European Wars

100 Years War (1337-1453)
- Multiple conflicts grouped into one
- **Cause:** conflicts between England and France
- **Battle of Castillon**
  - Last battle
  - First time artillery was played a major role
- **Long Term:**
  - Change in warfare (large armies)
  - Powerful monarchies emerged

War of the League of Schmalkald (1546-1555)
- **Cause:** Religion
  - Catholic Vs. Protestant
  - Religious war
- League of Schmalkald = protestant states
- Charles V = Catholic
- **Peace of Augsburg [1555]**
  - Religion of ruler = religion of state
    - “cuius regio emus religio”
  - Ecclesiastical Reservation
    - Prince didn’t have to give back property
    - Did not work

Thirty Years War (1618-1648)
- **Background**
  - Holy Roman empire
    - Hapsburgs
    - Many little states
  - Peace of Augsburg (ruler’s religion = peoples’ religion)
    - Religious leagues
- **Foreign Aims**
  - **United Provinces**
    - Independence from Spain
    - GOAL: to maintain their independence
  - **Spain**
    - Lost territory
    - GOAL: to recover lost lands
    - GOAL: to help fellow Hapsburgs
    - GOAL: to control Scheldt river
  - **France**
    - GOAL: weaken the Hapsburgs
    - GOAL: gain territory along the Rhineland (German States)
  - **Austria**
    - Catholic
    - GOAL: to keep the Holy Roman Empire together
  - **Denmark**
    - GOAL: to get more land

- 2 Views of the 30 Years War
  - **Civil War:**
German Catholics Vs. German Protestants

**International War**
- Struggle for power
- NOT AS MUCH for religion
  - 2 sides
    - Catholics: Austria, Spain, Catholic, Germanic States
    - Protestants: Denmark, Sweden, Catholic Germanic State
- All fighting in the HRE
- Most fighting = **Mercenaries** (hired soldiers)

**4 Phases**

- **Bohemian Phase**
  - Bohemia (Czechoslovakia)
    - Capital = Prague
    - Protestant
  - Defenestration of Prague
    - Defenestration = to throw out a window
    - Catholics sent 2 envoys to Prague
    - 2 Catholics thrown out the window
  - Battle of White Mountain
    - Bohemia loses
    - End of Bohemia Phase

- **Danish Phase**
  - Albert of Wallenstein
    - Cruel mercenary
    - Sent by Ferdinand II
    - Defeated the Danes
  - Treaty of Lubeck

- **Swedish Phase**
  - Gustavus Adolphus
    - Very good army
    - Everyone killed in battle
    - Catholics keep on winning
  - Peace of Prague

- **French Phase**
  - Richelieu
    - Got directly involved
    - Sent troops

**End**
- Fighting for a generation
- PEOPLE GOT TIRED OF FIGHTING
- Germany started resenting the fact that other nations are participating

**Peace of Westphalia (1648)**

- **Administrative Provisions**
  - Peace of Augsburg
    - Included Calvanism
  - Former territories returned to Protestants (who lost)
  - New constitution for HRE
    - Each 500 sates sovereign
    - Consensus required for joint action of ALL states

- **Territorial changes**
  - Sweden got Swedish Pomerania
- France got Alsace
- **United Provinces independent**
- Switzerland independent

**Significance**
- End of religious wars
- Wrecked HRE
  - Politically (can’t join together)
  - Physically (destruction)
  - Population (mass death)
- Germany weakened
- Established a system of **international law**
  - First time international rulers came together to solve problems...
    - England was the only one that didn’t show up
- Independence of separate states recognized

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**War of the League of Augsburg (1688-1697)**
- **France Vs. League of Augsburg**
  - League of Augsburg = German States
  - **Leopold** = emperor of Austria (**Hapsburg**)
  - Charles II = King of Spain (**Hapsburg**)
  - King of Sweden
  - The Electors of Bavaria, Saxony, and the Palantinate
  - The Dutch Republic
  - After 1689 England under William of Orange

- **Cause:**
  - Louis XIV attacked German cities along the Rhine
- **War dragged on**
  - 11 years
  - **No decisive victories or defeats**
  - Louis forced to impose taxes on nobles

- **Treaty of Ryswick**
  - Territories returned
  - **Status quo**- things remained the same

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**War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713)**
- “1st world war”
- Most European countries involved

- **Cause:**
  - Charles II of Spain died with no heir
  - Spanish throne claimed by both Louis XIV and Leopold
    - Both grandsons of Spanish kings
  - Charles II will: Philip of Anjou (French grandson of Louis XIV) named heir to Spanish thrown
    - Louis XIV: “The Pyrenees no longer exist”
  - **Upset balance of power**
  - Other European powers feared French dominance
    - ALL HATED IT (except Spain and France)

- **Grand Alliance:**
  - England
  - Holland
  - Prussia
Austria - WAR WENT BAD!! FOR THE FRENCH
  - Battle of Gibraltar
    ▪ English capture Gibraltar
  - Battle of Blenheim
    ▪ Battle of Ramillies in Brabant

Peace of Utrecht
- To maintain BALANCE OF POWER
- Wanted to maintain the balance of power
- Philip of Anjou kept Spanish thrown BUT
  - Never could there be the same ruler of FR. And SP.
  - Territory given (Spanish Netherlands) to Austria (Austrian Netherlands) + land in Northern Italy
  - Territory given to England (keep Gibraltar) + French lands in N. America
- England got
  - Gibraltar
  - Minorca
  - Nova Scotia
  - New Foundland
  - Hudson Bay Territory
  - Right to control the slave trade in the New World = Asiento
- Dutch got
  - Gained some land as barrier against France along the Scheldt River
- Austria got:
  - Spanish Netherlands (Austrian Netherlands)- didn’t want that much
  - Milan- N. Italy
  - Naples- N. Italy
  - Sardinia- N. Italy
- Prussia
  - Elector of Brandenburg was allowed to call himself “King of Prussia”
  - Duke of Savoy = “King of Savoy”
  - France got to keep Alsace
  - Philip of Anjou was allowed to be king
    ▪ France and Spain can never be ruled by the same person
- Long term effects of the War
  - French treasury drained/ bankrupt
  - Depopulated = 20% of people in Europe died
    ▪ War
    ▪ Starvation
    ▪ Revolts
  - Trade disrupted; tax system in ruins
  - Confirmed system of sovereign states (1st time was Peace of Westphalia)
  - England became dominant
  - Principle of balance of power maintained
  - Legacy of warfare inherited by 18th Century

Great Northern War (1700 – 1727)
- Cause: Peter the Great wanted warm water ports
- Peter the Great vs. Charles XII of Sweden
- Battle of Poltava
  - Spring 1709
Russian victory
- Europe shocked; Russia = Major power
- Charles XII flees Ottoman Empire
- **Treaty of Nystad**
  - 1721
  - Russia gained Baltic territories
  - Sweden lost everything outside Scandinavian Peninsula
- **Long term effects:**
  - Sweden no longer a power
  - Russia = strongest in Eastern Europe
  - Russia got a water port

**English Civil War/ Puritan Revolution (1642 – 1651)**
- **Cause:** split of views about English government
- **Roundheads vs. Cavaliers**
  - For king - **Cavaliers**
    - Anglicans
    - Nobles
    - Large land owners
    - Fancy clothes
    - Rural areas and NW England
  - Anti-Kings - **Roundheads**
    - Puritans
    - Middle class and gentry (lower aristocrats)
    - Towns and SE England
    - Oliver Cromwell - Leader
- **New Model Army**
  - John Pym died → Cromwell
  - Organized by Cromwell
  - Paid wages
  - Paid for supplies (from tax money)
  - Well trained
  - Cromwell = iron sides
- **Battle of Marston Moor** = turning point
- Roundheads won
  - Executed Charles I
- Long term:
  - Established a **republic** = gov. without a king
  - Later became limited monarchy

**Great War of the 18th Century**
- 2 parts
  - **War of Austrian Succession**
    - Civil struggle within the HRE
    - Conflict between Hapsburgs and Bourbons
  - **7 Years War**
  - Both a **balance of power**

**War of Austrian Succession (1740 – 1748)**
- **Fredrick the Great Invaded Silesia**
  - Wealthiest Hapsburg province
  - Broke pragmatic sanction
- **Sides**
  - Britain, Austria, Russia, Spain, Netherlands
  - France, Prussia

- **Battle of Fontenot**
  - Most important battle

- **Battle of Louisburg**
  - British defeated the French
  - Tilted the balance

- **Peace of Aix-La-Chapel**
  - 1748
  - Prussia kept Silesia
  - Everything else returned to status quo

- **Long term results**
  - Weakness of French position proven
  - Austrians bitter but satisfied
  - German Dualism
    - Two major Germanic states

### 7 Years War (1740 – 1748)

- **Diplomatic Reversal/ Revolution**
  - 1756
  - Same countries
    - Austria, France, Russia
    - Prussia, Britain

- **Fighting on 3 continents**
  - Europe
  - North America (Canada and Caribbean)
  - Asia (India)

- **War in India**
  - British East India Co. vs. France East India Co.
  - Robert Clive- led British troops in a cave and let them die
    - Black Hole of Calcutta
      - French locked up British troops in a cave and let them die
      - Used British troops as personal army
  - British won India

- **War in Canada** “French and Indian War”
  - British advantages
    - Permanent population and navy
    - Indian allies
  - French advantages
    - Indian allies
  - British won

  - Treaty of Paris and Peace of Hubertusburg
    - 1763
    - Prussia kept Silesia
    - Austria kept Austrian Netherlands
    - Saxony remained independent
    - British got Canada, all territories East of Mississippi and India
    - Spanish got all French territories West of the Mississippi
Napoleonic Wars (1799 – 1815)

- **Cause:** Napoleon trying to conquer vast amounts of land in Europe
  - Upset balance of power
- Napoleon Bonaparte vs. 3 coalitions (rest of Europe)
- Napoleon successful at first
- **Italian Campaign**
  - Napoleon won
  - Treaty of Campo Formio (Napoleon gained land)
- **Egyptian Campaign**
  - Against Britain and Ottomans
  - Napoleon failed
- **Peninsular War**
  - Huge drain
  - Spanish guerrilla warfare
  - Napoleon had to always have troops in Spain
- **Battle of Trafalgar**
  - French navy destroyed
  - British victory (Admiral Lord Nelson)
- **Russian Campaign**
  - 1812
  - Battle of Borodino
- **German War of Liberation**
  - 1813
  - Battle of the Nations (Battle of Leipzig)
- **Battle of Waterloo**
  - Napoleon’s last battle
  - British Duke of Wellington
  - Napoleon exiled to St. Helena
- **Congress of Vienna**
  - Post- Napoleon peace conference
  - 10 months
  - Conservative attitude
  - Wanted to turn back the clock
  - Easy treatment of France
  - Louis XVIII returned to throne
- **1st Treaty of Paris**
  - 1814
  - Very lenient b/c wanted to maintain peace and solidify power of Louis XVIII
  - Restored 1797 borders
  - No indemnity or reparations
  - No occupation army
  - Napoleon to Elba
  - 100 Days messed it up
- **2nd Treaty of Paris**
  - 1815
  - Peace with FR. After the 100 days and Waterloo
More Severe
- No more Mr. Nice Guy
- Restore 1790 borders
- Indemnity imposed
- Occupying army until the debt is paid

Territorial Changes
- Restored France to 1790 boundaries
- Strong buffer states along eastern border
  - United province united with Austrian Netherlands to form Kingdom of Netherlands
- New country
  - Switzerland
- Created German Confederation (replaced Confederation of the Rhine)
- Prussia got left bank of Rhine
- Piedmont and Sardinia form Kingdom of Sardinia
- Austria got Lombardy and Venetia
  - Land in Italy
- Kingdom of Two Sicilies
  - Returned to Bourbon rulers
- Papal states restored
- Polish Saxon question
  - Russia wanted Poland but Britain and Austria feared Russian expansion
  - Prussia wanted Saxony but Austria feared Prussian expansion
  - Compromise: Alexander became king of Congress of Poland
- Gave Saxony to Prussia
- Gave Malta, Ceylon islands in the east and west indies, and South Africa to England

Significance
- Minimum resentment in France
- Britain = colonial leader
- Smoothed over problems of Poland and Saxony
- German dualism
- Triumph of conservatism
- Disappointment to liberals and nationalists
- Congress system
  - Anytime there was a problem, European leaders would et and quash liberalism

7 Weeks War (1866)
- Cause: Bismarck disputed Schleswig and Holstein with Austria so that he could establish Germanic dominance
- Prussia vs. Austria
- Battle of Sadová
- Prussia won very easily
- Treaty of Prague
  - Prussia got Schleswig and Holstein
  - Austria to give Venetia to Italy
  - North German confederation formed
    - Led by Prussia
    - Austria not part of it
    - Catholic states in the South excluded
- Long term effect:
  - Prussian dominance over Germanic states
  - Austria is out
Franco Prussian War (1870 – 1871)
- Cause: Ems telegraph
  - Bismarck’s realpolitik
- Napoleon III declares war on Prussia
  - Issue of ruling families (Hohenzollern candidates for Spanish thrown)
- Bismarck made allies fast
  - Russia, Italy, Austria (hated French), Britain (did not want Franc to get control of Belgium)
- Bismarck besieged Paris
- Easy victory for Prussia

Treaty of Frankfurt:
  - Territory taken from France (Alsace and Lorraine)
  - 5 billion francs in reparations
  - German Empire
  - January 18, 1871
    - King William I became Emperor William I of Germany
- Long term effect:
  - Final step in the unification of Germany
  - France very angry → revenge

Russo-Japanese War (1904 – 1905)
- Cause: dispute over Manchuria and Korea, Japanese sent surprise attack
- Russia poorly supplied
  - Only 1 railroad going east
- Japan wins fast
- Battle of Mukden
  - Trench warfare
- Humiliating defeat for Russia
- Treaty of Portsmouth
  - Overseen by USA
  - Japan gained influence in Korea
  - Japan took Liodong and Manchuria
- Long Term effect:
  - Confidence in Tsar lost
  - Russian revolution

Boer War (1899 – 1902)
- Cape of Good Hope originally Dutch
- 1795 Britain gets Cape colony
- Butch settlers = Boers
  - Resent British rule
  - Made “Great Trek” moving north
- Boers founded Orange Free State and Republic of Transvaal
- 1880’s diamonds and gold in Transvaal
  - British annexed
- Fighting
  - 3 years
  - Very expensive
  - British imprisoned Boer wives and kinds in concentration camps
  - More outsiders sympathize with Boers
  - British Empire lost respect
**Treaty of Vereeniging**
- Transvaal and Orange Free States independent
- Dutch privilege
- Britain to pay reparations

**Russo-Turkish War (1877 – 1878)**
- **Cause:** Russia wanted Balkan lands/influence
- War between “one-eyed and the blind”
  - Russia vs. Turks
- Russia winning easily
- Ottoman empire = clueless, poor strategic planning
- Russians reached Istanbul
- Britain scared that Russia will win
  - Sent ships
- **Treaty of San Stefano**
  - Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria = independent
  - Led to congress of Berlin
    - Stopped spread of Russia
- **Long term:**
  - Ended up being a waste for Russia

**Crimean War (1854 – 1856)**
- **Cause:** British support Turks to stop Russian expansion
- Ended long term peace
- British supported Turks against Russia
- Poor performance by British army
  - Poor leadership (officers)
- 600,000 men died (mostly disease)
- **Siege of Sevastopol**
  - Sevastopol fell in 1855
- **Peace of Paris**
  - 1856
  - Autonomy of Moldavia and Wallachia, became Romania in 1878
  - Independence of Turkey
  - Neutrality of black Sea

**The Balkan Wars**
- **Balkan League**
  - Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Greece
  - Wanted to free Balkans from Ottoman Empire
- **First Balkan war**
  - 1908
  - Balkan League declared war on Turkey
  - Victorious against Turks
    - However, internal conflicts (dividing up land among each other)
  - European powers (A-H) interfered
  - Buffer zones created
- **Second Balkan War**
  - 1913
  - Serbia vs. Bulgaria
  - Serbia backed by Russians
Serbia won Albania, but Germany and Austria-Hungary made them return it
- Diplomatic defeat against Pan-Slavism
- Serbia became landlocked

- Long term:
  - Created a vortex in the balance of power
  - Established who sided where

World War I (1914 – 1918)
- Causes:
  - Secret alliance
  - Arms races
  - Nationalism and desire for revenge
- War on the Western Front
  - Central powers vs. Allies
  - Everybody thought it was going to be over fast
  - Germany did not what to fight was on two fronts
    - WEST: France
    - EAST: Russia
    - Schlieffen Plan
      - Aug. 1914
      - German strategy to avoid the war on two fronts
      - Based on assumptions
        - Russia would need long time to mobilize
      - Attack and defeat France quickly
        - Invade through neutral Belgium
          - Because Franco-German border was fortified
      - Germans were moving fast
      - Failed to work because
        - Russia moved fast
        - Belgium resisted
        - Forces were split to Alsace and Lorain
        - Caused England to enter war
  - Battle of the Marne
    - French abruptly stopped German advance
    - Turning point in the war
    - Turned war into a slow war (stalemate)
    - TRENCH WARFARE!!
  - England entered the war
    - When Germany invaded Belgium
    - Because of geographical location
- Trench Warfare
  - Battle of Verdun
    - German offence
    - Took central powers 6 months to advance 4 miles
  - Battle of Somme
    - French offence
    - Took allies 1 month to advance 2.5 miles
- Naval Battles
  - Allies
    - Blockade Germans
      - Worked
- **Battle of Jutland**
  - Heavy losses on both sides
  - Germans unable to break blockade
    - Germans
      - *Unrestricted submarine warfare*
        - Sink any ship that they saw
        - EX: RMS Lusitania
          - British-American cruise ship
          - Germans sunk b/c they said that there was contraband on it
          - Contraband was there

- **War on the Italian Front**
  - **Secret Treaty of London 1915**
    - Originally Italy was allied with Austria-Hungary
    - Joined Allies b/c
      - Allies promised Italy Austrian Land
  - Little fighting
  - **Battle of Caporetto**
    - 1917
    - Italy vs. CP
    - Italy losing
    - Italians forced to retreat
    - British and French armies helped stop the German

- **War on the Balkan Front**
  - Balkans occupied by CP
  - Prior Balkan = POWERKEG
  - British devise plan to capture the straits (Bosporus and Dardanelles)
    - Take Istanbul
    - Improve ties to Russia
    - Free Balkans
  - **Battle of Gallipoli**
    - 1915
    - Disaster for the allies
    - Took 1 year
    - Huge casualties
    - British retreat

- **War on the African and Mid-Eastern Front**
  - Britain and the French seize German colonies in Africa
  - **T.E Lawrence**
    - British colonel
    - Nickname “Lawrence of Arabia”
    - Organized Arab nationalists
    - Led guerrilla raids against the Turks

- **War on the Eastern Front**
  - Baltic Sea to Black Sea
    - Seesaw in the beginning
    - Russians & Serbs vs. Germans, A-H, Turks
    - Few decisive results
  - Russians were poorly quipped
    - Unprepared
  - **Battle of Tannenburg**
    - 1914
    - East Prussia
    - Russians destroyed
- Bulgaria joined by central powers
- Serbians overrun by Germans and Bulgarians
- Russians save allies cause
- 1917
  - Russia withdrew from war
  - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
    - Russia gave up land
    - Russia quit war
- Peace of Versailles
  - PROVISIONS
    1.) German fortifications banned from the Rhineland
    - Allies are allowed to put troops there
    2.) Rhineland occupied by the allies for 15 years
    3.) Limited German military size
    - Aviation forbidden
    - Conscription forbidden
    - Artillery forbidden
    - Submarines forbidden (no navy)
    4.) Allies took over German fleet
    - Germans so mad, they destroyed their own ships
    5.) Reparations
    - War damages
    - 33 billion dollars
    6.) War Guilt Clause
    - Germany was responsible for starting WWII
    7.) League of Nations
    - US never joined
  - TERRITORIAL CHANGES
    - Redrew the map of Europe
    1.) Alsace- Lorraine to France
    2.) Saar Valley to France for 15 years
    - Very rich in coal
    3.) German colonies turned over to League of Nations
    4.) Mandates in Middle East
    - Britain: Iraq, Transjordan, Palestine
    - France: Lebanon, Syria
    - Japan, Australia, and New Zealand: German Asian colonies
    5.) New Countries
    - Austria and Hungary separated (never to be joined again)
    - Czechoslovakia
    - Yugoslavia
    - Poland
    - Polish Corridor established
    - Gave Poland water rights
    - Turkey
    - O.E broke up
    - Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
    - Finland
    - Danzig = Free city
    - Port at the end of Polish Corridor
    - Any country can trade
    - Memel = free city
- Dardanelles under international control
- Italian, Romanian, and Bulgaria borders expanded

**UNPOPULAR**
- Germany hated
  - Loss of territory
  - Reparations
  - War Guilt
  - Limits of military
  - Polish Corridor
- Austria upset
  - Loss of territory
  - Land locked
  - Very weak
- New countries
  - Self-discrimination not perfect
  - Lacked experience with democracy
- France
  - Still felt insecure
  - Wanted more revenge
- Italy
  - Felt cheated
  - Denied colonies in Africa
  - Granted only a little land in the north
- Russia
  - Lost more territory than Germany
  - Suffered 48% of all casualties
  - Excluded from the peace conference
- United States
  - Preferred isolationism
  - Rejected League of Nations

**Russian Civil War (1918 – 1922)**
- Cause: Russia revolution, struggle for power
- Reds vs. Whites
  - **Reds**
    - Communists
    - Red Armies
      - Very, well organized, because of Trotsky
  - Led by Lenin and the Bolsheviks
  - Fighting to preserve the cause of the revolution
  - **Whites**
    - Central Asia, Siberia
    - Royalists, and supporters of democracy
    - Lacked order and organization
    - Anti-Semitic
    - General Anton Denikin
      - Defeated by the Reds
      - Had 150,000 troops
  - Reds won (long term)
    - World’s 1st communist nation established (USSR)
Spanish Civil War (1936 – 1939)
- **Cause**: struggle for power
- **Dress rehearsal for WWII**
- **Right vs. Left**
  - **Right**
    - Fascists – Dictatorship
    - Nationalists
    - Conservatives
    - Army
    - Church
    - Nobles
    - Phalange
    - Led by Francisco Franco
  - **Left**
    - Republicans
    - Loyalists
    - Loyal to present gov.
    - Liberals, aka “Popular Front”
    - Socialists
    - Communists
    - Anarchists
    - Unions
- **Right wins**
- **Long-Term**
  - Franco = dictator of Spain

World War II (1939 – 1945)
- **Cause**: aggression and appeasement
- **Invasion of the Sudetenland**
  - Led to Munich conference – Hitler said he does not want anymore territory
- **Invasion of Poland**
  - September 1, 1939
  - September 3, 1939 GB and France declared war on Germany
  - Excuser/Lie: Poles attacked German fortifications on the border
  - **Blitzkrieg**
    - War strategy of Hitler
    - “Lightning war”
    - Every force hits at the same time (1.7 millions)
  - Poles fought back
  - Poland fell within a few days
  - GB and France waited, did not act
- **Winter War**
  - Russian offensive
  - Winter, 1939
  - Stalin attacked
    - Estonia
    - Latvia
    - Lithuania
    - Finland
  - Wanted to gain back territories
  - **USSR kicked out of League of Nations**
  - No military action from allies
- **Phony War**
  - War in the west
  - 6 months nothing happened
  - “Sitzkrieg”
  - April, 1940
    - Hitler attacked Norway and Denmark
    - Denmark falls immediately
    - Norway fights back, but doesn’t succeed
  - Hitler later attacks
    - Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
    - Wins very fast
  - Hitler attacks France
    - May 1940
    - Went around the Maginot-Line
      - Through the Arden Forest
    - Uses the Blitz
    - Surrounds allied forces on coast of Dunkirk
  - Hitler invades
    - Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, France

- **Miracle at Dunkirk**
  - Allied soldiers surrounded on the coast
  - British soldiers took their boats and crossed English Channel to save the soldiers
  - 350,000 troops saved
  - Let equipment on the shore

- **France falls**
  - Fell in less than a month
    - Defeatist psychology
  - Germans occupy northern part of France
  - Southern France = Vichy Regime
    - Set up by the Germans
    - Cooperated with the Nazis; “puppet state”
    - Led by Marshall Pétain
    - Traitors
  - Northern France
    - Put up a fight
    - Germans had to occupy
  - Free French
    - French patriots (led by Charles DeGaulle)
    - Left to England
    - Wanted to overthrow the Nazis
    - Were working on a plan
  - Resistance
    - French patriots stayed
    - In France Worked
    - “Underground” fought
    - From the inside

- **Battle of Britain**
  - “Operation Sea Lion”
  - Did not have a plan, because he thought that continent would take longer to invade
  - Hitler does not want to send ships
  - Hitler sent planes
  - Germans bombed every day
- 57 days
- Major cities
  - Did not soften the British
    - Moral raised
    - Very angry
  - British able to withstand
    - Radar
    - Deciphered German secret code
    - RAF (Royal Air Force) fought in the air = well trained
    - High morale and production continued
  - **Winston Churchill**
    - Prime Minister
    - Sent troops to North Africa
  - Eventually Hitler abandoned this plan
    - Due to attack on Russia
- **Summer of 1940**
  - Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Greece,
- **1941**
  - Bleakest year for allies
  - Germany’s peak
- **1942 = Turning point**
  - Pacific
  - Russia
  - Africa
- **PACIFIC**
  - **Battle of Midway**
    - June 1942
    - Midway = American held island just NW of Hawaii
      - Half way between CA and Japan
      - Within striking distance of Hawaii
    - Japanese launched assault on Midway
      - In the air
      - Americans ready
      - Fighting done by carrier based torpedo planes and dive bombers
      - Heavy losses
        - 35/41 American planes shot down
        - 4 large Japanese aircraft carriers sunk
      - **Japanese never again went on the offensive**
    - American strategy after Midway
      - Island hoping
- **Russia**
  - June 1941
  - Wants resources
    - Oil
    - Food
  - Surprise attack
    - Had an alliance
  - **“Operation Barbarossa”**
  - Fighting two-front war
  - As he moves eastward, Russians retreated
    - Hitler uses Blitzkrieg
Stop for the winter

- Outside of Leningrad
  - 2.5 years siege of Leningrad on Volga River

Spring 1942: Germans resume advance

- Main thrust at Stalingrad on Volga River
  - To get some oil

**Battle of Stalingrad**

- Aug. 22, 1942
- Went on for 2 months
- Russia refused to surrender
- Led by Marshall Georgi Zhukov

Germans surrender in early 1943

Russians go on offensive

- Push back and win Eastern Europe
- Impose communism once they kick out Nazis

**AFRICA**

**Battle of El Alamein**

- In Egypt

Fighting in the colonies

See-saw-(ed)

- No clear winner

**Axis**

- Base: Libya
- Command: General Ervin Rommel
  - German tank commander
  - Leader of “Afrika Korps”
  - “Desert fox”

**Allies**

- Base: Egypt
- Command: General Bernard Montgomery

Fall 1942

- Americans landed in Morocco and Algeria
- Caught Germans in the middle
- Command: Dwight David Eisenhower
  - “Ike”
- Rommel
  - Caught between Monty and Ike

Axis surrendered

**Italy’s Defeat**

- July 1943
- Allies come through the south (Sicily)
- British and American forces defeat Mussolini in Sicily

**Badoglio** takes over

- Represented allies
- Southern part

Mussolini flees

- Executed, hung up upside down

Allies invaded mainland

- Sept. 1943
- Move North
- Freed Rome in June 1944
- **Germans remained in control of mainland until spring of 1945**

  - **D-Day**
    - France
    - Beaches of Normandy
      - Surprise for the Germans
    - *Opened second front*
    - June 6, 1944
    - Eisenhower = commander of Allied forces
    - Bloodbath
    - Liberate Paris in August 1944
      - Start moving towards Germany

- **Allies advance/ Defeat of Germany**
  - Heavy bombing of Germany
    - 1943
    - Factories, RP, Cities
  - **Battle of the Bulge**
    - December 1944
    - Belgium and Luxembourg
    - Final advance of the Germans
    - Final effort of Germans
    - Pushed allies back temporarily
  - April 1945
    - Americans and Soviets approaching Berlin from both sides
    - *Russians were first to go in*
    - Hitler committed suicide
    - Germany surrendered
      - May 8, 1945
  - No single peace conference

### Cold War (1945 – 1991)
- Conflict between *East* and *West*
  - East = Soviet Union, communist
  - West = United States, democratic
  - No *HOT* conflicts
  - *“Battles”* in the UN

- **Iron curtain**
  - Imaginary line that separates East from West

- **Arms Race**
  - *NATO*
  - Military alliance
    - If one is attacked everyone helps

- **Warsaw Pact**
  - With *satellite* states
  - Russia made them communist

- **Détente** – *“the thaw”* (warming of relationships)
  - Khrushchev tried to open communications with US
  - *S.A.L.T* talks – Strategic Arms Limitations Talks
    - Problem is how they can be verified

- **Truman Doctrine**
  - United States would help any nation that tried to stop communism
Soviet Union was spreading communism
- First used in Greece
- Based on containment
“Brezhnev Doctrine”
- SU would make sure that satellite states adhered to communism
- Gorbachev and end of the Cold War
  - Gorbachev’s major internal reforms
    - Perestroika
    - Restructuring the economy
    - Privatizations allowed to a degree
- Glasnost
  - Openness
  - Freedom of Speech and press
- Democratization – multi candidate elections
- WEAKENED COMMUNIST PARTY → led to collapse of SU
- Gorbachev’s foreign policy
  - Improve connections/ trade with the West
  - Abandoned Brezhnev Doctrine
    - Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania say goodbye to Communism, but Soviet Union does not use force (1989)
  - Restrictions on nuclear weapons (SALT I and SALT II)
  - Breaks down the Berlin Wall (1989)