

World War I

I. The Industrialization of Warfare

- The Rifle**
- The Exploding Shell (shrapnel)**
- The Machine Gun**
- The Battleship (Dreadnaught)**
- Submarines**
- Torpedoes**
- Airplanes**
- Poison Gas**

World War I

Trench Warfare

- The tank**
- Air Power**
- Blitzkrieg**

World War I

I The War

- The Allies versus the Central Powers**
- The Causes: Nationalism; Imperialism,**
- Diplomacy; Militarism; Terrorism**
- Internal and External Disequilibrium**

Battles: The Marne, The Somme, Verdun

Political Upheaval: The Russian Revolution,
The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, American Entry, Wilson versus Lenin

II The Postwar Settlement

I. *The Collapse of Empires:* Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, The Ottoman Empire

II. *The Treaty of Versailles*

The Terms: Territorial Changes

German Demilitarization

War Guilt and Reparations

The Rhineland

The Colonial Settlement

The Settlement in Eastern Europe

A Pattern of Instability: The Ruhr, Locarno

III. *Germany*

The Weimar Republic

The Diktat

The Stab-in-the-Back Theory

I. *The Collapse of Poland*

BLITZKRIEG

Panzer Divisions

General Guderian; Basil Lidell-Hart;

Col. Fuller

Charles de Gaulle

II. *The Phony War*

Finland

III. *The Fall of France*

1. The Military Defeat

2. The Political Defeat

Paul Reynaud Eduard Daladier

3. The Moral Defeat

Marshal Pétain

IV. *The Battle*

Ardennes Forest; Meuse River

General von Manstein

Field Marshall von Rundstedt

General Gamelin

General Weygand

Dunkirk; The Somme

National Socialism

I. Hitler's World View

***Mein Kampf*, Social Darwinism, Racism
Antisemitism
The Fuhrer Principle
Continuity and Change in Foreign Policy**

II. Hitler's Rise to Power

**The Stab in the Back Theory
Fascism versus National Socialism
The NSDAP
The Fall of the Weimar Republic**

III. The Nazi Regime

**The *Gleichschaltung*
Polyocracy vs. Totalitarianism
The Rohm Purge, SA versus SS
The Nazi Revolution
Heinrich Himmler, Josef Goebbels,
Hermann Goering, Alfred Rosenberg**

Stalinism and Democracy

I. Totalitarianism

Ideology and Terror

II. Stalin versus Lenin

III. Modernization

**Collectivization, Industrialization
The Purges**

IV. Soviet Foreign Policy

**The Comintern
Class Against Class versus Popular**

Fronts

- V. The Democracies
 - Why England Slept
 - The French Popular Front
 - The Spanish Civil War

The Origins of World War II

- I. **Hitler's Goals:**
 - Versailles; Self-Determination; Lebensraum**

- II. **Hitler's Opponents:**
 - France: The Maginot Line**
 - France's Allies: Poland, The Little Entente, the Franco-Soviet Pact**
 - Great Britain: The Empire**
 - The Psychology of Peace**
 - Appeasement**

- III. **The Steps Toward War**
 - Germany Rearms: 1935**
 - The Rhineland Crisis: March 1936**
 - The Spanish Civil War, July 1936**
 - Anschluss: Austria, March 1938**
 - Munich: The Sudetenland, Sept. 1938**
 - Krystalnacht*: November 1938**
 - Prague: Czechoslovakia, March 1939**
 - The Nazi-Soviet Pact: August 1939**
 - The Invasion of Poland**

Japanese Imperialism

- I. Japanese Tradition
 - Bushido: The Way of the Warrior
 - Shinto: Traditional Religion
 - The Emperor: Hirohito
 - General Hideki Tojo
 - Military Fascism
- II. Japanese Expansion
 - Formosa (Taiwan), 1895; Korea, 1905
 - The Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905
 - Manchuria, (Manchukuo) 1931
 - China, July 1937; The Rape of Nanking

The Greater East-Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

III. The Chinese Quagmire

The Republicans: Sun Yat-sen

The Nationalists: Chiang Kai-shek

The Communists: Mao Tse-tung

IV. Japan's Foreign Policy

Confrontation with the United States

The German Alliance: The Anti-Comintern Pact, 1936; The Tripartite Pact, Sept. 1939

Russia: The Non-Aggression Treaty

The Battle of Britain

I. Winston Churchill

Sandhurst; Gallipoli

The Great Rhetorician

II. Charles de Gaulle

Saint-Cyr The Professional Army

The Man of June 18; The Free French

De Gaulle versus Pétain

The Vichy Regime

III. Operation Sea Lion

Göring and the Luftwaffe

Messerschmidt; Hurricanes; Spitfires

Radar and Pilots

Targets: The Ports; The Airfields; London

Why England Held

IV. The Defeat of Italy

Libya

Taranto and the Italian fleet

The Italian invasion of Greece

Barbarossa

I. The Three-Pronged Assault: Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev

Victories: Minsk, June 27; Kiev, Sept. 16

The Siege of Leningrad
Viazma-Smolensk Pocket
The Battle of Moscow

- II. The Basis of the Russian Victory
 - The Weather
 - Patriotism
 - Moving the Factories
 - Military Talent: General ZHUKOV

Pearl Harbor

- I. Admiral Yamamoto
 - Why would Japan fight the U.S.?
 - Prince Konoye and the Search for Peace
 - Hideki Tojo and the decision for war
 - The Intelligence Failure; what FDR knew
 - Battleships versus Carriers
- II. Wake Island; The Philippines; Corregidor and Bataan; MacArthur; Singapore
 - Turning Points

- I. Midway
 - The Doolittle Raids
 - “Victory Disease”
 - The Battle of Coral Sea
 - Yamamoto, Ngumo, versus Fletcher
 - The Battle of Midway, June 4, 1942

- II. El Alamein
 - Rommel versus Auchinleck
 - Tobruk, June 21, 1942
 - The First Alamein, July 1942
 - The Second Alamein, Oct.-Nov. 1942
 - Montgomery

- III. Eisenhower and Operation Torch
 - Admiral Darlan and the Vichy Gamble
 - De Gaulle versus Giraud

- IV. Stalingrad
 - Marshal Zhukov
 - Von Paulus

War and Economics

I. The U.S. and the War

A War of Production
GNP, 1939: \$88.6 Billions; 1944: \$135B
Growth: 15%; Productivity: 25%
Numbers of Tanks and Planes
Social Changes: The Economy
Minorities, Women, The Cities

II. Germany and the War

The Occupied Territories
France: 42% of the Whole; 36.6% of Wealth
Labor: 7.5 Million Foreign Workers
Germany's New Order
Japan's New Order

III. The War and Social Change

The Role of Government
Corporatism; Strikes; Prices
Women in the Labor Force

IV. Economic Warfare

Blitzkrieg; Blockade; The Atlantic War
The Air War

The Holocaust

I. Genocide; Holocaust; Shoah

II. The Perpetrators

Intentionalists versus Functionalists
The Industrialization of Death
"Willing Executioners?"
Himmler; the SS; Einsatzgruppen
The Wannsee Conference
The Final Solution
Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers

III. The Victims

Hannah Arendt, *Eichmann in Jerusalem*
The Jewish Councils
The Warsaw Ghetto

IV. The Onlookers

- Occupied Europe and the Holocaust
- Britain and the White Paper
- FDR and the War Refugees Board
- Trading Jews for Trucks
- Bombing the Camps

Strategy of the War

I. The Mediterranean Campaign

- Italy: Marshal Badoglio
- Mussolini, The Republic of Salo

II. The Atlantic War

- Admiral Dönitz
- Convoys; Escorts; Ultra; Radar;
- Air Patrols; Anti-Sub Support Groups
- Admiral Max Horton

III. The Russian Front

- Marshal Zhukov
- The Kursk Salient
- The Russian Victory

IV. The Air War

- Bomber Harris
- Strategic Bombing
- Schweinfurt and Ball Bearings
- Joseph Heller and *Catch 22*
- The P51 Mustang escort
- The Defeat of the Luftwaffe
- Incendiary Bombing: Dresden,

Hamburg, Tokyo

The Diplomacy of the War

I. 1942-1943

- The Atlantic Charter
- The Second Front
- Unconditional Surrender

II. The Tehran Conference

- The Spirit of Tehran
- The Normandy Invasion
- The Four Policemen
- Restoring France, Poland, Germany

III. Poland

- The London Government
- The Katyn Massacre
- The Warsaw Uprising
- The Lublin Government

IV. The Percentages Agreement

- Romania: 90-10% Greece: 10-90%
- Yugoslavia: 50-50% Hungary: 50-50%
- Bulgaria: 75-25%

V. Yalta

- The United Nations
- Russian Entry in the War Against Japan
- Enlarging the Lublin Government
- The Declaration on Liberated Europe

VI. The Interim

- Growing Suspicion of Moscow
- Truman's tongue-lashing of Molotov

VII. Potsdam

The Atomic Bomb
The Oder-Neisse Line
Reparations
Four-Power Occupation of Germany
The Failed Peace
The Origins of the Cold War

Normandy

Overlord; Omaha Beach; Montgomery; Eisenhower; Rommel; Leclerc; Zhukov
The Liberation of Paris
Arnhem (Market Garden); The Battle of the Bulge; McAuliffe and “nuts”; The non-race
for Berlin

The Pacific War

Nimitz versus MacArthur
Guadalcanal; New Guinea
Essex Carriers; Hellcats
Gilberts, Marshalls, Marianas
Tarawa; Saipan; Tinian; Iwo Jima; Okinawa
Philippines; Battle of Leyte Gulf; Kamikazes

The Bomb

Ending the War Quickly; Expected Casualties
Impressing the Russians; the World
Bureaucratic Momentum
Would Japan have Surrendered?
Hiroshima and Nagasaki
Hiroshima versus Auschwitz

Vichy and the Resistance

I. The Vichy Regime
The Fleet, The Empire
A False Neutrality

The National Revolution
Vichy and the Jews
The U.S. "Vichy Gamble"
 Pétain, Laval, Giraud
De Gaulle and the Free French
Collaboration and Collaborationism

II. The Resistance

 Varieties of Resistance
 Women and the Resistance
 The Maquis
The Political Forces
 Christian Democrats
 Socialists
Communists