1. The Second World War (Review)
   a. Contrasting the First and the Second World Wars: different worlds, different mentalities
   b. The merging of the Asian and the European wars, 1940 (Axis pact, role of the United States)

2. The World in 1941
   a. The “new order” versus “four freedoms” (“the American Century,” Atlantic Charter, Lend Lease, ABCD alliance in Asia)
   b. USSR: from neutrality to involvement in Europe; from involvement to neutrality in Asia
   c. The German-USSR war and the U.S.-German “undeclared war”
   d. U.S.-Japanese negotiations, April-November 1941
   e. U.S. at war with Japan and Germany, December 1941; formation of United Nations alliance, January 1942

3. The Question of War Origins and Responsibility
   a. Aggression by design (Hosbach memorandum, “Tanaka memorandum”) or by contingency?
   b. World conquest or pursuit of national interests?
   c. Systemic causes (Nazism, Japanese militarism, “emperor system”) or individual decision-makers?
   d. Could war have been avoided (how to interpret “phony war,” Hull note of November 26)
   e. “Crimes against humanity” (genocide), “crimes against peace,” violations of “laws of war” (Geneva Convention of 1929, etc.)
   f. Comparative perspective (e.g. British imperialism) versus Nazi (Japanese) exceptionalism (Sonderweg, “racial state,” conformism, etc.)
   g. War aims
   h. Ending the war: wartime negotiations

4. Total War
   a. Casualties (USSR, 28 million; Germany, 5 million; China, 10 million; Japan, 2 million; U.S., 290,000)
   b. Total mobilization (armaments production of allies: $19.5 billion in 1941, $62.5 billion in 1943; of Axis: $9.0 billion and $18.3 billion, respectively)
   c. Global warfare: Europe, Africa, Middle East, Asia, Pacific, part of Latin America
   d. War within war: civil conflict in China, Greece, etc.; anti-colonial movement in Middle East, Asia
   e. Strategic bombing, “unconditional surrender,” and the end of the Second World War