

11th Grade US History
World War Two Unit Student Notes
Mr. Parsley

Name:
Date:

Week 1 Goals: Our goal for the remainder of this unit is to see the individuals caused, impacted, and ended many World War Two events and how these events still influence us today.

Week 1 Plans: The following lessons are notes from our class in US History. The terms, individuals, events, and definitions are all listed below. The YouTube and article links are there to further your education and there to deepen your understanding of the content. They are optional but not mandatory. Please answer the questions to consider at the end of each day's lesson.

Please feel free to contact me at owen.parsley@k12.sd.us
or at my Google Voice number: 605-937-8896

Monday, March 23, WEEK 1, DAY 1:

Japanese Perspective

Bushido: Means “The Way of the Warrior” or Samurai; loyalty to the people and nation of Japan; honor above life

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/sugihara/readings/bushido.html>

Kamikaze: Divine wind; 13th century typhoon that destroyed an ancient fleet; Japanese dive bomb pilots; suicide pilots

<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/first-kamikaze-attack-of-the-war-begins>

Emperor Hirohito: Japan's emperor; people served the Emperor because he was determined to be god-like; religious ties through Shintoism; controlled by Hideki Tojo

<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/hirohito>

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/macarthur/peopleevents/pandeAMEX97.html>

Minorities During the War

Total in the war: 17.8 million! <http://www.nationalww2museum.org/learn/education/for-students/ww2-history/ww2-by-the-numbers/us-military.html>

Minorities as a whole: http://www.pbs.org/thewar/at_home_civil_rights_minorities.htm

- African Americans (2.5 million African Americans registered for the draft!)
http://www.pbs.org/thewar/at_war_democracy_african_american.htm
- Native Americans (44,500 Natives served in the war, 10% of the Native pop.):
http://www.shsu.edu/his_ncp/NAWWII.html
- Latinos (over 500,000 Latinos served in WW2, of them, 350,000 Mexican Americans):
http://www.pbs.org/thewar/at_war_democracy_latino.htm
- Japanese (33,000 Japanese Americans served in WW2)
http://www.pbs.org/thewar/at_war_democracy_japanese_american.htm
- Women (350,000 women served in the armed forces!)
<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/american-women-in-world-war-ii>

442nd Regimental Combat Unit: Segregated Japanese American fighting unit; served in Europe; volunteered; most decorated unit in US military history; over 10,000 men volunteered from Hawaii alone; “Go for Broke”
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j8buFZR52wY>
<https://www.history.com/news/unlikely-world-war-ii-soldiers-awarded-nations-highest-honor>

Navajo Code Talkers: Native Americans from the AZ/UT/CO/NM region that helped make an unbreakable code for the U.S. Military; 29 total men went over and 13 died; about 400 Navajo Indians participated in the code talker program; involved in the Pacific in 1945
<https://www.cia.gov/news-information/featured-story-archive/2008-featured-story-archive/navajo-code-talkers/>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j3j2EBkTA-o>

Questions to Consider: Please answer the following in three complete sentences.

1. After learning about Japanese culture, what new perspective did this give you about why the Japanese fought in WW2?

Answer:

2. How did WW2 influence minorities in the USA? How did it expand equality and what hardships did these individuals face in the war and at home?

Answer:

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Tuesday, March 24, Week 1, Day 2:

See research assignment/document about WW2 individuals and the impact they played in the war.

World War Two Individuals: Research Project Answers

1. Erwin Rommel: “Desert Fox, suicide.” Fought in Northern Africa. A Nazi German. His nickname was “The Desert Fox” and he was an elusive, hard to catch enemy. Knew Hitler would fail and that Nazi Germany would have to surrender. Accused of treason. Offered the choice of high treason or suicide (with suicide, his family would have immunity). Chose suicide and died Oct. 14, 1944. A “patriotic German officer” who was “caught up in the disaster of the Third Reich.”

URL Citation: <http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/erwin-rommel-erwin>

2. Josef Mengele: “Auschwitz, twins.” A Nazi doctor who performed medical experiments on people at Auschwitz death camps. The chief doctor at Auschwitz in Poland. He performed experiments on live patients, especially twins, as he was fascinated with them. He escaped to Brazil and died there from a heart attack in 1979. Nicknamed the “Angel of Death.” Harvested body parts of victims, like eyes, and many of his “test-subjects” died from such experiments. Was in USA custody but was unknowingly released by them.

URL Citations: <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-angel-of-death-dies>

<https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007060>

3. Joe Foss: “Farm, Rickenbacker.” An American fighter pilot in WW2 from South Dakota. Grew up, at one point, on the Declerk farm about a mile from where my folks live today! Just a farm kid, his father died when Joe was 18, and he became a pilot in college, after being inspired by Charles Lindbergh (went to USD so he's not perfect). He shot down 26 planes (tied Eddie Rickenbacker's record) and got the Medal of Honor from FDR. Became Governor of SoDak in 1955, became commissioner of the American Football League (the AFL, left it in

1966 before it joined the NFL), and supported Campus Crusade for Christ, a college church ministry, and also worked for the NRA (national rifle association). Friends with John Wayne and the Sioux Falls airport was named after him (Foss Field)!

URL Citations: <http://sdpb.sd.gov/JoeFoss/default.asp>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LVyuplVdfgk>

4. Hiroo Onoda: “Philippines, pamphlets.” A Japanese soldier who refused to surrender after WW2. Hid out in the Philippines. Pamphlets were dropped by the Allies to inform him of Japan’s surrender, but he thought it was a trick and wanted to hear from his own officer. Held out for 29 years and surrendered January, 1974. Died at age 91 in 2014. He lived off of bananas, coconuts, and sometimes killed villagers in the Philippines. Offered his sword to the president of the Philippines and it was returned to him.

URL Citation: https://www.nytimes.com/2014/01/18/world/asia/hiroo-onoda-imperial-japanese-army-officer-dies-at-91.html?_r=0

5. Ira Hayes: “Iwo Jima, alcohol.” Ira Hayes was a Pima Native American from Arizona who joined the US Marines in 1942. Fought in the Pacific and raised the flag at the battle of Iwo Jima. He is the one on the far left when looking at the flag raising picture. Only five men in his platoon of 45 survived. Only 27 in his company of 250 survived. He did not feel like a hero but he was pushed into the limelight and was used to help sell war bonds. He became an alcoholic and died at the age of 32 from alcoholism. He always missed his friends. Only three of this six flag raisers survived the war. Hayes is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Johnny Cash wrote a song about him in 1964.

URL Citations: <http://www.iwojima.com/raising/raisingc.htm>
http://www.californiaindianeducation.org/native_american_veterans/ira_hayes.html

6. Lyudmila Pavlichenko: “German, Eleanor.” A female Russian sniper with 309 confirmed kills (US Navy Chris Kyle had 160 confirmed kills). A lieutenant in the Red Army for the USSR. She visited Washington in late 1942 (around September during the Battle of Stalingrad) to encourage the US effort to stop Nazi Germany. Originally from Ukraine (controlled by Russia at this time) and met FDR and Eleanor. Only 25! Wounded four times in battle. Didn’t focus on fashion but instead on fighting. The media couldn’t believe her lack of makeup. Proved that women were “essential to the fight.”

URL Citation: <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/eleanor-roosevelt-and-the-soviet-sniper-23585278/>

7. Joe Louis: “Sharecropper, recruitment.” Nicknamed “The Brown Bomber,” he was the son of sharecropper and was born in Alabama. Defeated Italian Primo Carnera in 1935, who was associated with being Benito Mussolini’s diplomat. Defeated German (the US media hyped him as a Nazi) Max Schmeling twice and in 1938 knocked Schmeling out in the first round.” From 1934 to 1951, Joe Louis fought 71 matches and won 68 of them, 54 by knockout.” Defended his championship 25 times. Also knocked out Max Baer! Beat James Braddock too! Lost to Max Schmeling (they became friends later) in 1936 (in the 12th round!) but beat him in 1938. Gained approval from blacks and whites alike. He joined the Army in WW2 in 1942 but never saw combat. Boosted morale! Raised money and recruitments for the army by putting on 96 boxing exhibitions. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

URL Citations: <http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/joe-louis>
<http://eoa.auburn.edu/article/h-1601>
http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/fight/peopleevents/p_louis.html
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Wbs73IRVHE>

8. Albert Einstein: “Manhattan Project, Israel.” Jewish scientist born in Ulm, Germany in 1879. His scientific research helped the atomic bomb happen. Moved to Switzerland in 1905. Earned the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics. Did research on particle and energy theory. Quantum mechanics. “Mass and energy were equivalent and could be calculated by $E=mc^2$.” Promoted Zionism and was hated by Hitler. Came to the USA in 1933. Became a US citizen in 1940. Warned FDR and the USA of an atomic weapon being made in Germany. Didn’t participate in the Manhattan Project but inspired it, which led to the atomic bomb. Offered to be president of the new country of Israel but declined.

URL Citations: <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/albert-einstein-born>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yIBU0QoSMQo>

9. Corrie Ten Boom: “Betsie, forgiveness.” Born in the Netherlands and part of the Dutch resistance and part of the Dutch Reformed Church. She hid Jews in her home and had a cover of a watchmaker. Her house was raided on Feb. 28, 1944 and she was arrested along with thirty other resistance members. The Gestapo (the secret Nazi police) arrested her. Her father, Casper, died in prison ten days after the arrest. Her sister, Betsie, and her were in an internment camp in Vught in the Netherlands. Later sent to Ravensbrueck in Germany. Betsie died in December in 1944. Corrie Ten Boom was released in late December. Encouraged reconciliation and forgiveness after the war. In 1947 she even forgave a German guard that tormented her.

URL Citations: <https://www.usmmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10006914>
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/questionofgod/voices/boom.html> Awesome story of forgiveness!

10. Joseph Goebbels: “Propaganda, Jews.” Named by Adolf Hitler as minister for public enlightenment and propaganda. Showed Hitler as a hero and Jews as criminals and the enemy. Encouraged anti-Semitism and hatred for Communists (Bolshevism). Put Jewish people out of business (artists, musicians, writers, actors, etc.) and encouraged the burning of “un-German” books. He brainwashed the German people and proved how a microphone, a properly positioned camera, and a well-lit shot can do a lot to influence people. He controlled the media to influence people. After Hitler killed himself, Goebbels poisoned his six kids and him and his wife killed themselves. Sad. He was committed to Hitler until the end, even in defeat.

URL Citations: <http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/joseph-goebbels>

Start at 0:15 – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ecz90jtwiQA>

Best: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rHAGSXBY11g>

11. George Marshall: “France, Marshall Plan.” A U.S. officer in WWI and general in WW2. Helped increase the size of the military and helped plan Operation Overlord (the D-Day invasion of France in 1944). He helped Europe recover after WW2 and not give into Communist government. The Marshall Plan gave economic relief from democratic USA to help hurting European countries. Helped President Truman (was his Secretary of State) with this plan and won a Nobel Peace Prize in 1953. Didn’t send bombs but instead sent supplies.

Never commanded soldiers, just a military, political, and economic strategist. Also helped form NATO!

URL Citation: <http://www.history.com/topics/george-c-marshall>

12. Eileen Nearne: “Rose, camp.” A female British spy (born into a Spanish/Anglo family and moved to France; spoke French). She helped the French resistance prepare for the D-Day invasion. Parachuted into France as a secret agent, part of the Special Operations Executive (Churchill’s secret army). She was known as Didi and was also codenamed Rose. She radioed information to the British to get supplies to the French but was arrested by the Gestapo in July of 1944. She was sent to the Ravensbruck concentration camp near Berlin and went to many other camps. She was tortured (beaten, stripped naked, had her head shaved, submerged in ice-cold water baths repeatedly but never gave out her secretive information. She was only 23. She eventually escaped the camps with two other Frenchmen and met with American troops. After the war she was known as a private woman who enjoyed cats. She was loner, never married, and avoided media interviews. She died at the age of 89 in 1982.

URL Citations: <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/22/world/europe/22nearne.html>

http://news.bbc.co.uk/local/devon/hi/people_and_places/newsid_9019000/9019821.stm

13. Niels Bohr: “Hydrogen atom, Enola Gay.” A Danish scientist from Denmark who researched physics and quantum theory; won a Nobel Prize in 1922 for his atomic structure research. Came up with the atomic model! He used this to demonstrate a hydrogen atom. Bohrium (Bh) is named for him. After Denmark was occupied by Germany, Bohr escaped to the USA and helped work on the Manhattan Project for the atom bomb. Helped make a 9000 pound atom bomb called “Little Boy” that was dropped by a plane called Enola Gay that destroyed Hiroshima, Japan. Helped end WW2.

URL Citations: <http://www.livescience.com/32016-niels-bohr-atomic-theory.html>

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aso/databank/entries/bpbohr.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1b9UKTbjj7I>

14. Isoroku Yamamoto: “Pearl Harbor, Midway.” Japanese naval officer who conceived the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Born in Nagaoka, Japan in 1884, died in 1943 on the Solomon Islands. Helped bring the USA into the war by attacking the USA. Tried to destroy the US fleet of ships (particularly aircraft carriers) at the Battle of Midway on June of 1942. He failed at Midway due to confusing and complex instructions and the US was more prepared.

URL Citation: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Yamamoto-Isoroku>

15. Yogi Berra: “D-Day, Africa.” A famous catcher for the New York Yankees who served in World War Two at D-Day. Lawrence P “Yogi” Berra was born in Missouri. Was in the Navy and relayed messages from Omaha Beach to Utah Beach. Only 19 years old! Given orders to shoot anything down and accidentally shot down an Allied plane! Whoops! Also part of the invasion of Africa. Thoughts on D-Day: “Well, being a young guy, I thought it was like the Fourth of July, to tell you the truth. I said, “Boy, it looks pretty, all the planes coming over.” And I was looking out and my officer said, ‘you better get your head down in here, if you want it on.’” Has ten World Series rings. As a player, coach, and manager, he made 21 World Series appearances.

URL Citation: http://www.baseballinwartime.com/player_biographies/berra_yogi.htm
http://www.nbcnews.com/id/5210564/ns/msnbc-countdown_with_keith_olbermann/t/yogi-berra-was-d-day/#.WLW2b_nyu00
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XR_1bfDHBbw
NICE! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vpT8vkQ1rVw&disable_polymer=true

Questions to Consider: Please answer the following questions in three complete sentences.

1. What kind of individuals impacted World War Two? What does this tell you about the influence one person can have in the world around them, whether that influence is good or bad?

Answer:

2. After reading about these fifteen individuals, how can you model or learn from their behavior? What characters inspire you to mimic or avoid their behavior? Please give three specific individuals and examples of their behavior.

Answer:

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Wednesday, March 25, Week 1, Day 3:

The War Nears its End

Operation Overlord: Invasion of France on the coast of Normandy; June 6th 1944; British, Canadian, and American forces; paratroopers were dropped behind enemy lines the night before; almost 3 million troops sent into France! Also known as D-Day. Liberation of Europe; taking back France, etc. D-day simply stands for "Day"; 2499 Americans died; 9000 allied troops died; led by Dwight Eisenhower; width of the beach is about 250-300 yds. (militaryhistory).

<http://www.militaryhistoryonline.com/wwii/dday/omaha.aspx>

<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/allies-invade-france>

D-Day video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RIIN0Ug8wg8>

Sands of Normandy. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8dSRU-uJy1E>

Battle of the Bulge: The bulge in the Allied lines; Nazi offense for fifty-five miles in Belgium, France, and Luxembourg before they were stopped; led by Patton!; 250,000 Germans against 80,000 Americans; last major battle of the European front; in mid-December of 1944 to January 25, 1945; an Allied victory!

Clip: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8a8fqGpHgsk> Good. Primary!

<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/battle-of-the-bulge>

Raid of Dresden: Destruction by Allies (Britain and America) of Dresden, Germany during WW2; many civilians died; February 13, 1945; killed 25,000 to 135,000 people. Some saw it as justified as a way to weaken German morale but others saw it as an act of revenge on Germany who was already on the verge of surrender. Britain was especially bitter towards Germany because of the Nazi blitz on Britain. We and they were responsible for saturation and incendiary (burning) bombing (excessive bombing and burning of cities). This shows the gray areas of war and total war.

<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/battle-of-dresden>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g93A11ofTE8>

-FDR replaces Harry Truman (33rd president of the USA); April 12th, 1945 (FDR dies of a cerebral hemorrhage; like a stroke)

-V-E Day: May 8th, 1945; victory in Europe Day; war in Europe is over

Sailor kissing the nurse day: August 14th, 1945 (actually after Japan surrenders)

<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/sailor-nurse-from-iconic-vj-day-photo-reunited/>

This clip interviews the individuals: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=anXrqTegqHg>

Manhattan Project: The top-secret plan to make atomic weapons; J. Robert Oppenheimer, American scientist involved in the building of the atomic bombs; worked with General Leslie Groves; cost \$2 billion to make; employed 130,000 people; codename and project from 1941-1945

<http://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/past-exhibitions/einstein/peace-and-war/the-manhattan-project>

A-bomb history: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZsngBRP8o0&disable_polymer=true

First successful bomb made: <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-first-atomic-bomb-test-is-successfully-exploded>

Battle of Okinawa: Over 50,000 Allied casualties (14,000 Allied deaths) and 100,000 Japanese (77,000 deaths?); April 1st-June 22nd, 1945; the bloodiest, worst battle of the Pacific; “The Typhoon of Steel” (a 466 square mile island)

<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/battle-of-okinawa>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v3Lbv0K8gCs>

Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: August 6 and 9, 1945; about 200,000 Japanese died; first Hiroshima and then Nagasaki; Hiroshima was a manufacturing/industrial center; both were involved in the war effort. They were warned with the Potsdam Statement (would face “prompt and utter destruction”)

<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/bombing-of-hiroshima-and-nagasaki>

Potsdam Statement/Declaration: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/potsdam-conf>

Historical account: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v5OI9xrJ8Zw>

Explains background/reasons well! <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hlc3Hw6Nm0c>

VJ Day - Japan surrenders: September 2, 1945. The war is totally over.

How the USA rebuilt Japan: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/japan-reconstruction>

Questions to Consider: Please answer the following questions with three complete sentences.

1. With the final battles against Germany and Japan, what does this tell you about the struggle for subduing and defeating the Axis Powers? What did it require of the Allies?

Answer:

2. In stopping the Axis Powers, what difficult decisions had to be made? What does this tell you about leadership positions and how your choices impact others? Please explain.

Answer:

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Thursday, March 26, Week 1, Day 4:

Arguments for and against the Atomic Bomb:

For:

1. More Americans and Japanese could have died; 250,000 to a million American troops;
2. More Japanese were saved 100,000 to ten million Japanese could have died; currently, 10 Japanese soldiers were dying to every one American;
3. Japanese soldiers would never quit with Bushido in their minds.
4. The Japanese were not innocent as they killed about 200,000 to 300,000 Chinese and raped many Chinese women (20,000 to 80,000) and they were even willing to kill their own people or force their deaths.
5. The people were brainwashed by their emperor and they wouldn't surrender until their emperor surrendered. (Germany was like this too as they killed traitors (or people that just wanted the war to end).
<http://www.executedtoday.com/2012/04/27/1945-german-soldiers-for-cowardice/>)
Fought to the death (kamikaze, Banzai, etc.)
http://www.unc.edu/depts/diplomat/item/2007/1012/stra/straus_japanese.html
<http://www2.gvsu.edu/wall/Japan%20NO%20SURRENDER.htm>
6. Showed the USSR our power.
7. We warned the Japanese. (Truman, on July 26, 1945 with the Potsdam Declaration, promised "prompt and utter destruction" unless they surrendered. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/potsdam-conf>
Also, leaflets were dropped after the Potsdam Declaration:
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/primary-resources/truman-leaflets/>
8. The USA helped rebuild Japan.
9. It helped end the war.

Against:

1. It was a malicious war crime.
2. Racist;
3. Revenge;
4. Civilians died. Also long term impact of radiation poisoning.
5. Russia declared war on Japan so they would have quit eventually.
6. We didn't want our cities bombed so why bomb there's?
7. America just wanted to show their power and threaten China and Russia.
8. Now more people want nuclear bombs.
http://www.pacificwar.org.au/AtomBomb_Japan.html
<http://www.nytimes.com/1995/07/30/books/did-we-need-to-drop-it.html>
<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/atomic-bomb-dropped-on-hiroshima>

<http://www.history.co.uk/study-topics/history-of-ww2/atomic-bomb>

Why did the USA rebuild Japan? So they don't stay angry, regroup, and start another war like Germany did with WW2. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/japan-reconstruction>

Reconstruction footage:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-5_G-jHMvBo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PJdJzCSMqeg>

A Japanese survivor and forgiveness: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9tqMumkE5j8&disable_polymer=true

Questions to Consider: Please answer the following questions with three complete sentences.

1. After your own research and analysis, what are the top three reasons for and top three reasons against attacking Japan with the atom bombs?

Answer:

2. If you were acting as US President during this time, would you justify this act of war/genocide? Why or why not? Please explain.

Answer:

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Friday, March 27, Week 1, Day 5:

Yalta Conference: A meeting with the UK, the USA, and Russia about how they should divide up Germany after WWII. It was split four ways between France, Russia, UK, and USA; eventually leads to the Cold War; February, 1945 in Yalta, Ukraine.

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/yalta-conf>

Potsdam Conference: Determined how to punish Germany and how to divide the country; West wanted democracy and westernization, Russia wanted punishment and Communism; August 1945; Potsdam, Germany; consisted of Truman, Stalin, and Churchill

<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/potsdam-conference>

Start at 6:36 to pick up at Potsdam - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HpYCplyBknI>

Nuremberg Trials: “Held for the purpose of bringing Nazi war criminals to justice, the Nuremberg trials were a series of 13 trials carried out in Nuremberg, Germany, between 1945 and 1949. The defendants, who included Nazi Party officials and high-ranking military officers along with German industrialists, lawyers and doctors, were indicted on such charges as crimes against peace and crimes against humanity” (History). Executed by hanging. Eleven executed. Some committed suicide before they could be hanged. Eighty-four Nazis were given ten years to life in prison. Many admitted to their actions but many said they were just following orders (an argument people today call the Nuremberg Defense). The Nazis killed 11 million people in WW2! Wow. Awful. 6 million were Jews and other minorities.

<https://www.ushmm.org/outreach/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007722>

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/science/how-the-nazis-defense-of-just-following-orders-plays-out-in-the-mind>

The Nazi war trials: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JKgLTIL5m5M>

And that whole friendship between Russia and the USA? Well...let's talk about the Cold War.

The end.

Questions to Consider: Please answer the following questions with three complete sentences.

1. After the war, how did the Allies decide to handle the punishment, war trials, and patrolling of the Axis Powers, specifically the Nazis? How did the USA and the USSR differ in their opinions?

Answer:

2. What is the Nuremberg Defense? As a judge, would you agree with or disagree with this defense and why?

Answer: