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German aircraft production during world war ii

- Ford production during World War II was transformed to support the war effort. All private car production stopped by February 10, 1942. Fords built after that date were driven away to government warehouses or handed over to the military. Despite Henry Ford's anti-war views, his company heroically contributed to the war effort. Overnight, Charlie Sorensen and several others went from cranking out fords to building a wide array of B-24 bombers, Jeeps, tank engines and other military hardware. The Willow Run B-24 plant was really Sorensen's idea, and more than a year before Pearl Harbor he managed to win Henry's approval. After suffering a second stroke in 1941, Henry was further set in his way. The ad came out shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, which drove Ezell Ford's health to a deterioration. Doctors diagnosed his problems with stomach ulcers, but an operation in January 1942 revealed extensive stomach cancer. But the official cause of his death on May 26, 1943, was listed as an unetholy fever from drinking contaminated milk from a Ford farm. People close to the scene knew it was Edsel's long-standing cancer relationship with his father. For this, the family, especially Henry II, will never forgive the old man. Willow Run was over for a year at the time of Essel's death, but many B-24s washington was concerned about had yet to turn out. In August, a young Henry Ford II was released from his navy ensign duties to help his grandfather, who served as Ford's president again after 24 years. Not that Henry particularly welcomed help or wanted to see the company in anything other than a state of complete chaos. As expected, Henry II and Sorensen tangled with Harry Bennett, who insisted he could not run the company and blamed all the delays in producing the Willow Run against Sorensen. Elder Ford naturally listened to Harry, so Sorensen resigned under an obsession. Lawrence Sheldrick, head of engineering, was fired. He and Gregory had wisely shown henry II's plans for a postwar Ford with a new bandangle independent front suspension. The old Henry and Harry made no bones about their distaste for the young Henry's thrust. Still, the heir to Ford's estate became executive vice president in December 1943. From that point on, pressure was on his wife Clara and daughter-in-law Eleanor's old Henry to let go. After the uproar over the Kodisil allegations and Eleanor's threats to sell her stake in the company, the old buzzer finally did the capation. Young Henry became president on September 21, 1945, and Harry Bennett was immediately sent packing. Former FBI agent John Bugas took his place, and Jack Davis returned from California exile. A whole new, youthful regime born from wartime experience has come in. A huge rebirth at Ford was at hand. Henry II vowed to avenge his father's death.Rebuild the Ford Empire as a monument to his memory. It was an obsession he carried to his grave, leaving Essel's motor vehicle and 30 years of fired President Ford as his legacy. Some say that as Henry II grew older, he became more and more like a grandfather. In any case, the story of Henry II and ford's incredible rebirth go beyond the 1946-1948 model. Go to the next page to see how Ford rebounded from wartime with the 1946 Ford model. For more information on cars, see: Classic Car Muscle Cars Sports Cars New Car Search Used Car Search World War II was fought in the air as much as was on the ground, across a squadron of fighters and bombers engaged in combat. Explore some of the most famous types of World War II planes and learn how they were used in combat operations. Advertising World War II lasted six years in Europe and eight years in the Pacific. America's involvement in the war lasted four years from December 1941 to 1945, when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, and both Japan and Germany were defeated. Germany's invasion of Poland in September 1939 triggered a war in Europe. The war began in the Pacific Ocean in July 1937, when Japan invaded Man cant state. After being surrounded by Soviet troops, Germany surrendered in May 1945, bringing an end to the war in European theaters. In Asia, the war ended in September 1945 when Japan surrendered after two atomic bombs were dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The war hurled axis powers of Germany, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania against the Allies - Britain, France, the Soviet Union, China, the United States and other countries. The most devastating war in history, civilian and military casualties were estimated at 50 million. The allied victory triggered the creation of the United Nations, the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as world powers, and the eventual Cold War between the two. World War II was the deadliest military conflict in history. It lasted from 1939 to 1945 and involved 30 countries from all over the world. About 70 million people and 4% of the world's population died in World War II. Historians are discussing the exact number, so most of the figures below are from the Fall of The Second World War. It is more than the deaths that have occurred in every war since then. In those six years, World War II had the highest human death toll in recorded history, with a death toll of 70 million. Japan's invasion of Man cantilever in 1931 suggested war, but World War II began in earnest when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, and the Allied victory in World War II made the U.S. dollar the world's reserve currency. Major global organizations such as the World Bank, the United Nations, the IMF, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have been created. In Europe, war40 million. About half were soldiers and half civilians. For a more detailed breakdown, see the chart below: The Soviet Union took its biggest hit with 20 million deaths. Six million German soldiers directly killed 11 million soldiers and 7 million civilians. Some 3.5 million Soviet prisoners of war died in German slave labor camps. German soldiers were ordered to shoot Jews, communist leaders and Soviet civilians. More than a million residents starved to death during the two-year siege of Leningrad, and Germany lost about 9 million. About 5.3 million were soldiers and 3.3 million were civilians. The Nazis killed 300,000 German civilians and coalition bombings killed 600,000. Of those, 2.7 million were Jews and 240,000 were soldiers. Yugoslavia lost a million people, of whom 445,000 were soldiers. France lost 568,000 people, 218,000 of whom were soldiers. Britain lost 60,000 civilians and 384,000 soldiers in German air raids. The United States lost 405,000 soldiers and about 2,000 civilians. Romania lost a total of 833,000 people and 300,000 soldiers. Italy lost a total of 457,000 with 301,000 soldiers. Hungary lost a total of 580,000 troops with 300,000 soldiers. The war killed 30 million people in the Pacific. China lost 20 million people, 80 percent of them civilians. Japanese forces killed about 300,000 Chinese in the 1937 Nanjing Massacre. China killed 500,000 civilians in its own country when its leader opened a dam to stop the Japanese and Japanese war crimes in the 1938 Yellow River floods killed 6 million people in China, Japan, South Korea, Indochina and the Philippines. It was also so brutal that up to 400,000 comfort women were forced into sex slavery, 90% of them died by the end of the war. India lost 3 million people, but only 87,000 soldiers. Japan cut off rice from Burma when local crops failed. Britain diverted food from India to the war front, exacerbating mass starvation during the Bengal famine, and Japan lost two million soldiers. Up to one million civilians have been killed in coalition bombings and two nuclear strikes on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The war fought between the Allies and the Axis powers. The Soviet Union was initially an Axis power and joined the Allies when Germany invaded in 1941. Allied leaders were France, Britain, and the United States. The Allies included China and 50 others.Combatants: Axis leaders were Germany, Italy and Japan. Axis fighters also included Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Thailand and Yugoslavia. Finland briefly allied with Germany to regain lost territory from the Soviet Union. There were four major causes of The Second World War. The biggest cause was the First World War and its subsequent impact. The Treaty of Versailles imposed strict conditions on Germany. The German government printed money to pay high compensation, inging up hyperinflation. As germans lost purchasing power, they looked for solutions. Adolf Hitler was a veteran, and the Germans, who blamed the Jews for germany's defeat, welcomed the promise to return to power. In 1940, he was forced to surrender to the French in the same rail car used in the Treaty of Versailles. Cut global trade by 25%. In Germany, the unemployment rate reached 30%. Communism seemed attractive. To thwart this threat from the east, the German government backed the Nazis, but Hitler betrayed them and took on all power as dictators. The third cause was italian, German and Japanese nationalism. Tough economic conditions have turned people into fascist leaders. They used nationalism to override the selfishness of individuals and achieve a return to their country's former glory. They advocated militaryism, overcame other countries and deprived them of natural resources. Protectionism was the fourth major cause. Japan, an island nation, mandates oil and food imports to stop population growth. The Smooth-Hawley tariffs and other protectionism of 1930 forced Japan to consider expanding its military. In 1931, Japan invaded Man cant state, gaining the land and other resources it needed. In 1937, it invaded China and attacked U.S. gunboats in the process. In 1931, Japan invaded Man cantilever, and in 1936 it signed an anti-Comintern treaty with Germany and later Italy. In 1939, Germany invaded Poland, and Britain and France declared war on Germany two days later. The Soviet Union attacked Poland from the east. He then conquered Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland. German submarines attacked ships bringing supplies to Britain. U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt began to prepare for war. In 1940, Germany invaded Belgium, the Netherlands and France. By the end of the year, a third of Europe was under axis control. Japan invaded Indochina. In 1941, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria joined the Axis powers. Germany invaded Yugoslavia, Greece, and the Soviet Union. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, and the United States entered the war. The early success of the war increased the Popularity of the Nazis against the German people.The war also distracted them from the Nazi extermination of Jews in Poland and other conquered areas. According to the Nazis, the war was one, fighting the same, communists and Jews. About 80% of Jews in German-occupied Europe were killed. Of the 6 million Jews, 2.7 million were Polish and 700,000 were Soviet. The rest came from Hungary, Romania, Germany, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, France, Latvia, Slovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Estonia, Luxembourg, Norway and Denmark. Hitler's war against the Jews began shortly after he came to power. On April 1, 1933, he ordered a boycott of Jewish businesses. By 1935, the Nuremberg Act reduced Jews to state subjects and continued to discriminate against Jews until they were stripped of their German citizenship. On November 9, 1938, 30,000 Jews were sent to a concentration camp in Kristrytnacht. By 1939, Jewish refugees found that few countries other than Palestine would accept their increase. When Germany invaded Poland, Austria and other eastern countries, the Nazis bedded Jews, Catholics, Rome and other undesirable executions. They pushed the Jews into the ghetto, where disease and starvation caused their sacrifice. In 1941, the Nazis began the final solution by killing Jews in death camps. Einsatzgrupen accompanied troops to shoot 1.4 million unwanted civilians at the scene. In Babi Yar, Ukraine, 33,771 Jews were shot dead and their bodies dumped in a ravine in two days. In total, it killed 100,000 Romans, Jews and communists. In 1942, the Nazis built extermination camps in Poland. They deported Jews from occupied territories by train to the camps. Some 2.7 million people died in the Auschwitz, Treblinka, Berzek, Sobibor and Chermno camps. In total, 6 million Jews died. Another 1.8 million non-Jewish Polish civilians and 312,000 Serbs were killed. The Nazis also removed 250,000 disabled people, 220,000 Rome, 70,000 criminals and homosexuals, and 1,900 Jehovah's Witnesses. In 1938, there were 9.5 million Jews in Europe out of 16.6 million in the world. By 1945, that number had declined to 3.8 million in Europe out of the world's 11 million. When the war ended, there were 900,000 Nazi-dominated survivors, including an estimated 100,000 freed from concentration camps. In 1941, Hitler betrayed Stalin and sent three million Axis troops to the Soviet Union, slaughtering as many civilians as possible because Germany wanted land for its own people. He also wanted to eliminate the communist threat that condemned the Jews. Operation Barbarossa was the largest military offensive in history. The front spread from the Baltic Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south. But Hitler underestimated the strength of his former allies and the Russian winter. In 1942, the Soviet Union ended the Battle of Stalingrad.It was the longest and bloodiest battle of modern warfare. Four million people were killed, half of them civilians. On January 31, 1943, the Germans surrendered. In 1942, U.S. forces defeated the Japanese in 1943 in the Battle of Guadalcanal island in the Philippines and the Battle of Midway, the Allies defeated the Italians and Germans, and mussolini's regime collapsed. Italy surrendered on September 3, 1943. In 1944, the Allies gained the upper hand in the Pacific. When they got the Mariana Islands, they were close enough to bomb mainland Japan. On June 6, 1944, the Allies invaded Western Europe on D-Day, and when the Germans withdrew from the Eastern Front, Soviet forces recaptured Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania. In January 1945, the Allies won the Battle of the Bulge, Hitler's last attack. In April 1945, Soviet forces recaptured Vienna, and guerrilla fighters in Berlin killed Italian dictator Benito Mussolini and surrendered Italian German troops. On April 30, Adolf Hitler committed suicide in Berlin. Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945. President Harry Truman ordered bombs to be dropped on Hiroshima on August 6 and Nagasaki on August 9. By December 1945, about two-thirds to two-thirds of the 330,000 hiroshima residents and 80,000 of the 250,000 nagasaki residents had died. In 2007, at least 226,000 atomic bomb survivors survived in Japan. Many of these hibakusha suffer from radiation-related illnesses. Truman thought an atomic bomb was needed to force Japan's surrender. We wanted to avoid further losses in the United States like the Battle of Iwo Jima. Others thought an atomic bomb was not necessary. Japan had signaled that it would surrender if it could protect the Emperor. The Air Force bombed Tokyo and most other major industrial cities. The Navy had blocked imports of Japanese oil and other important materials. Japan was also concerned about fighting the Soviet Union to the North. It surrendered on August 14, 1945. The war officially ended on September 2, 1945, and Japanese leaders signed a surrender document. The Allies won. Of each, the United States and the Soviet Union won the most. The war cemented the role of the U.S. superpower that began in World War I. The Bretton Woods Agreement of 1944 established a new global monetary system. The gold book replaced the gold currency with the U.S. dollar. It established America as the dominant force because it was the only country with the ability to print dollars. The agreement also created a World Bank to help emerging market countries reduce poverty. The International Monetary Fund provides technical assistance andIn 1945, preventing financial crises in member states, the Allies created the United Nations to prevent another world war. In 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established to protect European countries from the threat of communist countries. The Soviet Union took over eastern European countries liberated from Germany. The war strengthened Joseph Stalin's rule. The annihilation of Germany in the Soviet Union created a never again idea that led to the Cold War. With other countries focused on rebuilding, the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a Cold War power struggle. Nuclear bombs have set the need for détants to prevent global annihilation. Since then, developed countries have not fought each other. Most wars are civil wars, often with foreign support. The Allied forces controlled the powers and territories of the Axis powers. It was driven from territory where millions of Germans and Japanese lived and sent back to their homeland. The victories dismantled the factory and dismantled their former enemy's ability to go to war. East and West Germany were divided, as was Berlin. The United Nations Plan to Divide Palestine led to Israel's independence in 1948. President Truman said it was a matter of justice for Jews. In 1941, Germany and Italy divided Yugoslavia into Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the north and south split, leading to the Korean War. The war has leading to four years of civil war in China, allowing communism to come to power. The Bengal famine led to an Indian revolt and independence from Britain. U.S. war spending, which led to japan's occupation of the Dutch East Indies and the formation of an independent Indonesia, helped add $236 billion to the debt. This was an increase of 1,048%, the largest increase on the president's debt. A year-by-year review of U.S. gross domestic product growth showed that between 1939 and 1944, the economy grew by at least 8 percent annually. Between 1941 and 1943, it grew by more than 17% per year. One of the reasons U.S. production grew so rapidly was that it was loose during the Great Depression. Under-utilized manufacturing, shipbuilding and automotive factories were prepared for full production. To pay for it, the government expanded income tax and introduced compulsory withholding from salaries. In 1939, four million Americans paid federal taxes. By 1945, it had increased to 43 million. The war turned America into a great military force. Before the war began, the U.S. Army had only 174,000 troops. It was 19th in the world and smaller than Portugal. Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall reorganized the army into a powerful combat force. In December 1941, it grew to 1.8 million. By 1945, it had 8.25 million. In 1947, the Truman Doctrine promised the United States to support democracy attacked by authoritariansIt shifted U.S. foreign policy from isolationist to global cop. The Marshall Plan promised $12 billion in food, machinery and foreign direct investment to rebuild Europe. The National Security Act integrated the Army and Navy into the Pentagon and created the Air Force, National Security Council and CIA. In 1948, after the Soviet Union sealed it off, the United States airlifted food and fuel in West Berlin. In 1949, Fair deal called for increases in national health insurance and the minimum wage. Congress rejected national health insurance, but passed the rest of the fair deal. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 continued the allocation of immigrants based on the country of origin. The allocation of Asians, a vestige of racism prevalent during the war, was low. Between 1942 and 1945, the federal government moved 117,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry to concentration camps. Skills.

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