

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

War is often described as an extension of politics by violent means. With contributions from twenty-eight eminent historians, Volume II of *The Cambridge History of the Second World War* examines the relationship between ideology and politics in the war's origins, dynamics and consequences. Part I examines the ideologies of the combatants and shows how the war can be understood as a struggle of words, ideas and values, with the rival powers expressing divergent claims to justice and controlling news from the front in order to sustain morale and influence international opinion. Part II looks at politics from the perspective of pre-war and wartime diplomacy, as well as examining the way in which neutrals were treated and behaved. The volume concludes by assessing the impact of states, politics and ideology on the fate of individuals as occupied and liberated peoples, collaborators and resistors, and as British and French colonial subjects.

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THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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The Cambridge History of the Second World War is an authoritative new account of the conflict that unfolded between 1939 and 1945. With contributions from a team of leading historians, the three volumes adopt a transnational approach, to offer a comprehensive, global analysis of the military, political, social, economic and cultural aspects of the war. Volume 1 provides an operational perspective on the course of the war, examining strategies, military cultures and organization, and the key campaigns, whilst Volume 11 reviews the 'politics' of war, the global aspirations of the rival alliances, and the role of diplomacy. Volume III considers the war as an economic, social and cultural event, exploring how entire nations mobilized their economies and populations, and dealt with the catastrophic losses that followed. The volumes conclude by considering the lasting impact of the Second World War and the memory of war across different cultures of commemoration

VOLUME I
Fighting the War
EDITED BY JOHN FERRIS AND EVAN MAWDSLEY

Politics and Ideology

EDITED BY RICHARD J. B. BOSWORTH AND JOSEPH A. MAIOLO

VOLUME III

Total War: Economy, Society and Culture EDITED BY MICHAEL GEYER AND ADAM TOOZE



THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

VOLUME II
Politics and Ideology

Edited by
RICHARD J. B. BOSWORTH
and
JOSEPH A. MAIOLO





CAMBRIDGEUNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107034075

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First published 2015 Paperback edition first published 2017 Reprinted 2018

Printing in the United Kingdom by TJ International Ltd. Padstow Cornwall

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

ISBN 978-I-I07-03407-5 Hardback ISBN 978-I-I08-40640-6 Paperback

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Cambridge University Press 978-1-107-03407-5 — The Cambridge History of the Second World War Edited by Richard Bosworth , Joseph Maiolo Frontmatter

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Cambridge University Press 978-1-107-03407-5 — The Cambridge History of the Second World War Edited by Richard Bosworth , Joseph Maiolo Frontmatter

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> CANAD NORTH PACIFIC UNITED STATES OF NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN OCEAN BRAZIL SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN OCEAN British I French Dutch p Portugu 2000 3000 miles

VΧ

o.1 The old world order, 1937



> SIBERIA The border incident at Lake Khasan (Zhanggufeng) in the summer of 1938 involved The border incident at Khalkin Gol (Nomonhan) in the summer of 1939 involved full-scale fighting between Russian and Japanese forces. full-scale fighting between Russian and Japanese forces USSR Irkuts Chita Komsomols'k SAKHALIN MONGOLIAN Khalkin Gol Chinese Eastern Railway PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC KURILE ISLANDS SINJIANG Lake Khasan 0 Vladivostok Mukden The '100 Regiments Offensive' was mounted eiping. Jul 37) / Sea of Japan by the Communist 8th Route Army against Japanese communication lines in Shanxi (Shensi) JAPAN - St. 50 province in 1940. It had only limited success. PACIFIC OCEAN Nanjing Shanghai The Communist 'New 4th Army' became SICHUAN Wuhan Chongqing o (Oct involved in fighting with Nationalist troops in Jiansu province in January 1940, seriously weakening the anti-Japanese 'united front'. Dinjan Changsha Kunming INDIA wrma Road Guangzhou (00 A major concentration of Communist strength was the 8th Route Army, based in Shaanxi (Shensi) province. The communists had moved their main forces to the remote northwest after the Long March. Lashio Hong Kong BURMA 'Hanoi^C HAINANI LUZON THAILAND Manila (Jul 37) Date of capture by the Japanese PHILIPPINES South China = Roads - Railways Battles 1500 2000 BORNEO NETHERLAND INDIAN OCEAN JAVA

0.2 Japanese advances by diplomacy and conquest, 1937-41



> Mannerheim line Maginot line Curzon line Murmansk Luleå-Kiruna-Narvik railway The Russian invasion of ▲ Westwall Finland was mounted north and south of Lake north and south of Lake Ladoga. Field defences of the Mannerheim line. One of best-known Red Army defeats was at Suomussalmi where a Russian division was cut off in a forest and Kiruna Swedish iron ore deposits, located near Gällivare and Kiruna, were a Gällivare resource of great importance. In the summer the ore was moved by rail to Luleå, but in the winter, when the Baltic was frozen, it was Luleå destroyed. Suomussalmi Oulu sent through Narvik in Norway WESER. Invasion of Norway, Apr 40. Trondheim NORWAY SWEDEN Bergen ఇస్ట్రాం చ USSR Sep 39, Oct 39: Baltic states accept Russian bas North Jun 40: annexed by USSR. K. Sea DENMARK openhager LITHUANIA EAST Wilhelmshaven PRUSSIA The Curzon line demarcated regions that were predominantly Polish and Berlin GERMAN regions that were predominantly Belorussian or Ukrainian. It was laid OLAND Warsay German invasion of Poland and Norway out by the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon, in 1920 and played an important part in determining the German advances GENERAL SUDETENLAND GOVERNMEN boundary between Poland and the USSR in 1939 and 1945. WELAND Prague BOHEMIA-MORAVIA CZECHOSLOVAKIA Municho SLOVAKIA Vienna QBratislava AUSTRIA SWITZERLAND HUNGARY ROMANÎA ITALY

0.3 German advances by diplomacy and conquest, 1936-41

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