



"POLITICIA"

WORLD FAMOUS WORLD WAR II
LEADERS

ROYAL COLLEGE POLITICAL SCIENCE
SOCIETY

About the Political Science Society

The Royal College Political Science Society was started in the year 2010 under the Presidency of Mr. Sapumal Tennakoon. As their first project and as the first project of the club. They organized a Political Science Day called “Prapancha” Which included a Political Science seminar with lectures by Sri Lanka’s best Political Science lecturer. M.O.A. De Soyza of the University of Peradeniya, an inter school debating competition for the “Dr. Colvin.R. De Silva Memorial Shield”, and a youth Parliament. Thereafter the Political Science seminar by Mr. M.O. A DE Soyza and the” Dr. Colvin.R. De Silva Memorial Inter School Debating Competition” was made major annual projects of the society. Political Science Society thrives to educate Royalists further beyond the theoretical political science background provided by the school subject curriculum. The Club is currently led under the guidance of the Teacher-in charge Mr. V.S.S. Gunawardena



Introduction

“Politicia” is a project organised by the Royal College Political Science Society to educate the public about famed World War Two leaders. By adding a mini biography of each leader we hope to increase the readers intellect and understanding of the war.

This E-book contains info about Leaders from both sides; The Axis Powers ie; Adolf Hitler and the Allied Powers ie; Winston Churchill. The E-book is not meant to demean or prioritise a single individual but is meant to briefly explain their rise to power and activity throughout the war. Knowing the fact that war does not have any good sides and that both the Axis Powers and the Allied Powers had committed various atrocities we shall neither praise them nor harm their popularity but only explain explain their rise to power and activity throughout the war.



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Chapter 1 -Adolf Hitler

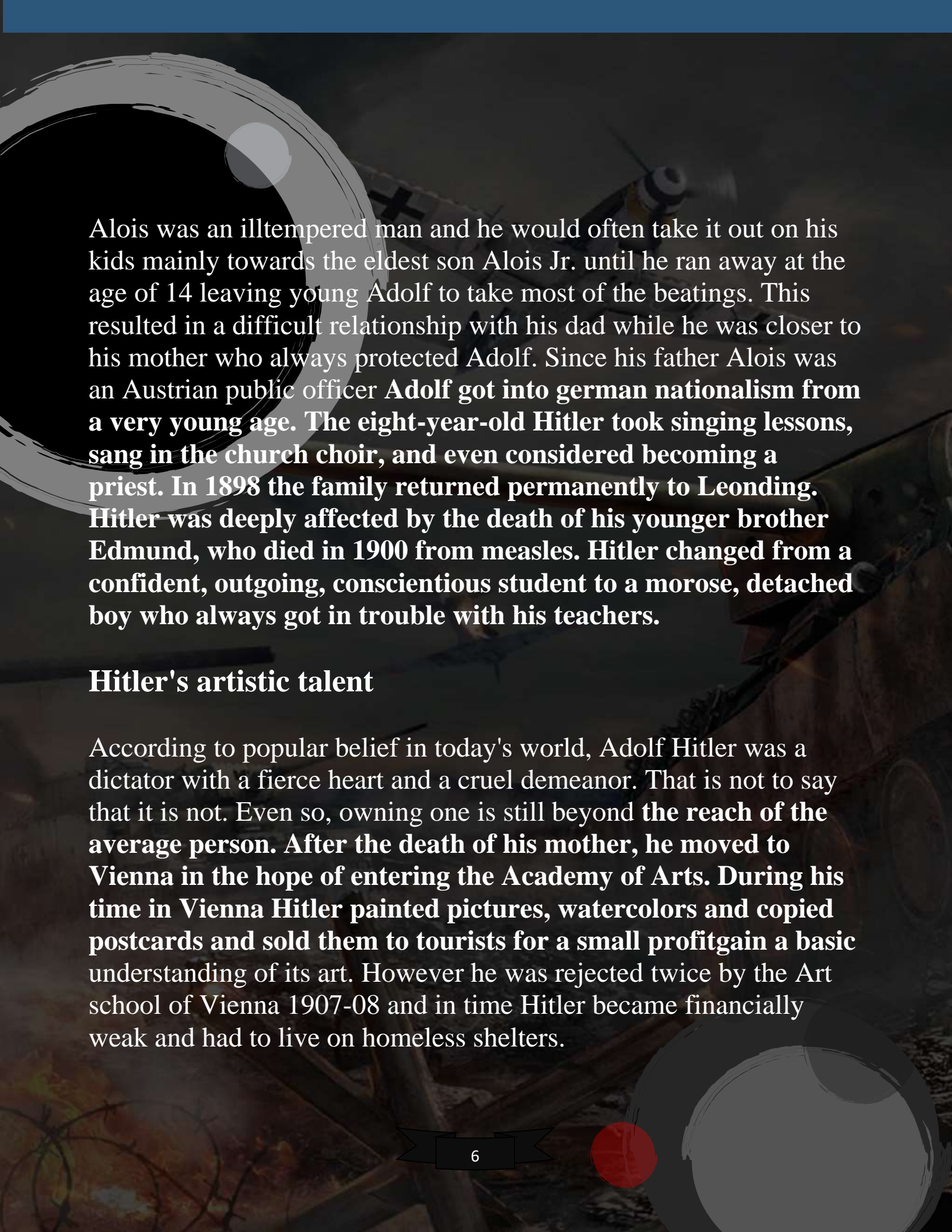


Adolf Hitler was the son of Alois Hitler and his maid and distant cousin, Klara Hitler. Born on April 20, 1889, in the town of Braunau Am Inn on the border between Austria and Germany, Bavaria, about 25 square miles [25 sq km], the population is estimated at 16,700.

The young Adolf Hitler



Hitler's childhood and youth played a major role in his development. Although Adolf Hitler was born in Braunau Am Inn, the family appears to have lived there for a very short time. In 1895 they moved to Hafeld where **Alois Hitler bought a farm but his farming efforts at Hafeld ended in failure and in 1897 the family moved to Lambach** Shortly afterwards when Adolf Hitler was 6 years old.



Alois was an illtempered man and he would often take it out on his kids mainly towards the eldest son Alois Jr. until he ran away at the age of 14 leaving young Adolf to take most of the beatings. This resulted in a difficult relationship with his dad while he was closer to his mother who always protected Adolf. Since his father Alois was an Austrian public officer **Adolf got into german nationalism from a very young age. The eight-year-old Hitler took singing lessons, sang in the church choir, and even considered becoming a priest. In 1898 the family returned permanently to Leonding. Hitler was deeply affected by the death of his younger brother Edmund, who died in 1900 from measles. Hitler changed from a confident, outgoing, conscientious student to a morose, detached boy who always got in trouble with his teachers.**

Hitler's artistic talent

According to popular belief in today's world, Adolf Hitler was a dictator with a fierce heart and a cruel demeanor. That is not to say that it is not. Even so, owning one is still beyond **the reach of the average person. After the death of his mother, he moved to Vienna in the hope of entering the Academy of Arts. During his time in Vienna Hitler painted pictures, watercolors and copied postcards and sold them to tourists for a small profitgain a basic understanding of its art. However he was rejected twice by the Art school of Vienna 1907-08 and in time Hitler became financially weak and had to live on homeless shelters.**

Hitler's religious beliefs

Many scholars believe that Adolf Hitler appeared to be an atheist or an anti-Christian. At the time of his arrival, not only Christianity but also other religions were denigrated as heretics for their superstitious beliefs.

However, he not only participated in political and propaganda activities, but also aided and abetted religious activities. The Nazis are said to have been ordered to leave.

The role of Hitler in World War I

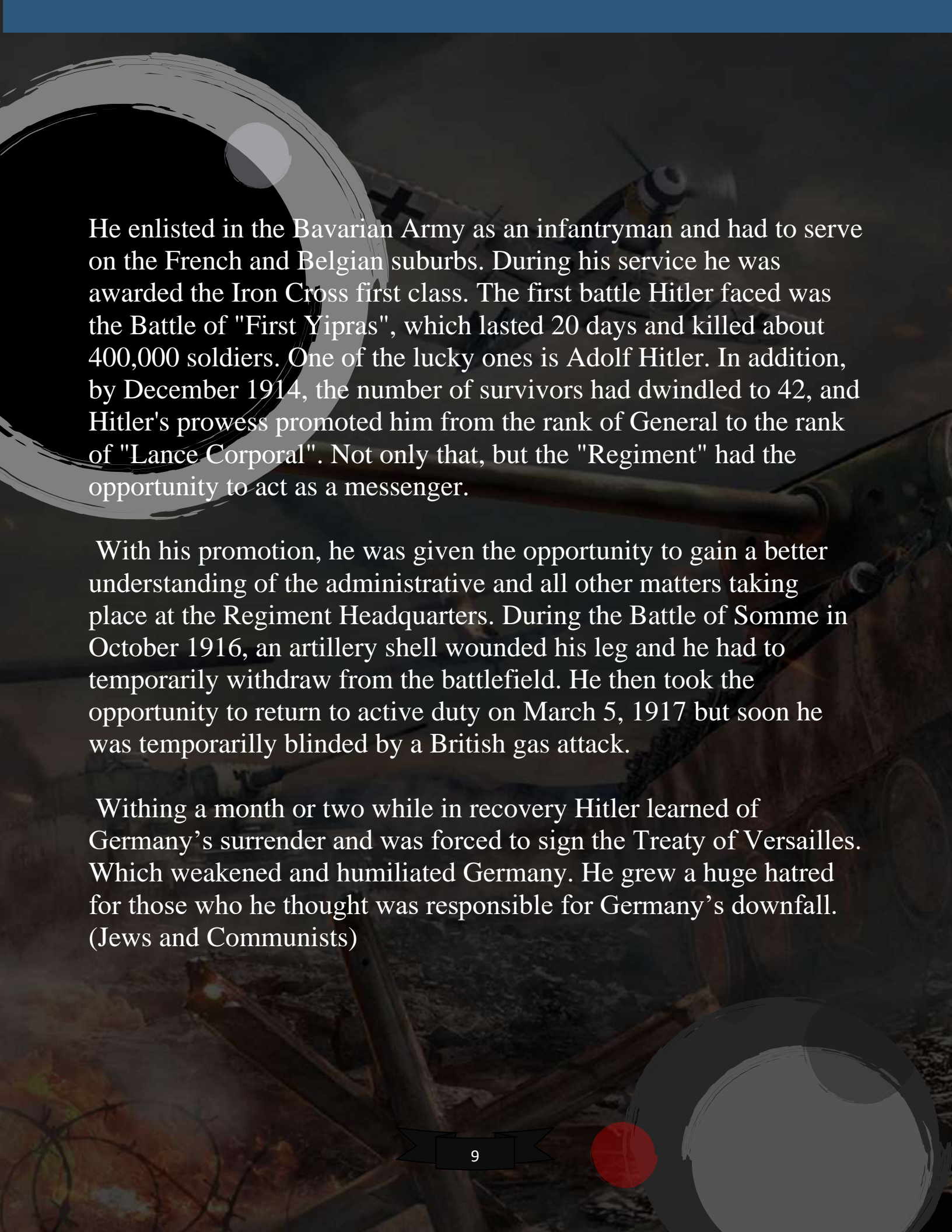
By 1913, in preparation for war, Austria had launched an operation to forcibly recruit young people. Adolf Hitler, who lived in Vienna at the time, was making a good living by converting landscape painting into architecture.

He may have left Vienna to evade conscription into the Austrian army. Hitler later claimed that he did not wish to serve the Habsburg Empire because of the mixture of "races" in its army. The Bavarian police sent him back to Salzburg for induction into the Austrian Army, but he failed his physical exam on 5 February 1914 and returned to Munich. He was 25 years old in August 1914, when Austria-Hungary and the German Empire entered the WW1. Because of his Austrian citizenship, he had to request permission to serve in the Bavarian Army. Permission was granted.

On the evidence of a report by the Bavarian authorities in 1924, which questioned how Hitler was allowed to serve in the Bavarian Army, Hitler almost certainly was enlisted through an error on the part of the government. The authorities could not explain why he was not deported back to Austria in 1914 after he failed his physical exam for the Austrian Army. They concluded that the matter of Hitler's citizenship was simply not raised; thus he was allowed to enter the Bavarian Army. In the army, Hitler continued to put forth his German nationalist ideas which he developed from a young age.

Engaging in active duty





He enlisted in the Bavarian Army as an infantryman and had to serve on the French and Belgian suburbs. During his service he was awarded the Iron Cross first class. The first battle Hitler faced was the Battle of "First Yipras", which lasted 20 days and killed about 400,000 soldiers. One of the lucky ones is Adolf Hitler. In addition, by December 1914, the number of survivors had dwindled to 42, and Hitler's prowess promoted him from the rank of General to the rank of "Lance Corporal". Not only that, but the "Regiment" had the opportunity to act as a messenger.

With his promotion, he was given the opportunity to gain a better understanding of the administrative and all other matters taking place at the Regiment Headquarters. During the Battle of Somme in October 1916, an artillery shell wounded his leg and he had to temporarily withdraw from the battlefield. He then took the opportunity to return to active duty on March 5, 1917 but soon he was temporarily blinded by a British gas attack.

Withing a month or two while in recovery Hitler learned of Germany's surrender and was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles. Which weakened and humiliated Germany. He grew a huge hatred for those who he thought was responsible for Germany's downfall. (Jews and Communists)

Entering politics



After the end of World War I, the government decided to disband all German armies involved in the war, and Hitler lost his job and had to return to Munich. In recognition of his military service, Hitler was given the opportunity to serve as a government intelligence agent. In addition, he became involved in politics, contributing to the work of the "German Labor Party".

At the age of 30, Hitler embarked on a political journey of anti-Semitism, anti-imperialism and anti-Marxism. On September 1, 1919, he became an active member of the Labor Party. He thus had the opportunity to become the 555th member of the German Labor Party.

Anti-Jewish policies

Throughout the modern history anti-Jewish sentiments were prevalent in Europe and its boiling point reached during the reign of the Nazi Party. The cause for the German defeat in WW1 was put upon Jews by Germans and further enforced by Hitler's ideals of race. As Hitler gained power, he banned Jewish people from applying for government services and shut down all Jewish shops within Germany, making a law that all Jews must wear the star of David as a way of identifying Jews. The Jews would be treated as second class citizens effectively creating an apartheid within Germany and German occupied territories.

Finally, the government implemented the systematic extermination of the Jewish people (The Holocaust), which took place as the so-called Final Solution to the Jewish Question.

Hitler's Nazism

Nazism is an ideology used which was used to degenerate incompetent people in Germany. The "National Socialist Workers' Party of Germany", which joined the political mainstream in 1920, was referred to by the people as the Nazi Party for ease of use. As a result, after the formation of a government led by Hitler, the country became known as Nazi Germany and the ruling elite as the Nazi regime. Also, the political philosophy and policies pursued by the Nazi regime were referred to as "Nazism".

Hitler becomes head of state of Germany



With the increasing popularity of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party, Hindenburg agreed to make Hitler chancellor in January 1933, hoping that Hitler could be brought to heel as a member of his cabinet. However, Hindenburg underestimated Hitler's political audacity, and one of the new chancellor's first acts was to exploit the burning of the Reichstag (parliament) building as a pretext for calling general elections. The police under Nazi Hermann Goering suppressed much of the party's opposition before the election, and the Nazis won a bare majority. Shortly after, Hitler took on dictatorial power through the "Enabling Acts".

Chancellor Hitler immediately set about arresting and executing political opponents, and even purged the Nazis' own SA paramilitary organization in a successful effort to win support from the German army. With the death of President Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Hitler united the chancellorship and presidency under the new title of Fuhrer

Hitler and World War II



Polish Invasion

On September 1, 1939, World War II officially began with the German invasion of Poland. At the command of Adolf Hitler, the Polish city of Warsaw was invaded, and by the morning of about 1,600 people there were less than 400 survivors. On October 9, 1939, under Hitler's leadership, the Polish army was defeated and taken control of the country, after the first step was to deport 75% of the city's population. After becoming German Chancellor in 1933, he worked hard to achieve the goal of a free living environment for noble Germans. Hitler's Nazi army invaded Poland and allowed the killing of civilians without mercy.

Operation Weserübung

Operation Weserübung was Germany's assault on Denmark and Norway to secure its iron-ore supply from neutral Sweden. The British had mined the Norwegian waters and attacked the German tanker "Altmark" to prevent Germany from getting the fresh supply of Iron-Ore. Hitler, who realised how vital the situation is, immediately set plans to secure his Iron-Ore supply from Sweden. The Wehrmacht swept through Denmark in under six hours then entered Norway. The Franco-British allied troops rushed to land troops in key ports but Germany had taken control of Norway's Airfields and the Germans' air superiority decided the battle. The allies were forced to retreat, securing Germany's vital iron-ore supply from Sweden.

Operation Fall Gelb

The French invasion, known as the “Fall Gelb” went down in history as another significant operation by Germany during the outbreak of World War II. During these six weeks of fighting, Hitler's Nazi forces defeated the Allies in the low countries and in France. It is said that at that time there was a "Hitler panic" all over Europe. During the phony war the allies had asked Belgium if they could place troops but Belgium refused and opted for neutrality. It is clear that the conflict that started from there spread to Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Hitler was overjoyed at the success of the Dutch invasion and has since expanded his influence in Western Europe. It was then officially launched on May 10, 1940 to invade France.

After the conquest of the Dutch armies, Belgium was easily conquered, and since then its main focus has been on France. Accordingly, the first offensive against the country was launched on June 5 in the south of France.

As a result, by June 12, the Germans were able to extend their power to the vicinity of the French capital, Paris. Worked to take up. By the next day, however, Paris had fallen to the Nazis, and the French had no choice but to defend their cities. The French authorities announced that they would surrender to Germany by July 22. However, the arrest of 1.9 million Allied soldiers at that time was arguably the worst defeat.

Operation Barbarossa

The signing of the **Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact in 23rd August 1939** **partitioned Poland between them and included economic and military assistance between them.** However, on June 22, 1941, heavy air strikes were launched on nearby Polish cities belonging to Soviet Russia. Russian cities of Konstrad, Izmail and Sevastopol were also hit by heavy airstrikes. Unexpectedly, the German infantry and armed forces that crashed into Russia were severely attacked by fighter jets.

Shortly after the first attack, the Nazi Air Force began its second mission. At the end of the first three days, 3922 aircraft were destroyed, according to Soviet sources. The fact that the Nazi reader lost only 78 fighter jets at the time is a testament to Adolf Hitler's leadership skills and the success of the invasion.

Germans maintained staggering progress by encircling large chunks of the Soviet forces such as the battle of Kiev in 1941 where 660,000 soldiers were encircled in Kiev becoming the largest encirclement in the history of warfare. Leningrad would be put under siege for an insufferable four years and Hitler was just in sight for Moscow. However, winter came, the extreme Russian cold, heavy rain and blizzards hampered the German conflict. It was a blessing to the Russians. The Russians then took advantage of the situation and launched a series of counter-attacks on the Nazis. By December 5, 1941, the Russians had pushed back all the German forces.

The marriage of Hitler and Eva

In the middle of April 28-29, 1945, a very simple ceremony was held in the Fuhrer bunker. Adolf Hitler and Eva Brown, who have lived together for more than 12 years, are celebrating their marriage. Thus, Hitler and Eva Brown's wedding took place on April 28-29, 1945.

The last days of Hitler

It can be said that most of the battles in which the German army participated until the end of 1944 in World War II were very successful. But by the early 1945s, the situation had changed dramatically. In particular, it seems that their Eastern front with Russia has largely contributed to this.

The final battle

The Battle of Berlin began on April 16, 1945. This was Hitler's last stand. That day the Red Army launched its first offensive to conquer Berlin. April 20, 1945, was a very special day for Adolf Hitler, his 56th birthday however that day Berlin was encircled and trapped. **The Soviet artillery of the 1st Belorussian Front began shelling Berlin and did not stop until the city surrendered.** Knowing that his Third Reich was doomed to fall Hitler announced that he would stay in Berlin until the end of the battle on April 27, after which he would shoot himself to death.



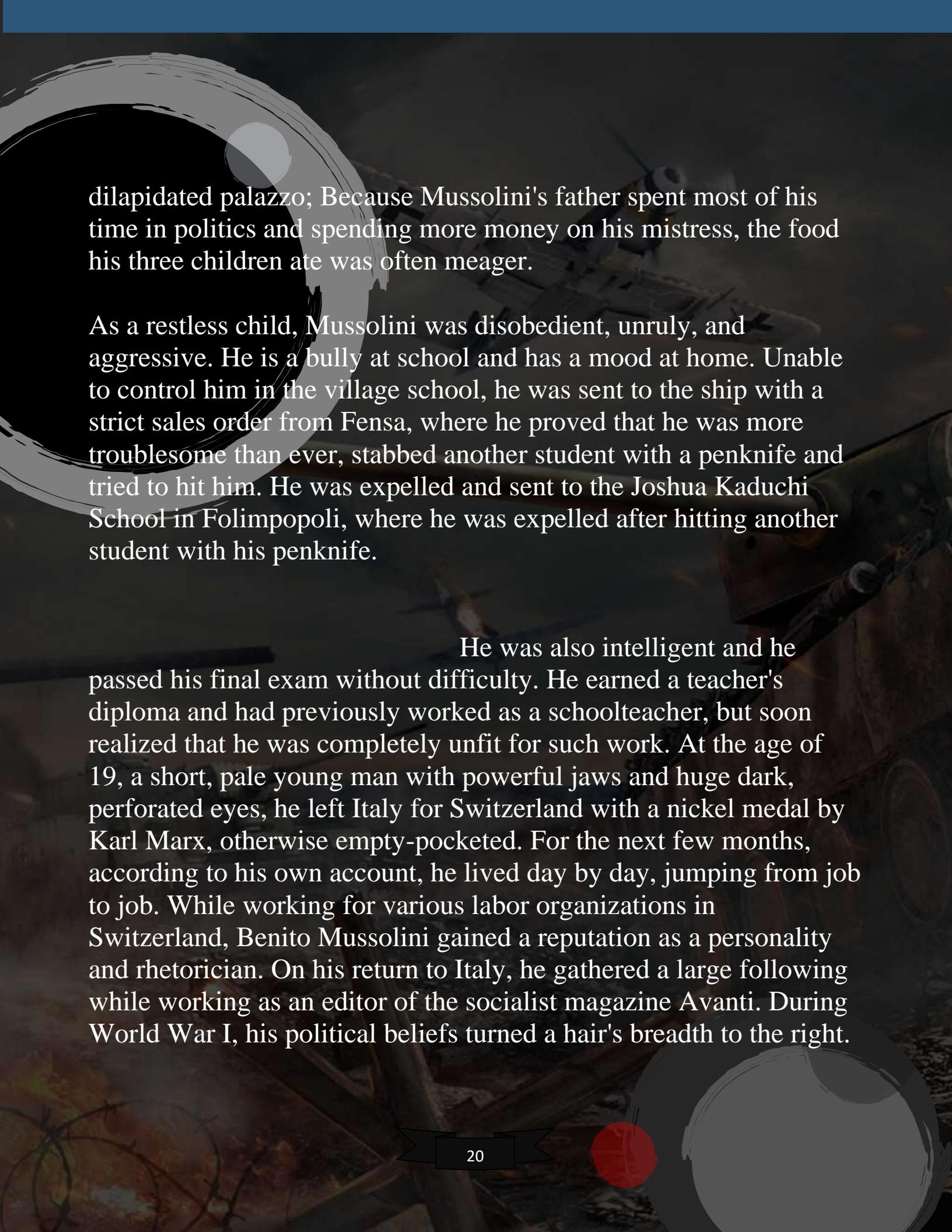
The end of a life

On the morning of April 30, 1945, it was announced that all German troops would be besieged by the Russians in Berlin. Hitler realising the state of his Third Reich decided he would end his life alongside his wife Eva Braun. Hitler and Eva then entered the office, saying goodbye to the handful left in the Fuhrer bunker. Later that evening a gunshot was fired from Hitler's inner chamber. Investigations show that Hitler shot himself in the head. In this way, on April 30, 1945, Hitler passed away.

Chapter 2 - Benito Mussolini



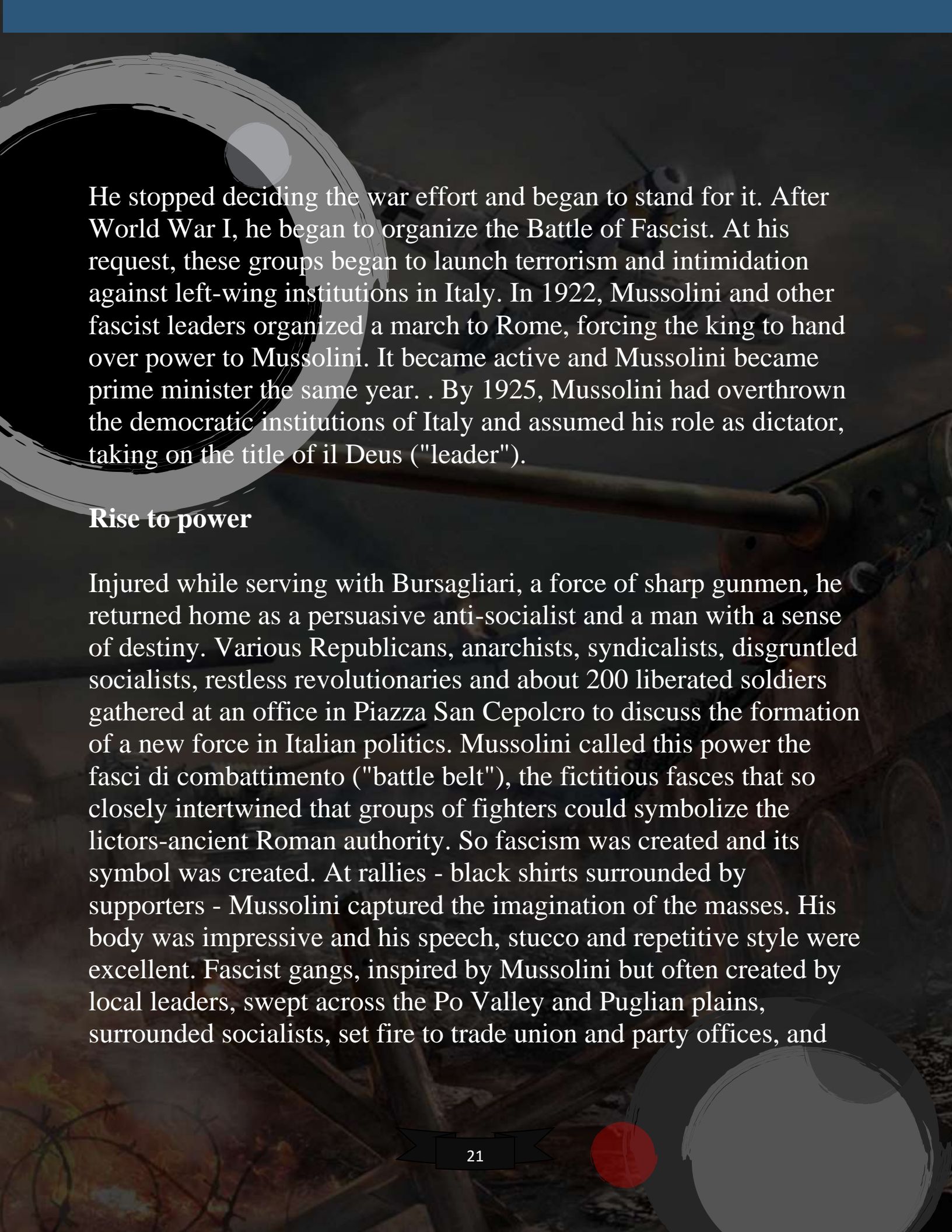
Benito Mussolini, Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini, Il Duce (Italian: "leader"), (born 29 July 1883 in Predapio, Italy - 28 April 1945 near Dongo) is the first Prime Minister of Italy (1922–43). Mussolini was the first child of a local blacksmith. He later boasted of his humble origins and often spoke of himself as a "man of the people." The Mussolini family was actually more humble than he claimed - his father was a part-time socialist journalist as well as a blacksmith, the son of a lieutenant in the National Guard, and his mother was a schoolteacher - but Mussolini was certainly poor. They lived in two small, crowded rooms on the second floor of a



dilapidated palazzo; Because Mussolini's father spent most of his time in politics and spending more money on his mistress, the food his three children ate was often meager.

As a restless child, Mussolini was disobedient, unruly, and aggressive. He is a bully at school and has a mood at home. Unable to control him in the village school, he was sent to the ship with a strict sales order from Fensa, where he proved that he was more troublesome than ever, stabbed another student with a penknife and tried to hit him. He was expelled and sent to the Joshua Kaduchi School in Folimpopoli, where he was expelled after hitting another student with his penknife.

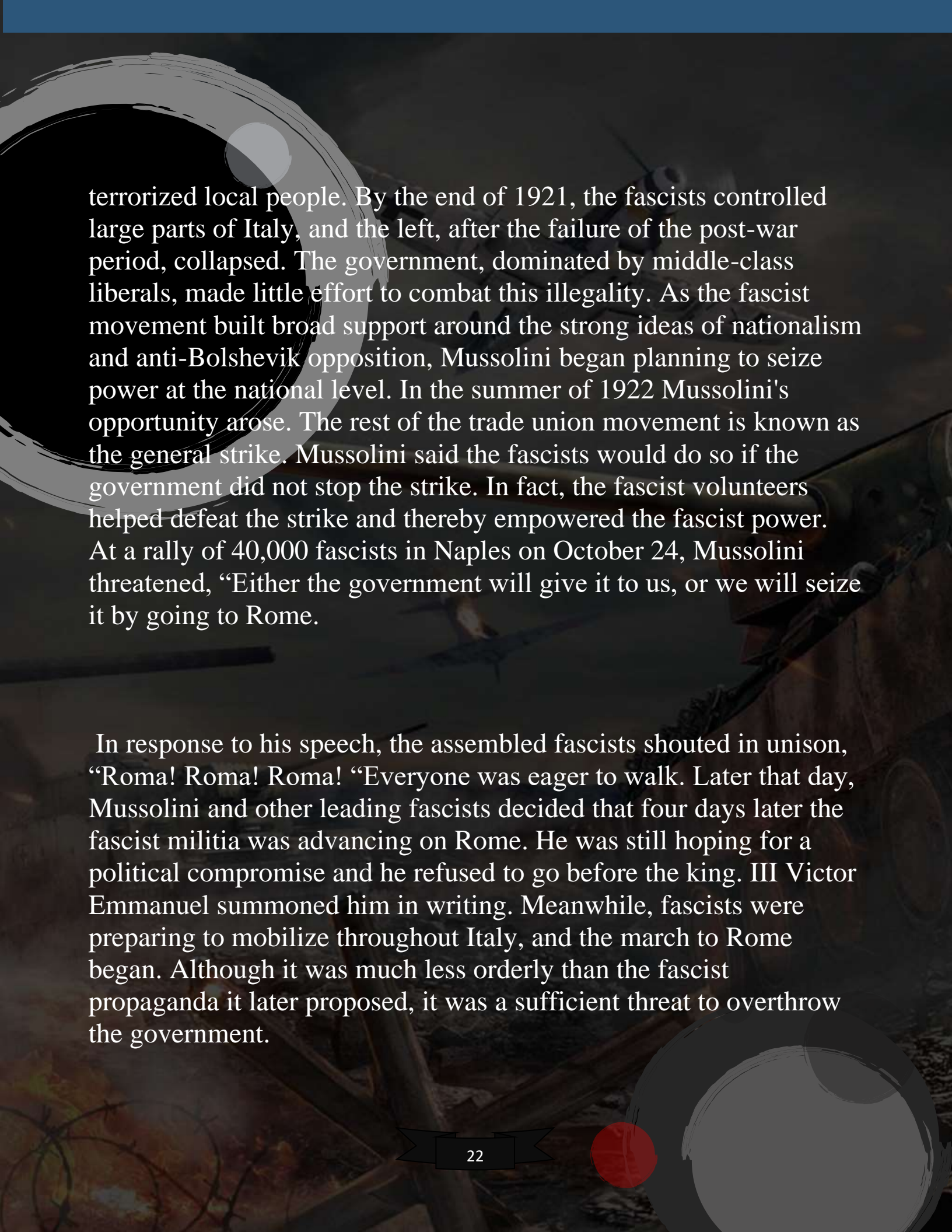
He was also intelligent and he passed his final exam without difficulty. He earned a teacher's diploma and had previously worked as a schoolteacher, but soon realized that he was completely unfit for such work. At the age of 19, a short, pale young man with powerful jaws and huge dark, perforated eyes, he left Italy for Switzerland with a nickel medal by Karl Marx, otherwise empty-pocketed. For the next few months, according to his own account, he lived day by day, jumping from job to job. While working for various labor organizations in Switzerland, Benito Mussolini gained a reputation as a personality and rhetorician. On his return to Italy, he gathered a large following while working as an editor of the socialist magazine Avanti. During World War I, his political beliefs turned a hair's breadth to the right.



He stopped deciding the war effort and began to stand for it. After World War I, he began to organize the Battle of Fascist. At his request, these groups began to launch terrorism and intimidation against left-wing institutions in Italy. In 1922, Mussolini and other fascist leaders organized a march to Rome, forcing the king to hand over power to Mussolini. It became active and Mussolini became prime minister the same year. . By 1925, Mussolini had overthrown the democratic institutions of Italy and assumed his role as dictator, taking on the title of il Deus ("leader").

Rise to power

Injured while serving with Bursagliari, a force of sharp gunmen, he returned home as a persuasive anti-socialist and a man with a sense of destiny. Various Republicans, anarchists, syndicalists, disgruntled socialists, restless revolutionaries and about 200 liberated soldiers gathered at an office in Piazza San Cepolcro to discuss the formation of a new force in Italian politics. Mussolini called this power the fasci di combattimento ("battle belt"), the fictitious fasces that so closely intertwined that groups of fighters could symbolize the lictors-ancient Roman authority. So fascism was created and its symbol was created. At rallies - black shirts surrounded by supporters - Mussolini captured the imagination of the masses. His body was impressive and his speech, stucco and repetitive style were excellent. Fascist gangs, inspired by Mussolini but often created by local leaders, swept across the Po Valley and Puglian plains, surrounded socialists, set fire to trade union and party offices, and



terrorized local people. By the end of 1921, the fascists controlled large parts of Italy, and the left, after the failure of the post-war period, collapsed. The government, dominated by middle-class liberals, made little effort to combat this illegality. As the fascist movement built broad support around the strong ideas of nationalism and anti-Bolshevik opposition, Mussolini began planning to seize power at the national level. In the summer of 1922 Mussolini's opportunity arose. The rest of the trade union movement is known as the general strike. Mussolini said the fascists would do so if the government did not stop the strike. In fact, the fascist volunteers helped defeat the strike and thereby empowered the fascist power. At a rally of 40,000 fascists in Naples on October 24, Mussolini threatened, "Either the government will give it to us, or we will seize it by going to Rome.

In response to his speech, the assembled fascists shouted in unison, "Roma! Roma! Roma! "Everyone was eager to walk. Later that day, Mussolini and other leading fascists decided that four days later the fascist militia was advancing on Rome. He was still hoping for a political compromise and he refused to go before the king. III Victor Emmanuel summoned him in writing. Meanwhile, fascists were preparing to mobilize throughout Italy, and the march to Rome began. Although it was much less orderly than the fascist propaganda it later proposed, it was a sufficient threat to overthrow the government.

The story of Benito Mussolini

Mussolini has been hailed by celebrities around the world as a genius and a superhero. His victories were regarded as little more than a miracle. He had transformed and revived his divided and discouraged country. He has carried out his social reforms and public works without losing the support of industrialists and landowners. He has even managed to agree to the papacy. The social divisions were enormous and there was little to resolve the structural



problems deeply rooted in the Italian state and economy.



Benito Mussolini with sons

Benito Mussolini with his two sons, Bono (left) and Vittorio, 1935.
Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.



The Italo-Ethiopian War

(After the capture of the city by the Italian army in May 1936, two corpses lying on the streets of Addis Adaba, Ethiopia were tied to their feet.)



The Italo-Ethiopian War

(Italian soldiers are transported by truck during the Italo-Ethiopian war in Ethiopia. Library of Congress, Washington, DC (Negative LC-USZ62-59754))

Italy has also found a new ally. Aiming at his own imperial ambitions in Austria, Adolf Hitler actively encouraged Mussolini's adventure in Africa, and under Hitler's leadership, Germany became the most powerful country in Western Europe that did not turn against Mussolini. The road was now open for the Rome-Berlin Steel Treaty, and the Axis and Hitler and Mussolini were both destroyed by a brutal alliance. Following the German model in 1938, Mussolini's government passed anti-Semitic laws in Italy that discriminated against Jews in all spheres of public and private life, paving the way for the deportation of about 20 percent of Italian Jews to German death camps during the war.

The role of World War II

Mussolini realized that peace was essential to the well-being of Italy, that a protracted war could be destructive, and that he "should not go blind with the Germans," and that he was worried that the Germans could "do good business cheaply." He would lose "part of the loot" by not intervening on their side in World War II. His foreign secretary and son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, de Palace, Venezuela



deer, said in an incongruous discussion that Mussolini had initially agreed that Italy should not go to war.

Mussolini Hitler's war progress with pains and warning signs, with each fresh German victory of the more waiting militant, a space that often expresses the hope that the Germans will be reduced to a level or that his personal jealousy will be satisfied and that Italy will find some return. However, as Germany advanced westward and France was on the verge of collapse, Mussolini felt he could no longer be late. So, on June 10, 1940, the fateful declaration of war was made.



Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini
(Adolf Hitler (right) and Benito Mussolini.)

From the outset the war worsened for Italy, and Mussolini's

opportunistic hopes for a quick victory soon faded. France surrendered before it had a chance for a symbolic Italian victory, and Mussolini left for a meeting with Hitler. The Germans hid information about many of their military plans, and presented their allies with a bogus aide for fear that the pre-negotiation would ruin the surprise. Thus, the German occupation of Romania and the subsequent invasion of the Soviet Union took place without any prior notice to Mussolini.



Bodies of Benito Mussolini and other fascists

(On April 29, 1945, Piazza Loreto, Benito Mussolini, his mistress Claretta Petacci and other fascists gathered in Milan, Italy, to see the bodies hanging from their feet.)

Rome after the overthrow of Mussolini



(Celebrations in Rome after the overthrow of the Mussolini government in 1945.)

Chapter 3 - Joseph Stalin



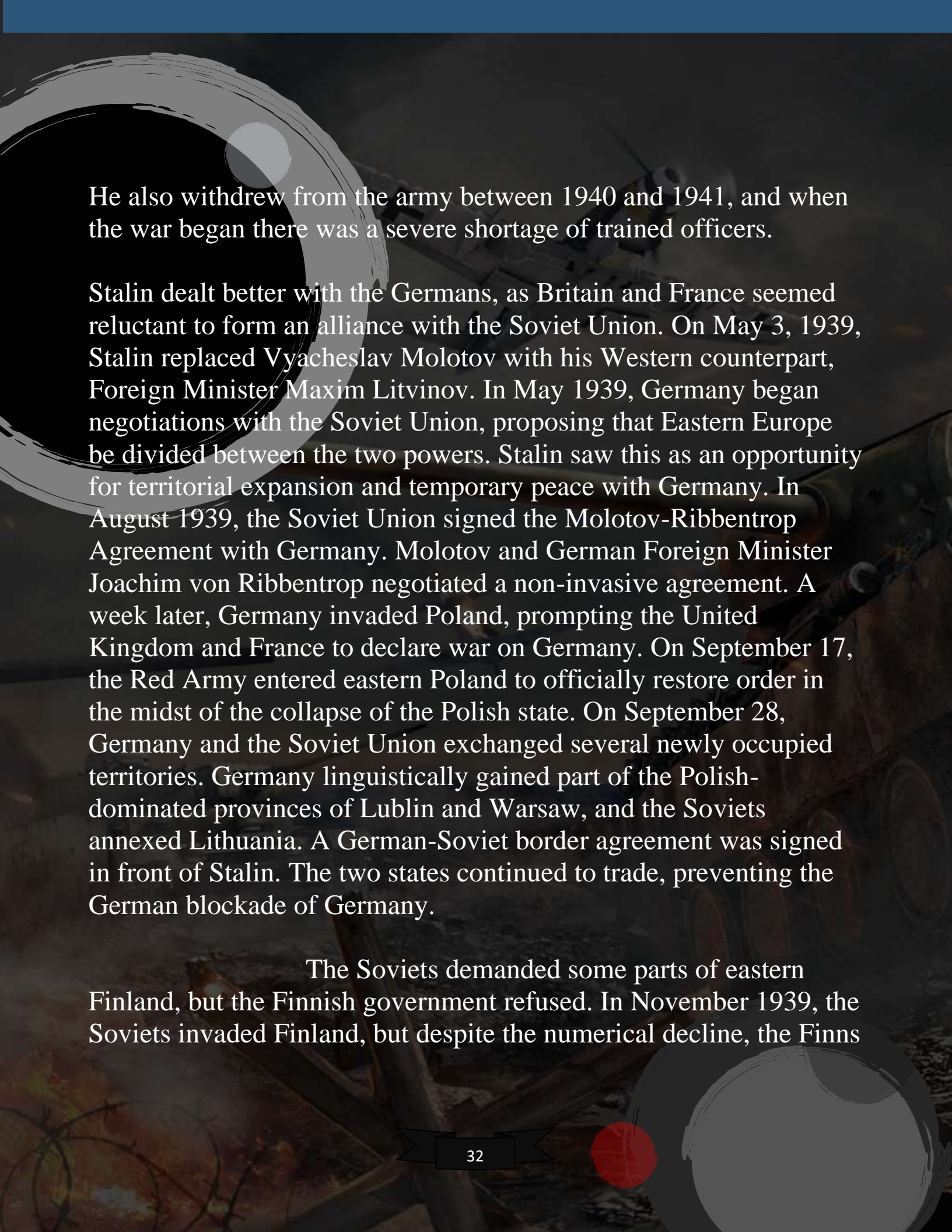
Joseph Visarionovich Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party, was born on December 18, 1878. He was a Georgian revolutionary and Soviet politician who ruled the Soviet Union from 1927 to 1953. He served in both the Soviet Union (1922–1952) and as President. Cabinet of Ministers of the Soviet Union (1941-1953). He initially ruled the country as part of a collective leadership, but by the 1930s had consolidated his power to become a real dictator of the Soviet Union. Stalin, a communist ideologically committed to the Leninist interpretation of Marxism, formalized these ideas as Marxism-Leninism and called his own policies Stalinism.

Personal information

How World War II worked



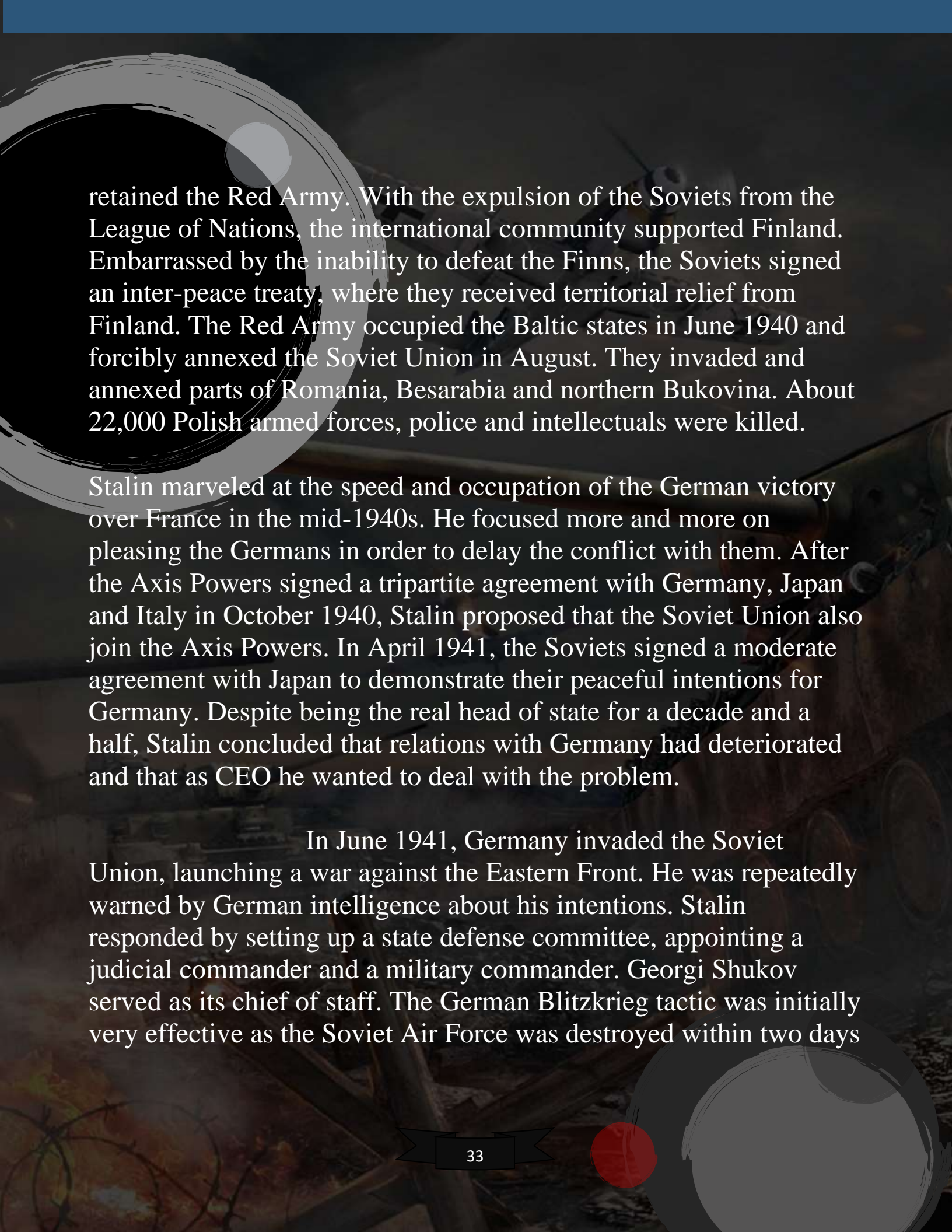
After Germany annexed Austria and part of Czechoslovakia in 1938, Stalin recognized that a war was about to begin. Stalin sought to maintain Soviet neutrality, hoping that a German war against France and Britain would lead to Soviet domination in Europe. Militarily, the Soviets also faced a threat from the East, and Soviet forces clashed with the Japanese in the late 1930s with the aim of expanding. Between January 1939 and June 1941, Stalin initiated a military build-up rather than doubling down on the Red Army. But many of its officers are quick to expand, but they are poorly trained.

The background of the page features a dark, atmospheric image of a tank, possibly a Soviet T-34, in a field. A large, light-colored circular graphic element, resembling a stylized sun or moon, is positioned on the left side, partially overlapping the text. The overall tone is somber and historical.

He also withdrew from the army between 1940 and 1941, and when the war began there was a severe shortage of trained officers.

Stalin dealt better with the Germans, as Britain and France seemed reluctant to form an alliance with the Soviet Union. On May 3, 1939, Stalin replaced Vyacheslav Molotov with his Western counterpart, Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov. In May 1939, Germany began negotiations with the Soviet Union, proposing that Eastern Europe be divided between the two powers. Stalin saw this as an opportunity for territorial expansion and temporary peace with Germany. In August 1939, the Soviet Union signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Agreement with Germany. Molotov and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop negotiated a non-invasive agreement. A week later, Germany invaded Poland, prompting the United Kingdom and France to declare war on Germany. On September 17, the Red Army entered eastern Poland to officially restore order in the midst of the collapse of the Polish state. On September 28, Germany and the Soviet Union exchanged several newly occupied territories. Germany linguistically gained part of the Polish-dominated provinces of Lublin and Warsaw, and the Soviets annexed Lithuania. A German-Soviet border agreement was signed in front of Stalin. The two states continued to trade, preventing the German blockade of Germany.

The Soviets demanded some parts of eastern Finland, but the Finnish government refused. In November 1939, the Soviets invaded Finland, but despite the numerical decline, the Finns



retained the Red Army. With the expulsion of the Soviets from the League of Nations, the international community supported Finland. Embarrassed by the inability to defeat the Finns, the Soviets signed an inter-peace treaty, where they received territorial relief from Finland. The Red Army occupied the Baltic states in June 1940 and forcibly annexed the Soviet Union in August. They invaded and annexed parts of Romania, Besarabia and northern Bukovina. About 22,000 Polish armed forces, police and intellectuals were killed.

Stalin marveled at the speed and occupation of the German victory over France in the mid-1940s. He focused more and more on pleasing the Germans in order to delay the conflict with them. After the Axis Powers signed a tripartite agreement with Germany, Japan and Italy in October 1940, Stalin proposed that the Soviet Union also join the Axis Powers. In April 1941, the Soviets signed a moderate agreement with Japan to demonstrate their peaceful intentions for Germany. Despite being the real head of state for a decade and a half, Stalin concluded that relations with Germany had deteriorated and that as CEO he wanted to deal with the problem.

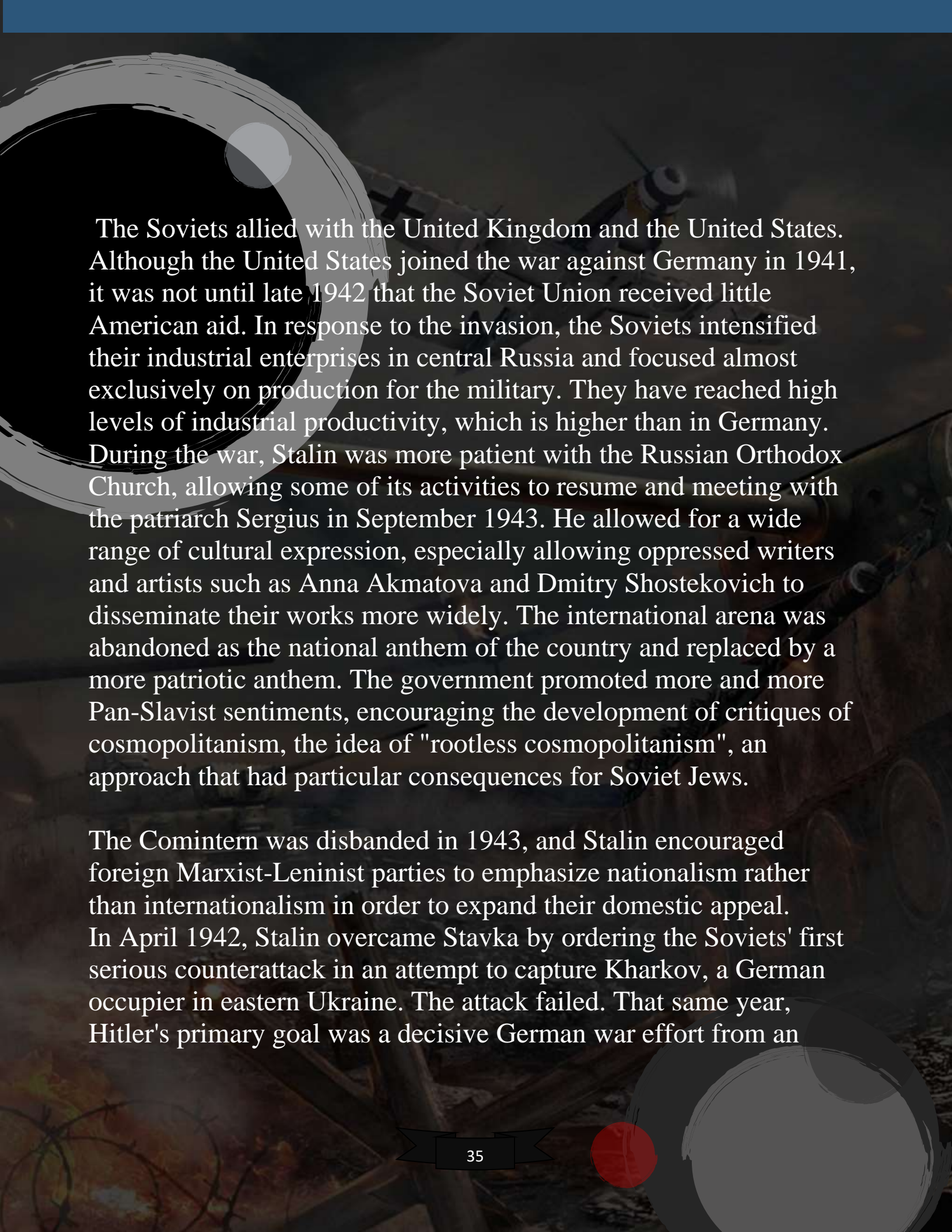
In June 1941, Germany invaded the Soviet Union, launching a war against the Eastern Front. He was repeatedly warned by German intelligence about his intentions. Stalin responded by setting up a state defense committee, appointing a judicial commander and a military commander. Georgi Shukov served as its chief of staff. The German Blitzkrieg tactic was initially very effective as the Soviet Air Force was destroyed within two days



on the western border. The German *Vermacht* was pushed deep into Soviet territory. By July, *Luftwaffe* in Germany was bombing Moscow. By October, *Vermouth* was launching a full-scale offensive in the capital.

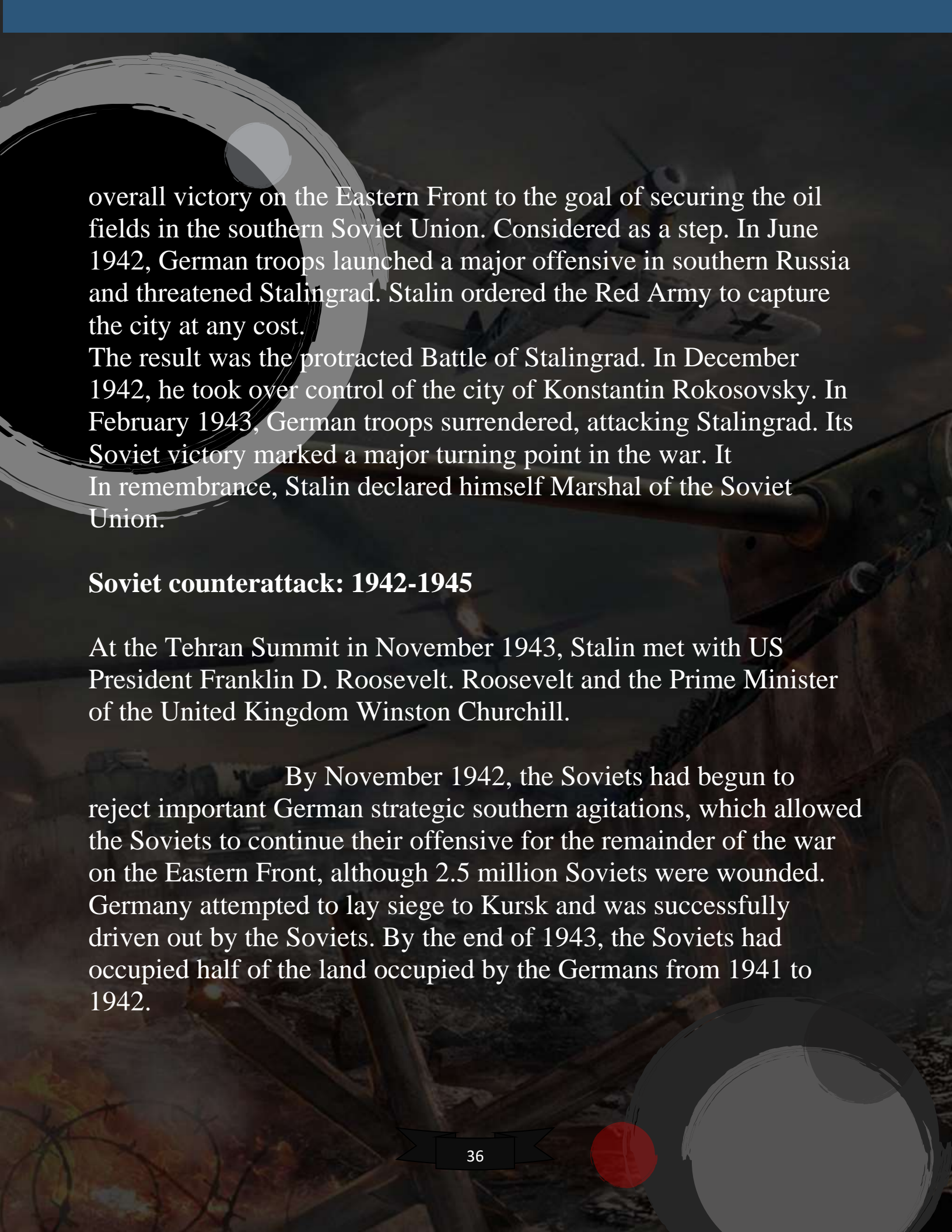
The Soviet government planned to evacuate *Kuibyshev*, although Stalin decided to stay in Moscow, believing that his flight would undermine military morale. Under increasingly severe weather conditions, German development in Moscow came to a halt after two months of fighting. Contrary to the instructions of *Shukov* and other generals, Stalin emphasized the offensive against security. In June 1941, he laid down a strict policy of destroying infrastructure and food supplies before the Germans were captured.

He ordered the *NKVD* to massacre some 100,000 political prisoners in the areas that reached *Vermacht*. He revoked military orders; Several high-ranking individuals were demoted and re-appointed, while others were arrested and executed. With Order 270, Stalin described the captives as traitors and ordered soldiers to fight to the death. In July 1942, Stalin issued Order No. 227, directing those retreating to strike with artillery at the front line and ordering them to be placed in "punitive forces." During the war, German and Soviet forces ignored the martial law enshrined in the Geneva Conventions. The Soviets, Communists, Jews and Romans strongly promoted the Nazi Holocaust. Stalin exploited Nazi anti-Semitism, and in April 1942 sponsored the Anti-Semitic Fascist Committee to seek Jewish and foreign support for the Soviet war effort.



The Soviets allied with the United Kingdom and the United States. Although the United States joined the war against Germany in 1941, it was not until late 1942 that the Soviet Union received little American aid. In response to the invasion, the Soviets intensified their industrial enterprises in central Russia and focused almost exclusively on production for the military. They have reached high levels of industrial productivity, which is higher than in Germany. During the war, Stalin was more patient with the Russian Orthodox Church, allowing some of its activities to resume and meeting with the patriarch Sergius in September 1943. He allowed for a wide range of cultural expression, especially allowing oppressed writers and artists such as Anna Akmatova and Dmitry Shostekovich to disseminate their works more widely. The international arena was abandoned as the national anthem of the country and replaced by a more patriotic anthem. The government promoted more and more Pan-Slavist sentiments, encouraging the development of critiques of cosmopolitanism, the idea of "rootless cosmopolitanism", an approach that had particular consequences for Soviet Jews.

The Comintern was disbanded in 1943, and Stalin encouraged foreign Marxist-Leninist parties to emphasize nationalism rather than internationalism in order to expand their domestic appeal. In April 1942, Stalin overcame Stavka by ordering the Soviets' first serious counterattack in an attempt to capture Kharkov, a German occupier in eastern Ukraine. The attack failed. That same year, Hitler's primary goal was a decisive German war effort from an



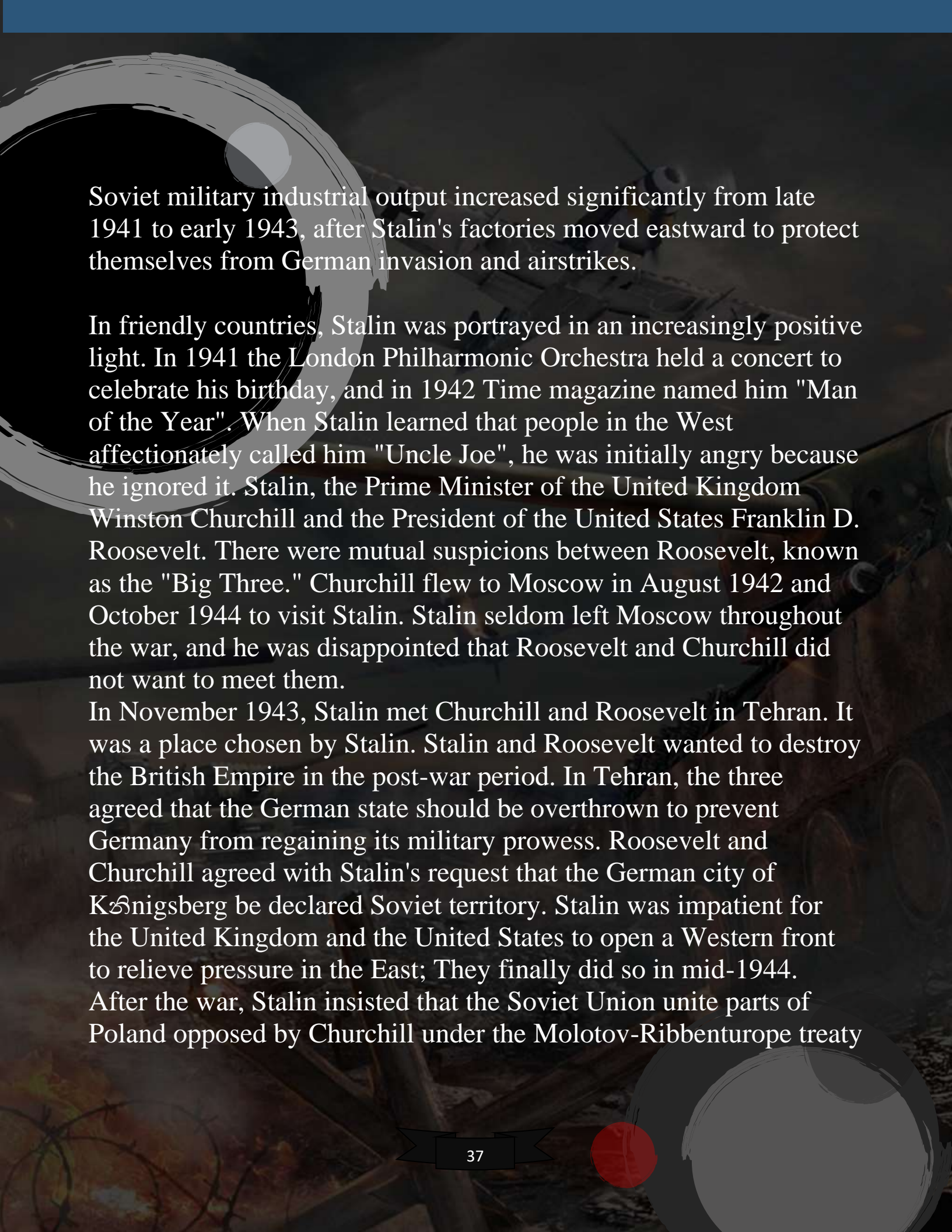
overall victory on the Eastern Front to the goal of securing the oil fields in the southern Soviet Union. Considered as a step. In June 1942, German troops launched a major offensive in southern Russia and threatened Stalingrad. Stalin ordered the Red Army to capture the city at any cost.

The result was the protracted Battle of Stalingrad. In December 1942, he took over control of the city of Konstantin Rokossovsky. In February 1943, German troops surrendered, attacking Stalingrad. Its Soviet victory marked a major turning point in the war. It In remembrance, Stalin declared himself Marshal of the Soviet Union.

Soviet counterattack: 1942-1945

At the Tehran Summit in November 1943, Stalin met with US President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Roosevelt and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Winston Churchill.

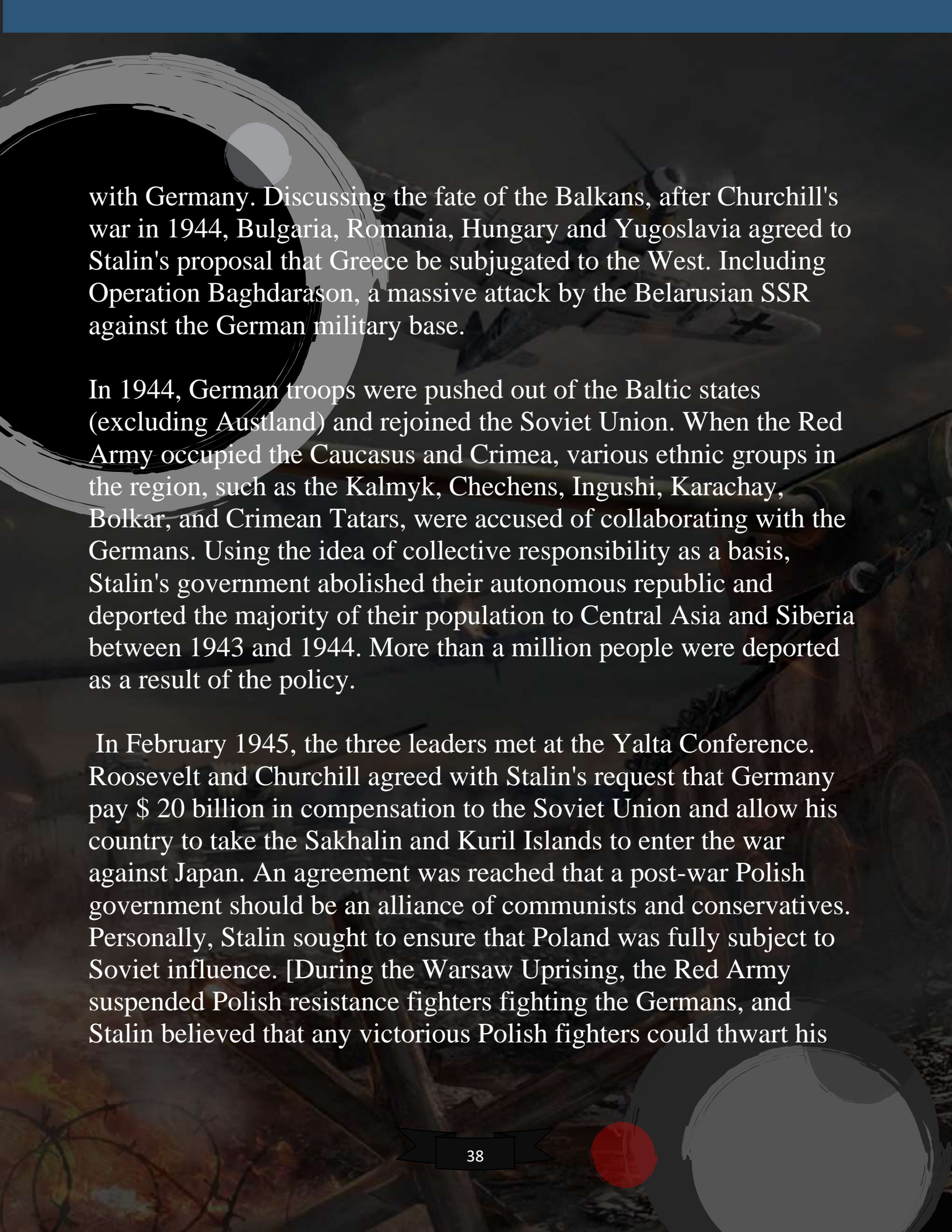
By November 1942, the Soviets had begun to reject important German strategic southern agitations, which allowed the Soviets to continue their offensive for the remainder of the war on the Eastern Front, although 2.5 million Soviets were wounded. Germany attempted to lay siege to Kursk and was successfully driven out by the Soviets. By the end of 1943, the Soviets had occupied half of the land occupied by the Germans from 1941 to 1942.



Soviet military industrial output increased significantly from late 1941 to early 1943, after Stalin's factories moved eastward to protect themselves from German invasion and airstrikes.

In friendly countries, Stalin was portrayed in an increasingly positive light. In 1941 the London Philharmonic Orchestra held a concert to celebrate his birthday, and in 1942 Time magazine named him "Man of the Year". When Stalin learned that people in the West affectionately called him "Uncle Joe", he was initially angry because he ignored it. Stalin, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Winston Churchill and the President of the United States Franklin D. Roosevelt. There were mutual suspicions between Roosevelt, known as the "Big Three." Churchill flew to Moscow in August 1942 and October 1944 to visit Stalin. Stalin seldom left Moscow throughout the war, and he was disappointed that Roosevelt and Churchill did not want to meet them.

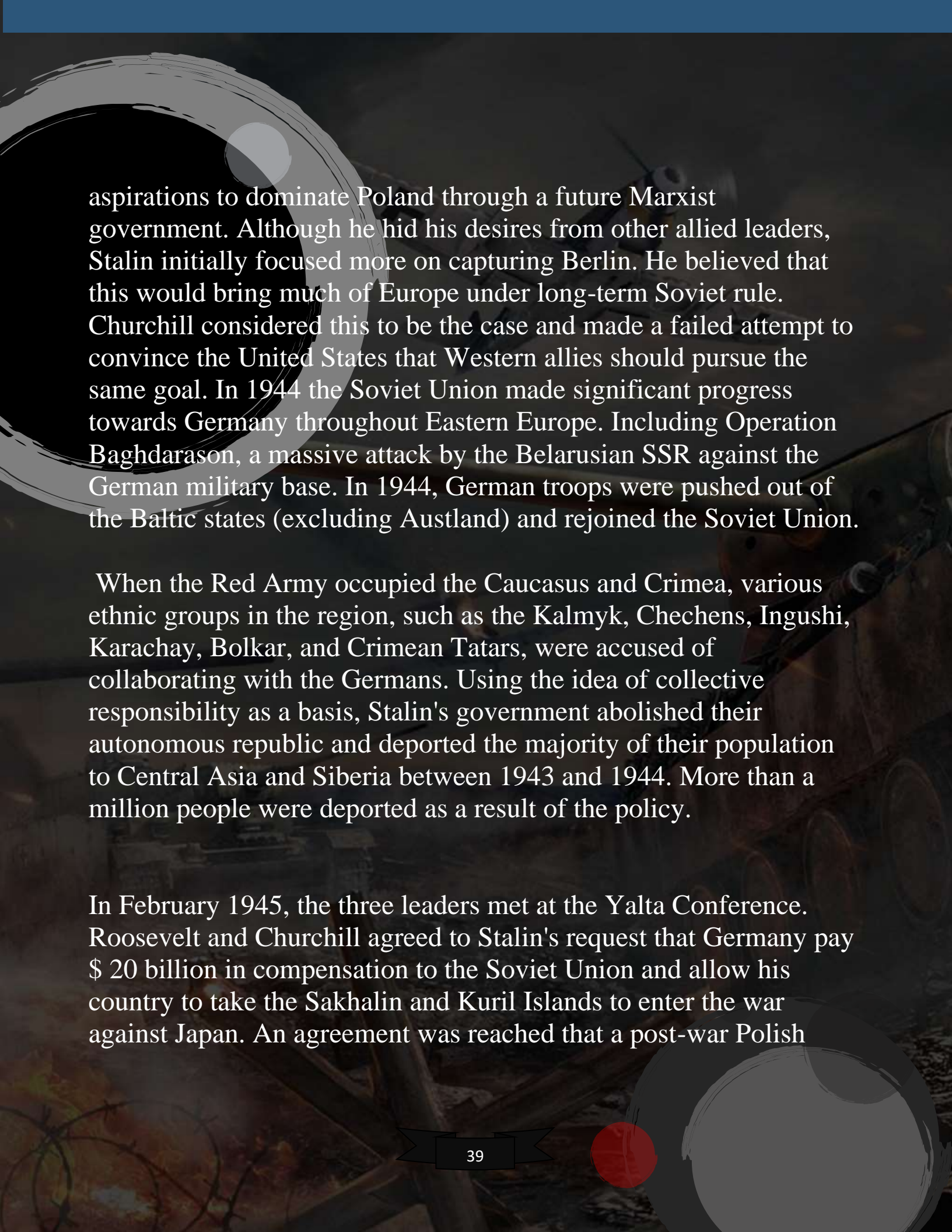
In November 1943, Stalin met Churchill and Roosevelt in Tehran. It was a place chosen by Stalin. Stalin and Roosevelt wanted to destroy the British Empire in the post-war period. In Tehran, the three agreed that the German state should be overthrown to prevent Germany from regaining its military prowess. Roosevelt and Churchill agreed with Stalin's request that the German city of Königsberg be declared Soviet territory. Stalin was impatient for the United Kingdom and the United States to open a Western front to relieve pressure in the East; They finally did so in mid-1944. After the war, Stalin insisted that the Soviet Union unite parts of Poland opposed by Churchill under the Molotov-Ribbentrop treaty



with Germany. Discussing the fate of the Balkans, after Churchill's war in 1944, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia agreed to Stalin's proposal that Greece be subjugated to the West. Including Operation Baghdarason, a massive attack by the Belarusian SSR against the German military base.

In 1944, German troops were pushed out of the Baltic states (excluding Austland) and rejoined the Soviet Union. When the Red Army occupied the Caucasus and Crimea, various ethnic groups in the region, such as the Kalmyk, Chechens, Ingushi, Karachay, Bolkar, and Crimean Tatars, were accused of collaborating with the Germans. Using the idea of collective responsibility as a basis, Stalin's government abolished their autonomous republic and deported the majority of their population to Central Asia and Siberia between 1943 and 1944. More than a million people were deported as a result of the policy.

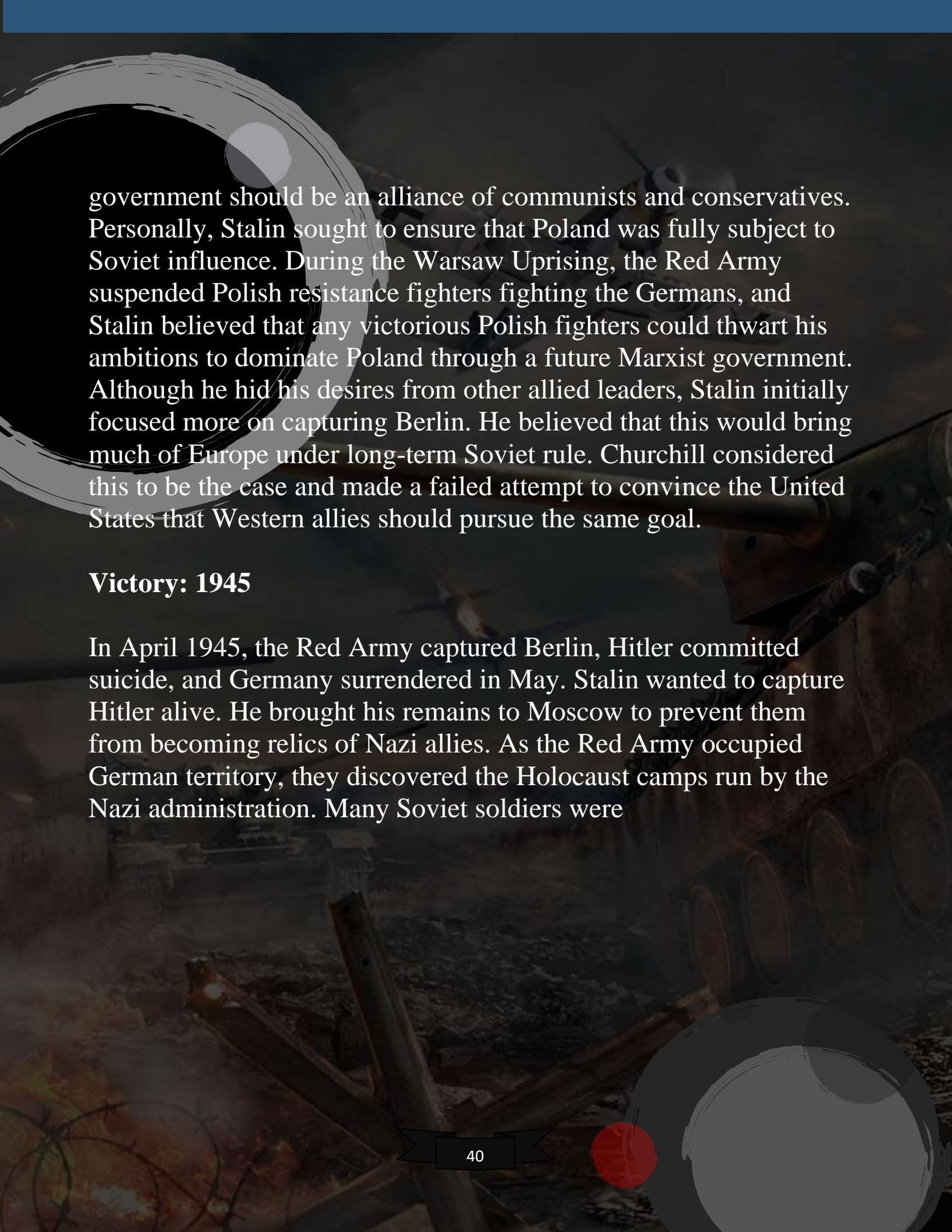
In February 1945, the three leaders met at the Yalta Conference. Roosevelt and Churchill agreed with Stalin's request that Germany pay \$ 20 billion in compensation to the Soviet Union and allow his country to take the Sakhalin and Kuril Islands to enter the war against Japan. An agreement was reached that a post-war Polish government should be an alliance of communists and conservatives. Personally, Stalin sought to ensure that Poland was fully subject to Soviet influence. [During the Warsaw Uprising, the Red Army suspended Polish resistance fighters fighting the Germans, and Stalin believed that any victorious Polish fighters could thwart his



aspirations to dominate Poland through a future Marxist government. Although he hid his desires from other allied leaders, Stalin initially focused more on capturing Berlin. He believed that this would bring much of Europe under long-term Soviet rule. Churchill considered this to be the case and made a failed attempt to convince the United States that Western allies should pursue the same goal. In 1944 the Soviet Union made significant progress towards Germany throughout Eastern Europe. Including Operation Baghdarason, a massive attack by the Belarusian SSR against the German military base. In 1944, German troops were pushed out of the Baltic states (excluding Austland) and rejoined the Soviet Union.

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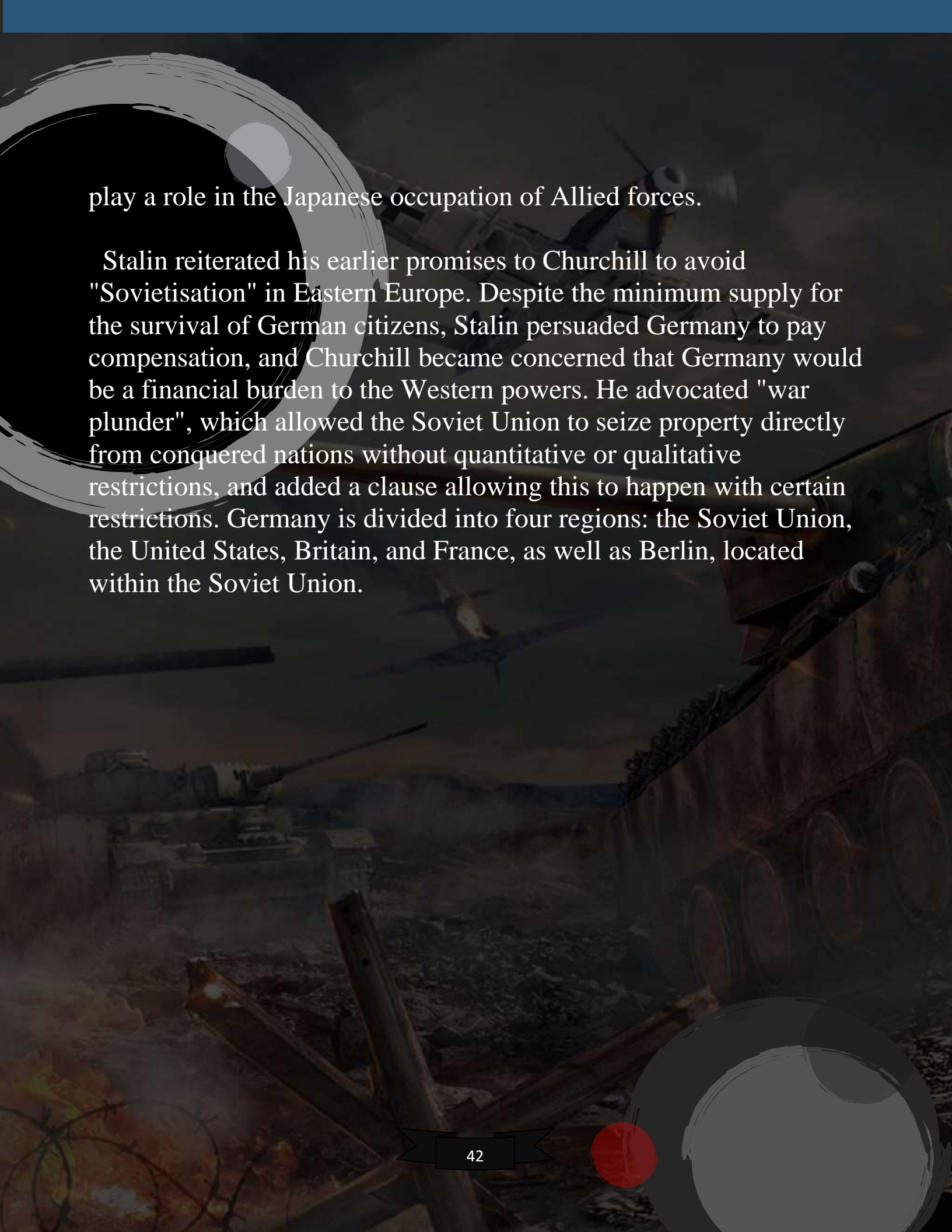
Victory: 1945

In April 1945, the Red Army captured Berlin, Hitler committed suicide, and Germany surrendered in May. Stalin wanted to capture Hitler alive. He brought his remains to Moscow to prevent them from becoming relics of Nazi allies. As the Red Army occupied German territory, they discovered the Holocaust camps run by the Nazi administration. Many Soviet soldiers were



involved in robberies, robberies, and rapes in Germany and parts of Eastern Europe. [Stalin refused to punish the guilty either. After receiving a complaint from Yugoslav communist Milovan Dilas, Stalin asked a soldier how he could react normally after experiencing the shock of war. What is the danger of having fun with a woman after such a horror? ” That is.

With the defeat of Germany, Stalin shifted half a million troops eastward, focusing on the war with Japan. Stalin and his allies went to war and wanted to consolidate the strategic position of the Soviet Union in Asia. [On August 8, during the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Soviet troops invaded Japan-occupied Manchuria and defeated Quantung's army. These events led to Japanese surrender and the end of the war. It continued to expand until Soviet troops gained territorial relief, but the United States rejected Stalin's desire for the Red Army to



play a role in the Japanese occupation of Allied forces.

Stalin reiterated his earlier promises to Churchill to avoid "Sovietisation" in Eastern Europe. Despite the minimum supply for the survival of German citizens, Stalin persuaded Germany to pay compensation, and Churchill became concerned that Germany would be a financial burden to the Western powers. He advocated "war plunder", which allowed the Soviet Union to seize property directly from conquered nations without quantitative or qualitative restrictions, and added a clause allowing this to happen with certain restrictions. Germany is divided into four regions: the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France, as well as Berlin, located within the Soviet Union.

Chapter 4 - Franklin Delano Roosevelt

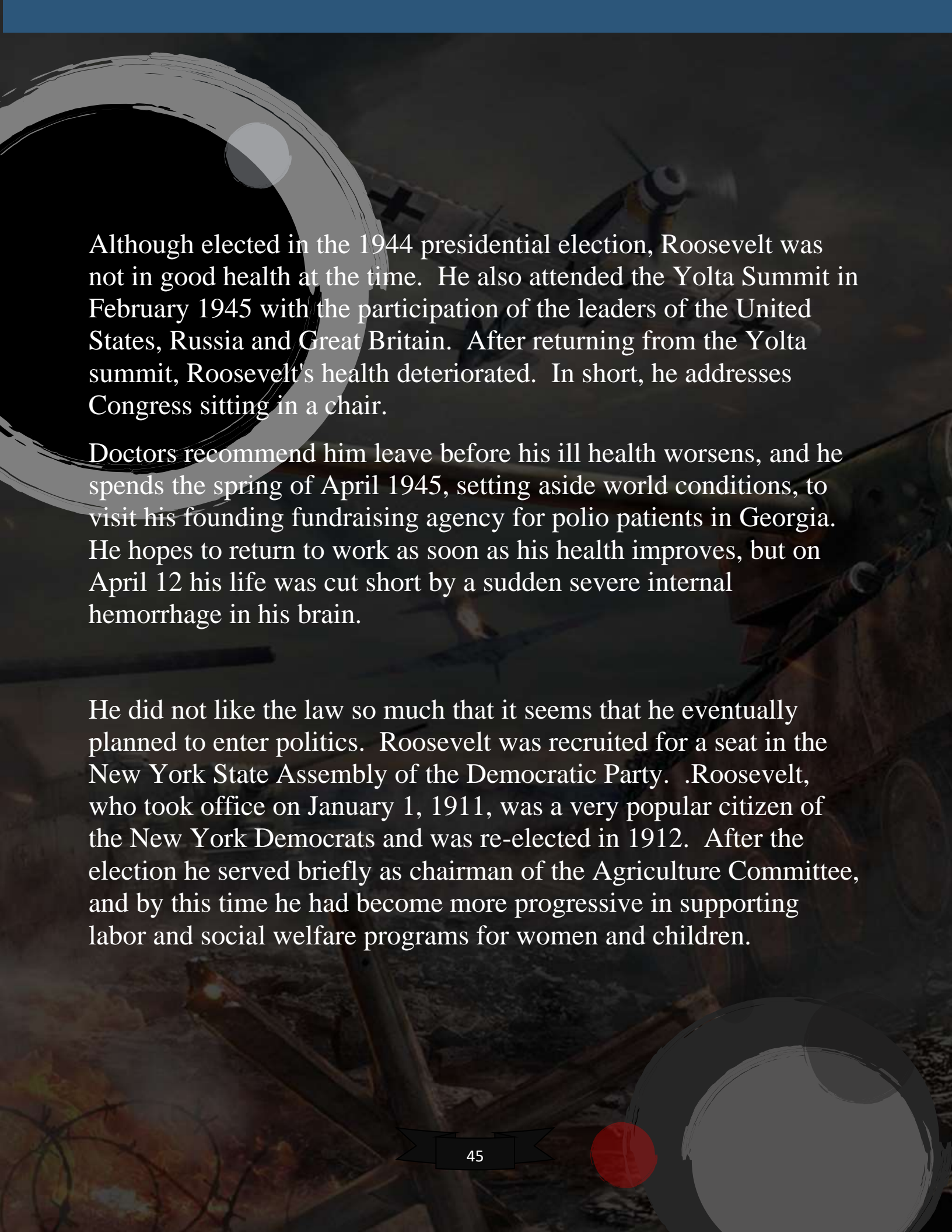


Franklin Delano Roosevelt holds a very special position among those elected to the presidency of the United States. He can be called a very lucky man on the one hand and unfortunate man on the other, not only because he had the good fortune to be elected to the presidency of the United States more than twice, but also because most of that time was spent during World War II. When all other presidents were elected a maximum of two terms, Franklin Roosevelt had the good fortune for four times.

When Roosevelt was elected President of the United States in 1932, the United States was in a state of turmoil. People admired him for successfully recovering from an economic abyss and for surviving World War II.

Although Roosevelt's second term ended in 1940, at the outbreak of World War II, he was expected by the people to continue his presidency in the face of world conditions. By the time of the 1944 presidential election, the world war was not over and the United States needed an experienced ruler, so he ran for re-election and won.

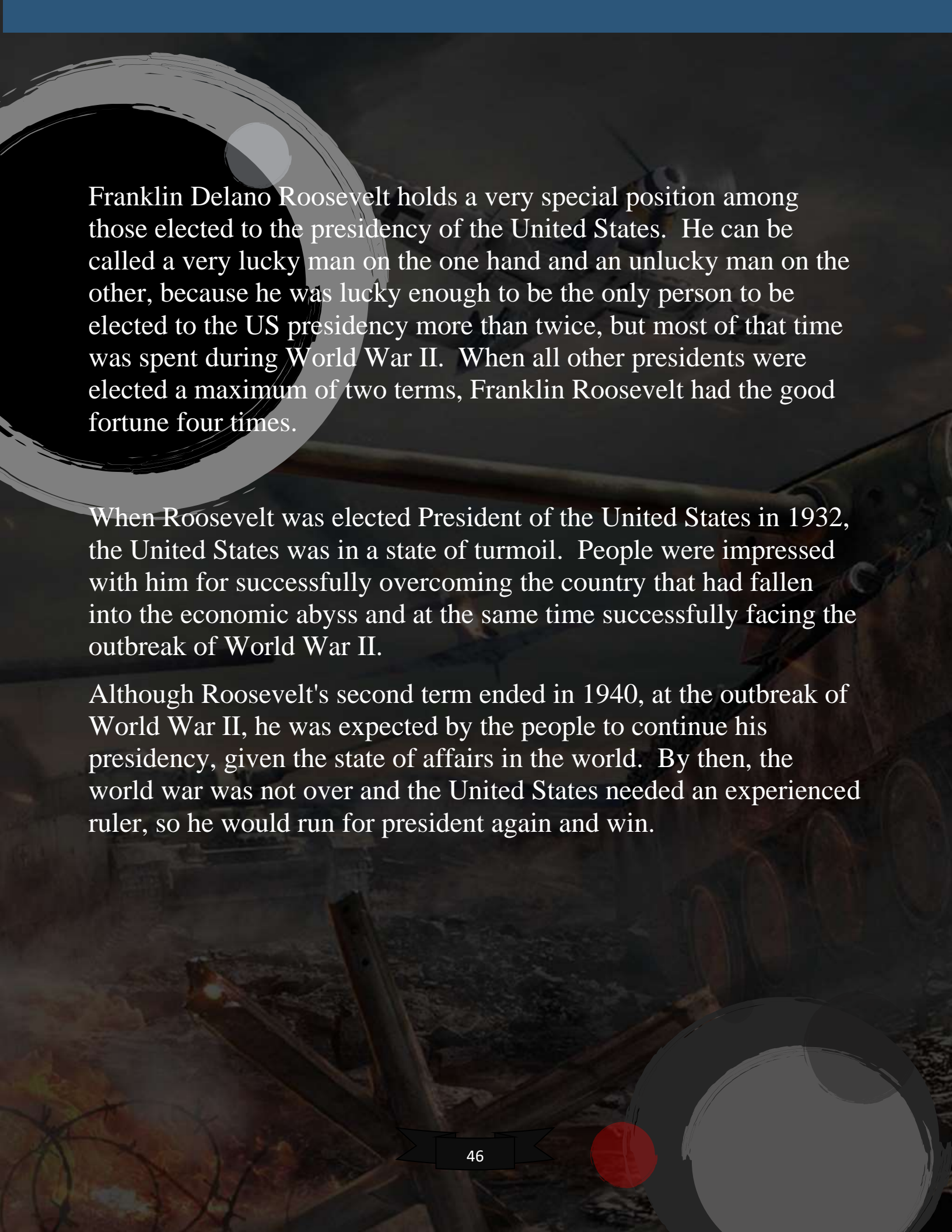




Although elected in the 1944 presidential election, Roosevelt was not in good health at the time. He also attended the Yalta Summit in February 1945 with the participation of the leaders of the United States, Russia and Great Britain. After returning from the Yalta summit, Roosevelt's health deteriorated. In short, he addresses Congress sitting in a chair.

Doctors recommend him leave before his ill health worsens, and he spends the spring of April 1945, setting aside world conditions, to visit his founding fundraising agency for polio patients in Georgia. He hopes to return to work as soon as his health improves, but on April 12 his life was cut short by a sudden severe internal hemorrhage in his brain.

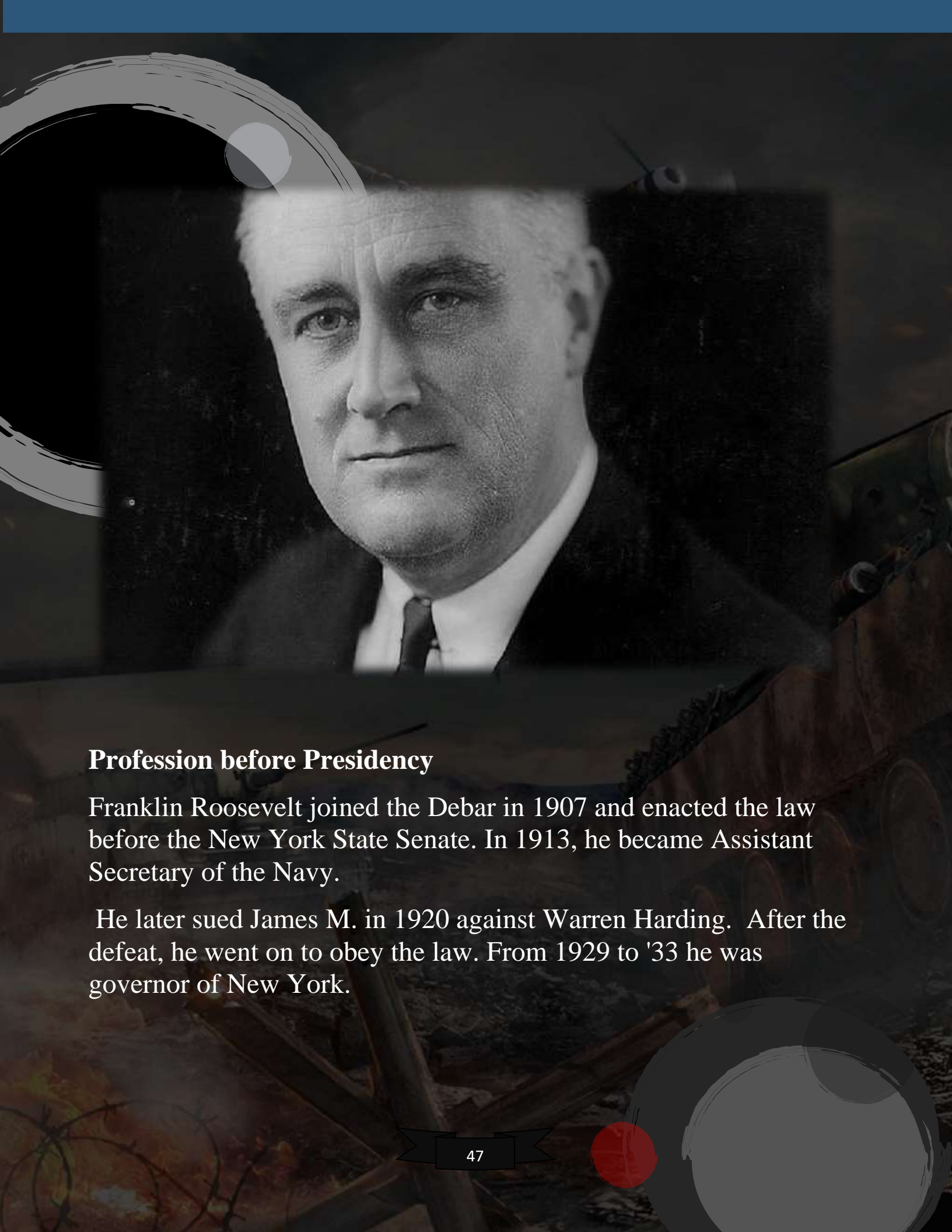
He did not like the law so much that it seems that he eventually planned to enter politics. Roosevelt was recruited for a seat in the New York State Assembly of the Democratic Party. .Roosevelt, who took office on January 1, 1911, was a very popular citizen of the New York Democrats and was re-elected in 1912. After the election he served briefly as chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and by this time he had become more progressive in supporting labor and social welfare programs for women and children.



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Although Roosevelt's second term ended in 1940, at the outbreak of World War II, he was expected by the people to continue his presidency, given the state of affairs in the world. By then, the world war was not over and the United States needed an experienced ruler, so he would run for president again and win.



Profession before Presidency

Franklin Roosevelt joined the Debar in 1907 and enacted the law before the New York State Senate. In 1913, he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

He later sued James M. in 1920 against Warren Harding. After the defeat, he went on to obey the law. From 1929 to '33 he was governor of New York.

Franklin Roosevelt and 1932 election

In 1932, Franklin Roosevelt received the Democratic nomination for the presidency with John Nuns Garner as his vice president. He ran against the current Herbert Hoover. The Great Depression was the backdrop for the campaign. Roosevelt gathered the Brain Trust to help create an effective government policy. He was constantly campaigning and was compared to Hoover's little campaigner who believed in his vision. In the end, Roosevelt won 57% of the vote and 472 votes against Hoover.

Second re-election in 1936

In 1936 Roosevelt easily received nominations with Garner as his vice president. Alfred London, a progressive Republican who argued that the New Deal was not in America's favor, argued that states should provide relief. London has argued that the New Deal program is illegal. Roosevelt campaigned for the efficiency of the program, with NAACP-backed Roosevelt winning a landslide victory in London with 8 out of 523 votes.

Third re-election in 1940

Roosevelt did not publicly request a third term. But when his name was put on the ballot, he was soon rehabilitated. Republican candidate Wooddell Wilkit was a Democrat but switched parties to oppose the Tennessee Valley Authority. The war decayed in Europe. Friedroider promised to keep America out of the war, and Wilkie approved a draft and wanted to stop Hitler. He also focused on Friedroider's third season. Roosevelt won by 449 votes to 531.

Fourth re-election in 1944

Roosevelt was quick to compete for a fourth term. However, there was a problem with his vice president, the FDR, whose health was declining and the Democrats wanted someone who wanted to be president. In the end, Harry S. Truman was finally selected. The Republicans chose Thomas Dewey.

Using FDR Health, he campaigned against waste in the New Deal. Roosevelt received 53% of the popular vote, winning 99% of the vote for Dewey.

Franklin d. Roosevelt's presidency and events

Roosevelt served 12 years. It had a huge impact on America. He is in the depths of the Great Depression. He immediately summoned Congress to a special session and declared a four-day bank holiday. Roosevelt's first "hundreds of days" passed the first 15 major laws. His New Deal included several important codes:

1. Civil Defense Force (CCC) - More than three million people were hired to work on various projects.
2. Tennessee Sand Authority (TSA) - The Tansey River was used to supply electricity to the depression area.
3. National Industrial Rehabilitation Act (NIRA) - Provision of cities for construction The Public Works Administration was created to provide business support for the National Rehabilitation Administration Project.



4. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) - Violations that led to the stock market crash.

5. Progress Administration (WPA) - Many people were hired for various projects, including the arts.

6. Social Security Act - Creates a social security system.

One of Roosevelt's election promises was to lift the ban. On December 5, 1933, the 21st Amendment was passed.

Roosevelt understood with the fall of France and the battle of Britain.

In 1941, the Lend-Lease Act was passed by the British Exchange. Alexander met with Winston Churchill to create the Charter of Defeating Nazi Germany. The attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 prevented the United States from going to war. Proponents of her case have been working to make the actual transcript of this statement available online. With the inevitable Nazi defeat, Roosevelt Churchill met with Joseph Stalin, and at Yalta he promised to give Soviet Russia relief in case of war against Japan. The treaty eventually marked the beginning of the Cold War. He died on April 12, 1945, of a brain tumor that causes brain damage. Harry Truman became president.



Historical significance

Roosevelt's terms as president are marked by a strong commitment to posing a major threat to America and the world. The Great Depression and World War II. His aggressive and unprecedented New Deal programs made a lasting mark on American soil. The federal government was strong and deeply involved in programs traditionally reserved for governments. In World War II, the FDR leadership led its allies to victory after Roosevelt's death before the end of the war.

Chapter 5 - Winston Churchill

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, Head of State of the United Kingdom. He has been the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom since 1940. Elected Conservative Member of Parliament in 1900, he served as Churchill's Chairman and Secretary of the Home Affairs in Churchill H. Asquith's Liberal Government in the Liberal Fleece in 1904. Social Security Prison Reforms and Labor. During the First World War as Admiralty's First World War, he hastened the Gallipoli movement, but after proving that it was a disaster, he was demoted to the chancellor of Lancaster Duchy.

He resigned in November 1915 and served six months with the Royal Scottish Fusiliers on the Western Front. In 1917, David Lloyd George again served as Minister of State for Law, Secretary of State for War, Secretary of State for Aviation, and Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sisters of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of Foreign Policy in the Middle East. Two years after his ouster from Parliament, he served as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Stanley Baldwin's Conservative government in 1925. The pound sterling returned to gold in 1925 at its pre - war high price, a move that saw widespread deflationary pressures create and fall in the UK economy. At the outbreak of World War II, he was re-appointed Admiralty.

In May 1940 he replaced Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister. After the defeat of the Conservatives in the 1945 general election, he became Leader of the Opposition. In the midst of the growing Cold War with the Soviet Union, he publicly warned that the "Iron Curtain" was promoting Soviet influence in Europe and European unity. Re-elected Prime Minister in 1951, his second term focused on foreign affairs, especially Anglo-American relations, and his continued defense of the British Empire despite colonialism. Locally, his government focused on building houses and developing nuclear weapons. With some decline, Churchill remained a Member of Parliament until 1964, but resigned as Prime Minister in 1955. After his death in 1965, he received a state funeral. Churchill, widely regarded as one of the most prominent figures of the twentieth century, is popular in the United Kingdom and the West.



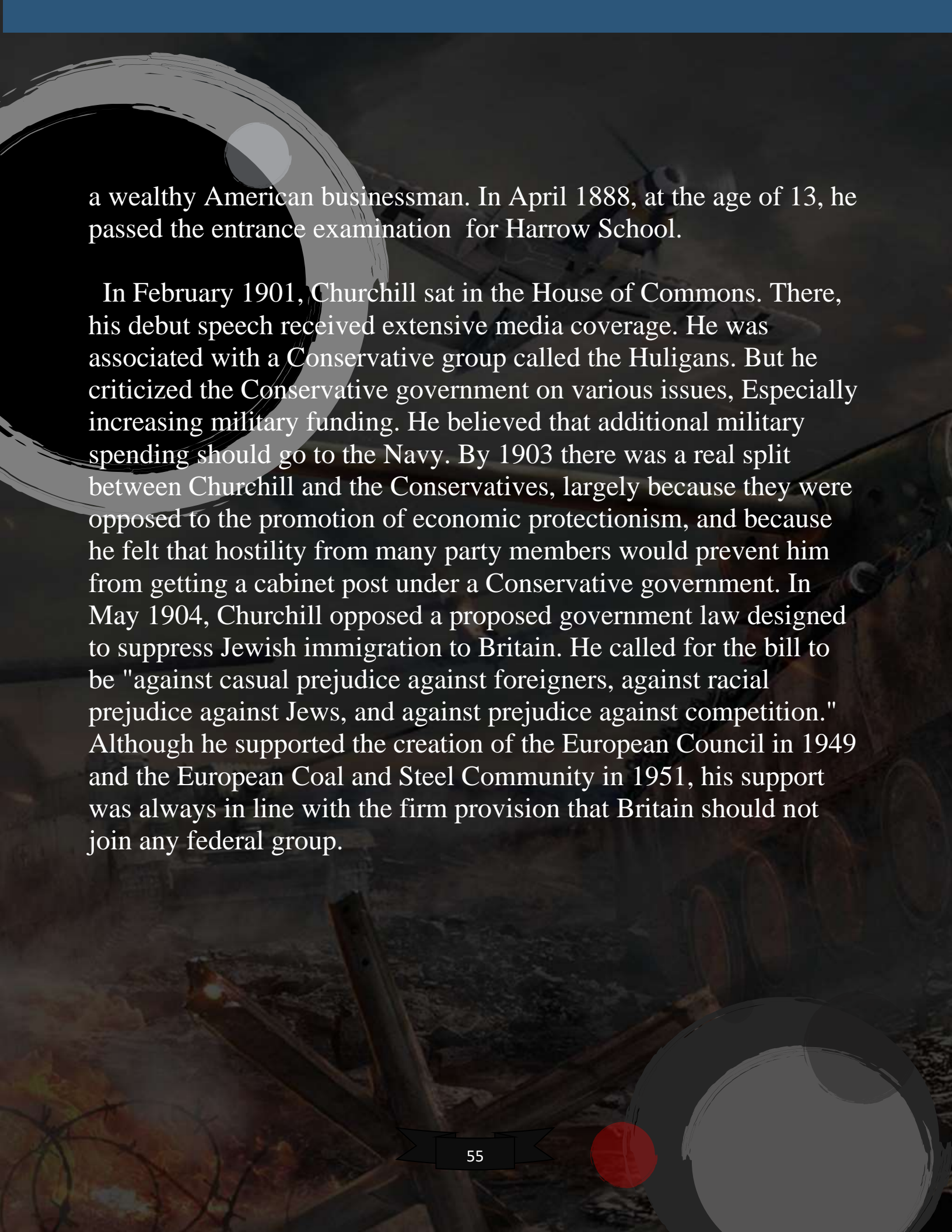
There he is regarded as a victorious wartime leader who played an important role in defending liberal democracy in Europe against the spread of fascism. He was hailed as a social reformer, but was criticized for some wartime events, especially the bombing of Dresden in 1945, and for his comments on imperialism and the nation.



Jenny Spencer Churchill with her two sons
(Jack (left) and Winston (right) in 1889.)

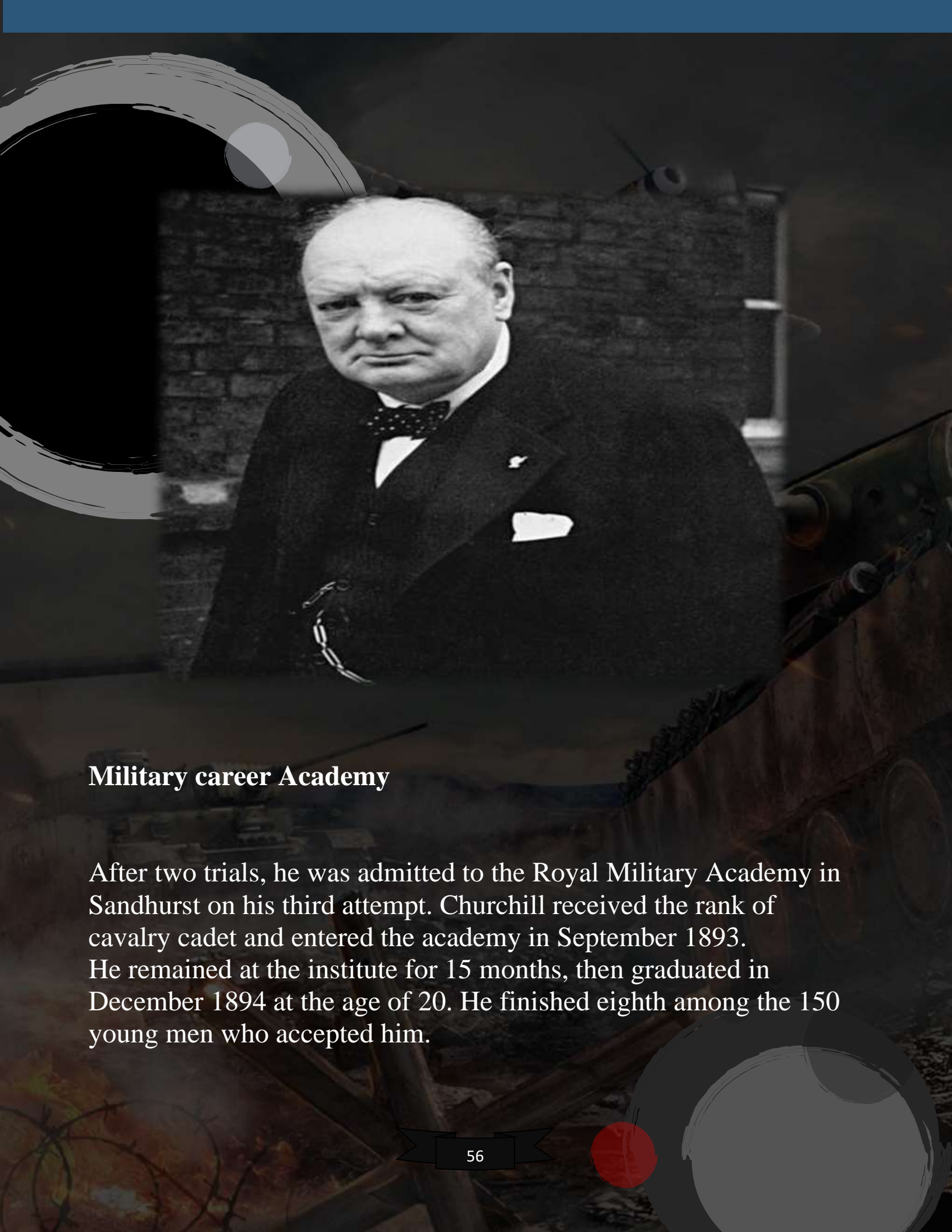


Churchill was born November 30, 1874, into his family home in Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire. On his father's side, he was a member of the British aristocracy. His father, Lord Randolph Churchill, who represented the Conservative Party, was elected Member of Parliament for Woodstock in 1873. His mother, Jenny, was the daughter of Leonard Jerome,



a wealthy American businessman. In April 1888, at the age of 13, he passed the entrance examination for Harrow School.

In February 1901, Churchill sat in the House of Commons. There, his debut speech received extensive media coverage. He was associated with a Conservative group called the Hulgians. But he criticized the Conservative government on various issues, Especially increasing military funding. He believed that additional military spending should go to the Navy. By 1903 there was a real split between Churchill and the Conservatives, largely because they were opposed to the promotion of economic protectionism, and because he felt that hostility from many party members would prevent him from getting a cabinet post under a Conservative government. In May 1904, Churchill opposed a proposed government law designed to suppress Jewish immigration to Britain. He called for the bill to be "against casual prejudice against foreigners, against racial prejudice against Jews, and against prejudice against competition." Although he supported the creation of the European Council in 1949 and the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951, his support was always in line with the firm provision that Britain should not join any federal group.



Military career Academy

After two trials, he was admitted to the Royal Military Academy in Sandhurst on his third attempt. Churchill received the rank of cavalry cadet and entered the academy in September 1893. He remained at the institute for 15 months, then graduated in December 1894 at the age of 20. He finished eighth among the 150 young men who accepted him.

Cuba

In 1895, at the age of 21, Winston Churchill officially began his military career. He then served as a second lieutenant in the Queen's Fourth Hussar Regiment, part of the British Navy.

He then began earning a salary of 150 150 a year. However, Churchill, a recent graduate, was not yet active. The following year

Winston Churchill's destination was Cuba. That was when he was able to celebrate the Cuban War of Independence. Churchill is part of an alliance with the military that is trying to quell the uprising. During this time he spent time in the United States. He is a country that is highly valued for its institutions and population.

India

At the end of 1896 Winston Churchill came to India. It lasted 1 year and 7 months during the British rule at that time. At the time he was committed to reading great works such as Plato or Darwin and Adam Smith.

He took advantage of his stay in India to develop intellectually, and Winston Churchill discovered his political leanings and his position on many of the most important issues of the time.

He never felt a cultural bond with India or with his established allies there.

Sudan

Although Herbert Kuchiner was initially reluctant to accept Winston Churchill's campaign in Sudan, he had to do so in 1898 because the young man had used his influence in London to sign the movement. The kitchen said the boy was easily accepted and tried to get a medal. Churchill, however, had to take part in the battle of Omdurman as a member of the cavalry.

During his stay in Sudan he worked as a reporter and later used that experience to publish his book River War.

South Africa

Shortly before the outbreak of World War II, Churchill traveled to South Africa to work as a reporter. In October 1899 he was made a prisoner of war in Pretoria. However, in December of the same year he escaped and left for Durban.

Early the following year, he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the South African Light Equestrian Squadron and took part in the Battle of Ladysmith in the liberation of Pretoria.

Reporter

From India, Winston Churchill began working as a war correspondent and pioneered the Y Daily Telegraph, writing for various English media.

The Story of the Malakand Field Force was the first book published by Churchill during that period.



Later, while in Sudan, Churchill became part of a force of columnists who wrote Morning Post, providing an insight into what was happening in Africa.

From 1899 to 1900, Churchill served as Special Envoy to the Daily Letters and the Morning Post to the War Zone in South Africa, and those collaborations were later compiled into a book.

Political life Start

Returning from South Africa, he ran for a second term as a Member of Parliament in the 1900 election. At the time, he was the winner, but the incumbent was not paid.

Winston Churchill's experience in the war made him an admirable speaker, and thanks to them he traveled to the United Kingdom and later to the United States. There he met people like Mark Twain and Theodore Roosevelt.

With this activism he was able to earn enough income to dedicate his time to politics. From the beginning, Churchill considered himself a liberal, but not because he was a member of the Conservative Party. During his tenure as Member of Parliament, Churchill gradually broke away from traditional ideas and joined the Liberal Caucasus from 1904.

Finally, in 1906, he was invited to run for the Manchester Northwest District with the Liberal Party flag.

Before the Great War

After befriending the Liberals, Winston Churchill became Assistant Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was his first post in the government cabinet. His superior was the Earl of Elgin. He collaborated with the drafting of the Constitution of the Transvaal Colony and also participated in the formation of the Orange Free State Government of South Africa. His good performance as a diplomat increased his influence in Parliament every day.

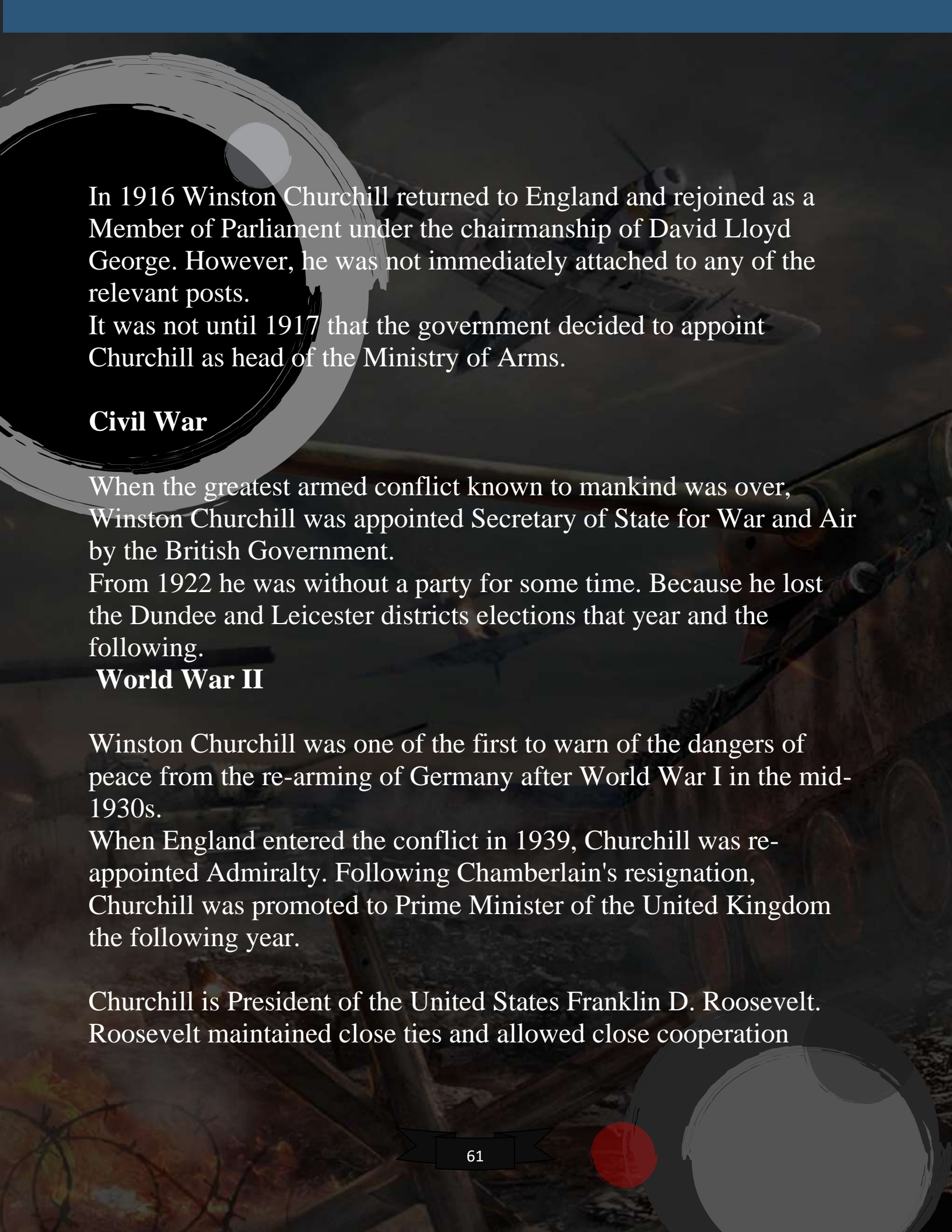
In 1908, Churchill Herbert became chairman of Henry Askit's Board of Directors of Government, and remained in that position until 1910, when he became Minister of the Interior.

In 1911 Churchill was ordained Lord Admiralty and held that position until 1915.

World War I.

Winston Churchill had predicted that armed conflict against the Germans was inevitable. In the years before the Great War, he called for an inquiry into German action in his speeches.

Churchill's most critical work at the time was his support for the Galipoli movement. In 1915 he resigned as First Admiralty of the Admiralty and was demoted to Chancellor of the Duke of Lancaster. Shortly afterwards he decided to join the battle and took part in the war as an active member of the Western Front army.



In 1916 Winston Churchill returned to England and rejoined as a Member of Parliament under the chairmanship of David Lloyd George. However, he was not immediately attached to any of the relevant posts.

It was not until 1917 that the government decided to appoint Churchill as head of the Ministry of Arms.

Civil War

When the greatest armed conflict known to mankind was over, Winston Churchill was appointed Secretary of State for War and Air by the British Government.

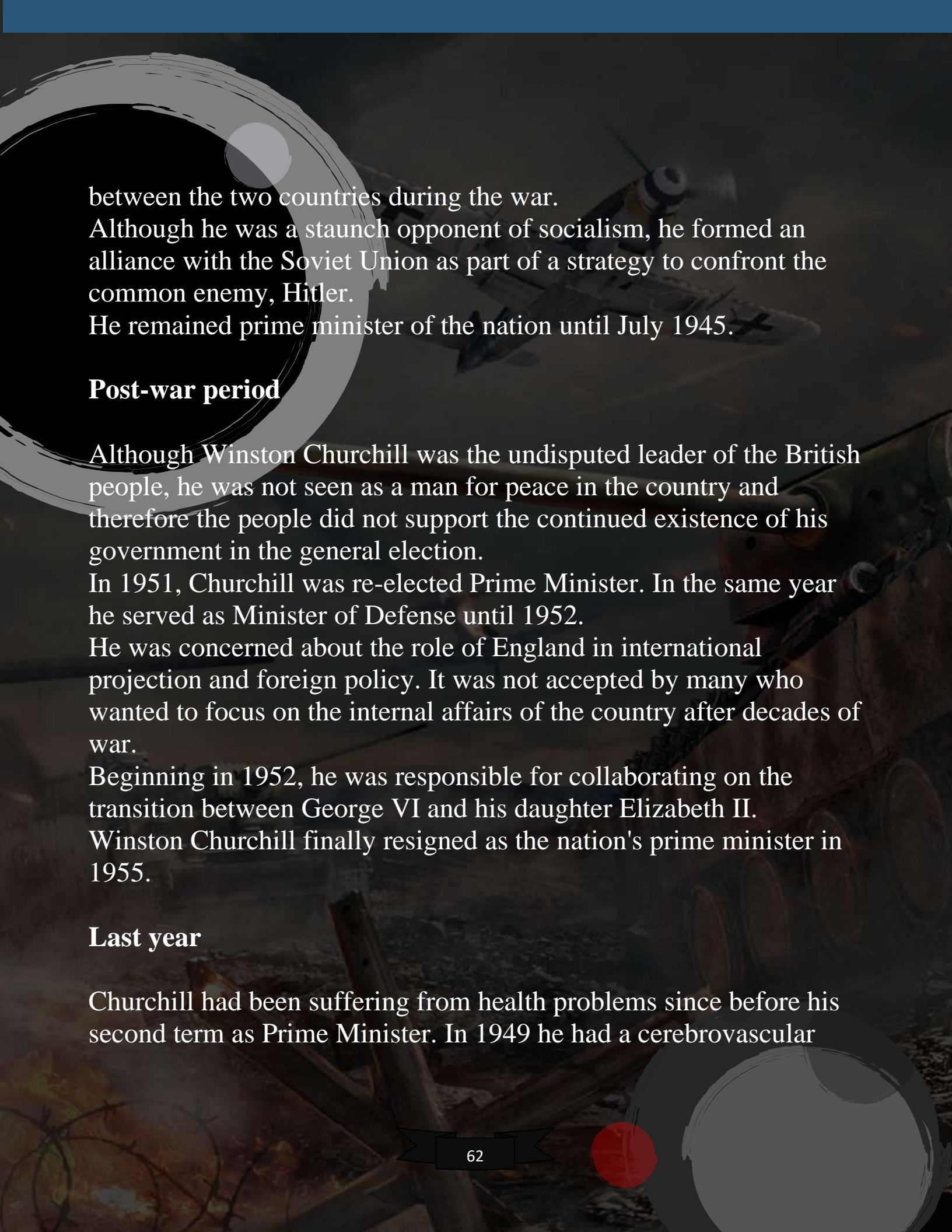
From 1922 he was without a party for some time. Because he lost the Dundee and Leicester districts elections that year and the following.

World War II

Winston Churchill was one of the first to warn of the dangers of peace from the re-arming of Germany after World War I in the mid-1930s.

When England entered the conflict in 1939, Churchill was re-appointed Admiralty. Following Chamberlain's resignation, Churchill was promoted to Prime Minister of the United Kingdom the following year.

Churchill is President of the United States Franklin D. Roosevelt. Roosevelt maintained close ties and allowed close cooperation



between the two countries during the war. Although he was a staunch opponent of socialism, he formed an alliance with the Soviet Union as part of a strategy to confront the common enemy, Hitler. He remained prime minister of the nation until July 1945.

Post-war period

Although Winston Churchill was the undisputed leader of the British people, he was not seen as a man for peace in the country and therefore the people did not support the continued existence of his government in the general election.

In 1951, Churchill was re-elected Prime Minister. In the same year he served as Minister of Defense until 1952.

He was concerned about the role of England in international projection and foreign policy. It was not accepted by many who wanted to focus on the internal affairs of the country after decades of war.

Beginning in 1952, he was responsible for collaborating on the transition between George VI and his daughter Elizabeth II.

Winston Churchill finally resigned as the nation's prime minister in 1955.

Last year

Churchill had been suffering from health problems since before his second term as Prime Minister. In 1949 he had a cerebrovascular



accident (CVA); It happened in France before he invested in the post.

The second episode had a more severe sequence, including paralysis of the middle part of the body and he was able to get masks from the MPs, and from the next day on he continued his duty without anyone noticing any anomalies.

However, in 1955 Winston Churchill decided to step down and was succeeded by Anthony Eden.

After retirement he mainly stayed at his London home. But he toured the French coast and the United States.

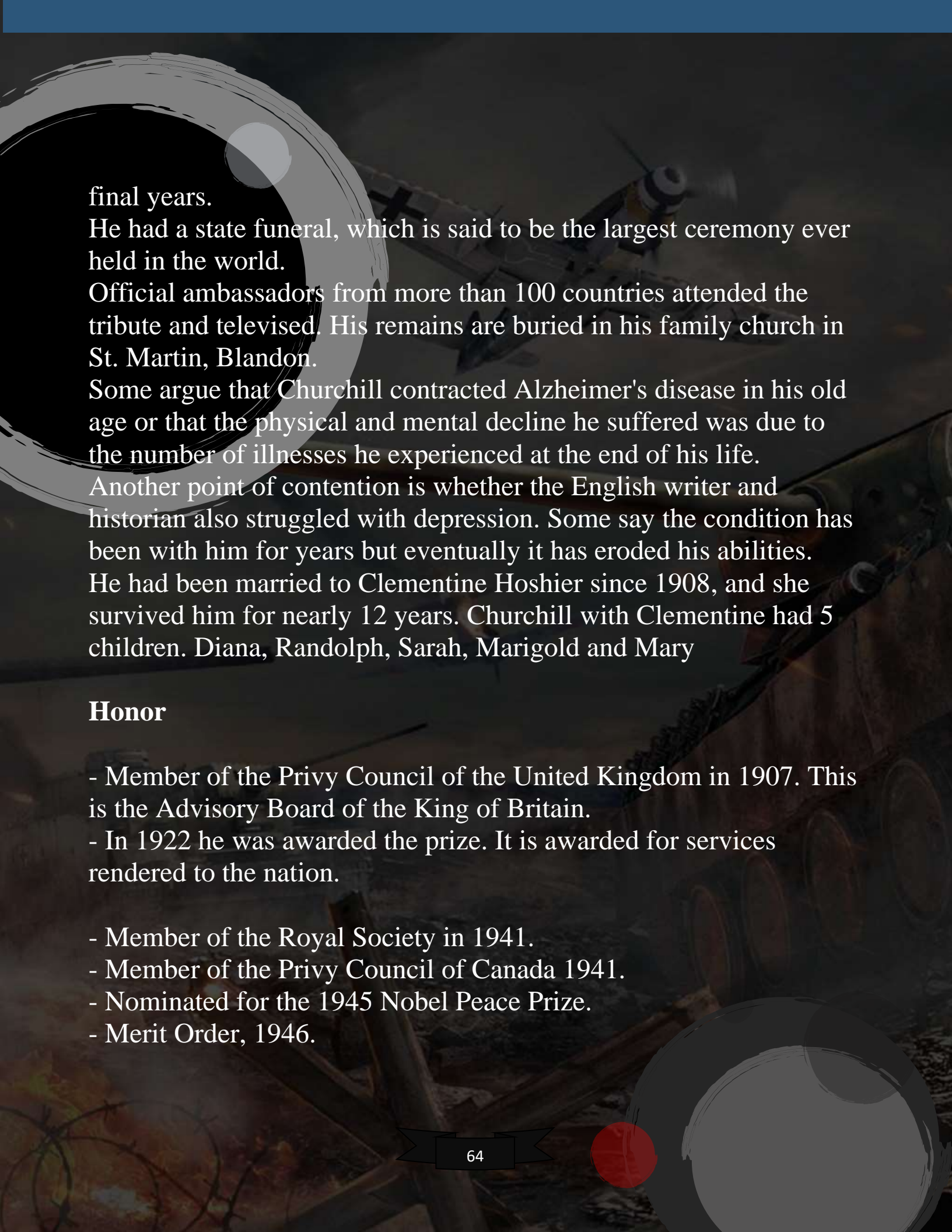
Although his appearance gradually diminished and he finally stopped coming to Parliament in 1965, he was not completely separated from public life.

The Queen proposed to create the Duchess of London for him and his family, but he did not accept the traditional title because he did not want his son to inherit it.

Deaths

Winston Churchill died in London on January 24, 1965. The famous politician and diplomat was 90 years old at the time of his death and it happened by accident on the same day but 70 years later than his father.

The cause of his death was a heart attack caused by cerebral thrombosis. He has suffered from ten cerebral palsy incidents in his



final years.

He had a state funeral, which is said to be the largest ceremony ever held in the world.

Official ambassadors from more than 100 countries attended the tribute and televised. His remains are buried in his family church in St. Martin, Blandon.

Some argue that Churchill contracted Alzheimer's disease in his old age or that the physical and mental decline he suffered was due to the number of illnesses he experienced at the end of his life.

Another point of contention is whether the English writer and historian also struggled with depression. Some say the condition has been with him for years but eventually it has eroded his abilities.

He had been married to Clementine Hoshier since 1908, and she survived him for nearly 12 years. Churchill with Clementine had 5 children. Diana, Randolph, Sarah, Marigold and Mary

Honor

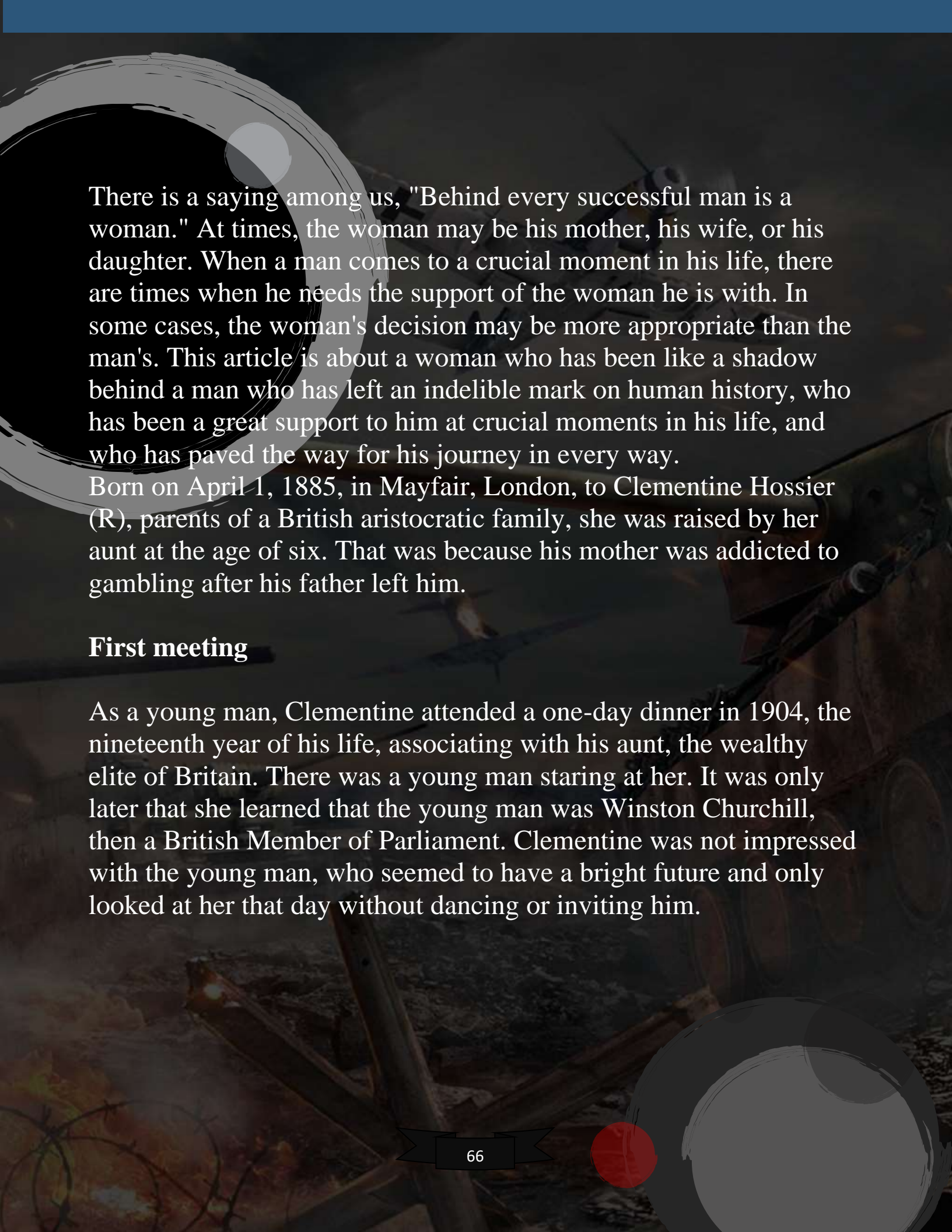
- Member of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom in 1907. This is the Advisory Board of the King of Britain.
- In 1922 he was awarded the prize. It is awarded for services rendered to the nation.
- Member of the Royal Society in 1941.
- Member of the Privy Council of Canada 1941.
- Nominated for the 1945 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Merit Order, 1946.

- In 1963, President J.W. F. Kennedy made him an honorary citizen of the United States.
- The destroyer of the Arley Burke class was named USS Winston Churchill. It was the first warship named after an Englishman since the American Revolution. Similarly, other nations decided to pay homage to Churchill by summoning several of his ships.
- It was the first public event to be reflected in British currency, and since 1965 it has been crowned by the British and in 2010 reappeared with the same currency. It was the 70th anniversary of his appointment as Prime Minister.
- Many structures and streets have been named in his honor, and there are several statues and busts of Winston Churchill around the world.

Prime Minister The first period

On May 10, 1940, Winston Churchill took over the leadership of the nation in the face of World War II, one of the greatest conflicts in the modern world. After following Chamberlain's pacifist policy, the whole country saw in him a strong leader who could stand up against Adolf Hitler.

The highlight of his speech was the fact that he was able to steer the whole country, especially all political parties, in a direction with a definite step and a single goal: to win at any cost.



There is a saying among us, "Behind every successful man is a woman." At times, the woman may be his mother, his wife, or his daughter. When a man comes to a crucial moment in his life, there are times when he needs the support of the woman he is with. In some cases, the woman's decision may be more appropriate than the man's. This article is about a woman who has been like a shadow behind a man who has left an indelible mark on human history, who has been a great support to him at crucial moments in his life, and who has paved the way for his journey in every way.

Born on April 1, 1885, in Mayfair, London, to Clementine Hossier (R), parents of a British aristocratic family, she was raised by her aunt at the age of six. That was because his mother was addicted to gambling after his father left him.

First meeting

As a young man, Clementine attended a one-day dinner in 1904, the nineteenth year of his life, associating with his aunt, the wealthy elite of Britain. There was a young man staring at her. It was only later that she learned that the young man was Winston Churchill, then a British Member of Parliament. Clementine was not impressed with the young man, who seemed to have a bright future and only looked at her that day without dancing or inviting him.



Four years later, in 1908, she met Winston Churchill again at a dinner party. But in this case, both minds are impressed. Gradually, the love turns to love, and on September 12, 1908, Clementine Hossier becomes Winston Churchill's wife, ten years his senior, vowing to stay with him for the rest of his life. From then on, in 1965, at the age of 90, Winston Churchill became the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and remained with him until his death.

Churchill's surviving Clementine

Winston Churchill, then a Member of Parliament for the United Kingdom, is best known for his campaign against women's suffrage. Even Clementine was not happy about this. One day in 1909, Churchill and his wife were engaged in a party campaign when a woman suddenly stormed in and attacked him in protest of his remarks.



Unable to wait for her husband to wrestle with the woman, Clementine threw a trash can next to the woman and pulled him out of Churchill's coat. If Clementine had not done so, Churchill would have fallen into a nearby train and died.

Churchill's tomb in Bladen



That was just one instance of Clementine saving her husband. It is said that Churchill often enlisted the help of Clementine in making political decisions, and that Clementine used his instincts to solve many political problems that Churchill could not solve. Clementine told Churchill that if he had been born a "trouser" without a "gown" he would have inevitably become a politician.

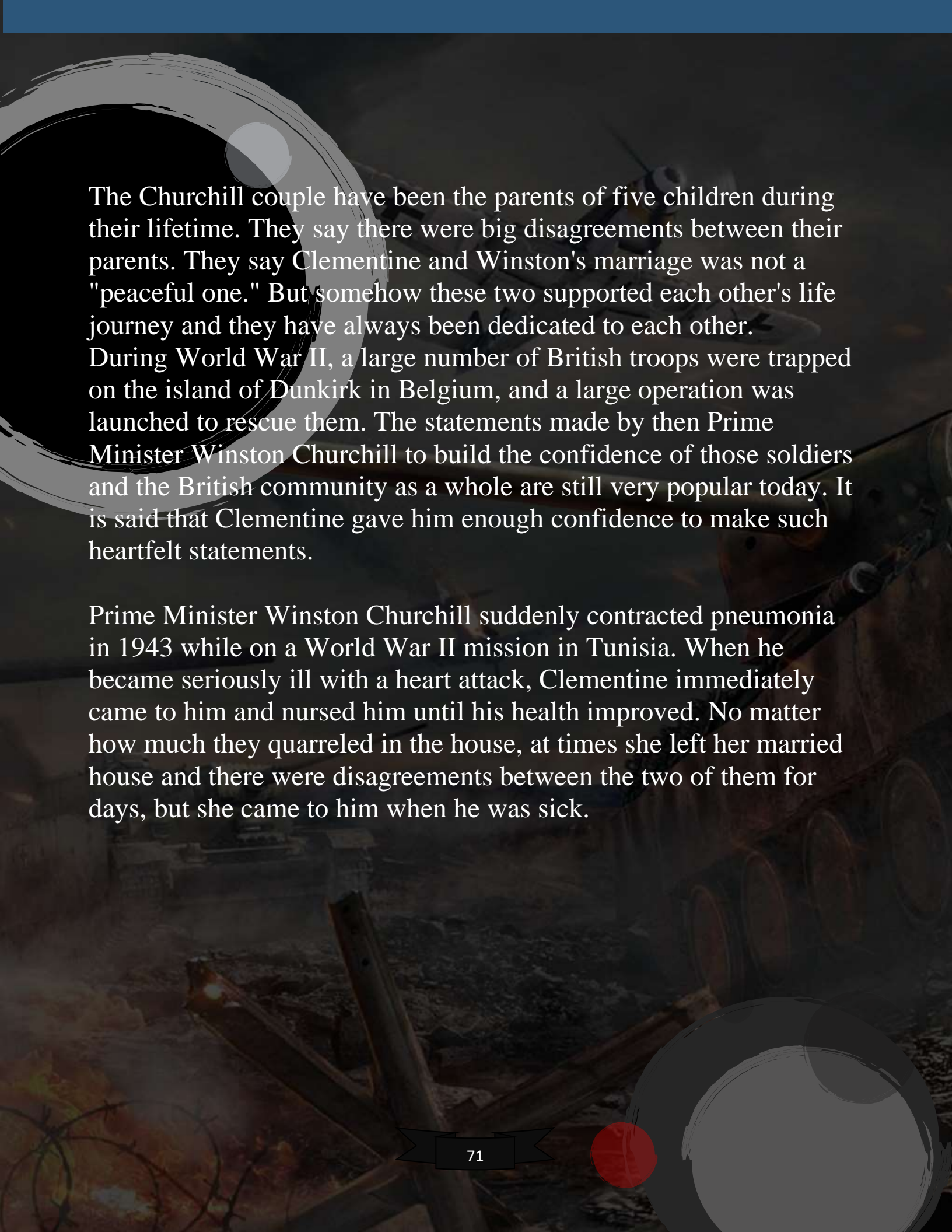
Churchill's secret weapon

Winston Churchill was appointed naval commander during World

War I. Clementine also devised long-term plans for the battle of Galilee, Turkey, as he fought and won the battle. She advised her husband on which parties to be friendly with and which state to go to war with, and she also worked to raise her husband's mental level when he was under pressure. Those who knew Churchill's family called her Churchill's "secret weapon."

With his appointment as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in 1940, his role was further enhanced by her decision-making in his absence. It may seem like an arbitrary act, but in fact it is said that Clementine's decisions were more appropriate than those made by Winston Churchill.





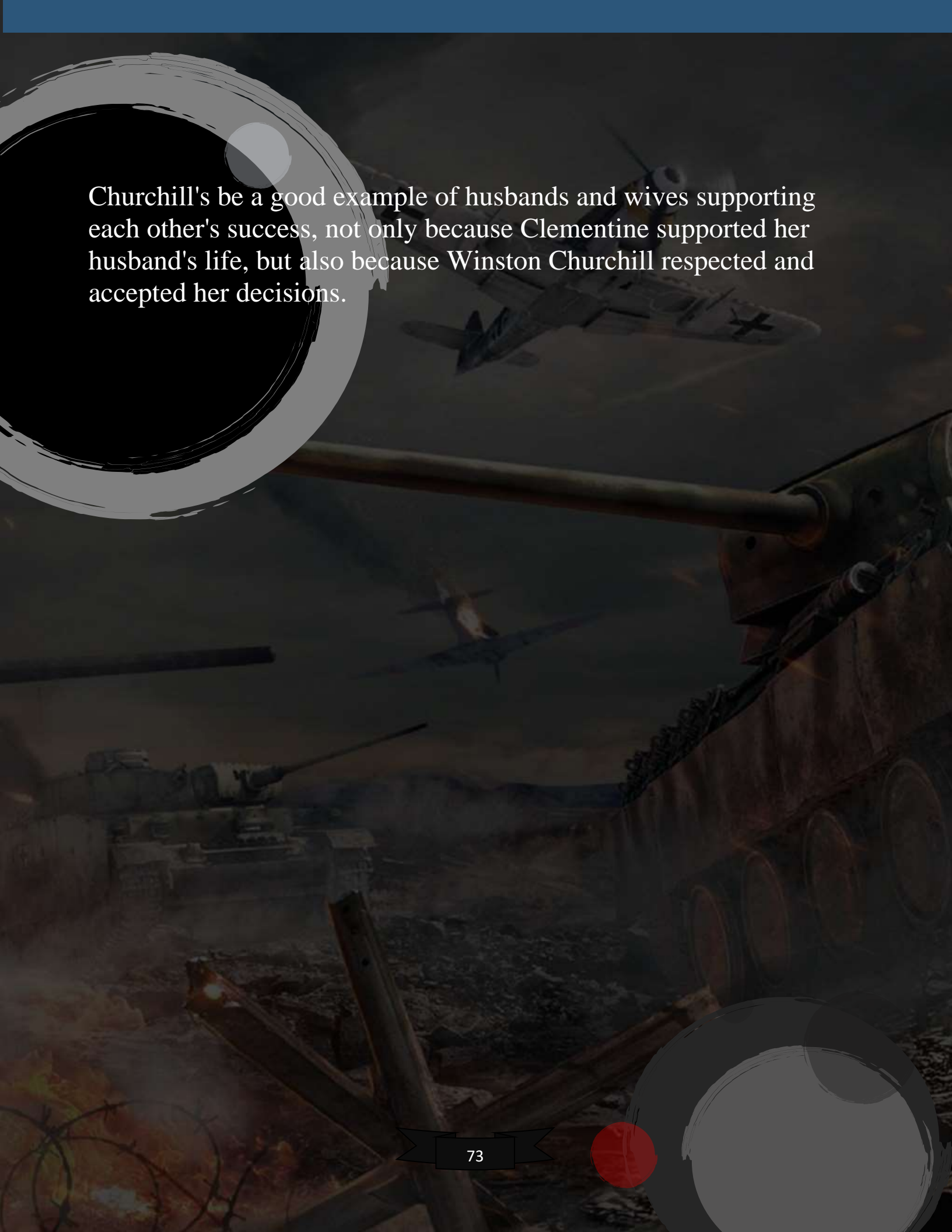
The Churchill couple have been the parents of five children during their lifetime. They say there were big disagreements between their parents. They say Clementine and Winston's marriage was not a "peaceful one." But somehow these two supported each other's life journey and they have always been dedicated to each other. During World War II, a large number of British troops were trapped on the island of Dunkirk in Belgium, and a large operation was launched to rescue them. The statements made by then Prime Minister Winston Churchill to build the confidence of those soldiers and the British community as a whole are still very popular today. It is said that Clementine gave him enough confidence to make such heartfelt statements.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill suddenly contracted pneumonia in 1943 while on a World War II mission in Tunisia. When he became seriously ill with a heart attack, Clementine immediately came to him and nursed him until his health improved. No matter how much they quarreled in the house, at times she left her married house and there were disagreements between the two of them for days, but she came to him when he was sick.



A wife who builds self-confidence and a husband who respects her

Being the wife of a politician is not an easy task. It is not possible to have a peaceful family life, especially with a Prime Minister who has fought two world wars. Churchill spent more time outside than at home. But if he had not been there when his need arose, Clementine would have subtly assumed those responsibilities as well. It is undisputed that Churchill was nicknamed "The Bulletproof Prime Minister" because he was with Clementine to cross two world wars. Churchill also loved and respected his wife. The fact that he once told US President Franklin D. Roosevelt that he would not hide anything from his wife is still very popular today. Not only can Clementine Churchill's character, but also Winston



Churchill's be a good example of husbands and wives supporting each other's success, not only because Clementine supported her husband's life, but also because Winston Churchill respected and accepted her decisions.

Chapter 6 – Emperor Hirohito

Emperor Shōwa (, 29 April 1901 – 7 January 1989), better known in English by his personal name Hirohito , was the 124th emperor of Japan according to the traditional order of succession ruling over the Empire of Japan from 25 December 1926 until 2 May 1947, after which he was Emperor of the state of Japan until his death. He was succeeded by his fifth child and eldest son, Akihito Hirohito and his wife, Empress Kōjun, had seven children, two sons and five daughters. By 1979, Hirohito was the only monarch in the world with the title "emperor." Hirohito was the longest-lived and longest-reigning historical Japanese emperor and one of the longest reigning monarchs in the world.

At the start of his reign, Japan was already one of the great powers—the ninth largest economy in the world, the third largest naval power, and one of the four permanent members of the council of the League of Nations. He was the head of state under the constitution of the Empire of Japan during Japan's imperial expansion, militarization, and involvement in World War II. After Japan's surrender, he was not prosecuted for war crimes as many other leading government figures were. His degree of involvement in wartime decisions remains controversial. During the post-war period, he became the symbol of the state of Japan under the post-war constitution and Japan's recovery by the end of his reign, Japan had emerged as the world's second largest economy.



Emperor Hirohito in 1935

Early life

Born in Tokyo's Aoyama Palace (during the reign of his grandfather, Emperor Meiji) on 29 April 1901, Hirohito was the first son of 21-year-old Crown Prince Yoshihito (the future Emperor Taisho) and 17-year-old Crown Princess Sadako (the future Empress Taimei). He was the grandson of Emperor Meiji and Yanagihara Naruko . His childhood title was Prince Michi. Ten weeks after he was born, Hirohito was removed from the court and placed in the care of Count Kamura Sumiyoshi, who raised him as his grandchild. At the age of 3, Hirohito and his brother Yasuhito were returned to court when Kawamura died – first to the imperial mansion in Numzu, Shizouka, then back to the Aoyama Palace. In 1908 he began elementary studies at the Gakushujin (Peers School).

Excursion

From 3 March to 3 September 1921 (Taisho 10), the Crown Prince made official visits to the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Vatican City. This was the first visit to Western Europe by the Crown Prince. Despite strong opposition in Japan, this was realized by the efforts of elder Japanese statesmen (Genrō) such as Yamagata Aritomo and Saionji Kinmochi.



The Crown Prince watches a boat race at Oxford University in the UK in 1921

he departure of Prince Hirohito was widely reported in newspapers. The Japanese battleship Katori was used and departed from Yokohama, sailed to Naha, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Suez,

Cairo, and Gibraltar.

It arrived in Portsmouth two months later on 9 May, and on the same day they reached the British capital London. He was welcomed in the UK as a partner of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and met with King George V and Prime Minister David Lloyd George. That evening, a banquet was held at Buckingham Palace and a meeting with George V and Prince Arthur of Connaught. George V said that he treated his father like Hirohito, who was nervous in an unfamiliar foreign country, and that relieved his tension. The next day, he met Prince Edward (the future Edward VIII) at Windsor Castle, and a banquet was held every day thereafter. In London, he toured the British Museum, Tower of London, Bank of England, Lloyd's Marine Insurance, Oxford University, Army University, and Naval War College. He also enjoyed theater at the New Oxford Theater and the Delhi Theater. At Cambridge University, he listened to Professor Tanner's lecture on "Relationship between the British Royal Family and its People" and was awarded an honorary doctorate degree. He visited Edinburgh, Scotland, from the 19th to the 20th, and was also awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws at the University of Edinburgh. He stayed at the residence of John Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke of Atholl, for three days. "The rise of Bolsheviks won't happen if you live a simple life like Duke Athol;

In Italy, he met with King Vittorio Emanuele III and others, attended official banquets in various countries, and visited places such as the fierce battlefields of World War I

Regency

After returning to Japan, Hirohito became Regent of Japan (Sesshō) on 29 November 1921, in place of his ailing father, who was affected by mental illness. In 1923 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army and Commander in the navy, and army Colonel and Navy Captain in 1925.

During Hirohito's regency, many important events occurred:

In the Four-Power Treaty on Insular Possessions signed on 13 December 1921, Japan, the United States, Britain, and France agreed to recognize the status quo in the Pacific. Japan and Britain agreed to end the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The Washington Naval Treaty was signed on 6 February 1922. Japan withdrew troops from the Siberian Intervention on 28 August 1922. The Great Kantō earthquake devastated Tokyo on 1 September 1923. On 27 December 1923, Daisuke Namba attempted to assassinate Hirohito in the Toranomon Incident, but his attempt failed. During interrogation, he claimed to be a communist and was executed, but some have suggested that he was in contact with the Nagacho faction in the Army.



Prince Hirohito and British Prime Minister Lloyd George, 1921
Marriage

Prince Hirohito married his distant cousin Princess Nagako Kuni, the eldest daughter of Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, on 26 January 1924. They had two sons and five daughters.

The daughters who lived to adulthood left the imperial family as a result of the American reforms of the Japanese imperial household in October 1947 or under the terms of the Imperial Household Law at the moment of their subsequent marriages



Prince Hirohito and his wife, Princess Nagako, in 1924 Ascension

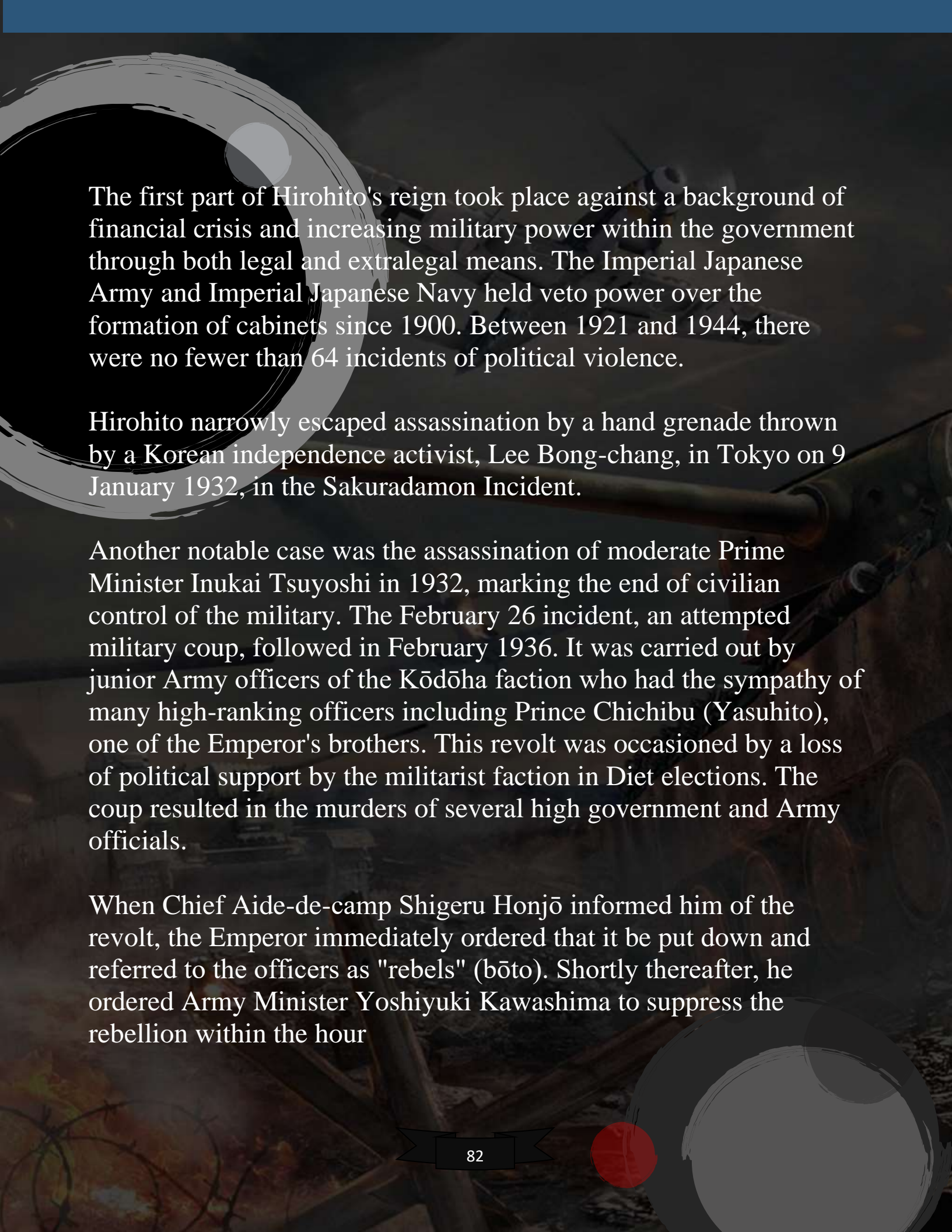
On 25 December 1926, Hirohito assumed the throne upon the death of his father, Yoshihito. The Crown Prince was said to have received the succession (*senso*). The Taishō era's end and the Shōwa era's beginning (Enlightened Peace) were proclaimed. The deceased Emperor was posthumously renamed Emperor Taishō within days. Following Japanese custom, the new Emperor was never referred to by his given name but rather was referred to simply as "His Majesty the Emperor" which may be shortened to "His Majesty." In writing, the Emperor was also referred to formally as "The Reigning Emperor."

In November 1928, the Emperor's ascension was confirmed in ceremonies which are conventionally identified as "enthronement" and "coronation"; but this formal event would have been more accurately described as a public confirmation that his Imperial Majesty possesses the Japanese Imperial Regalia, also called the Three Sacred Treasures, which have been handed down through the centuries.

Early reign



Emperor Hirohito after his enthronement ceremony in 1928,



The first part of Hirohito's reign took place against a background of financial crisis and increasing military power within the government through both legal and extralegal means. The Imperial Japanese Army and Imperial Japanese Navy held veto power over the formation of cabinets since 1900. Between 1921 and 1944, there were no fewer than 64 incidents of political violence.

Hirohito narrowly escaped assassination by a hand grenade thrown by a Korean independence activist, Lee Bong-chang, in Tokyo on 9 January 1932, in the Sakuradamon Incident.

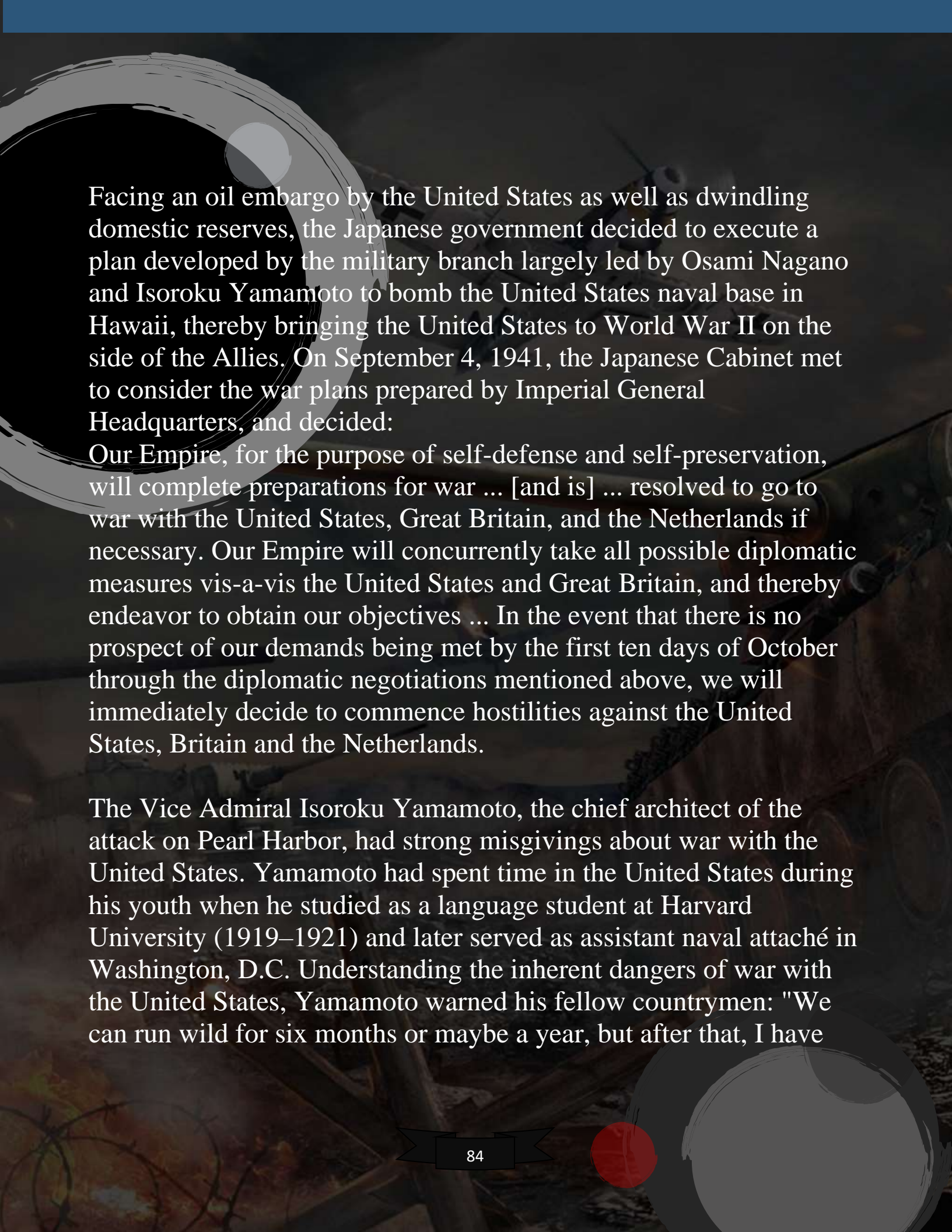
Another notable case was the assassination of moderate Prime Minister Inukai Tsuyoshi in 1932, marking the end of civilian control of the military. The February 26 incident, an attempted military coup, followed in February 1936. It was carried out by junior Army officers of the Kōdōha faction who had the sympathy of many high-ranking officers including Prince Chichibu (Yasuhito), one of the Emperor's brothers. This revolt was occasioned by a loss of political support by the militarist faction in Diet elections. The coup resulted in the murders of several high government and Army officials.

When Chief Aide-de-camp Shigeru Honjō informed him of the revolt, the Emperor immediately ordered that it be put down and referred to the officers as "rebels" (bōto). Shortly thereafter, he ordered Army Minister Yoshiyuki Kawashima to suppress the rebellion within the hour

Japan during World War 2

Before Pearl Harbor the Japanese had already begun imperial expansion in Manchuria, (1931) Inner Mongolia, (1936) Jehol, (1933) China, (1937) and in other territories and islands during World War 1. The Empire of Japan entered World War II on 27th, September, 1940 by signing the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy, and the Japanese invasion of French Indochina, though it wasn't until the attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941 that the U.S. entered the conflict. Over the course of seven hours there were coordinated Japanese attacks on the U.S. -held Philippines, Guam and Wake Island, the Dutch Empire in the Dutch East Indies, Thailand and on the British Empire in Borneo, Malaya and Hong Kong. The strategic goals of the offensive were to cripple the U.S. Pacific fleet, capture oil fields in the Dutch East Indies, and maintain their sphere of influence of China, East Asia, and also Korea. It was also to expand the outer reaches of the Japanese Empire to create a formidable defensive perimeter around newly acquired territory

.The decision by Japan to attack the United States remains controversial. Study groups in Japan had predicted ultimate disaster in a war between Japan and the U.S., and the Japanese economy was already straining to keep up with the demands of the war with China. However, the U.S. had placed an oil embargo on Japan and Japan felt that the United States' demands of unconditional withdrawal from China and non-aggression pacts with other Pacific powers were unacceptable.



Facing an oil embargo by the United States as well as dwindling domestic reserves, the Japanese government decided to execute a plan developed by the military branch largely led by Osami Nagano and Isoroku Yamamoto to bomb the United States naval base in Hawaii, thereby bringing the United States to World War II on the side of the Allies. On September 4, 1941, the Japanese Cabinet met to consider the war plans prepared by Imperial General Headquarters, and decided:

Our Empire, for the purpose of self-defense and self-preservation, will complete preparations for war ... [and is] ... resolved to go to war with the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands if necessary. Our Empire will concurrently take all possible diplomatic measures vis-a-vis the United States and Great Britain, and thereby endeavor to obtain our objectives ... In the event that there is no prospect of our demands being met by the first ten days of October through the diplomatic negotiations mentioned above, we will immediately decide to commence hostilities against the United States, Britain and the Netherlands.

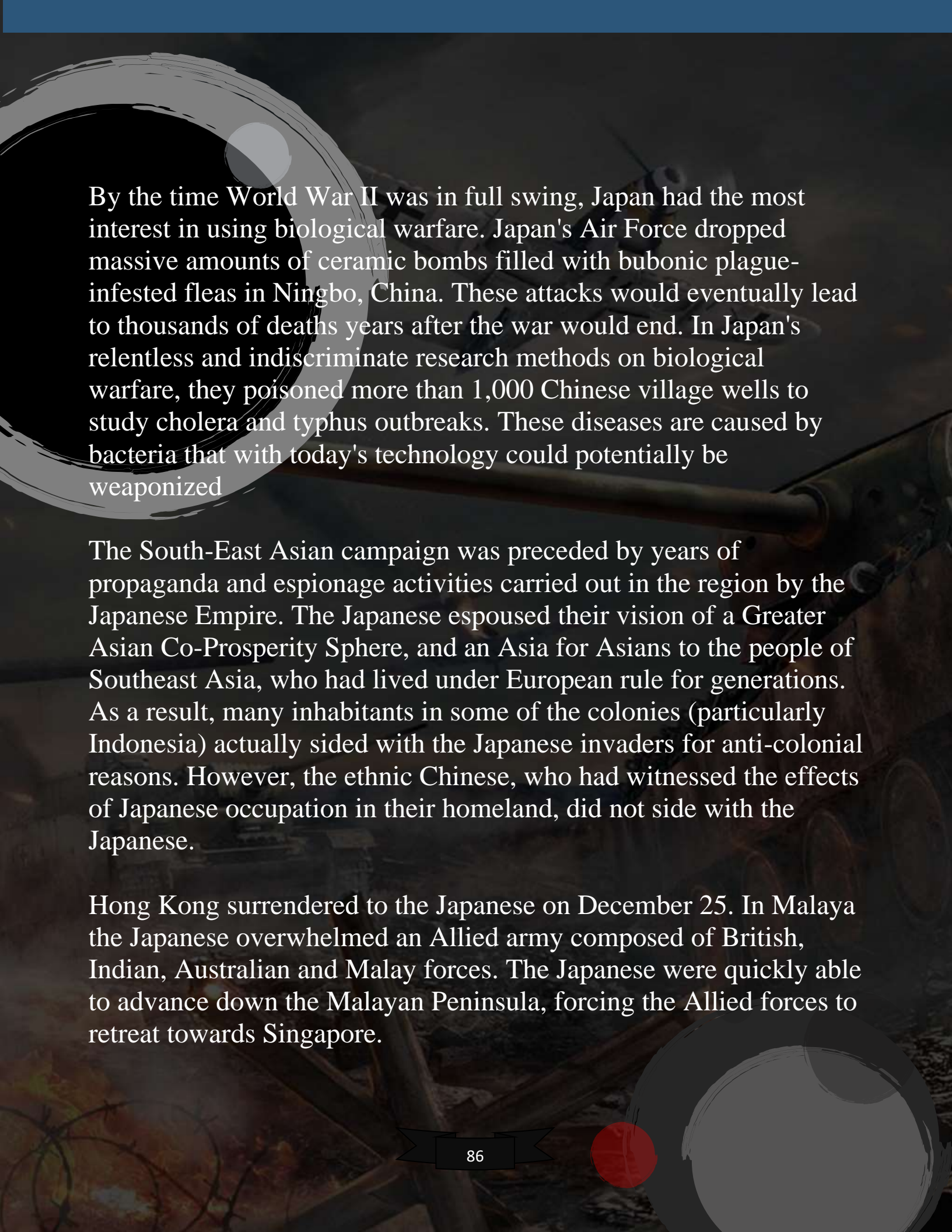
The Vice Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the chief architect of the attack on Pearl Harbor, had strong misgivings about war with the United States. Yamamoto had spent time in the United States during his youth when he studied as a language student at Harvard University (1919–1921) and later served as assistant naval attaché in Washington, D.C. Understanding the inherent dangers of war with the United States, Yamamoto warned his fellow countrymen: "We can run wild for six months or maybe a year, but after that, I have



utterly no confidence.

The Imperial Japanese Navy made its surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii Territory, on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941. The Pacific Fleet of the United States Navy and its defending Army Air Forces and Marine air forces sustained significant losses. The primary objective of the attack was to incapacitate the United States long enough for Japan to establish its long-planned Southeast Asian empire and defensible buffer zones. However, as Admiral Yamamoto feared, the attack produced little lasting damage to the US Navy with priority targets like the Pacific Fleet's three aircraft carriers out at sea and vital shore facilities, whose destruction could have crippled the fleet on their own, were ignored. Of more serious consequences, the U.S. public saw the attack as a barbaric and treacherous act and rallied against the Empire of Japan. The United States entered the European Theatre and Pacific Theater in full force. Four days later, Adolf Hitler of Germany, and Benito Mussolini of Italy declared war on the United States, merging the separate conflicts. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese launched offensives against Allied forces in East and Southeast Asia, with simultaneous attacks on British Hong Kong, Thailand, British Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Guam, Wake Island, Gilbert Islands, Borneo and the Philippines.

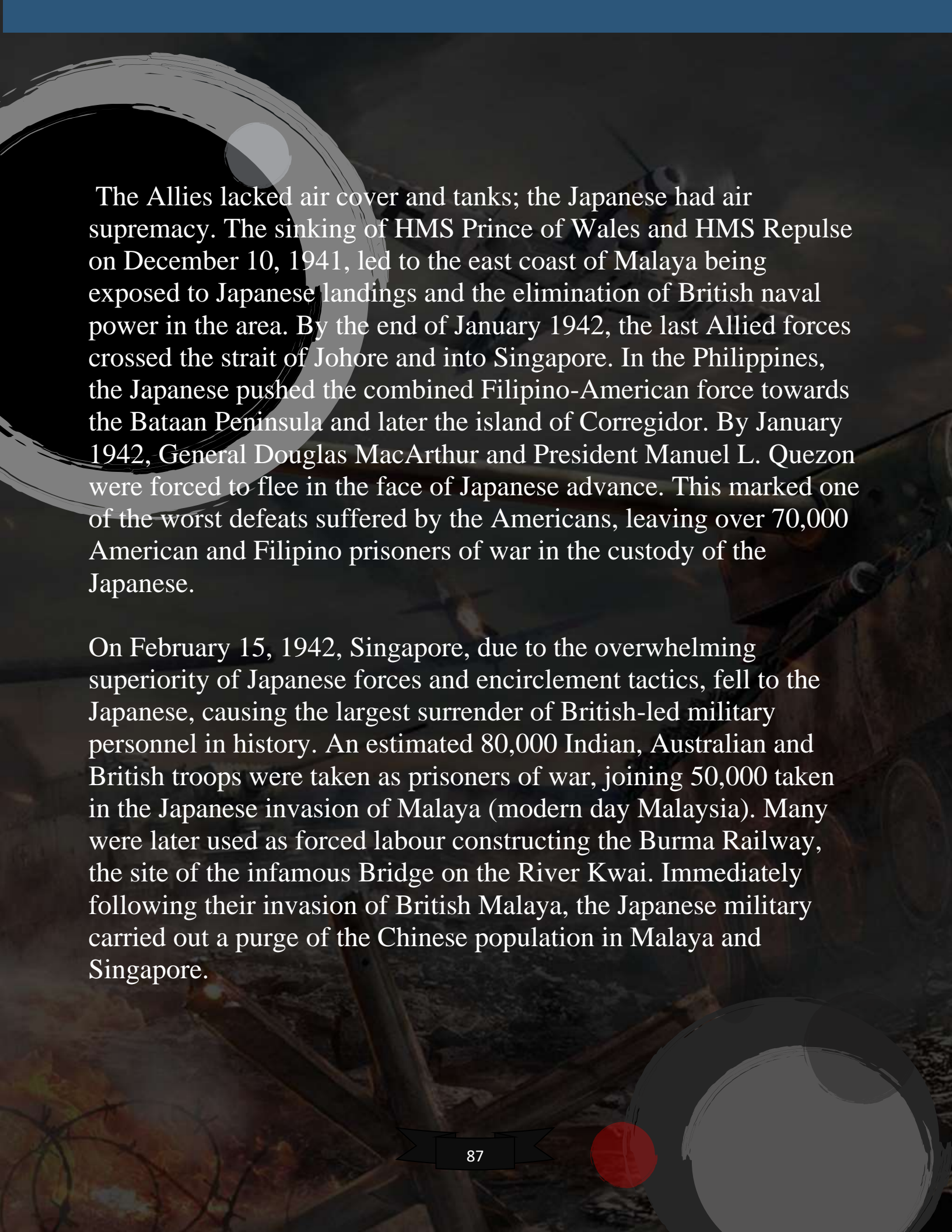
By 1942, the Japanese Empire had launched offensives in New Guinea, Singapore, Burma, Yunnan and India, the Solomons, Timor, Aleutian Islands, Christmas Island and the Andaman Islands.



By the time World War II was in full swing, Japan had the most interest in using biological warfare. Japan's Air Force dropped massive amounts of ceramic bombs filled with bubonic plague-infested fleas in Ningbo, China. These attacks would eventually lead to thousands of deaths years after the war would end. In Japan's relentless and indiscriminate research methods on biological warfare, they poisoned more than 1,000 Chinese village wells to study cholera and typhus outbreaks. These diseases are caused by bacteria that with today's technology could potentially be weaponized

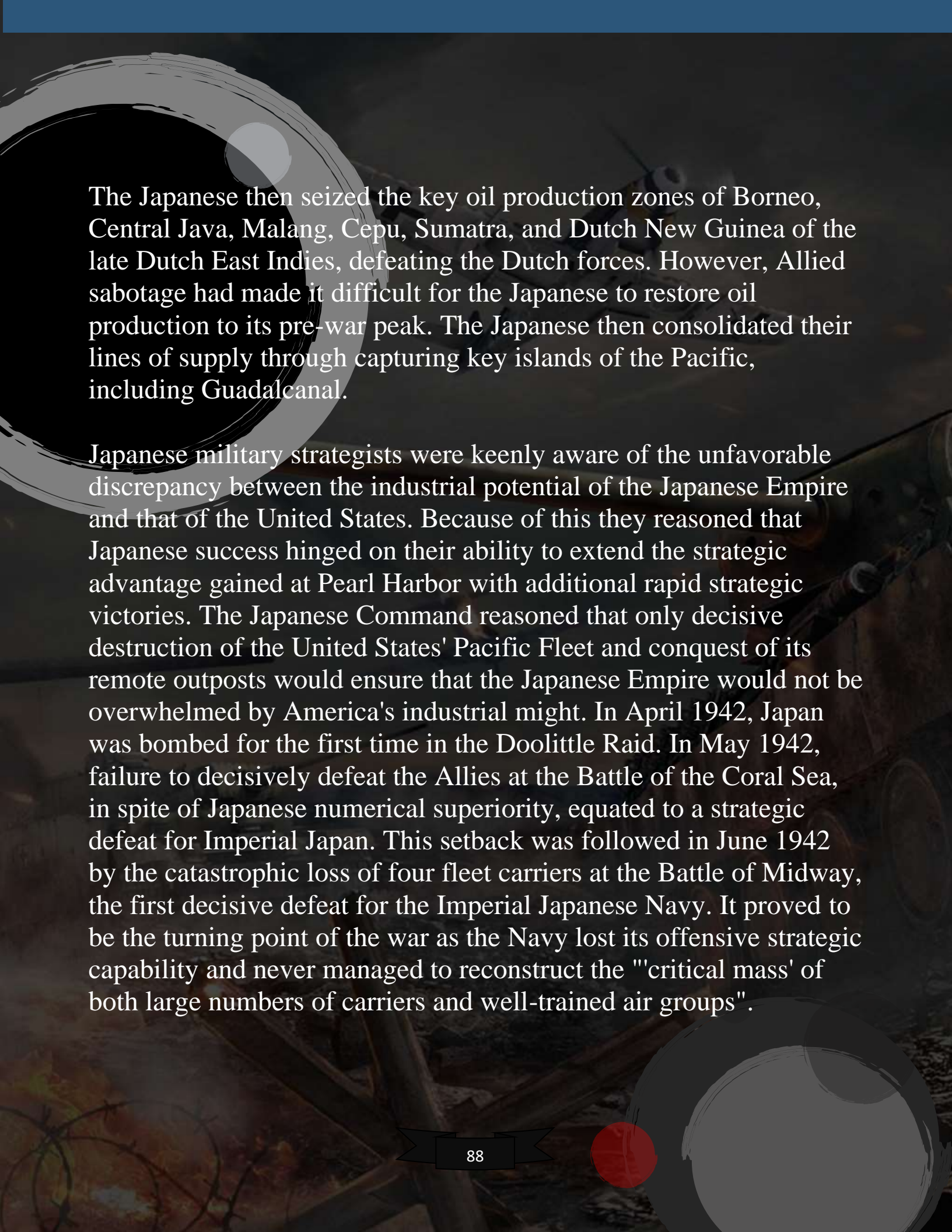
The South-East Asian campaign was preceded by years of propaganda and espionage activities carried out in the region by the Japanese Empire. The Japanese espoused their vision of a Greater Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere, and an Asia for Asians to the people of Southeast Asia, who had lived under European rule for generations. As a result, many inhabitants in some of the colonies (particularly Indonesia) actually sided with the Japanese invaders for anti-colonial reasons. However, the ethnic Chinese, who had witnessed the effects of Japanese occupation in their homeland, did not side with the Japanese.

Hong Kong surrendered to the Japanese on December 25. In Malaya the Japanese overwhelmed an Allied army composed of British, Indian, Australian and Malay forces. The Japanese were quickly able to advance down the Malayan Peninsula, forcing the Allied forces to retreat towards Singapore.



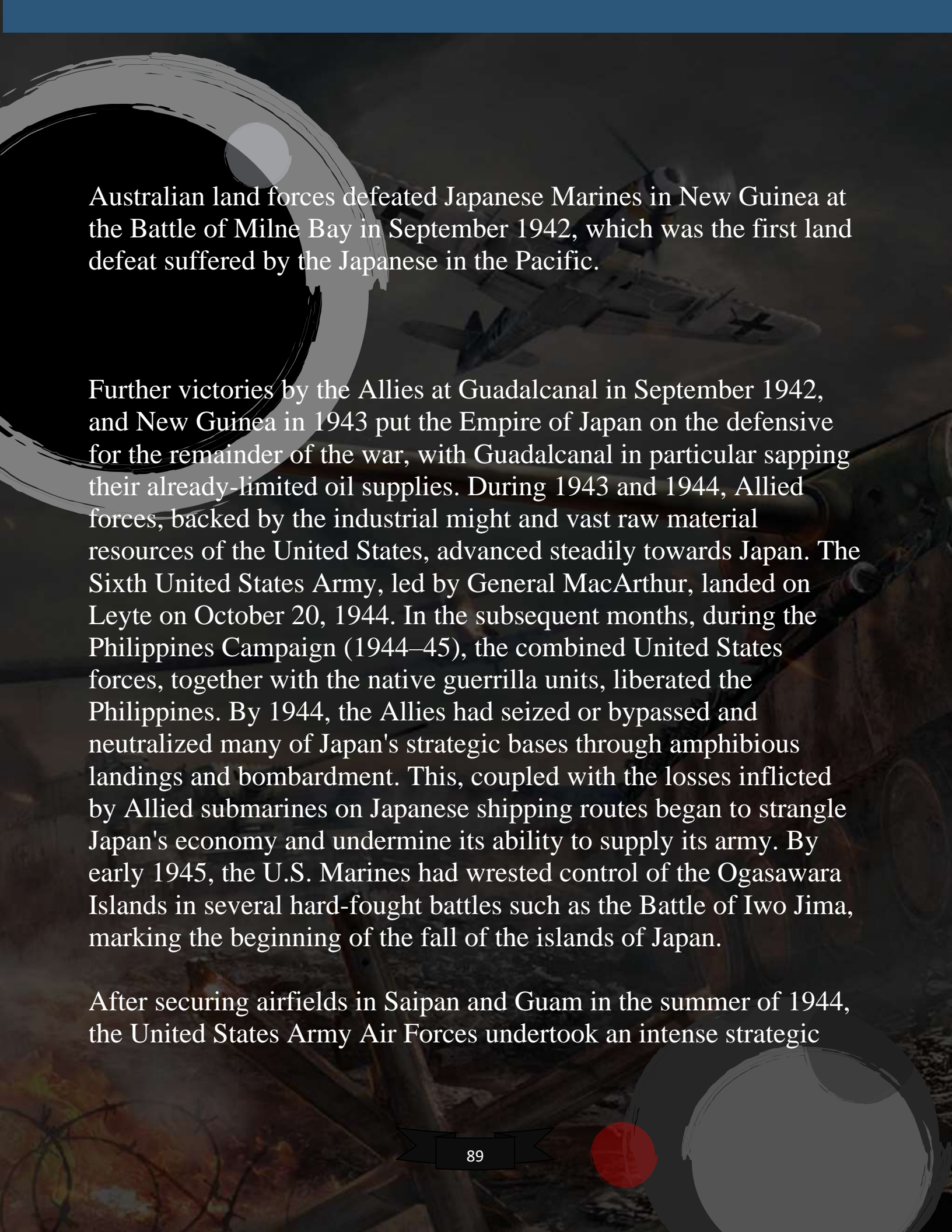
The Allies lacked air cover and tanks; the Japanese had air supremacy. The sinking of HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse on December 10, 1941, led to the east coast of Malaya being exposed to Japanese landings and the elimination of British naval power in the area. By the end of January 1942, the last Allied forces crossed the strait of Johore and into Singapore. In the Philippines, the Japanese pushed the combined Filipino-American force towards the Bataan Peninsula and later the island of Corregidor. By January 1942, General Douglas MacArthur and President Manuel L. Quezon were forced to flee in the face of Japanese advance. This marked one of the worst defeats suffered by the Americans, leaving over 70,000 American and Filipino prisoners of war in the custody of the Japanese.

On February 15, 1942, Singapore, due to the overwhelming superiority of Japanese forces and encirclement tactics, fell to the Japanese, causing the largest surrender of British-led military personnel in history. An estimated 80,000 Indian, Australian and British troops were taken as prisoners of war, joining 50,000 taken in the Japanese invasion of Malaya (modern day Malaysia). Many were later used as forced labour constructing the Burma Railway, the site of the infamous Bridge on the River Kwai. Immediately following their invasion of British Malaya, the Japanese military carried out a purge of the Chinese population in Malaya and Singapore.



The Japanese then seized the key oil production zones of Borneo, Central Java, Malang, Cepu, Sumatra, and Dutch New Guinea of the late Dutch East Indies, defeating the Dutch forces. However, Allied sabotage had made it difficult for the Japanese to restore oil production to its pre-war peak. The Japanese then consolidated their lines of supply through capturing key islands of the Pacific, including Guadalcanal.

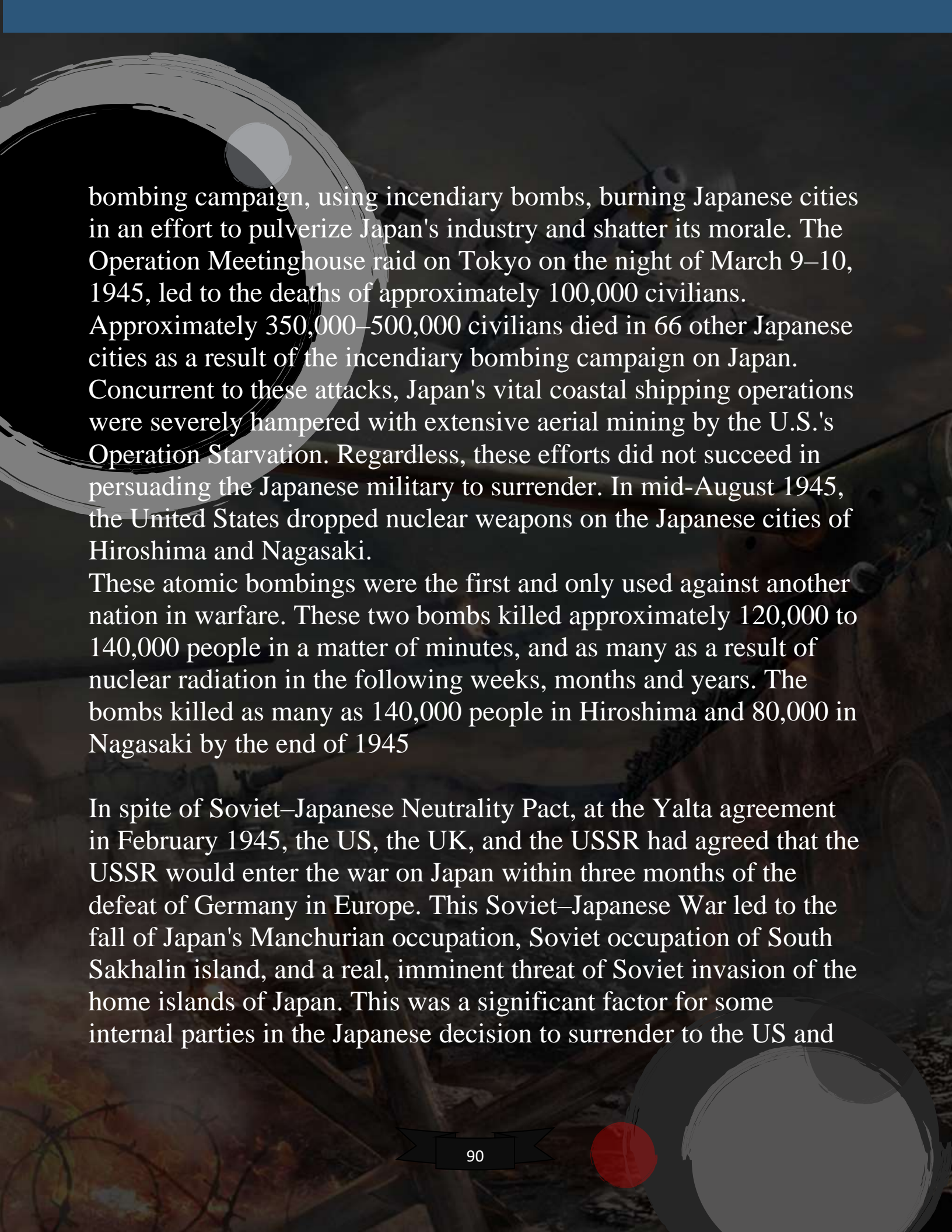
Japanese military strategists were keenly aware of the unfavorable discrepancy between the industrial potential of the Japanese Empire and that of the United States. Because of this they reasoned that Japanese success hinged on their ability to extend the strategic advantage gained at Pearl Harbor with additional rapid strategic victories. The Japanese Command reasoned that only decisive destruction of the United States' Pacific Fleet and conquest of its remote outposts would ensure that the Japanese Empire would not be overwhelmed by America's industrial might. In April 1942, Japan was bombed for the first time in the Doolittle Raid. In May 1942, failure to decisively defeat the Allies at the Battle of the Coral Sea, in spite of Japanese numerical superiority, equated to a strategic defeat for Imperial Japan. This setback was followed in June 1942 by the catastrophic loss of four fleet carriers at the Battle of Midway, the first decisive defeat for the Imperial Japanese Navy. It proved to be the turning point of the war as the Navy lost its offensive strategic capability and never managed to reconstruct the "'critical mass' of both large numbers of carriers and well-trained air groups".



Australian land forces defeated Japanese Marines in New Guinea at the Battle of Milne Bay in September 1942, which was the first land defeat suffered by the Japanese in the Pacific.

Further victories by the Allies at Guadalcanal in September 1942, and New Guinea in 1943 put the Empire of Japan on the defensive for the remainder of the war, with Guadalcanal in particular sapping their already-limited oil supplies. During 1943 and 1944, Allied forces, backed by the industrial might and vast raw material resources of the United States, advanced steadily towards Japan. The Sixth United States Army, led by General MacArthur, landed on Leyte on October 20, 1944. In the subsequent months, during the Philippines Campaign (1944–45), the combined United States forces, together with the native guerrilla units, liberated the Philippines. By 1944, the Allies had seized or bypassed and neutralized many of Japan's strategic bases through amphibious landings and bombardment. This, coupled with the losses inflicted by Allied submarines on Japanese shipping routes began to strangle Japan's economy and undermine its ability to supply its army. By early 1945, the U.S. Marines had wrested control of the Ogasawara Islands in several hard-fought battles such as the Battle of Iwo Jima, marking the beginning of the fall of the islands of Japan.

After securing airfields in Saipan and Guam in the summer of 1944, the United States Army Air Forces undertook an intense strategic



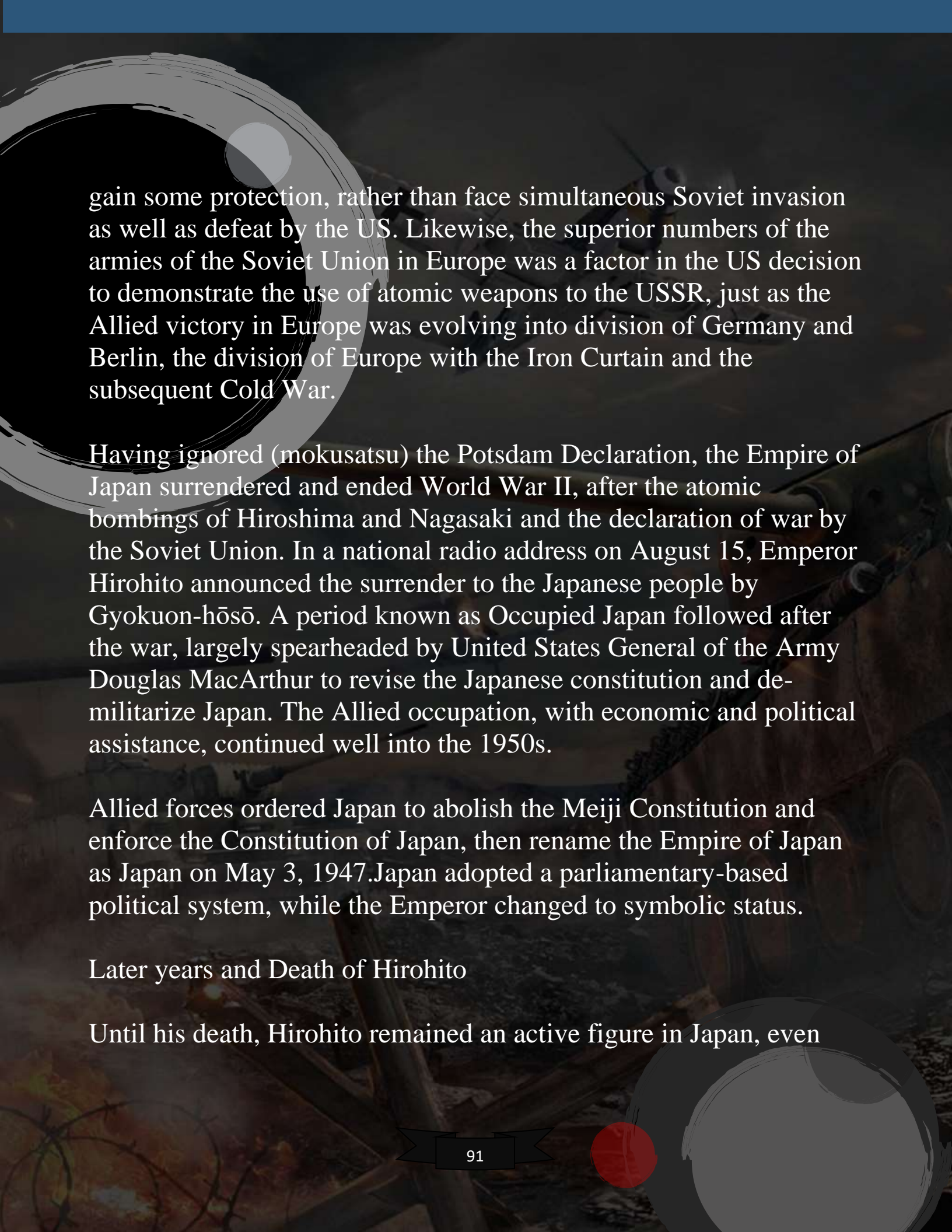
bombing campaign, using incendiary bombs, burning Japanese cities in an effort to pulverize Japan's industry and shatter its morale. The Operation Meetinghouse raid on Tokyo on the night of March 9–10, 1945, led to the deaths of approximately 100,000 civilians.

Approximately 350,000–500,000 civilians died in 66 other Japanese cities as a result of the incendiary bombing campaign on Japan.

Concurrent to these attacks, Japan's vital coastal shipping operations were severely hampered with extensive aerial mining by the U.S.'s Operation Starvation. Regardless, these efforts did not succeed in persuading the Japanese military to surrender. In mid-August 1945, the United States dropped nuclear weapons on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

These atomic bombings were the first and only used against another nation in warfare. These two bombs killed approximately 120,000 to 140,000 people in a matter of minutes, and as many as a result of nuclear radiation in the following weeks, months and years. The bombs killed as many as 140,000 people in Hiroshima and 80,000 in Nagasaki by the end of 1945

In spite of Soviet–Japanese Neutrality Pact, at the Yalta agreement in February 1945, the US, the UK, and the USSR had agreed that the USSR would enter the war on Japan within three months of the defeat of Germany in Europe. This Soviet–Japanese War led to the fall of Japan's Manchurian occupation, Soviet occupation of South Sakhalin island, and a real, imminent threat of Soviet invasion of the home islands of Japan. This was a significant factor for some internal parties in the Japanese decision to surrender to the US and



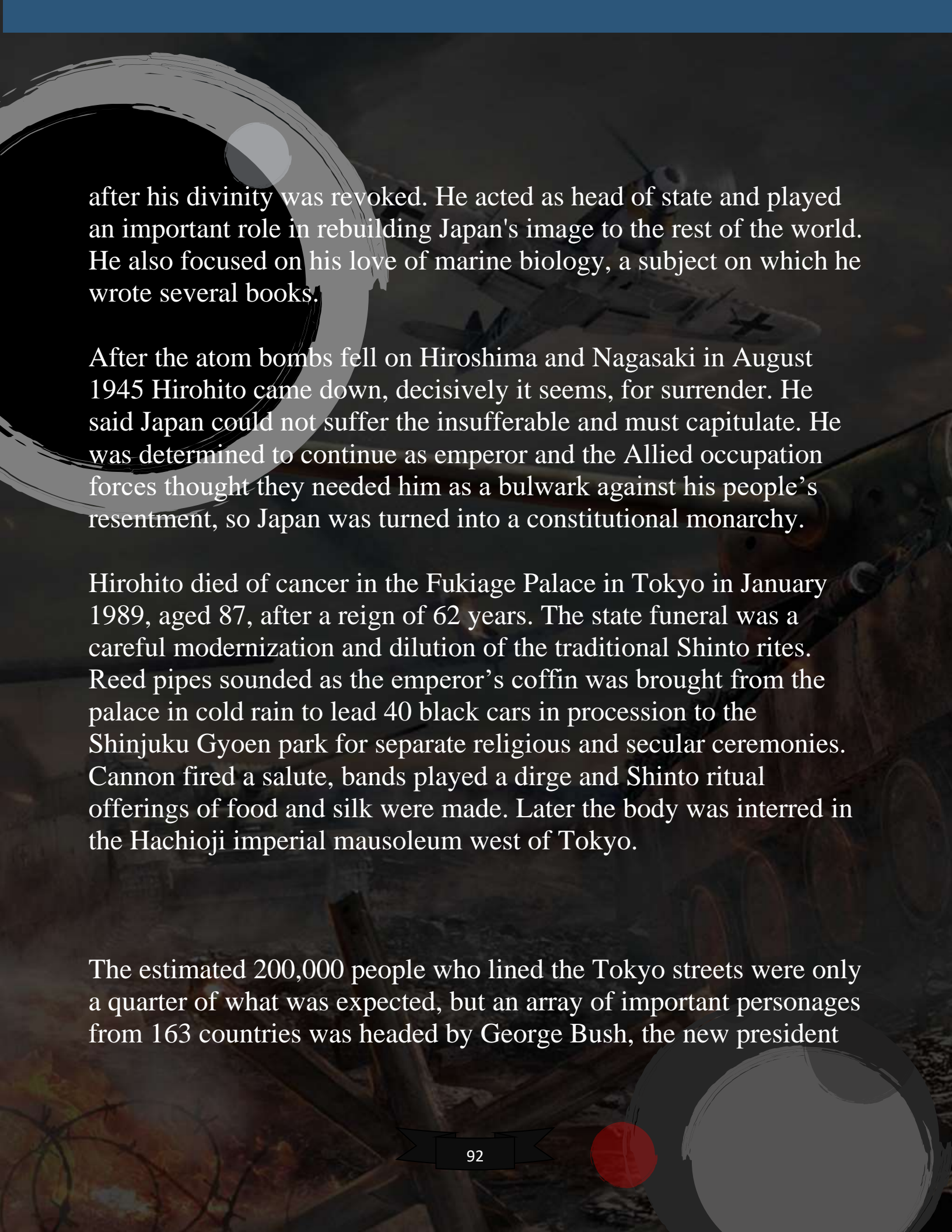
gain some protection, rather than face simultaneous Soviet invasion as well as defeat by the US. Likewise, the superior numbers of the armies of the Soviet Union in Europe was a factor in the US decision to demonstrate the use of atomic weapons to the USSR, just as the Allied victory in Europe was evolving into division of Germany and Berlin, the division of Europe with the Iron Curtain and the subsequent Cold War.

Having ignored (mokusatsu) the Potsdam Declaration, the Empire of Japan surrendered and ended World War II, after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the declaration of war by the Soviet Union. In a national radio address on August 15, Emperor Hirohito announced the surrender to the Japanese people by Gyokuon-hōsō. A period known as Occupied Japan followed after the war, largely spearheaded by United States General of the Army Douglas MacArthur to revise the Japanese constitution and demilitarize Japan. The Allied occupation, with economic and political assistance, continued well into the 1950s.

Allied forces ordered Japan to abolish the Meiji Constitution and enforce the Constitution of Japan, then rename the Empire of Japan as Japan on May 3, 1947. Japan adopted a parliamentary-based political system, while the Emperor changed to symbolic status.

Later years and Death of Hirohito

Until his death, Hirohito remained an active figure in Japan, even



after his divinity was revoked. He acted as head of state and played an important role in rebuilding Japan's image to the rest of the world. He also focused on his love of marine biology, a subject on which he wrote several books.

After the atom bombs fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 Hirohito came down, decisively it seems, for surrender. He said Japan could not suffer the insufferable and must capitulate. He was determined to continue as emperor and the Allied occupation forces thought they needed him as a bulwark against his people's resentment, so Japan was turned into a constitutional monarchy.

Hirohito died of cancer in the Fukiage Palace in Tokyo in January 1989, aged 87, after a reign of 62 years. The state funeral was a careful modernization and dilution of the traditional Shinto rites. Reed pipes sounded as the emperor's coffin was brought from the palace in cold rain to lead 40 black cars in procession to the Shinjuku Gyoen park for separate religious and secular ceremonies. Cannon fired a salute, bands played a dirge and Shinto ritual offerings of food and silk were made. Later the body was interred in the Hachioji imperial mausoleum west of Tokyo.

The estimated 200,000 people who lined the Tokyo streets were only a quarter of what was expected, but an array of important personages from 163 countries was headed by George Bush, the new president

of the United States, with the secretary-general of the United Nations, presidents Mitterrand of France, Aquino of the Philippines and Suharto of Indonesia, as well as prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. Britain was represented by the Duke of Edinburgh.

The presence of these dignitaries has been attributed to Japan's emergence as a financial superpower. It looked as if the rest of the world took more notice of Hirohito's departure than the Japanese did.



The body of Hirohito is carried to its final resting place

