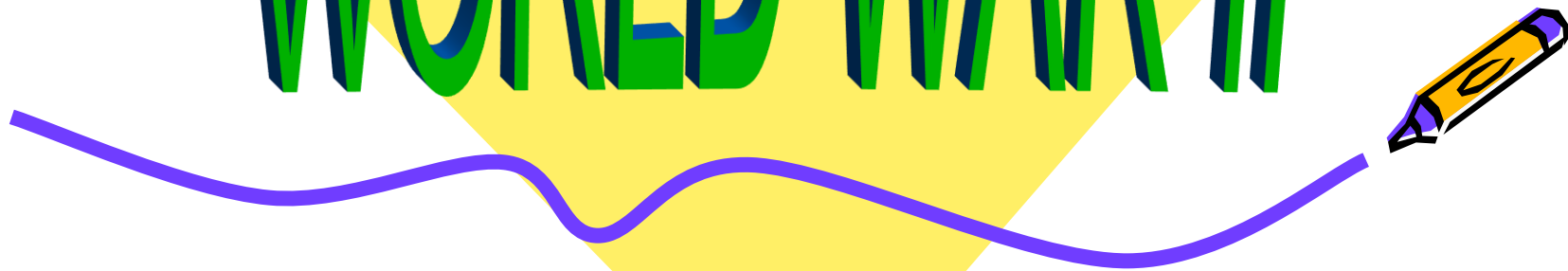


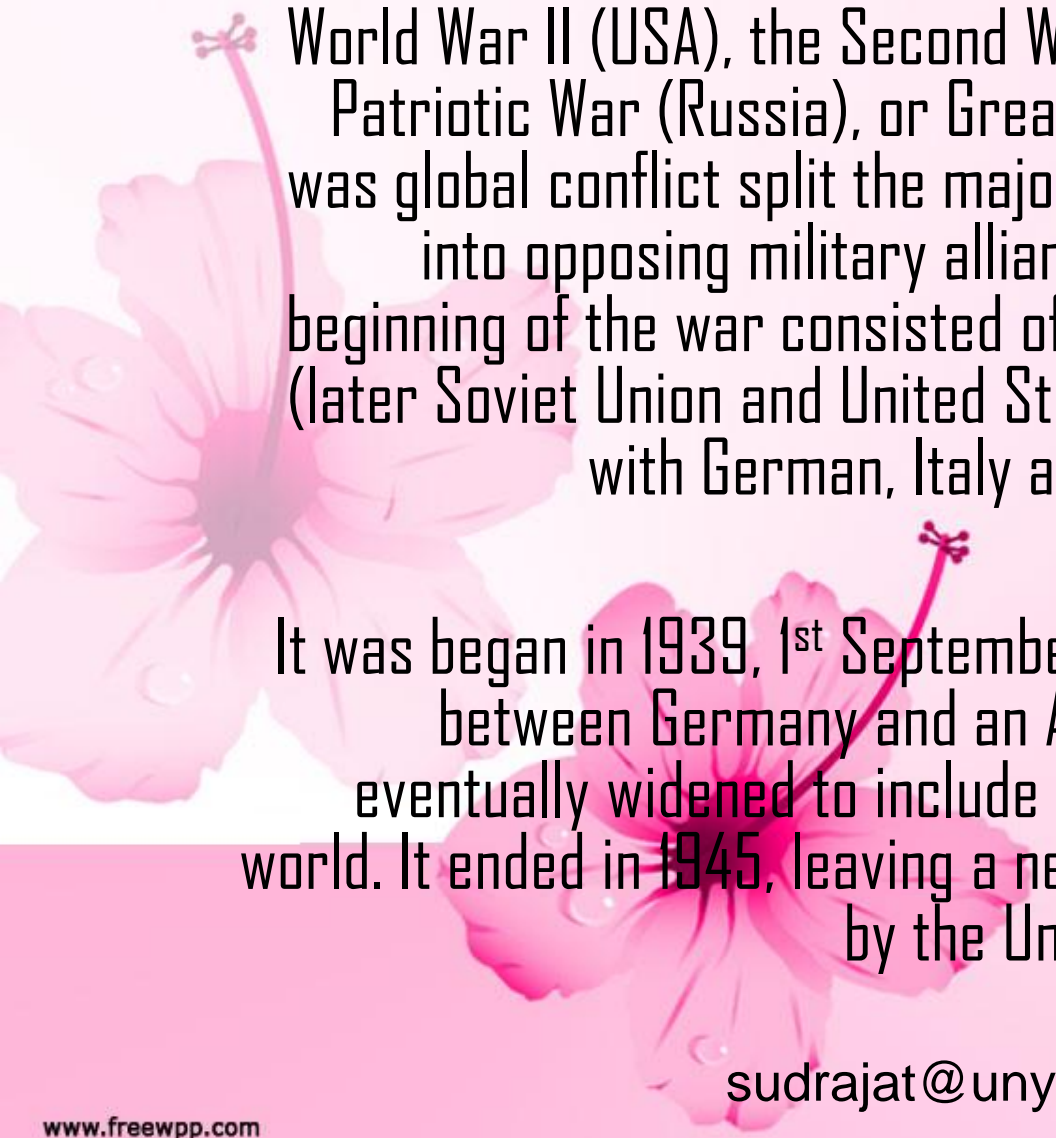


# WORLD WAR II





# *Introduction*



World War II (USA), the Second World War (English), Great Patriotic War (Russia), or Greater East Asia War (Japan) was global conflict split the majority of the world's nations into opposing military alliance: the Allies which in the beginning of the war consisted of Great Britain and France (later Soviet Union and United States) and the Axis powers with German, Italy and Japan as its members.

It was began in 1939, 1<sup>st</sup> September, as a European conflict between Germany and an Anglo-French coalition but eventually widened to include most of the nations of the world. It ended in 1945, leaving a new world order dominated by the United States and the USSR.

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# *Background*



- Kekalahannya dalam Perang Dunia I menyebabkan wilayah Jerman berkurang 13 %. Hal ini mendorong Hitler memperoleh kembali wilayahnya dengan jalan aneksasi.
- Upaya menjamin perdamaian Eropa (League of Nations, Washington Conference, Locarno Conference) mengalami kegagalan.
- Berkuasanya rezim fascisme di Italia (Mussolini) dan Jerman (Adolph Hitler) menimbulkan kekawatiran bagi perdamaian.

# Background

Continued



- ❑ Pembentukan poros Roma-Berlin pada tahun 1936 yang kemudian diikuti dengan pakta *anticomintern* antara Jerman-Jepang melahirkan *Tripartite Pact* mengundang kekhawatiran Inggris-Perancis.
- ❑ Aneksasi Jerman di bawah kepemimpinan Hitler terhadap negara lain yaitu:
  1. Austria (1938) yang dikenal tragedi Anschluss.
  2. Sudenten (Czechoslovakia) 1938.
- ❑ Serbuan Jerman atas Polandia pada 1 September 1939 merupakan sebab langsung meletusnya Perang Dunia II.

*Axis  
Leaders:  
Hitler &  
Mussolini  
at Munich  
1937*



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[sudrajat@uny.ac.id/](mailto:sudrajat@uny.ac.id)



# *Blitzkrieg in Poland*



- Dengan operasi militer Hitler atas Polandia pada tanggal 1 September 1939, maka pada tanggal 3 September 1939, Inggris dan Perancis mengumumkan perang melawan Jerman.
- Sementara itu pada 17 September 1939 Uni Soviet juga melancarkan serangan ke Polandia. Pada 28 September 1939 Jerman-Uni Soviet menduduki Polandia.
- 30 November 1939 Uni Soviet melancarkan serangan ke negara-negara Baltik (Finlandia). Uni Soviet mendirikan pemerintahan boneka Terijoki.

# *Denmark & Norway*



- Pada 2 April 1940 Jerman melanjutkan serangan ke Denmark dan Norwegia. Tujuannya melindungi basecamp pengapalan logam Jerman di Swedia yang berusaha dikuasai oleh Inggris-Perancis.
- Meskipun mendapat bantuan dari Inggris dan Perancis, tetapi Denmark-Norwegia tidak dapat mencegah gerakan pasukan Jerman.
- Pada 9 April 1939 Denmark telah menyerah, sedangkan sebulan kemudian Norwegia menyusul menyerah kepada Jerman.

# *Narvik, Norwegia*





# France & Lower Countries



- Pada 10 Mei 1939, Jerman melakukan serangan militer ke Belanda dan Belgia. Dalam waktu 7 hari, negara-negara ini dapat dikuasai oleh Jerman.
- Pada hari yang sama, Hitler mengarahkan serangannya ke Perancis. Jenderal De Gaule hanya sanggup bertahan selama 6 minggu.
- Namun Sekutu berhasil mengevakuasi pasukannya ke Inggris. Pasukan Jerman yang terperangkap cuaca buruk di *Dunkirk* hanya mampu melihat pasukan musuh yang lari ke Inggris. 25 Juni 1940 Perancis menyerah.

# Italy



- Pada 10 Juni 1940 Italia mengumumkan perang melawan Inggris dan Perancis.
- Oktober 1940 Italia melancarkan serangan ke Yunani, dan negara-negara Balkan dalam rangka berpartisipasi dengan Jerman yang telah mendudukinya sejak April 1940.
- Hitler mempersiapkan Balkan sebagai jalan untuk menyerang Uni Soviet.
- Italia juga terlibat peperangan dengan Inggris di Afrika (Libya). Jenderal Erwin Rommel berhasil memukul pasukan Inggris di Afrika.

# *German Tank Launch of Soviet Union*



Encarta Encyclopedia, Hulton-Deutsch Collection/Corbis

# *Barbarossa*



- Pada tanggal 22 Juni 1941 Hitler melancarkan serangan ke Uni Soviet dengan sandi *Operasi Barbarossa*.
- Hitler berhasil menguasai Uni Soviet dengan menempatkan pasukannya di Leningrad, Moskow dan Kiev.
- Dengan serangan tersebut, maka Uni Soviet kemudian bergabung dengan Inggris dan Perancis menghadapi Jerman dan Italia.

# *Perang Pasifik*



- 7 Desember 1941 Jepang menyerang pangkalan militer AS di Pearl Harbor. 8 Desember 1941 AS mengumumkan perang melawan Jepang. 11 Desember 1941, Jerman dan Italia menyatakan perang melawan AS.
- Jepang kemudian melancarkan serangan ke Hongkong (Inggris), Kiribati (Perancis), Guam (AS), Burma, Malaya, dan Kalimantan. Maret 1942 masuk ke Indonesia, Papua New Guinea.
- 7 Mei 1942 Jepang berhasil menguasai Port Moresby dan memperkuat kedudukannya di sana.

# Development of Allied Strategy



- *George Marshall* yakin bahwa upaya untuk mematahkan Jerman dan mengakhiri perang dimulai dari Inggris. Penguasaan Selat Channel mutlak dilakukan sebagai langkah merebut kembali Perancis dan wilayah Eropa Barat lainnya.
- Di Pasifik *Douglas Mc Arthur* merencanakan serangan ke Jepang dari New Guinea (Guadalcanal).
- 14-24 Januari 1943 Roosevelt dan Churchill mengadakan pertemuan di Casablanca untuk menyusun strategi perang.

# *Attack Italy*



- 10 Juli 1943 pasukan sekutu: Amerika, Kanada dan Inggris menyerang Sicilia. Dari Sicilia pasukan Sekutu bergerak ke utara. September 1943 Jenderal Montgomery menyeberangi selat Messina dan masuk ke daratan Italia.
- Pada tanggal 4 Juni 1944 Roma berhasil dikuasai oleh Sekutu. Sekutu berhasil memukul pasukan Jerman yang ada di Italia sehingga peperangan tidak berkepanjangan

# *Invasion of Normandia*



- 6 Juni 1944 pasukan Sekutu melakukan pendaratan di Normandia dibawah pimpinan Eisenhower.
- Pendaratan di Normandia (*D-Day*) merupakan the turning point bagi kemenangan Sekutu, karena dari sinilah kemudian dilakukan pembebasan negara-negara Eropa dari pendudukan Jerman.
- Eisenhower dengan dibantu Charles de Gaule dan pasukan Inggris, Amerika berhasil membebaskan Paris pada tanggal 25 Agustus 1944.



# German Menyerah



- Dari Perancis, pasukan Sekutu bergerak ke Jerman. Pasukan Jerman yang ada di Belanda, Belgia menyerah kepada sekutu pada 2 Mei 1945.
- 8 Mei 1945 Jerman dibawah Jenderal Karl Donitz menyerah kepada Sekutu. Oleh Karena itu 8 Mei diperingati sebagai hari V-E (*Victory in Europe*) Day.
- 16 April 1945 Soviet menduduki Berlin dan membagi wilayah Jerman dalam pendudukan US dan AS-Inggris.

# *Jepang Menyerah*



- 6 Agustus 1945 Hiroshima dijatuhi bom atom.
- 9 Agustus 1945 giliran Nagasaki dijatuhi bom atom sehingga melumpuhkan militer Jepang.
- 14 Agustus 1945 Jepang mengumumkan menyerah tanpa syarat kepada Sekutu.
- Penyerahan dilakukan 2 September 1945 di atas kapal Missouri yang berlabuh di Teluk Tokyo.

# Further Reading



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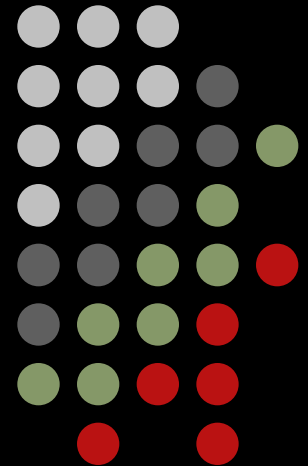
*Etc.*

# EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR II

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# Impact of the World War II



Emerge the United Nations as the institutions whose maintain peace and create cooperation in the world.

Decolonization in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that encourage transferred of power to local government so emerge the new state in these continent.

The appearing of nationalism that fight to gain independence for their country.

# POTSDAM CONFERENCE

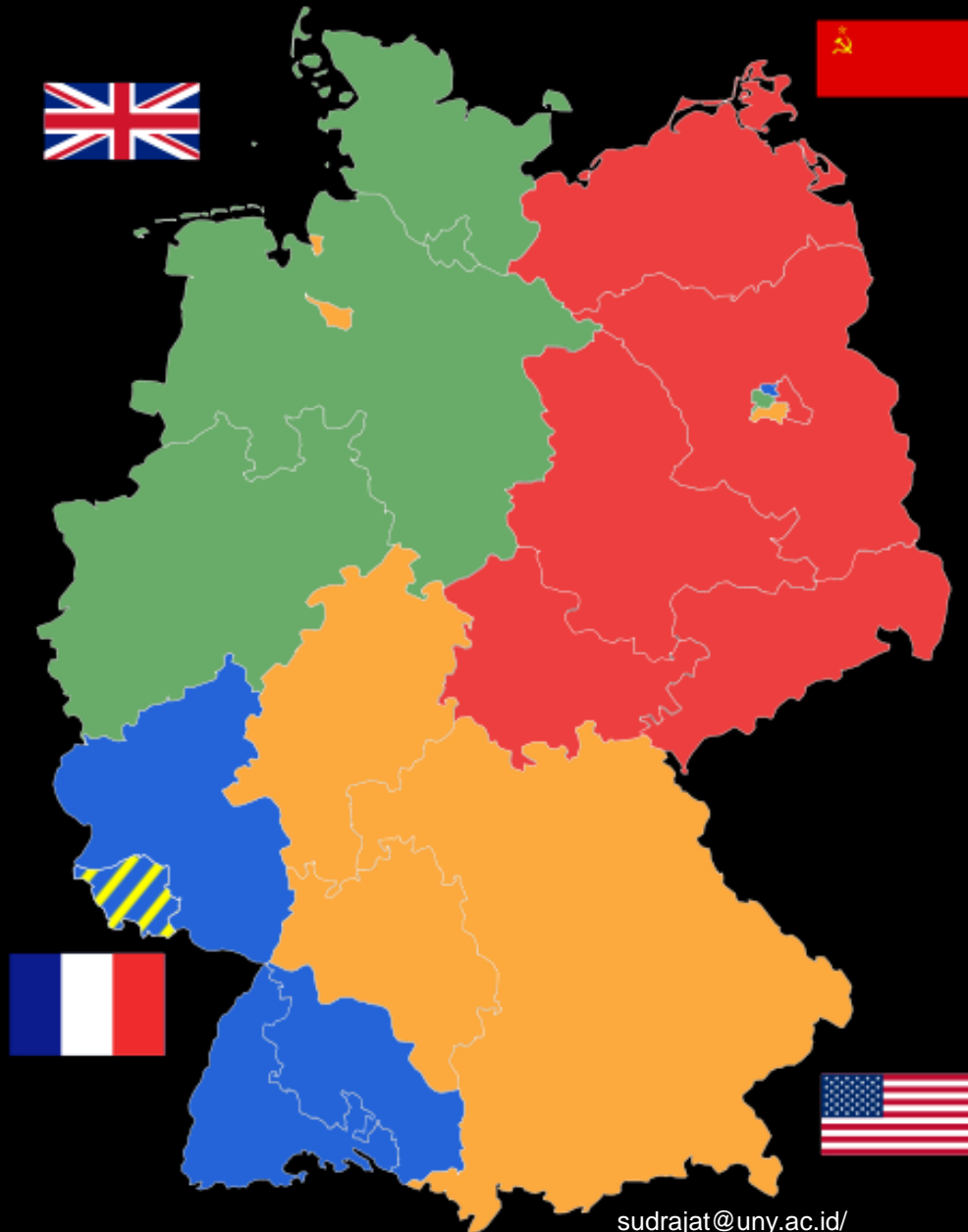


- It was held in Potsdam, near Berlin from July 18, to August 2, 1945.
- Participants: Harry S. Truman (USA), Stalin (USSR), Winston Churchill and continued by Clement Richard Atlee (Britain).
- The principal decisions related to Germany. Administration of the country, until the establishment of a permanent new government, was transferred to the military commanders of the United States, the USSR, the United Kingdom, and France, in their zones of occupation, and a four-power Allied Control Council was created to resolve questions pertaining to Germany as a whole.

# Potsdam Conference



Encarta Encyclopedia, SuperStock



Allies divided  
Germany into  
Four  
Occupation  
Zones.



# Planning for Occupation Zones



The intended governing body of Germany was called the Allied Control Council.

A key item in the occupiers agenda was denazification.

The United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Union had agreed at Potsdam to a broad program of decentralization, treating Germany as a single economic unit with some central administrative departments. These plans broke down in 1948 with the emergence of the Cold War.

Abolished German armed forces, munitions and civilian factories.  
Destruction all of ship and aircraft manufacturing capability.



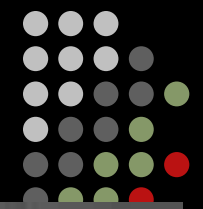
# Emergence of German States

- ❖ On May, 23, 1949, the Federal Republic of Germany or *Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (BRD) was established on the territory of the Western occupied zones with *Bonn* as its provisional capital. The Federal Republic was declared “*fully sovereign*” on May, 5, 1955.
- ❖ On October, 7, 1949, the German Democratic Republic or *Deutsche Demokratische Republic* with East Berlin as its capital was established in the Soviet Zone.
- ❖ Saarland had established under protectorate of France. While attempt to made a separate state, but on January, 1<sup>st</sup>, 1957 joined to Federal Republic of Germany.

# WEST GERMANY



- ▶ On May, 23, 1949, the *Grundgesetz* (Basic Law), the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, was promulgated.
- ▶ Following elections in August, the first federal government was formed on September, 20, 1949, by Konrad Adenauer (Christian Democratic Union).
- ▶ West Germany, soon benefiting from the currency reform of 1948 and the Allied Marshall Plan, saw the fastest period of growth in European history from the early 1950s on. Industrial production increased by 35%.
- ▶ This period of time became soon known as the "*economic miracle*" or *Wirtschaftswunder*, and is strongly associated with then-Minister of Economy Ludwig Erhard.



# Konrad Adenauer & Villa Hammerschmidt



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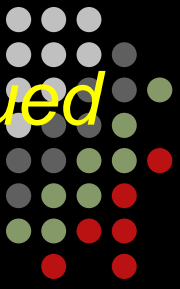


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# East Germany



- In the Soviet occupation zone, the Social Democratic Party was forced to merge with the Communist Party in April 1946 to form a new party, the Socialist Unity Party (*Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschland*).
- The October 1946 elections resulted in coalition governments in the five *Land* (state) parliaments with the SED as the undisputed leader.
- Under Soviet direction, a constitution was drafted on May 30, 1949, and adopted on October 7, the day when East Germany was formally proclaimed.
- On October 11, 1949, the two houses elected Wilhelm Pieck as President, and an SED government was set up.



- East Germany established the structures of a single-party, centralized, communist state. On July 23, 1952, the traditional *Länder* were abolished and, in their place, 14 *Bezirke* (districts) were established. Even though other parties formally existed, effectively, all government control was in the hands of the SED, and almost all important government positions were held by SED members.
- During the night of August 13, 1961, East German soldiers and members of its militia surrounded West Berlin with temporary fortifications that were rapidly replaced by a concrete wall, 4 m (12 ft) high and 166 km (103 mi) long, of which 45 km (28 mi) lay between two sides of the city.

# The construct of Berlin Wall



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# Terima Kasih