

CHAPTER 37

NEW CONFLAGRATIONS: WORLD WAR II

INTRODUCTION

The Second World War (1939–1945) was indeed a conflagration such as the world had never seen before. There was no precedent for the scale of the devastation, the millions of dead, the unimaginable barbarity. World War II was the defining event of the twentieth century. It determined the global powers, the global alignments, and many of the issues for the next generation. Some aspects of the war to consider as you read:

- **Appeasement.** The causes of the war are complex but must include the failure of Western democracies to take seriously the threat of fascism. When Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, when Italy seized Ethiopia in 1935, when Germany claimed first the Sudetenland and then all of Czechoslovakia in 1938: at every turn, world leaders decided to appease the aggressor rather than risk a war.
- **Isolationism.** Sunk in the depression, Britain, France, and the United States erected walls of tariffs against imports, which only deepened the global depression. Disillusioned with the outcome of World War I, the Western democracies did not maintain their military strength. When the next war came, they were ill prepared.
- **Total war.** Like the First World War, the second involved whole populations on an unprecedented scale. Women on both sides performed industrial work and joined auxiliary forces. Civilians were targets of war through aerial attacks, blockades, rape, and internment. Civilian casualties were in the tens of millions.
- **Genocide.** Certainly the most horrifying aspect of the war was the Nazi attempt to methodically exterminate the entire Jewish population of Europe, along with other “undesirable” populations. Nearly six million Jews were killed in the death camps.
- **An uneasy alliance.** Capitalist and communist states found common cause in the battle against fascism. By keeping up the pressure on two fronts, the Allies eventually crushed the Axis empire. However, by the end of the war, the alliance between Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union was frayed and unstable.
- **Postwar uncertainties.** At the Yalta conference of 1945, the Allies agreed that the Soviets could establish temporary governments in eastern Europe and eastern Germany in exchange for Stalin’s pledge to help the United States defeat Japan. These puppet states were supposed to be temporary but instead became permanent dependents of the Soviet Union. The postwar conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union was already apparent.

OUTLINE

I. Origins of World War II

A. Japan's war in China

1. Global conflict began with Japanese invasion of Manchuria, 1931
 - a) League of Nations condemned action; Japan simply withdrew from league
 - b) 1937, Japan launched full-scale invasion of China
2. The Rape of Nanjing characterized war waged against civilians
 - a) Aerial bombing of Shanghai
 - b) In Nanjing, widespread rape and slaughter
3. Chinese resistance movement
 - a) Nationalists and communists formed "united front" against Japanese
 - b) Unable to effectively work together, they conducted guerilla attacks
 - c) Communists gained popular support throughout war
4. Japan's Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy, 1940; neutrality pact with Soviet Union, 1941

B. Italian and German aggression

1. Italy after the Great War
 - a) Italians felt slighted at the Paris Peace Conference
 - b) Italian losses were high in World War I; economy never recovered
 - c) Mussolini promised national glory, empire
 - d) Annexed Libya; invaded Ethiopia (1935–1936), killed 250,000 Ethiopians
2. Germany: deep resentment at Treaty of Versailles
 - a) Harsh terms: reparations, economic restrictions
 - b) Former Allies inclined not to object when Hitler violated terms of the treaty
 - c) Hitler blamed Jews, communists, liberals for losing the war and accepting the treaty
3. After 1933, Hitler moved to ignore terms of peace settlement
 - a) Withdrew from League of Nations, 1933
 - b) Rebuilt military, air force; reinstated draft
 - c) Took back the Rhineland, 1936, then annexed Austria, 1938
 - d) Reclaimed Sudetenland from western Czechoslovakia, 1938
 - e) At each step, France and Britain did nothing to stop him
4. The Munich Conference: Peace for our time?
 - a) In 1938, Germany "appeased" by taking Sudetenland, promised to stop there

- b) Britain and France desperate to avoid war
 - c) 1939, violating Munich agreement, Hitler seized most of Czechoslovakia
5. Russian-German Treaty of Non-Aggression, 1939, shocked the world

II. Total war: the world under fire

A. *Blitzkrieg*: Germany conquers Europe

- 1. Strategy of a “lightning war”: unannounced, surprise attacks
- 2. September 1939, Nazi invasion of Poland
 - a) Poland defeated in one month
 - b) Divided between Germany and Soviet Union
- 3. Battle of the Atlantic: German U-boats (submarines) against British ship convoys
- 4. Spring 1940, the fall of France
 - a) Nazis swiftly conquered Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands
 - b) French signed an armistice in June 1940
 - c) Italy entered the war on Nazis’ side
- 5. The Battle of Britain
 - a) Germans’ strategy to defeat Britain solely through air attacks
 - b) Aerial bombing killed forty thousand British civilians; Royal Air Force prevented defeat
 - c) Summer 1941, Germany also controlled Balkans and North Africa

B. The German invasion of the Soviet Union

- 1. Operation Barbarossa: German surprise invasion of Soviet Union, June 1941
 - a) Wanted eastern land on which to resettle Germans
 - b) Captured Russian heartland; Leningrad under siege; troops outside Moscow
- 2. *Blitzkrieg* strategies less effective in Russia
 - a) Soviets drew on tremendous reserves: 360 Soviet divisions against 150 German
 - b) Hitler underestimated Soviet industrial capacity
 - c) Stalin quickly moved Soviet industry east of the Ural Mountains
- 3. Russian winter caught German troops ill-prepared

C. Battles in Asia and the Pacific

- 1. U.S. support of the Allies before Pearl Harbor
 - a) Roosevelt sold and then “loaned” arms and war material to the British
 - b) Later supplied the Soviets and the Chinese
- 2. Japanese expansion continued into southeast Asia: Indochina, 1940–1941
 - a) United States responded by freezing Japanese assets, implementing oil embargo

- b) Demanded withdrawal from China and southeast Asia
 - c) Prime minister Tojo Hiked developed plan of attack
3. 7 December 1941: U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor attacked by Japanese pilots
 - a) U.S. naval power in Pacific devastated
 - b) United States declared war on Japan; Germany and Italy declared war on United States
 4. Japanese victories after Pearl Harbor
 - a) Japan advanced swiftly in the Pacific and southeast Asia
 - b) Conquered Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Indochina, Burma, Singapore
 - c) Slogan "Asia for Asians" masked Japanese imperialism against fellow Asians
- D. Defeat of the Axis Powers
1. Impact of Soviet Union and U.S. entry in 1941
 - a) Brought vital personnel and industry to Allies
 - b) German subs sank 2,452 merchant ships, but U.S. shipyards built more
 2. Allied victories came after 1943
 - a) Russians defeated the Germans at Stalingrad, pushed them back
 - b) 1944, British-U.S. troops invaded North Africa and then Italy
 - c) June 1944, British-U.S. forces invaded northern France at Normandy
 - d) Overwhelmed Germans on coast of Normandy, 6 June 1944
 - e) Round-the-clock strategic bombing by United States and Britain leveled German cities
 - f) Germans surrendered unconditionally 8 May 1945; Hitler committed suicide
 3. Turning the tide in the Pacific
 - a) Turning point: the Battle of Midway, June 1942; United States broke Japanese code
 - b) Island-hopping strategy: moving to islands close to Japan for air attacks
 4. Savage fighting on islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa
 - a) Japanese used suicide *kamikaze* pilots
 - b) Okinawan civilians refused to surrender
 - c) U.S. military was convinced that Japan would not surrender
 5. Japanese surrender after devastating assault
 - a) U.S. firebombing raids devastated Japanese cities: in Tokyo, one hundred thousand killed

- b) August 1945: atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki killed two hundred thousand
- c) The Soviet Union declared war on Japan, 8 August
- d) Japanese emperor surrendered unconditionally 15 August, ending WWII

III. Life during wartime

A. Occupation, collaboration, and resistance

1. Patterns of occupation varied
 - a) Japanese conquests: puppet governments, independent allies, or military control
 - b) German conquests: racially “superior” people given greater autonomy
 - (1) In northern Europe, civilian governments under German supervision
 - (2) In eastern Europe, conquered territories taken over by military
2. Both Japan and Germany exploited conquered states, resources, and peoples
 - a) Slave labor conscripted from conquered populations to work in factories
 - b) Labor conscripted from Poles, Soviets, Balkans, also Chinese and Koreans
3. Many local people accepted, even collaborated with, occupying forces
 - a) In Asia, Japanese domination not much different from European domination
 - b) Others aided conquerors to gain power in new administration
 - c) Anticommunism led some in western Europe to join the Nazi SS troops
4. Resistance to occupation took many forms
 - a) Active resistance: sabotage, assaults, assassination
 - b) Passive resistance as well: intelligence gathering, refusing to submit
 - c) Resistance in Japan and Germany was dangerous and rare
5. Occupation forces responded to resistance with atrocities
 - a) Brutal reprisals to acts of resistance by both Germans and Japanese
 - b) Despite retaliation, resistance movements grew throughout the war

B. The Holocaust

1. Long history of anti-Semitism created tolerance of Nazis’ anti-Jewish measures
 - a) At first Nazis encouraged Jewish emigration
 - b) Many Jews were unable to leave after Nazis took their wealth
 - c) Nazi conquest of Europe brought more Jews under their control
2. The “final solution”
 - a) Began with slaughter of Jews, Roma, and other undesirables in Soviet Union
 - b) By end of 1941, German special killing units had killed 1.4 million Jews
 - c) By 1942 Nazis decided to evacuate all European Jews to camps in east Poland

- d) In Auschwitz alone at least one million Jews perished
- 3. Jewish resistance
 - a) Will to resist sapped by prolonged starvation, disease
 - b) Uprising of Warsaw ghetto, 1943: sixty thousand Jews rose up against Germans
- 4. Altogether, about 5.7 million Jews perished in the Holocaust
- C. Women and the war
 - 1. "It's a Woman's War, Too!"
 - a) Over half a million British and 350,000 American women joined auxiliary services
 - b) Soviet and Chinese women took up arms and joined resistance groups
 - c) Jewish women and girls suffered as much as men and boys
 - 2. Women's social roles changed dramatically
 - a) By taking jobs or heading families, women gained independence and confidence
 - b) Changes expected to be temporary, would return to traditional role after war
 - 3. "Comfort women"
 - a) Japanese armies forcibly recruited three hundred thousand women to serve in military brothels
 - b) 80 percent of comfort women came from Korea
 - c) A comfort woman had to service between twenty and thirty men each day
 - d) Many were killed by Japanese soldiers; survivors experienced deep shame

IV. Neither peace nor war

- A. Postwar settlements and cold war
 - 1. Two strongest postwar powers, Soviet Union and United States, vied for nonaligned nations
 - 2. War left millions of casualties and refugees
 - a) At least sixty million people died in WWII; highest number of casualties in Soviet Union and China
 - b) Eight million Germans fled west to British, U.S. territories to escape Soviet army
 - c) Twelve million Germans and Soviet prisoners of war made their way home
 - d) Survivors of camps and three million refugees from the Balkans returned home
 - 3. The origins of the cold war (1947–1990)
 - a) Unlikely alliance between Britain, Soviet Union, and United States held up for duration of war
 - b) Not without tensions: Soviet resented U.S.-British delays in European invasion

4. Postwar settlement established at Yalta (February 1945) and Potsdam (July–August)
 - a) Each Allied power to occupy and control territories liberated by its armed forces
 - b) Stalin agreed to support United States against Japan
 - c) Stalin’s plans prevailed; Poland and east Europe became communist allies
 - d) President Truman took hard line at Potsdam, widened differences
 5. Postwar territorial divisions reflected growing schism between United States and Soviet Union
 - a) Soviets took east Germany, while United States, Britain, and France took west Germany
 - b) Berlin also divided four ways; by 1950 division seemed permanent
 - c) Churchill spoke of an “iron curtain” across Europe, separating east and west
 - d) Similar division in Korea: Soviets occupied north and United States the south
 6. Truman Doctrine, 1947: United States would support “free peoples resisting subjugation”
 - a) Perception of world divided between so-called free and enslaved peoples
 - b) Interventionist policy, dedicated to “containment” of communism
- B. Global reconstruction and the United Nations
1. The Marshall Plan, 1948: U.S. aid for the recovery of Europe
 - a) Idea to rebuild European economies and strengthen capitalism
 - b) Soviet response: Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) for its satellite nations
 2. NATO and the Warsaw Pact: militarization of the cold war
 - a) 1949, United States created NATO, a regional military alliance against Soviet aggression
 - b) 1955, Soviets formed the Warsaw Pact in response
 - c) Two global superpowers protecting hegemony with alliances
 - d) United Nations, established 1945 to maintain international peace and security

IDENTIFICATION: PEOPLE

What is the contribution of each of the following individuals to world history? Identification should include answers to the questions *who, what, where, when, how, and why is this person important?*

Winston Churchill

Tojo Hideki

Harry S. Truman

IDENTIFICATION: TERMS/CONCEPTS

State in your own words what each of the following terms means and why it is significant to a study of world history. (Terms with an asterisk are defined in the glossary).

Rape of Nanjing*

Munich Conference

Russian-German Treaty of Nonaggression

Axis Powers

*Blitzkrieg**

Battle of Britain

Operation Barbarossa

*Kamikaze**

The “final solution”

Comfort women

Truman Doctrine*

Marshall Plan*

NATO*

Warsaw Pact*

STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Why were the numerically superior Chinese so easily defeated by the Japanese? Why did the Chinese resistance efforts fail?
2. Note the specific steps taken by Italy and Germany in the 1930s that were in direct violation of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
3. Why didn't Britain and France object when Hitler and Mussolini violated the peace treaty? What were the consequences of their policy of appeasement?
4. Describe the strategy of the *Blitzkrieg*. How were the Germans able to overwhelm continental Europe so quickly?
5. What steps did the United States take to support the Allies, both in Asia and in Europe, before Pearl Harbor?

6. What was Japan's purpose in attacking the United States? What was its long-range plan?
7. Compare the occupation policies of Germany and Japan during the war.
8. What factors led to the defeat of the Axis powers in Europe?
9. What were some of the forms of resistance to occupying forces? How effective were these efforts? Why was resistance so difficult?
10. How did the war affect civilian populations, families, and women on the home front?

INQUIRY QUESTIONS

1. What factors led to the American decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki? What were the results of this decision, both long- and short-term?
2. How did Nazi policies toward the Jews change over the course of the war? What does the statement by Heinrich Himmler (page 1051 in the textbook) reveal about Nazi attitudes toward the extermination of the Jewish people?
3. How did U.S.-Soviet relations change over the course of the war, from the lend-lease program in 1941 to the Potsdam Conference in 1945? What were the sources of tensions between the two allies?

WORLD WAR II ALIGNMENTS

Complete the chart below.

<i>NATION</i>	<i>ALLIED OR AXIS</i>	<i>LEADER DURING WWII</i>
Britain		
China		
France		
Germany		
Italy		
Japan		
Soviet Union		
United States		

STUDENT QUIZ

1. The height of Japanese atrocity in China was reached at the rape of
 - a. Beijing.
 - b. Shanghai.
 - c. Hong Kong.
 - d. Nanjing.
 - e. Manchukuo.

2. The Tripartite Pact brought together
 - a. England, France, and the Soviet Union.
 - b. China, England, and the United States.
 - c. Germany, Italy, and Japan.
 - d. England, the Soviet Union, and the United States.
 - e. Germany, Italy, and Austria.

3. Chinese resistance to the Japanese was
 - a. a well-coordinated guerilla movement.
 - b. weakened by rivalry between Chinese nationalists and communists.
 - c. effectively crushed by the brutality of Japanese occupation.
 - d. armed by the Soviet Union.
 - e. powerful, overwhelming, and extraordinarily effective.

4. As evidence of the renewed power and glory of Italy, Mussolini
 - a. annexed Albania.
 - b. annexed Libya.
 - c. invaded Ethiopia.
 - d. supported militarists in the Spanish Civil War.
 - e. all of the above.

5. In 1938 Germany sent troops into what country and forced its leaders to accept the *Anschluss*?
 - a. the Rhineland
 - b. Poland
 - c. France
 - d. Austria
 - e. Czechoslovakia

6. At the Munich Conference, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain
 - a. took a hard line with Hitler, threatening military retaliation for any further aggression.
 - b. agreed that Hitler could keep lands already taken in exchange for a pledge to end German expansion.
 - c. agreed that the Treaty of Versailles had been unfair to the Germans and that their former empire should be restored.
 - d. created the regional Allied defense against Hitler's aggression.
 - e. made a secret alliance with the Axis powers.

7. The Russian-German Treaty of Nonaggression of 1939
 - a. conceded German control over eastern Europe.
 - b. conceded Soviet control over eastern Europe.
 - c. freed Hitler to pursue a more aggressive policy in western Europe.
 - d. pledged Soviet support to Germany in case of war.
 - e. brokered critical trade agreements between the two countries.

8. The German *Blitzkrieg* referred to
 - a. an elaborate series of concrete bunkers built on the experiences of World War I.
 - b. the Nazi plan for a "final solution" to the Jewish question.
 - c. the living space in the east that was necessary for an expanding Germany.
 - d. a lightning war.
 - e. the German representative assembly that voted Hitler into power.

9. Operation Barbarossa in 1941 was code for the
 - a. German invasion of France.
 - b. German invasion of North Africa.
 - c. German invasion of the Soviet Union.
 - d. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - e. Allied invasion of Normandy.

10. All of the following were essential to the Soviet defense against the Nazis *except*
 - a. Allied support through the lend-lease program.
 - b. German overconfidence of a swift victory, which left them trapped far inside Russia when winter came.
 - c. the rapid relocation of Soviet industry to the east.
 - d. outrage at the German treatment of Jewish minorities in eastern Europe.
 - e. the willingness of the Russian people to fight the "Great Patriotic War."

11. Immediate provocation for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was
 - a. the internment of Japanese citizens living in the United States.
 - b. an American-led oil embargo against Japan.
 - c. resentment over the unequal treaties imposed on Japan in the nineteenth century.
 - d. resentment that Japan has not gotten more of the territorial "spoils" at the Paris peace settlements after World War I.
 - e. fears of an American attack on the Japanese homeland.

12. The key to Allied victory in Europe was the
 - a. success of resistance movements at undermining German authority.
 - b. vast personnel and industrial capacity of the United States and Soviet Union.
 - c. lack of commitment of Italian forces to the Axis cause.
 - d. development of the atomic bomb.
 - e. leadership of Harry Truman after the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

13. A key factor in the Allied victory in the Pacific was
 - a. the island-hopping strategy that positioned U.S. troops within striking range of Japan.
 - b. massive aerial bombing of key Japanese cities.
 - c. the development of the atomic bomb.
 - d. the declaration of war by the Soviet government against Japan.
 - e. all of the above.

14. At the height of their expansion, the Japanese had established either direct or indirect control over all of the following *except*
 - a. Dutch East Indies.
 - b. Indochina.
 - c. Philippines.
 - d. Singapore.
 - e. Thailand.

15. The Japanese finally surrendered in 1945
 - a. in response to the surrender of Germany.
 - b. after the emperor resigned and a republic was established.
 - c. after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
 - d. after the American landing at Kyushu.
 - e. after the Soviet landing at Okinawa.

16. At the Wannsee Conference in 1942, Nazi leaders decided to
 - a. invade Poland.
 - b. invade the Soviet Union.
 - c. eliminate undesirable minorities in conquered territories in the Soviet Union.
 - d. deport all European Jews to concentration camps in Poland for extermination.
 - e. create the *SS Einsatzgruppen*.

17. Women in the United States and Britain performed all the following wartime activities *except*
 - a. direct combat.
 - b. industrial work.
 - c. frontline support.
 - d. training and transport piloting.
 - e. ambulance and hospital work.

18. The highest casualties in World War II were suffered by
 - a. Britain and the United States.
 - b. China and the Soviet Union.
 - c. Germany and Italy.
 - d. Germany and Japan.
 - e. Japan and the United States.

19. As the end of the war approached, Allied leaders agreed that each power would have control over
 - a. those territories liberated by their own armed forces.
 - b. lands evenly divided among the three main Allies according to a secret treaty.
 - c. only those lands illegally seized by the Axis.
 - d. different sectors of Italy.
 - e. only the defeated territories in Asia.

20. The Truman Doctrine pledged that
- Soviet aggression would be met with American force.
 - the United States would help rebuild Europe and Japan.
 - the United States would support free people resisting subjugation by insurrection or outside interference.
 - the United States would never again resort to atomic weapons.
 - the United States would participate in the United Nations.
21. The Marshall Plan was
- the U.S. plan for the final defeat of Germany through an invasion at Normandy.
 - the code name for the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941.
 - the secret United States code during World War II.
 - a U.S. financial plan to rebuild Europe and stop Soviet expansion.
 - the official name for the "final solution."

SEQUENCING

Place the following clusters of events in chronological order. Consider carefully how one event leads to another, and try to determine the internal logic of each sequence.

A. The Japanese:

- ___ attack on Pearl Harbor
- ___ Rape of Nanjing
- ___ capture of Singapore
- ___ invasion of Manchuria
- ___ invasion of Borneo, Burma, and Dutch East Indies

B. The German invasion and occupation of:

- ___ the Sudetenland
- ___ France
- ___ Austria
- ___ Soviet Union
- ___ Poland

C.

- _____ Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.
- _____ Under the lend-lease program, the United States loans destroyers and warplanes to the British and the Soviets.
- _____ The U.S. government sponsors the Kellogg-Briand Pact, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy.
- _____ The U.S. government cautiously permits a cash-and-carry policy whereby the British pay cash and carry materials on their own ships.
- _____ Japanese bombers attack the U.S. Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor. The United States declares war on Japan.

QUOTATIONS

For each of the following quotes, identify the speaker, if known, or the point of view. What is the significance of each passage?

1. "Now it is impossible for us to lose the war: We now have an ally who has never been vanquished in three thousand years."
2. "I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."
3. "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent."
4. "We, the German Führer and Chancellor and the British Prime Minister, have had a further meeting today and are agreed in recognizing that the question of Anglo-German relations is of the first importance for the two countries and for Europe."
5. "The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism and Fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice. . . . [Therefore] the three governments . . . [are] pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of Governments responsive to the will of the people."
6. "Most of you men know what it is like to see 100 corpses side by side, or 500 or 1,000. To have stood fast through this and—except for cases of human weakness—to have stayed decent, that has made us hard."

MAP EXERCISES

1. Determine the status of the following European states, whether Neutral (N), Axis (X), Axis-occupied (XO), Axis-ally (XA), or an Allied state (A), using Map 37.1 (page 1043 in the textbook).
 - Austria, Belgium, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.
 - Consider the neutral states. What would neutrality have meant in the context of World War II?
 - What was the distinction between an Axis-ally and an Axis-occupied nation? What would this distinction have meant to the people of those nations?
 - What does the map on page 1043 indicate about the Allied position in 1942 and 1943?

2. Locate and label the following on the outline map (see Map 37.2 on page 1046).

- States: Australia, Borneo, Burma, China, Japan, Indochina, Korea, Manchuria, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand
- Cities: Beijing, Hong Kong, Hiroshima, Manila, Nagasaki, Nanjing, Singapore
- Other features: Aleutian Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Midway Islands, Okinawa
- Indicate the territory controlled by the Japanese in 1942, at the point of their farthest advance.
- Indicate the territory controlled by August 1945, when the Japanese surrendered.
- Use this map to explain the American strategy of island-hopping.



CONNECTIONS

In fifty words or less, explain the relationship between each of the following pairs. How does one lead to or foster the other? Be specific in your response.

- Treaty of Versailles and the Munich Conference
- “Asia for Asians” and comfort women
- Stalingrad and the Warsaw Pact
- Reparations and the Marshall Plan

FILMS

Saving Private Ryan (1998). Arguably the finest combat picture ever made. The action begins with the Allied invasion of Normandy in 1944 and follows a group of American soldiers as they move inland. Directed by Steven Spielberg. Starring Tom Hanks, Matt Damon.

Schindler's List (1993). Oskar Schindler was an unheroic, German war profiteer who nevertheless risked his life and his fortune to rescue more than one thousand Jews from the concentration camps. Directed by Steven Spielberg. Starring Liam Neesen.

Empire of the Sun (1987). Jim was a sheltered child, living comfortably in the British quarters of Singapore at the outbreak of the war. In the confusion of the Japanese invasion, he was separated from his family and had to survive in a prison camp. Directed by Steven Spielberg. Starring Christian Bale.

Das Boot (“*The Boat*”) (1981). A powerful—often claustrophobic—German production about the crew of a U-boat in the Battle of the Atlantic. Widely acclaimed both for the gripping story and for the empathy with the subject. With English subtitles.

Tora, Tora, Tora (1970). In this unusual American-Japanese coproduction, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor is presented from both perspectives. The film builds from the breakdown of diplomacy to military planning and climaxes with the battle itself.