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


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 Führer 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
   Yamamota, 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 Functionalist
    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