United States and countries in Asia.

The Cold War also spread to Asia. In the late 1940s, Communist governments came to power in China and part of Korea. These Communist governments created challenges for the U.S. policy of containment.

Communist Revolution in China

Previously, you learned that **Chiang Kai-shek** (jee•AHNG KY•SHEHK) became leader of China in the mid-1920s. He tried to unite China and wipe out the Communists. However, in 1927, the Chinese Communists began a movement to gain control of the country. Their leader was **Mao Zedong** (MOW ZUH•DUNG).

During the 1930s, Chiang's Nationalist forces and Mao's Communist troops stopped fighting each other. They joined together to fight the Japanese, who had invaded China. After World War II, the struggle between the Nationalists and Communists continued. Despite American aid, Chiang Kai-shek lost the people's support.

In 1949 Mao's Communists forced the Nationalists to leave the Chinese mainland and go to the island of **Taiwan** (TY•WAHN). There, Chiang set up a Nationalist government, claiming it ruled all of China. The Communists set up their own government on mainland China headed by Mao Zedong. They called it the People's Republic of China.

Mao's main goal was to make China a strong, modern country. In the 1950s, Mao's

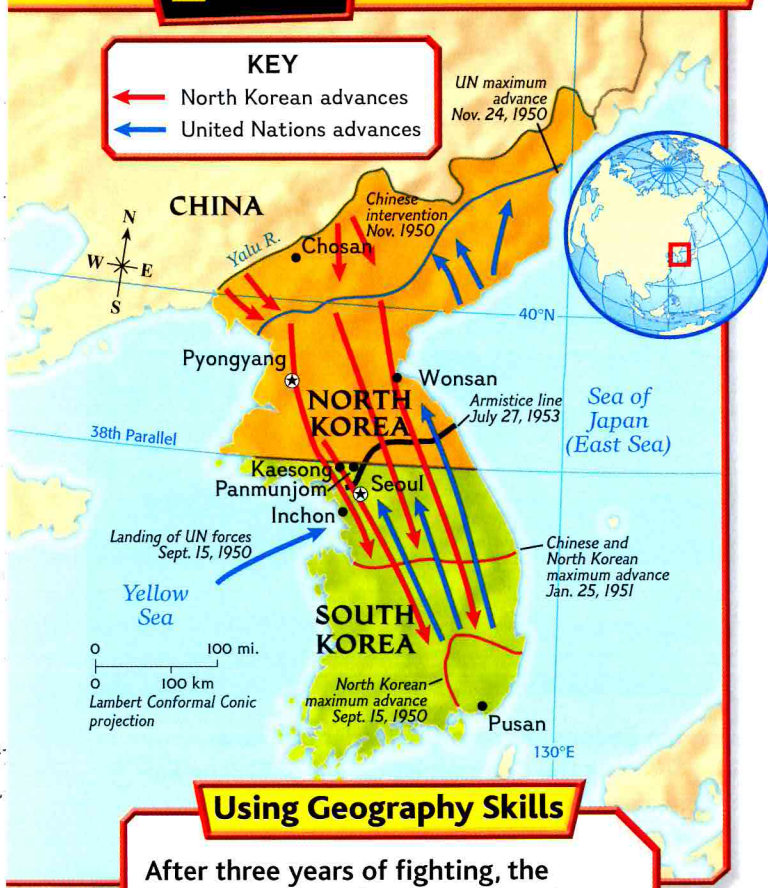


▲ Mao Zedong became the leader of China following the Communist defeat of Chiang Kai-shek's forces. **How did Mao attempt to make China into a strong, modern nation?**

government took over China's industries and businesses. It also created large, government-run farms from the small plots of land worked by peasants. Instead of food production increasing, it declined as a result of bad weather and the people's resistance. Famine soon struck, killing almost 15 million people. As result, the government was forced to back down from its more extreme policies.

War in Korea At the end of World War II, the Americans and Soviets divided Korea at the 38th parallel. The Communists set up a government in the north, and an American-backed government took over the south. On June 25, 1950, North Korean troops invaded South Korea in an attempt to take over that country.

U.S. president Harry Truman saw the invasion as a test of the containment policy. He persuaded the United Nations to send troops. Most of these UN troops were



Using Geography Skills

After three years of fighting, the border between the Koreas remained virtually unchanged.

1. When did Chinese forces cross into North Korea?
2. During which offensive did North Korean forces capture more of South Korea, in 1950 or in 1951?

American and under the command of U.S. general Douglas MacArthur.

General MacArthur and the UN forces pushed the North Koreans back across the 38th parallel and then advanced toward the Chinese border. The Chinese Communists saw the advancing troops as a threat. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese crossed the border and drove the UN forces back to South Korea.

MacArthur suggested that dropping atomic bombs on Chinese bases and supply lines would gain a quick victory. President Truman, however, refused and fired MacArthur for disagreeing with him. He

did not want the Korean War to turn into a world war. By mid-1951, each army was dug in along a line near the 38th parallel. Both sides realized there was no chance for further gains. In 1953 North Korea and South Korea signed a truce. The two Koreas remain divided along a border near the 38th parallel.

Japan Recovers From 1945 to 1952, Japan was an occupied country. Allied military forces under General Douglas MacArthur controlled the country. This American-led government greatly reduced Japan's military so that Japan could no longer threaten its neighbors. It also introduced reforms. Japan received a democratic constitution. Japanese women and workers gained more rights. Small farmers also were given more land.

In 1952 Japan regained its independence. The Korean War, however, kept Japan's ties to the United States very close. American troops needed all kinds of war supplies, from medicines to trucks. To have a source of supplies nearby, the United States poured \$3.5 billion into Japan's factories. Japanese shipbuilders, manufacturers, and electronics industries all benefited from American aid.

Help from the United States created an economic boom in Japan. The Japanese government worked closely with business leaders to plan the country's industrial growth. For example, in the late 1950s, government and industry agreed to invest heavily in the research and development of electronics products for the home. By the early 1970s, Japanese radios, televisions, stereos, and other items were competing with similar American products in the world market.

Reading Check Analyze How did the Korean War help Japan's economy?

The Cold War Era

Main Idea People in the postwar world experienced prosperity, change, and conflict.

Reading Focus Can you recall hard times and good times in your life? Read on to learn which nations might consider the postwar years hard times and which might recall them as good times.

After World War II, the Soviet Union rebuilt its heavy industry and boosted its military might. In Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe, governments copied the Soviet system. Factories began producing more machinery and fewer consumer goods.

Life Behind the Iron Curtain Most Soviets and East Europeans fared poorly as a result of this push for heavy industry. Food, clothing, and housing were in short supply. The

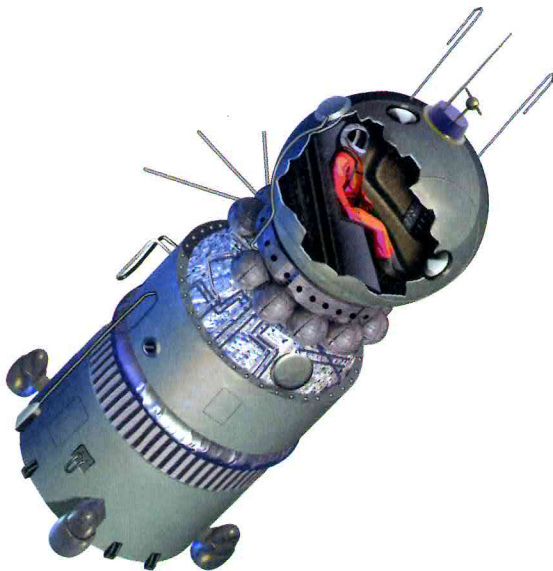
average family lived in a one-room apartment. In addition, people feared being punished if they disagreed with the communist system.

East Europeans also disliked Soviet control of their countries. In October 1956, unrest swept Hungary. Students and workers staged street protests in Budapest, Hungary's capital, for changes in the government. Strikes and riots spread. A new government came to power and demanded an end to Soviet controls. In early November, Soviet tanks and troops poured into Hungary and crushed the revolt.

In January 1968, Czechoslovakia's leader Alexander Dubček also tried to make changes. He loosened controls on the press and travel abroad. Dubček's program was called "socialism with a human face." The program was short-lived, however. In

Space Exploration

In the 1960s, the Soviet Union and the United States competed with one another to be the first to conquer space travel. This competition, called the Space Race, led to the advancement of technology and the further study of space. **During what period of history did the Space Race occur?**



- ▲ In 1961 Russia sent the spacecraft *Vostok* into orbit. Inside was Yuri Gagarin, the first human being ever to travel into space.



- ▲ The lunar module was used by NASA in 1969 to land two men safely on the moon. U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first human being ever to set foot on the moon.



▲ To maintain control over its East European allies, the Soviet Union sometimes resorted to force. Here, Soviet tanks are shown on the streets of Czechoslovakia. **Why did the Soviets invade Czechoslovakia?**

August 1968, Soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia and installed a strict Communist government.

Western Europe Rebuilds The Marshall Plan helped Europe rebuild quickly from the ruins of World War II. West Germany's recovery was called an "economic miracle." By the 1960s, West Germany had Europe's strongest economy.

In France, war hero General Charles de Gaulle was president for part of the 1950s and most of the 1960s. During his presidency, France enjoyed a stable government. It became a major producer of aircraft, weapons, and cars. As a result, the French economy grew at a fast rate—even faster than the American economy.

Meanwhile, in Great Britain the Labour Party defeated Churchill's Conservative Party. The new government worked to improve the lives of the British people. Insurance was provided for the aged, sick, and jobless. A national health care service gave medical care to everyone.

In 1957 France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Italy set up the European Economic Community (EEC). EEC members agreed to end all trade barriers among them. This meant that businesses could sell their goods in other member nations without paying taxes to cross the border. The EEC was seen as the first step in building a united Europe.

Life in the United States During the 1950s, Americans earned higher wages and purchased more consumer goods than ever before. As a result, factory production soared. The postwar "baby boom," or increased birthrate, promised even more economic growth in the future.

A new civil rights movement also began in the 1950s. In 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against **racial segregation** (SEH•grih•GAY•shuhn), or separation of the races, in public schools. In the 1950s, President Dwight D. Eisenhower used federal agencies to make sure that states ended segregation in their schools. This was an important victory for African Americans, who had been working hard to gain civil rights throughout the 1940s and 1950s.

Led by Baptist minister **Martin Luther King, Jr.**, the civil rights movement next focused attention on discrimination, or unfair treatment, of African Americans in housing, voting, and public places. News coverage of King's speeches and marches convinced many Americans that discrimination against African Americans was wrong.

President John F. Kennedy expressed support for African Americans before he was assassinated in 1963. However, his successor, Lyndon Johnson, was the one who pushed a new Civil Rights Act and a Voting Rights Act through Congress. President Johnson also introduced many new

programs designed to end poverty, improve education, and provide medical care to the poor and elderly. His programs came to be called the Great Society.

Meanwhile, women were demanding equality in the workplace. After World War II, more and more women became lawyers, doctors, and government leaders. Yet, women received lower pay than men for the same work.

In the early 1900s, the women's rights movement had been a strong force. The movement declined, however, after the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment giving women the right to vote. Concern over inequality in the workplace united women again in the 1960s. In 1963 supporters of women's rights won passage of the Equal



▲ President Lyndon Johnson (left) and Martin Luther King, Jr. (right) worked to end discrimination against African Americans. **What were Johnson's Great Society programs intended to do?**

Pay Act, which outlawed paying men more than women for the same job.

Reading Check Compare How did the Soviets react to reforms in Hungary and in Czechoslovakia?

Section 4 Review

History Online

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Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union competed for power in Europe, leading to the creation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- In Asia, Communists took control of mainland China, and U.S. aid helped rebuild Japan.
- In the U.S. and Western Europe, economies grew strong. In Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, people faced shortages, and some countries tried to overthrow Communist rule.

What Did You Learn?

1. What was the Marshall Plan, and why was it important?
2. Who were the original members of the EEC, and what was its purpose?
4. **Summarize** How were the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the Berlin Airlift significant in the U.S. fight against communism?

Critical Thinking

3. Organizing Information

Draw a chart like the one below. Fill in details about issues facing the United States during the 1950s and 1960s.

Life in the United States During the 1950s and 1960s

--

5. **Cause and Effect** How did conflict in Asia following World War II affect Japan's economic recovery?
6. **Analyze** Why was life harsh for ordinary citizens in the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations in the 1950s?
7. **Persuasive Writing** Write a letter to the editor describing your views on a policy or event from the Cold War.

Section

5

The End of Empire

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

In past sections, you read about nationalism, communism, and the Cold War. This section explains how all three contributed to the collapse of European empires between 1945 and the present.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Led by Gandhi, India gained independence from Britain. (page 843)
- Nationalist movements led to independence for many Southeast Asian nations. (page 846)
- Most African colonies gained independence in the 1950s and 1960s. (page 850)

Locating Places

Pakistan (PA•kih•STAN)
Kashmir (KASH•MIHR)
Bangladesh (BAHNG•gluh•DEHSH)

Meeting People

Mohandas K. Gandhi
 (MOH•huhn•DAHS GAHN•dee)
Jawaharlal Nehru
 (juh•WAH•huh•LAHL NEHR•oo)
Ho Chi Minh (HOH•CHEE•MIHN)
Nelson Mandela

Building Your Vocabulary

civil disobedience
Pan-Africanism
apartheid (uh•PAHR•TAYT)

Reading Strategy

Summarizing Information Complete a diagram like the one below to show the challenges India faced after becoming independent.



When & Where?



1930

1950

1970

1935

Britain passes the Government of India Act

1947

India and Pakistan become independent

1954

The French leave Vietnam

1963

Kenya becomes independent

India Becomes Independent

Main Idea Led by Gandhi, India gained independence from Britain.

Reading Focus Have you ever tried hard to win someone over to your point of view? Read to learn how Indians finally convinced the British to leave their country.

Previously, you learned that India came under British rule in the 1700s. The British built railroads, bridges, and ports in India. They did little, however, for India's people, who faced famine and other hardships. By the late 1800s, a movement for freedom began to take root and spread across the country.

The Indians who first called for independence were upper class and British-educated. Many lived in cities, such as Bombay (now Mumbai), Calcutta (now Kolkata), and Madras (now Chennai). Some were trained in British law and held government posts.

India's nationalists wanted reform and not revolution. The British, however, were slow in making changes. In 1885 a group of Indian leaders met in Mumbai to form the Indian National Congress (INC). The INC did not ask for independence right away. They did demand a role in ruling India.

Who Was Gandhi? In 1919 a crowd of 10,000 Indians gathered for a political meeting at a walled garden in the city of Amritsar. Without warning, British troops blocked the exit from the garden and opened fire. They killed hundreds of people and wounded over a thousand. This Amritsar massacre made Indians more determined than ever to end British rule.

The most popular Indian leader was **Mohandas K. Gandhi** (MOH•huhn•DAHSGAHN•dee). He opposed violence in all



▲ Mohandas Gandhi (right) worked for an independent India along with Jawaharlal Nehru (left), who became India's first prime minister. **How did Gandhi protest British rule?**

forms. Instead, he protested British rule using nonviolent **civil disobedience**—the refusal to obey unjust laws.

In 1930 Gandhi led Indians in protesting the salt tax. The British taxed every grain of salt sold. They also made it illegal for Indians to collect salt on their own. Gandhi and his followers openly defied the British ban. The salt tax protests resulted in 60,000 arrests, including Gandhi's.

Pressured by protests, the British Parliament passed the Government of India Act in 1935. This law allowed Indians to run India's provinces, or regions. The British, however, kept control of India's national affairs.

Some Indians rejected the act. Others accepted it as a step toward full independence. The INC began running candidates for offices in regional governments. In 1937 candidates who were Hindu in religion won in 7 of the 11 provinces. As a result, India's Muslims began to worry how the much larger Hindu population might treat them in an independent India.

Biography

MOHANDAS GANDHI

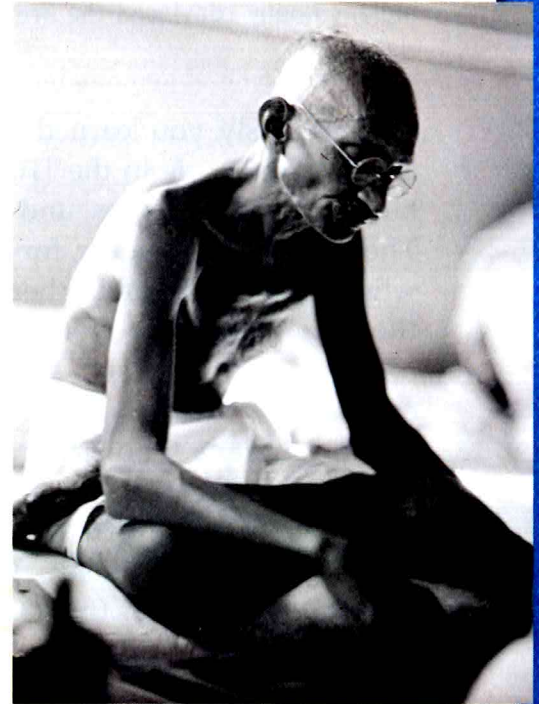
1869–1948

When Mohandas Gandhi was arrested in 1922 and charged with rebellion, he defended himself by saying, "Nonviolence is the first article of my faith." Gandhi's strong belief in nonviolence developed early in his childhood. His mother, Putlibai, who was a devout Hindu, taught the principles of peace and tolerance to Mohandas and his older siblings.

Gandhi grew up in Porbandar, the capital of a small territory in western India. He did not do well in school. In one school report, he was described as "good at English, fair in Arithmetic and weak in Geography; conduct very good, bad handwriting." At home, Gandhi helped his mother with chores and helped take care of his dying father. In his free time, he took long walks by himself.

Gandhi's family wanted him to follow in his father's footsteps and study law. So in 1888 Gandhi sailed to England and entered one of London's law colleges. While living in London, he read for the first time an English translation of the Bhagavad Gita. Reading the Bhagavad Gita proved to be one of the greatest influences on Gandhi's life. It returned him to the Hindu religion. It also exposed him to two ideas that he would come to live by in his life and work. One idea was that material goods kept a person from pursuing a spiritual life. The other idea was to be peaceful and even-tempered in all situations.

In his work as a lawyer, Gandhi found that his true calling was mediation, or helping opposing groups resolve conflicts. In his later role as a political and spiritual leader, his talent for mediation helped him tackle enormous conflicts involving colonialism, racism, and violence.



▲ Mohandas Gandhi

"The force of love is the same as the force of the soul or truth."

**—Mohandas Gandhi,
"Indian Home Rule"**

Then and Now

Why do you think that Gandhi's approach to conflict resolution remains important and necessary in society today?

British India Is Divided After World War II, India's Hindus and Muslims were bitterly divided. The British realized that India would have to be split into a Hindu country and a Muslim country. **Pakistan** (PA•kih•STAN)—the Muslim country—would be made up of two regions separated by India—the Hindu country. West Pakistan was northwest of India, and East Pakistan was to the northeast.

On August 15, 1947, India and Pakistan became independent. Many Hindus in Pakistan fled to India, while many Muslims in India fled to Pakistan. Fighting erupted during this mass movement, and more than 1 million people were killed.

Tensions With Pakistan When British India ended, local states ruled by princes had to decide their future. Most became part of India. Others went with Pakistan.

The state of Kashmir joined neither India nor Pakistan. Most people in **Kashmir** (KASH•MIHR) were Muslims, but the ruler was Hindu. Pakistan invaded Kashmir, and its ruler turned to India for help. The result was a war between Pakistan and India. In 1949 the war ended, with most of Kashmir controlled by India.

In addition to conflicts with India, Pakistan faced conflicts within. Military leaders took over the elected government and ruled from 1958 until 1971. Also in 1971, East Pakistan declared its independence. After a brief civil war, it became a new nation named **Bangladesh** (BAHNG•gluh•DEHS).

India and Pakistan continued to clash. More wars were fought over Kashmir, and both nations built nuclear weapons. In December 2001, Kashmir terrorists killed



nine people at India's Parliament building. The Indian government blamed Pakistan, but Pakistan denied responsibility. Five months later, terrorists attacked an Indian army base in Kashmir. This time, India and Pakistan almost went to war but pulled back after successful talks.

India Tries to Modernize After independence, the Indian National Congress, renamed the Congress Party, began to rule India. The party's leader and India's first prime minister was **Jawaharlal Nehru** (juh • WAH • huhr • LAHL NEHR • oo). A British-educated lawyer, Nehru had helped lead India's freedom movement. In 1948 Nehru lost a close ally when Gandhi was assassinated.

Nehru tried to raise the standard of living in India through Five-Year Plans. He placed industry under government control. He also expanded farmlands, which set the stage for India's Green Revolution, or rapid increase in crops. By 1979, Indians were raising enough crops to feed all of India.

Nehru died in 1964. Two years later, his daughter, Indira Gandhi, became prime minister. Gandhi continued her father's policies but was assassinated in 1984. Gandhi's son, Rajiv Gandhi, served as prime minister from 1984 to 1989. He, too, was killed while campaigning.

While India struggled politically, reforms in the 1990s helped shift the country toward a free enterprise economy. The government now encourages foreign investments. One of the fastest-growing industries in India today is the making of computer products.

Reading Check Cause and Effect What was the result of the massacre at Amritsar?

Achmed Sukarno was Indonesia's first leader after the country gained independence. **Why did the Dutch give Indonesia independence?**

Empire Ends in Southeast Asia

Main Idea Nationalist movements led to independence for many Southeast Asian nations.

Reading Focus How old is the United States? Did you know that most countries in the world are less than 100 years old? Read to learn why so many new countries have appeared so recently.

Nationalism also erupted in Southeast Asia. After World War II, many Southeast Asian nations gained their freedom. Some countries reached this goal more easily than others did. For example, the United States granted independence to the Philippines in 1946, but the Netherlands was less willing to give up its control of the Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch Leave Indonesia After World War II, Achmed Sukarno and his nationalists declared the East Indies to be independent. They renamed their country Indonesia.



The Dutch at first opposed this move. Then, Indonesia's Communists revolted. Fearing a Communist takeover, the Dutch in 1949 accepted Sukarno's government.

In 1965 Indonesia's Communists tried again to seize power. Indonesia's army killed about 300,000 people believed to be Communist supporters. Then, the army's commander, General Suharto, replaced Sukarno as ruler.

In 1975 Suharto's troops seized the nearby Portuguese colony of East Timor. Suharto was a harsh leader, and East Timor's people fought his rule. Finally, in August 1999, Indonesia's government allowed East Timor to vote on independence. After the election, Indonesia's soldiers in East Timor staged attacks. The UN sent troops to stop the violence. With UN help, East Timor became independent in 2002.

The British Leave Myanmar and Malaysia

Burma, now Myanmar, had been under British rule for many years. In 1948 it became independent. Communists and ethnic groups within Burma soon rose up against the government. To restore order, military leaders seized control in 1962.

Burma's military leaders ran the economy and cracked down on opponents. The people of Burma protested. Finally, the military leaders agreed to hold elections in 1990. Before the voting took place, they arrested Aung San Suu Kyi (AWNG SAN SOO CHEE)—the key democratic leader. She won the election, but Burma's military leaders rejected the results. After her release in 1995, Aung San Suu Kyi continued to work for democracy.

Independence also came to British colonies on the Malay Peninsula and the island of Borneo. After defeating Communist guerrillas, the British granted freedom to these territories. In 1963 the territories united to form the independent Federation of Malaysia.



Using Geography Skills

After many years of imperialism, the people of Southeast Asia finally gained their independence.

1. Which nation lies directly west of Thailand?
2. How far apart are the two main parts of Malaysia?

The French Fight in Vietnam During World War II, the Japanese seized Indochina from the French. A Communist named **Ho Chi Minh** (HOH • CHEE • MIHN) formed a group called the Vietminh to drive out the Japanese. Soon afterward, the United States began sending military aid to the Vietminh.

When Japan gave up control of Indochina, Ho Chi Minh declared Vietnam independent. France, however, wanted to get back Vietnam and the rest of Indochina. French troops returned to Vietnam in 1946 and drove the Vietminh into hiding.

The Vietminh fought the French and slowly won control of the countryside. Worried that Ho Chi Minh was a

Communist and determined to stop communism's spread in Asia, the United States gave military aid to French forces in Vietnam.

Despite American help, the French could not beat the Vietminh. In 1954 the French decided to make peace and withdraw from Indochina.

An agreement called the Geneva Accords divided Vietnam at the 17th parallel. Ho Chi Minh controlled North Vietnam. A government supported by the United States ran South Vietnam. The Geneva Accords also accepted the independence of two other countries in Indochina—Cambodia and Laos.

Americans Fight in Vietnam The Geneva Accords called for elections to unite Vietnam, but South Vietnam's leader refused to hold them. He feared the elections in the Communist north would not be fair and worried that southern Vietnamese might vote for Ho Chi Minh. After South Vietnam refused to hold elections, Ho Chi Minh decided to unite Vietnam through force. He set up a guerrilla army in South Vietnam known as the Vietcong. To help South Vietnam's government fight the Vietcong, U.S. president Dwight D. Eisenhower sent aid and military advisers to South Vietnam.

The Vietnam War



◀ French soldiers wait in their trenches during a break in fighting in Dien Bien Phu, Vietnam. *In what year did the French troops withdraw from Vietnam?*

U.S. infantrymen leap from a military helicopter on their way to a mission in Vietnam. ▼



▲ Ho Chi Minh became the leader of North Vietnam following Japan's retreat from the country in World War II.

During the 1960s, the United States was drawn deeper into the fight for Vietnam. In 1964 U.S. president Lyndon Johnson reported that North Vietnam had attacked American ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. In early August, Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution giving Johnson permission to fight a war in Vietnam. In 1965 Johnson sent the first American combat troops to fight the Vietcong.

By the late 1960s, many Americans opposed the war. Finally, in 1973 U.S. president Richard Nixon withdrew American forces from Vietnam. At least 2 million people, including 58,000 Americans, died in the war.

About 10 million South Vietnamese became refugees. Many were called “boat people” because they fled the country in boats. Twenty years later, some boat people were still living in refugee camps far from home.

In 1975 North Vietnam’s army reunited Vietnam and imposed a Communist government on the south. Faced with a failing economy, Vietnam’s leaders began to allow privately owned businesses in the late 1980s. In 1995 Vietnam improved its relations and trade with the United States.

✓ Reading Check Explain Why did the U.S. decide to help the French in Vietnam?



Using Geography Skills

Fighting between Communist forces in the north and U.S.-led forces in the south led to a division of Vietnam in the 1960s and 70s.

1. How far apart were the two Vietnamese capitals?
2. At what latitude was the Demilitarized Zone located?

Africa Becomes Independent

Main Idea Most African colonies gained independence in the 1950s and 1960s.

Reading Focus What do you do if you think you are not being treated fairly? Do you speak out? Read on to learn how Africans sought better treatment and independence from European rulers.

Black Africans fought in World War I with British and French forces. Many hoped they would be rewarded with independence. Instead, Britain and France further increased the size of their empires.

After the war, Africans became more politically active and staged protests. European governments responded with force and arrests. But they also began to make reforms. Africans, however, were not happy with these halfway steps. They wanted independence.

Nationalism was strong among European-educated Africans. Most of them worked in colonial government and businesses. They saw the striking gap between the way Europeans supported democracy at home yet denied it to colonial peoples overseas. From this group came the leaders who convinced Africans to demand their freedom. However, most of Africa would not gain independence until the 1960s.

New Arab States in North Africa

African movements for freedom had their first success in North Africa. After World War II, Egyptian nationalists set out to end British influence in Egypt. In 1952 Egypt's king, whom the British supported, was overthrown. British troops left Egypt, although Britain kept control of the Suez Canal until 1956.

Egypt's neighbor, Libya, won its freedom in 1951. The discovery of oil in 1959 made Libya's leaders very

wealthy. The people of Libya, however, remained poor. In 1969 a military officer named Muammar al-Qaddafi overthrew Libya's king and set up a socialist government. Its goal was to spread Libya's oil revenue more equally among the people.

France began letting go of its North African empire in 1956. At this time, the French gave full independence to Morocco and Tunisia. Because many French people lived in Algeria, France decided to keep control there. Algerian Arabs, however, fought back to free their homeland. Algeria finally won independence in 1962.

Africa South of the Sahara Freedom also came to African colonies south of the Sahara. Kwame Nkrumah (KWAHM•eh ehn•KROO•muh) led a nationalist movement in Britain's colony of the Gold Coast in West Africa. In 1950 Nkrumah led workers in a strike that put pressure on British officials. The British jailed Nkrumah but soon freed him as protests continued. In 1957 the Gold Coast, now renamed Ghana, became independent under Nkrumah.

Nigeria, Britain's largest African colony, won its freedom in 1960. Other British colonies in Africa followed. After a violent uprising in the 1950s, Kenya became independent in 1963 under the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta. The new nations of Zambia and Malawi arose in central Africa during the mid-1960s. Another colony in the region, Rhodesia, broke away from Britain. However, a small but powerful group of Europeans remained in control. This group refused to allow the



▲ Jomo Kenyatta



▲ Ghana, led by Kwame Nkrumah, shown here speaking, was the first former British colony to gain independence in Africa. **What was Britain's largest African colony and when did it gain freedom?**

much larger black population to rule. After a long struggle, the African population finally won control. In 1980 Rhodesia became the independent nation of Zimbabwe.

France wanted to avoid conflicts in its colonies south of the Sahara. In 1958 the French gave their colonies a choice. They could have limited self-rule with French aid, or they could become totally independent with no help from France.

Guinea's nationalist leader, Ahmed Sékou Touré (ah•MEHD SEH•koo TOO•ray), chose full independence. France withdrew its officials from Guinea and vowed not to help the new nation. Then Guinea accepted aid from the Soviet Union. France did not want its other African colonies to

follow this same path, so it gave them both full independence and aid.

In the Belgian Congo, nationalist leaders demanded independence during the 1950s. Belgium reacted by arresting the leaders. As riots mounted, the Belgians finally gave the Congo its freedom in 1960. Ten years later, the country was renamed Zaire. Today it is known as the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Portugal ruled its colonies of Angola and Mozambique with an iron hand. During the 1960s, rebels attacked the Portuguese, but Portuguese troops kept the rebels in check until the 1970s. Then a revolution in Portugal unseated that country's dictator. Portugal's new democratic government freed Angola and Mozambique in 1975.

Some African leaders believed in **Pan-Africanism**—the unity of all black Africans. In 1963 thirty-two African states founded the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The OAU was the first step toward joining all the new countries in a broader community. Today, the OAU has been replaced by an even more closely united organization known as the African Union (AU).

Apartheid in South Africa Previously, you learned that Boer and British territories united in 1910 to form South Africa. Most of South Africa’s people were black Africans, but the smaller European population ran the government. Black South Africans founded the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912 in hopes of gaining power.

In the 1940s, white South Africans strengthened their rule through a system known as apartheid, or “apartness.”

Apartheid (uh•PAHR•TAYT) was carried out through laws that separated racial and ethnic groups and limited the rights of blacks. For example, black South Africans had to live in separate areas called “homelands.” People of non-European background were not even allowed to vote. Blacks protested the laws, and the white government responded by cracking down on the protesters.

In 1960 police opened fire on a peaceful march in the town of Sharpeville. They killed 69 people. Two thirds of them were shot in the back while running away. In 1962 police arrested **Nelson Mandela**, the leader of the ANC. The arrest did not end the protests against apartheid, but it would be nearly 30 years before South Africa abolished the apartheid system.

 **Reading Check Explain** Why did France eventually give its African colonies aid and independence?

Section 5 Review

History online
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Reading Summary

Review the **Main Ideas**

- India gained independence from Britain, struggled to modernize, then began building a free enterprise economy.
- Nationalist movements led many Southeast Asian colonies to independence. Communist and democratic nations fought to influence and control these new nations.
- Nationalist movements developed in Africa in the 1950s and 1960s. Many African colonies soon gained independence.

What Did You Learn?

1. What was the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, and why was it important?
2. What was the INC, and what role did the INC play in India’s independence movement?
3. **Critical Thinking Sequencing Information**
 Draw a time line like the one shown. Fill in events related to the war in Vietnam.

Japanese leave Vietnam, 1945				North Vietnam defeats South Vietnam, 1975	
4. **Contrast** What were the differences between the independence movements in Algeria and Kenya?
5. **Cause and Effect** What was the result of Nehru’s Five-Year Plans?
6. **Identify** Which groups were fighting for control of Indonesia after World War II?
7. **Creative Writing** Suppose you are the leader of a newly independent nation. Write five goals for your country and explain how the country will work toward those goals.

Section 1 The Rise of Dictators

Vocabulary
inflation
depression
totalitarian state
collectivization

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- New economic problems led to the Great Depression. (page 805)
- The Great Depression encouraged the rise of European dictators. (page 808)
- After Lenin's death, Stalin established a brutal regime in the USSR. (page 810)
- Economic problems led to militarism in Japan. (page 811)

Section 2 World War II Begins

Vocabulary
appeasement

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Other European nations stood by as Germany expanded its territory. (page 814)
- World War II began when Germany invaded Poland in September 1939, leading France and Britain to declare war. (page 815)

Section 3 The Allies Win the War

Vocabulary
genocide
D-Day

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- The Allies fought for four long years in Europe and in the Pacific. (page 825)
- The Nazis murdered millions of people in an attempt to destroy Jews and other European ethnic groups. (page 827)
- The successful invasion on D-Day was the beginning of the end of World War II. (page 828)

Section 4 The Cold War

Vocabulary
containment
Truman Doctrine
Marshall Plan
racial segregation

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Soviet efforts to spread communism led to conflict with the United States, which wanted to contain communism. (page 832)
- The Cold War spread to Asia after China's communist revolution and the outbreak of the Korean War. (page 837)
- People in the postwar world experienced prosperity, change, and conflict. (page 839)

Section 5 The End of Empire

Vocabulary
civil disobedience
Pan-Africanism
apartheid

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Led by Gandhi, India gained independence from Britain. (page 843)
- Nationalist movements led to independence for many Southeast Asian nations. (page 846)
- Most African colonies gained independence in the 1950s and 1960s. (page 850)

Assessment and Activities

Review Vocabulary

Write **True** for each true statement. Replace the word in italics to make false statements true.

- 1. Printing extra German money added to *depression* and caused prices to rise.
- 2. Britain's *appeasement* policy led them to accept Germany's demands.
- 3. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled against *Pan-Africanism*.
- 4. The Nazis began a program of *apartheid* during World War II.
- 5. Ghandi used *civil disobedience* to protest British rule.
- 6. *Containment* means that a government takes over farmland.

Review Main Ideas

Section 1 • The Rise of Dictators

- 7. How did the Great Depression encourage the rise of European dictators?
- 8. What happened in the USSR after Lenin's death?

Section 2 • World War II Begins

- 9. Why did European nations stand by as Germany expanded its territory?
- 10. When did World War II begin?

Section 3 • The Allies Win the War

- 11. Why did the Nazis murder millions of people unconnected to their war with the Allies?
- 12. Which event is considered the beginning of the end of World War II?

Section 4 • The Cold War

- 13. Which two nations most shaped the postwar world?
- 14. Which nation became the chief American ally in Asia?

Section 5 • The End of Empire

- 15. What led to independence for many Southeast Asian countries?
- 16. During which decades did most African colonies gain independence?

Review



Reading Skill

Discussion Questions

- 17. Read the excerpt below from page 809. Write five questions that you could ask about this topic to launch a discussion.

Once in power, Hitler did away with all political parties except the Nazis. He had books about democracy burned. He took over the courts and set up a secret police. He took over radio and newspapers and broke up unions.

To review this skill, see pages 802–803.

Critical Thinking

18. **Identify** What is fascism and where did it originate?
19. **Analyze** Why do you think Hitler invaded Poland even though Britain had promised to support Poland?
20. **Explain** What was gained by U.S. involvement in the Korean War?

Geography Skills

Study the map below and answer the following questions.

21. **Place** Which nations had army headquarters in Berlin after World War II?
22. **Location** Which river ran through both East and West Berlin?
23. **Movement** Which nation controlled the largest area in Berlin?



Read to Write

24. **Creative Writing** Suppose you are living in West Berlin when the Wall is built and you can no longer even see your friends and family members in East Berlin. Write four diary entries explaining how the Wall is affecting your everyday life.
25. **Using Your FOLDABLES™** Have students use posterboard to expand the dates and

events on their foldables into an illustrated time line. Students should use sketches and images from magazines or the Internet with each entry on the time line.

Using Technology

26. **Internet Research** Use the Internet and your local library to research the Holocaust and another, more recent, genocide in the African nation Rwanda. How are the two tragedies similar? How are they different? Discuss both genocides as a class and possible ways to prevent future genocides.

Linking Past and Present

27. **Analyzing** Is containment an important issue in U.S. foreign policy today? Explain your reasoning.

Primary Source

Analyze

A journalist with the Vietcong near Hanoi recorded the events of December 10, 1965.

"Then the sun goes down and everything starts to move.

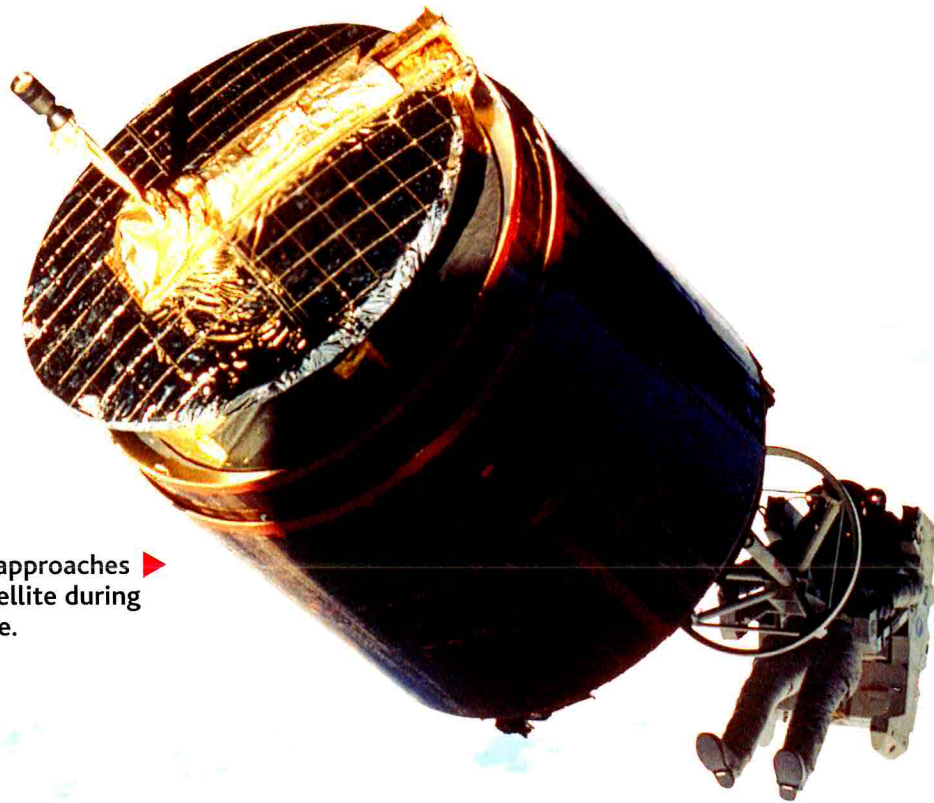
... The engines are started and the convoys grind away through the darkness behind the pinpoints of masked headlamps. There are miles of them, heavy Russian-built trucks, anti-aircraft batteries, all deeply buried under piles of branches and leaves; processions of huge green haystacks. North Vietnam by day is abandoned; by night it thuds and grinds with movement."

—James Cameron, "The Vietnam War: A Reporter with the Vietcong, near Hanoi, 10 December 1965"

DBQ Document-Based Questions

28. When does all the movement of Vietcong supplies and machines take place?
29. What does "processions of huge green haystacks" refer to?

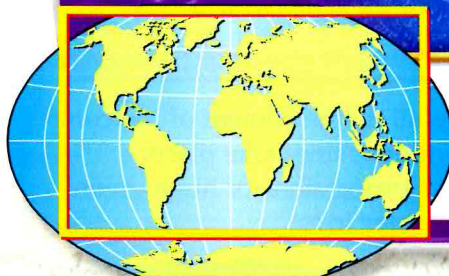
Building Today's World



A U.S. astronaut approaches the *Westar VI* satellite during a mission in space.



When & Where?



1960

1959
Fidel Castro takes power in Cuba

1975

1979
Revolution in Iran overthrows shah

1990

1991
Soviet Union breaks up

2005

2003
Iraq war begins