

## Chapter 1 : History of South Korea - Wikipedia

*Overview. World War II effectively stopped the world between and To this day, it remains the most geographically widespread military conflict the world has ever seen.*

Britain and the British have changed profoundly since A principal driver of change has been a major growth in population, matched by rapidly rising expectations about lifestyle. Demands for mobility cars and space houses have ensured the transfer of land from agriculture and natural landscape to roads and housing, with multiple consequences for the environment and for the human experience. Large-scale immigration has made the population ethnically far more diverse, with important cultural consequences. The composition of the population has undergone a marked transformation, due primarily to advances in medicine. In line with a general trend around the developed world, life expectancy has risen greatly for both men and women. This has meant that the average age has risen, a process accentuated by the extent to which the birth rate has remained static. Furthermore, large-scale immigration, particularly from the West Indies and South Asia, but also from other areas such as Eastern Europe, has made the population ethnically far more diverse, with important cultural consequences. In there were about , Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs in Britain. By the figure was about 1,, with the rise in the number of Muslims being particularly pronounced. Social and cultural change has also reflected the extent to which the population has become more individualistic and less deferential. The moral code that prevailed in broke down, a process formalised by legal changes in the s. Abortion and homosexuality became legal, capital punishment was abolished, and measures were taken to improve the position of women. By the s, only one in seven Britons was an active member of a Christian church. These changes were linked to shifts in religious practice. By the s, only one in seven Britons was an active member of a Christian church, although more claimed to be believers. But for most believers, formal expressions of faith became less important. More generally, the authority of age and experience were overthrown and, in their place, came an emphasis on youth and novelty. This was seen in politics with, for example, the lowering of the voting age to 18; in the economy, with the rise of the youth consumer; and in culture, with marked changes in popular music. The s destroyed a cultural continuity that had lasted since the Victorian period. The Liverpool Sound, the Swinging Sixties, and the London of Carnaby Street created an image far removed from that of when, in a last major flourish of imperial power, Britain had unsuccessfully sought to intimidate Egypt in the Suez Crisis. This empire had largely been granted independence by , beginning with independence for India and Pakistan in A war was successfully fought with Argentina in when the latter attacked the Falkland Islands, a colony inhabited by British settlers since Britain became an active member of international organisations, not least the United Nations. As empire receded fast, Britain seemed a diminished power. Nonetheless, it became the third state in the world to gain the atom bomb in, followed by the hydrogen bomb in Defence in the post-war era largely consisted of the protection of Western Europe against the threat of Soviet invasion, and Britain played a key role in this confrontation which became known as the Cold War. Britain became an active member of international organisations, not least the United Nations, of which it was a founder member and held a permanent seat on the Security Council. Closer to home, troops were deployed in Northern Ireland from in response to an outbreak of sectarian violence, which rapidly became a major terrorist challenge.

## Chapter 2 : Vietnam History Overview - Vietnam Information

*Brief Overview The European Theater German Aggression. The war in Europe began in September , when Germany, under Chancellor Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland and France responded by declaring war on Germany but took little action over the following months.*

The Yayoi introduced the farming of rice. The primary religion is Shinto. It includes the Asuka, Nara, and Heian Periods. Chinese writing and characters are introduced. He promotes Buddhism and brings peace to Japan. Medieval Japan This period is sometimes referred to as the feudal period of Japan. The land was ruled by powerful warlords called "daimyo" and their leader, called "shogun. He establishes the Edo Shogunate. Edo Period The Edo Period was a time of relative peace and prosperity with a centralized government under the Shogun. Merchants became more powerful as the economy improved. This period of isolation will last for more than years. Empire of Japan During this time Japan becomes a unified state ruled by the emperor. It also expands, colonizing and conquering nearby lands such as Taiwan and Korea. The Empire of Japan is formed. The Japanese win and gain territory including Taiwan. Japan wins emerging as a major world power. Japan joins in the alliance with the Allied Powers against Germany. Japan gains a seat on the Council of the League of Nations. Japan surrenders and World War II comes to an end. The United States occupies Japan. Democratic Japan - The Constitution of Japan goes into effect. Brief Overview of the History of Japan Japan is an island nation that has well over islands. In the 8th century, Japan became unified into a strong state ruled by an emperor. In , Emperor Kammu moved the capital to what is today Kyoto. In the 10th and 11th centuries Japan entered into a feudal era. During this time the samurai, a ruling class of warriors, came into power. The leader of the most powerful clan of samurais was called the shogun. In a civil war broke out call the Onin War. It was between the shogun and the feudal warlords, called daimyo. Japan was once again unified in under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. During the s the Portuguese arrived in Japan. They began to trade and learn about European society and the west. However, in the s the shogun closed the country to outside contact and trade. This policy was called sakoku. Japan would remain closed to foreigners for over years. Japan became an empire ruled by an emperor. This caused the United States to enter the war on the side of the Allies. Japan surrendered in when the US dropped atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In Japan adopted a constitution with a democratic government. More Timelines for World Countries:

### Chapter 3 : Japan History and Timeline Overview

*Overview of Britain from onwards Changing population. Britain and the British have changed profoundly since A principal driver of change has been a major growth in population, matched by.*

Walmart has stores and employs 21, associates. Walmart replaces cash registers with computerized point-of-sale systems, enabling fast and accurate checkout. David Glass is named chief executive officer. As the Walmart Supercenter redefines convenience and one-stop shopping, Everyday Low Prices goes international. Rob Walton becomes chairman of the board. Walmart employs , associates in 1, stores and clubs. Walmart enters the United Kingdom with the acquisition of Asda. Walmart employs more than 1. Walmart enters the Japanese market through its investment in Seiyu. Walmart makes a major commitment to environmental sustainability, announcing goals to create zero waste, use only renewable energy and sell products that sustain people and the environment. Walmart launches a global commitment to sustainable agriculture, aiming to strengthen local farmers and economies, while providing customers access to affordable, high-quality food. With the acquisition of Massmart in South Africa, Walmart surpasses 10, retail units around the world. Walmart projects hiring over , veterans in the next five years. Walmart opens its first store in the District of Columbia. The company employs 2. He continues to serve as a director. Walmart Pay , a fast, easy and secure way for customers to make purchases with their smart phones, becomes a popular in-store payment method. Hayneedle , a subsidiary of Jet. Walmart opens its first training Academy in South Carolina, with total locations planned at stores across the U. The company makes a commitment to become the most trusted retailer through hitting specific goals by , all focused on sustainability, empowering its associates and improving the lives of people around the world. Walmart launches free two-day shipping on more than 2 million items, no membership required. Walmart launches Store No 8 , a tech incubator, with a focus to drive commerce forward and transform the future of retail. Walmart launches Project Gigaton , asking suppliers to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its supply chain by 1 gigaton. Present Leading the Future of Retail Walmart continues to pave the way in retail innovation, benefiting customers and associates alike by leveraging new technology and learning from its expanding family of brands. Walmart announces plans to increase its starting wage rate for all U. More than 1 million associates are expected to benefit from the combined wage and benefit changes. As our business has changed, so has our logo. In fact, for the first two years, when the Walmart name appeared in print, the font and style were chosen at the whim of the printer. It survived for nearly 20 years. This mark appeared in print advertising and in-store signage, as well as on employee uniforms and smocks. However, it was never used on exterior building signage or in annual reports. This logo can still be seen on many of our North American storefronts as we continue to transition hundreds of stores to the newest logo. Interactive Exhibit Gallery Step through the store and into a collection of images, items and information on this history of Walmart and the Walton family from over the years. Visitors can look, touch and explore through a series of family-friendly, interactive displays. The store boasts original floor tiles and an original tin ceiling, as well as toys, candy and books straight out of an earlier era. The music, movies and ice cream floats will take you back to a simpler, more carefree time.

## Chapter 4 : History & Overview of Dachau

*Chapter 1 Historical Overview COLONIALISM AND EMPIRE BUILDING REVOLUTIONARY WAR THE WORLD WAR THE UNITED NATIONS COMMUNISM AND THE COLD WAR AMERICAN TRAITORS U.S. POST-VIETNAM MILITARY THE MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION U.S. Source for information on Historical Overview: National Security dictionary.*

Articles Japanese history is divided into a number of periods, referring to the struggles that took place between the different clans for thousands of years. Japan is a country that remained completely blocked off to any foreigner until the 1600s, when missionaries and traders started to arrive from Europe. At that time, Japan was ruled by the shogun, warlords who were supposed to respect the Emperor. The most famous shogun is Tokugawa Ieyasu, who united most of the country and clarified the classes, as well as subordinated the warlords daimyo. He further established his reign in Edo modern Tokyo , purposefully away from the Emperor in Kyoto. Due to the spread of Christianity in the South of Japan, the Tokugawa shogun evicted all foreigners who refused to disassociate religion from trade – this meant everyone but the Dutch left, and even then, their base was a man-made island off the port of Nagasaki. Travelling abroad was also forbidden to the Japanese. During this period, Japanese art truly expanded, and the daimyo were trained not only in martial arts, but also literature, philosophy and arts such as the tea ceremony, ukiyo-e and kabuki. Social status was developed as such: In vegetarian Japan, these were the butchers and the tanners, who dealt not only with death but also handling animal skin. To this day, the discrimination against these families still exists, despite the long time difference. They are now referred to as the burakumin. The Tokugawa clan held on to power until the Meiji Restoration, at which point the power was restored to the Emperor, who moved to Tokyo. At this point in time, the Western powers decided to force the Japanese to start trading again, by using highly intimidating American war ships. A period of Western integration followed, during which the Japanese government did all to modernise, revising their education system, military, law and many more. Japan waged wars against its neighbours, first against China in a crushing victory , then Russia and thus acquired Korea, Taiwan, the Okinawa islands and part of Sakhalin. The Western states interceded on the part of China, and so Japan was forced to return some territories. However, this led to greater militarisation. Japan joined WW1 on the side of the Allies, but was treated with contempt at the Treaty of Versailles. Racism plagued the relations between the West and Japan, thus pressing the country to prove how great a power it can be. In 1937, Japan invaded China again, through Korea and established a puppet as Emperor of Manchukuo originally Manchuria. The Second Sino-Japanese war broke out in 1937, during which many atrocities were committed such as the Nanking massacre , but the Chinese government never surrendered, thus this war went on until 1945. In 1945, Japan invaded Indochina then controlled by the French in an attempt to secure natural resources, which are completely lacking on its own territory. In order to force them, the Americans dropped two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9. The Soviet Union also declared war on Japan on August 8, and the Emperor finally agreed to the terms. The occupation of Japan, the rewriting of their Constitution by a team of foreigners and the removal of their army.

**Chapter 5 : Milestones in the History of U.S. Foreign Relations - Office of the Historian**

*When Harry S Truman became President in April , much of Europe and Asia lay in ruins. Although the Axis powers had been defeated, an ominous new threat appeared on the horizon.*

Visit Website Did you know? As early as , in his memoir and propaganda tract "Mein Kampf" My Struggle , Adolf Hitler had predicted a general European war that would result in "the extermination of the Jewish race in Germany. In the mids, he began the rearmament of Germany, secretly and in violation of the Versailles Treaty. After signing alliances with Italy and Japan against the Soviet Union , Hitler sent troops to occupy Austria in and the following year annexed Czechoslovakia. Hitler had long planned an invasion of Poland, a nation to which Great Britain and France had guaranteed military support if it was attacked by Germany. The pact with Stalin meant that Hitler would not face a war on two fronts once he invaded Poland, and would have Soviet assistance in conquering and dividing the nation itself. On September 17, Soviet troops invaded Poland from the east. Under attack from both sides, Poland fell quickly, and by early Germany and the Soviet Union had divided control over the nation, according to a secret protocol appended to the Nonaggression Pact. In fact, the Germans broke through the line with their tanks and planes and continued to the rear, rendering it useless. Hitler now turned his attention to Britain, which had the defensive advantage of being separated from the Continent by the English Channel. To pave the way for an amphibious invasion dubbed Operation Sea Lion , German planes bombed Britain extensively throughout the summer of , including night raids on London and other industrial centers that caused heavy civilian casualties and damage. Arguments between Hitler and his commanders delayed the next German advance until October, when it was stalled by a Soviet counteroffensive and the onset of harsh winter weather. World War II in the Pacific With Britain facing Germany in Europe, the United States was the only nation capable of combating Japanese aggression, which by late included an expansion of its ongoing war with China and the seizure of European colonial holdings in the Far East. On December 7, , Japanese aircraft attacked the major U. Germany and the other Axis Powers promptly declared war on the United States. After a long string of Japanese victories, the U. Pacific Fleet won the Battle of Midway in June , which proved to be a turning point in the war. On Guadalcanal, one of the southern Solomon Islands, the Allies also had success against Japanese forces in a series of battles from August to February , helping turn the tide further in the Pacific. In mid, Allied naval forces began an aggressive counterattack against Japan, involving a series of amphibious assaults on key Japanese-held islands in the Pacific. The approach of winter, along with dwindling food and medical supplies, spelled the end for German troops there, and the last of them surrendered on January 31, Soviet troops soon advanced into Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, while Hitler gathered his forces to drive the Americans and British back from Germany in the Battle of the Bulge December January , the last major German offensive of the war. An intensive aerial bombardment in February preceded the Allied land invasion of Germany, and by the time Germany formally surrendered on May 8, Soviet forces had occupied much of the country. Hitler was already dead, having committed suicide on April 30 in his Berlin bunker. Post-war Germany would be divided into four occupation zones, to be controlled by the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States and France. Heavy casualties sustained in the campaigns at Iwo Jima February and Okinawa April-June , and fears of the even costlier land invasion of Japan led Truman to authorize the use of a new and devastating weapon—the atomic bomb—on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in early August. On August 10, the Japanese government issued a statement declaring they would accept the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, and on September 2, U. World War II proved to be the most devastating international conflict in history, taking the lives of some 35 to 60 million people, including 6 million Jews who died at the hands of the Nazis. Millions more were injured, and still more lost their homes and property. The legacy of the war would include the spread of communism from the Soviet Union into eastern Europe as well as its eventual triumph in China, and the global shift in power from Europe to two rival superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—that would soon face off against each other in the Cold War. Start your free trial today.

**Chapter 6 : SparkNotes: World War II (â€™): Overview**

*Post, Britain quickly relinquished its status as the world's largest imperial power, but it was the massive cultural and social changes at home that truly transformed British society.*

The first and most enduring threat was the quest for land by other nations desiring to expand their empires. This threat persisted through the s, culminating in World War II â€™ Following the war, U. Even before the cold war ended, a new threat arose from political and ideological forces sweeping the planet. International terrorism gained prominence as a means for individuals with common grievances to challenge national governments. The United States has become a target for terrorist groups bent on destroying the military, political, economic, and social factors that have catapulted the United States to a position of dominance. At the same time, technological advances have allowed unfriendly nations to acquire new weapons that could inflict mass destruction on the United States. There is a real threat that such weapons could fall into the hands of terrorist groups that would not hesitate to use them against the United States. Since its birth as a nation in , the United States has developed a massive array of systems, tools, and weapons to safeguard these assets. However, national security is not just about defending the homeland and reacting to attacks. To understand how the United States arrived at this juncture, it is necessary to review the historical factors that have shaped U. For several centuries, European superpowersâ€™primarily Britain , Portugal , France , and Spain â€™had colonized territories throughout the Western Hemisphere by military force or gradual settlement. Russia had expanded its own empire throughout eastern Europe. Many of the first colonies were business ventures financed by wealthy English businessmen and landowners. The king of England granted limited political rights to these colonies, but exerted heavy taxation on them. Some militias were relatively well trained and equipped, whereas others were not. Among the militia members were minutemenâ€™named for their claim that they could be ready to fight in a minute. Some of the colonial militias gained valuable military experience fighting with the British against French and Native American forces during the French and Indian War â€™ The Continental army overcame enormous obstacles to defeat the professional British army, which was supplemented with thousands of Hessians German mercenary soldiers. In the colonists signed the Treaty of Alliance with France; it was the last bilateral two-party military agreement the United States would make for nearly two centuries. The military operations of the Revolutionary War ended in , when the last British troops surrendered. The war was officially declared over two years later with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. THE s During the s the new United States grew tremendously in terms of territory, population, and economic might. More than two dozen states were added to the Union. In addition, the so-called Indian Wars were waged for many years against Native American tribes. The growth of the U. Some nations, including the United States, paid annual fees to the pirates to ensure the safe passage of their ships through the area. Navy eventually prevailed and a treaty ended the threat to U. Meanwhile in the United States, deep divisions developed between northern and southern factions on the morality of slavery and associated political and economic issues. In a devastating civil war erupted between Union northern and Confederate southern forces. When the war ended in , hundreds of thousands of military personnel had died. Over the following decades the nation was consumed with reconstruction and internal affairs. The government vowed to stay out of territorial disputes simmering in Europe and the rest of the world. The United States was reluctant to get involved, but it eventually entered the war in April on the side of the Allies and fought until the war ended in November The Allies were victorious: Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were divided into a number of separate nations, and severe economic sanctions were imposed against Germany. Reacting to the tremendous loss of life and devastation caused by the war, in the s the United States developed an isolationist stance, determined to stay out of any future European conflicts. This position was to be short lived. During the s Japan , Germany, and Italy began aggressive military campaigns against their neighbors. In , after years of aggressive expansion, Germany invaded Poland. The German blitzkrieg lightning-fast war was incredibly successful. By German forces had defeated and occupied France and invaded the Soviet Union. On December 7, , Japanese forces staged a surprise attack on the U. A flood of U. By early Germany and Italy had been defeated. In August of

that year Japan surrendered after suffering two devastating hits by U. World War II was over, and a new world order had been established. The United States abandoned its isolationist stance and assumed an active role in international affairs.

## Chapter 7 : Liberation Film of Mauthausen

*However, on August 6, , the US dropped an atomic bomb over Hiroshima, killing over 90, people. This was the first nuclear attack in history. This was the first nuclear attack in history. On August 9 the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and invaded Manchukuo, and Nagasaki was struck by a second atomic bomb. []*

Skip to content  
Brief History of Japan  
Japan has a long history with the first humans arriving around 35, B. Although the archipelago is situated near the mainland, there is still a considerable amount of open sea, which separates the two landmasses. The sakoku policy, literal translation "locked country", enacted in by the Tokugawa Shogunate prevented foreigners from entering Japan on penalty of death. The same policy also prevented Japanese from leaving Japan. The first historical documents mentioning Japan date to around the 5th century. Japanese myth holds that Emperor Jimmu was the first emperor of an imperial line that is still in place today. However, archaeological evidence gathered by a number of researchers place the imperial rule starting later around the third to seventh centuries AD, during the Kofun period. The following Asuka regime during the mid 8th century is noted for a more centralized Japan in which Chinese culture significantly influenced Japanese traditions. Nara was the first centralized capital of the nation established in the late 8th century. The Nara period was the last time that political power was held by the emperor. The following Heian period was characterized by an affluent aristocracy with eccentric social customs, and the moving of the capital from Nara to Kyoto. Toward the end of the Heian period, the aristocracy lost their power and the Kamakura period marked the beginning of military rule. Regional warlords became powerful and often rose to become Shogun, a position that sometimes wielded more power than the Emperor. During this period, a caste system developed with the Shogun at the top. The Shogun controlled large areas of land and would divide it up and delegate responsibility to a Daimyo, or regional warlord. The Daimyo ruled with an army of Samurais who protected the land and its people. After a succession of powerful Shoguns, Japan fell into a state of near-anarchy as provinces declared war upon one another during the 15th century. In during the Azuchi-Momoyama period, Tokugawa Ieyasu moved to reunify the country and successfully established the Tokugawa Shogunate. Under the Tokugawa Shogunate the feudal system was re-established. During his reign, Tokugawa ruled from Edo, the location of present day Tokyo. Under the Tokugawa Shogunate the Edo period was a time of stability for the Japanese people, but there was little or no development when compared to other nations in the rest of the world during the same period. The government at Tokyo was forced to agree to the demands of the United States as they were intimidated by the technologically advanced and heavily armed fleet of steam frigates under the command of Commodore Perry. In , the Tokugawa Shogunate collapsed, and gave way to the Meiji Restoration. Japan then directed their efforts toward industrialization and modernization. During World War I the United States and Japan fought on the same side although relations were not favorable between the two nations due to policy disagreements over China and competition for power in the Pacific. Japan surrenders at then end of WWII Japanese imperialist policy aimed to dominate China to acquire its vast material reserves and natural resources. This culminated into a full-scale war in which Western powers were reluctant to provide support to the Chinese who they thought would eventually lose the war. In , atomic bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Japan surrendered soon afterward. Today, despite suffering massive losses during World War II and possessing very little natural resources, Japan has become an economic and technological powerhouse.

*World War II was fought from to Learn more about World War II combatants, battles and generals, and what caused World War II. World War II was the biggest and deadliest war in history.*

Table of Contents Photographs Timeline of Persecution Established in March , the Dachau concentration camp was the first regular concentration camp established by the Nazis in Germany. The camp was located on the grounds of an abandoned munitions factory near the medieval town of Dachau, about 10 miles northwest of Munich in the state of Bavaria, which is located in southern Germany. Its basic organization, camp layout as well as the plan for the buildings were developed by Kommandant Theodor Eicke and were applied to all later camps. He had a separate secure camp near the command center, which consisted of living quarters, administration, and army camps. Eicke himself became the chief inspector for all concentration camps, responsible for molding the others according to his model. During the first year, the camp held about 4, prisoners and by the number had risen to 13, Initially the internees consisted primarily of German Communists, Social Democrats, and other political opponents of the Nazi regime. During the early years relatively few Jews were interned in Dachau and usually because they belonged to one of the above groups or had completed prison sentences after being convicted for violating the Nuremberg Laws of The main gate leading to the Dachau concentration camp In early , the SS , using prisoner labor, initiated construction of a large complex of buildings on the grounds of the original camp. Prisoners were forced to do this work, starting with the destruction of the old munitions factory, under terrible conditions. The construction was officially completed in mid-August and the camp remained essentially unchanged until Dachau thus remained in operation for the entire period of the Third Reich. The area in Dachau included other SS facilities beside the concentration campâ€”a leader school of the economic and civil service, the medical school of the SS, etc. The number of Jewish prisoners at Dachau rose with the increased persecution of Jews and on November , , in the aftermath of Kristallnacht , more than 10, Jewish men were interned there. Most of men in this group were released after incarceration of a few weeks to a few months. The camp was divided into two sections â€” the camp area and the crematoria area. The camp area consisted of 32 barracks, including one for clergy imprisoned for opposing the Nazi regime and one reserved for medical experiments. The camp administration was located in the gatehouse at the main entrance. The camp area had a group of support buildings, containing the kitchen, laundry, showers, and workshops, as well as a prison block Bunker. The courtyard between the prison and the central kitchen was used for the summary execution of prisoners. An electrified barbed-wire fence, a ditch, and a wall with seven guard towers surrounded the camp. In , the crematorium area was constructed next to the main camp. It included the old crematorium and the new crematorium Barrack X with a gas chamber. There is no credible evidence that the gas chamber in Barrack X was used to murder human beings. Several thousand Dachau prisoners were murdered at Hartheim. Further, the SS used the firing range and the gallows in the crematoria area as killing sites for prisoners. In Dachau, as in other Nazi camps, German physicians performed medical experiments on prisoners, including high-altitude experiments using a decompression chamber, malaria and tuberculosis experiments, hypothermia experiments, and experiments testing new medications. Prisoners were also forced to test methods of making seawater potable and of halting excessive bleeding. Hundreds of prisoners died or were permanently crippled as a result of these experiments. Dachau prisoners were used as forced laborers. At first, they were employed in the operation of the camp, in various construction projects, and in small handicraft industries established in the camp. Prisoners built roads, worked in gravel pits, and drained marshes. During the war, forced labor utilizing concentration camp prisoners became increasingly important to German armaments production. Dachau also served as the central camp for Christian religious prisoners. According to records of the Roman Catholic Church, at least 3, religious, deacons, priests, and bishops were imprisoned there. Its first shipment of women came from Auschwitz-Birkenau. Only 19 women guards served at Dachau, most of them until liberation. As Allied forces advanced toward Germany, the Germans began to move prisoners in concentration camps near the front to more centrally located camps. They hoped to prevent the liberation of large numbers of prisoners. Transports

from the evacuated camps arrived continuously at Dachau. After days of travel with little or no food or water, the prisoners arrived weak and exhausted, often near death. Typhus epidemics became a serious problem as a result of overcrowding, poor sanitary conditions, insufficient provisions, and the weakened state of the prisoners. Owing to continual new transportations from the front, the camp was constantly overcrowded and the hygiene conditions were beneath human dignity. Starting from the end of up to the day of liberation, 15, people died, about half of all victims in KZ Dachau. Five hundred Soviet POWs were executed by firing squad. In the summer and fall of , to increase war production, satellite camps under the administration of Dachau were established near armaments factories throughout southern Germany. Dachau alone had more than 30 large subcamps in which over 30, prisoners worked almost exclusively on armaments. Thousands of prisoners were worked to death. Transports from the evacuated camps arrived continuously at Dachau, resulting in a dramatic deterioration of conditions. After days of travel, with little or no food or water, the prisoners arrived weak and exhausted, near death. Typhus epidemics became a serious problem due to overcrowding, poor sanitary conditions, and the weakened state of the prisoners. On April 26, , as American forces approached, there were 67, registered prisoners in Dachau and its subcamps. Of these, 43, were categorized as political prisoners, while 22, were Jews, with the remainder falling into various other categories. Starting that day, the Germans forced more than 7, prisoners, mostly Jews, on a death march from Dachau to Tegernsee far to the south. During the death march, the Germans shot anyone who could no longer continue; many also died of hunger, cold, or exhaustion. A vivid description of the surrender appears in Brig. As we moved down along the west side of the concentration camp and approached the southwest corner, three people approached down the road under a flag of truce. We met these people about 75 yards north of the southwest entrance to the camp. These three people were a Swiss Red Cross representative and two SS troopers who said they were the camp commander and assistant camp commander and that they had come into the camp on the night of the 28th to take over from the regular camp personnel for the purpose of turning the camp over to the advancing Americans. The Swiss Red Cross representative acted as interpreter and stated that there were about SS guards in the camp who had their arms stacked except for the people in the tower. He said he had given instructions that there would be no shots fired and it would take about 50 men to relieve the guards, as there were 42, half-crazed prisoners of war in the camp, many of them typhus infected. In early May , American forces liberated the prisoners who had been sent on the death march. Eisenhower issued a communique over the capture of Dachau concentration camp: Approximately 32, prisoners were liberated; SS camp guards were quickly neutralized. Seventh Army on 29 April Other claim that the first forces to enter the main camp were a battalion of the th Infantry Regiment of the 45th Infantry Division commanded by Felix L. General Patton visited the Buchenwald camp after it was liberated, but not Dachau. The Americans found approximately 32, prisoners, crammed 1, to each of 20 barracks, which had been designed to house people each. The number of prisoners incarcerated in Dachau between and exceeded , The number of prisoners who died in the camp and the subcamps between January and May was at least 28,, to which must be added those who perished there between and the end of It is unlikely that the total number of victims who died in Dachau will ever be known. On November 2, the heavy metal gate bearing the slogan "Arbeit Macht Frei" work sets you free was stolen from the Dachau memorial site under cover of darkness. Security officials who supposedly keep a 24 hour watch on the memorial site believe that the heist was well orchestrated and planned out, and took place between the hours of midnight and 5: Estimates place the weight of the gate at at least lbs, so officials believe that multiple people took part in the theft.

**Chapter 9 : Brief History of Japan | History | Articles**

*An intensive aerial bombardment in February preceded the Allied land invasion of Germany, and by the time Germany formally surrendered on May 8, Soviet forces had occupied much of the country.*

This division was meant to be temporary, to be replaced by a trusteeship of the United States, United Kingdom, Soviet Union, and Republic of China which would prepare for Korean independence. The trusteeship had been discussed at the Yalta Conference in February. Hodge, their commander, took charge of the government. The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, which had operated from China, sent a delegation with three interpreters to Hodge, but he refused to meet with them. Political and economic chaos - arising from a variety of causes - plagued the country in this period. The after-effects of the Japanese exploitation remained in the South, as in the North. Waves of refugees from North Korea and returnees from abroad added to the turmoil. The commission met intermittently in Seoul but deadlocked over the issue of establishing a national government. A constitution was adopted, setting forth a presidential form of government and specifying a four-year term for the presidency. According to the provisions of the Constitution, an indirect presidential election took place in July. Rhee Syngman, as head of the new assembly, assumed the presidency and proclaimed the Republic of Korea South Korea on August 15. Koreans with large landholdings were obliged to divest most of their land. Approximately 40 percent of total farm households became small landowners. The Soviet forces having withdrawn in , North Korea pressured the South to expel the United States forces, but Rhee sought to align his government strongly with America, and against both North Korea and Japan. In , the Rhee government repressed military uprisings in Jeju, Suncheon and Yeosu. During the rebellion and its suppression 14, to 60, people were killed in all fighting. However, in the second parliamentary elections held on May 30, , the majority of seats went to independents who did not endorse this position, confirming the lack of support and the fragile state of the nation. Led by the U. Following the armistice, the South Korean government returned to Seoul on the symbolic date of August 15. Throughout his rule, Rhee sought to take additional steps to cement his control of government. These began in , when the government was still based in Busan due to the ongoing war. In May of that year, Rhee pushed through constitutional amendments which made the presidency a directly-elected position. To do this, he declared martial law, arrested opposing members of parliament, demonstrators, and anti-government groups. Rhee was subsequently elected by a wide margin. Initially these protests were quelled with force by local police, but when the body of a student was found floating in the harbor of Masan, the whole country was enraged and protests spread nationwide. The government declared martial law, called in the army, and suppressed the crowds with open fire. Second Republic [ edit ] Main article: Second Republic of South Korea After the student revolution, power was briefly held by an interim administration under the foreign minister Heo Jeong. The Democratic Party, which had been in the opposition during the First Republic, easily gained power and the Second Republic was established. The revised constitution dictated the Second Republic to take the form of a parliamentary cabinet system where the President took only a nominal role. This was the first and the only instance South Korea turned to a parliamentary cabinet system instead of a presidential system. Much of this activity was from leftist and student groups, which had been instrumental in the overthrow of the First Republic. A Special Law to this effect was passed on October 31. The government formulated a five-year economic development plan, although it was unable to act on it prior to being overthrown. Military rule [ edit ] Main article: Park was one of a group of military leaders who had been pushing for the de-politicization of the military. Dissatisfied with the cleanup measures undertaken by the Second Republic and convinced that the current disoriented state would collapse into communism, they chose to take matters into their own hands. In May, the junta declared "Pledges of the Revolution": Top priority was placed on the growth of a self-reliant economy and modernization; "Development First, Unification Later" became the slogan of the times and the economy grew rapidly with vast improvement in industrial structure, especially in the basic and heavy chemical industries. Cooperating with the government, these businesses would later become the chaebol. The government also kept close ties with the United States, and continued to receive large amounts of aid. A status of forces agreement

was concluded in , clarifying the legal situation of the US forces stationed there. Workers with higher education were absorbed by the rapidly growing industrial and commercial sectors, and urban population surged. Despite the immense economic growth, however, the standard of living for city laborers and farmers was still low. Laborers were working with low wages to increase the price competitiveness for the export-oriented economy plan, and farmers were in near poverty as the government controlled prices. However, there was no change in government policy regarding reunification, and on October 17, , Park declared martial law , dissolving the National Assembly and suspending the constitution. This new constitution gave Park effective control over the parliament and the possibility of permanent presidency. The president would be elected through indirect election by an elected body, and the term of presidency was extended to six years with no restrictions on reappointment. The legislature and judiciary were controlled by the government, and educational guidelines were under direct surveillance as well. Textbooks supporting the ideology of the military government were authorized by the government, diminishing the responsibilities of the Ministry of Education. The first two five-year economic development plans were successful, and the 3rd and 4th five-year plans focused on expanding the heavy and chemical industries, raising the capability for steel production and oil refining. However, large conglomerate chaebols continuously received preferential treatment and came to dominate the domestic market. As most of the development had come from foreign capital, most of the profit went back to repaying the loans and interest. The protests grew larger and stronger, with politicians, intellectuals, religious leaders, laborers and farmers all joining in the movement for democracy. In , Park was elected to another term by indirect election, which was met with more demonstrations and protests. The government retaliated by removing the opposition leader Kim Young-sam from the assembly and suppressing the activists with violent means. In , mass anti-government demonstrations occurred nationwide, in the midst of this political turmoil, Park Chung-hee was assassinated by the director of the KCIA , Kim Jae-gyu , thus bringing the year rule of military regime to an end. Chun Doo-hwan declared martial law on May 17, , and protests escalated. The incident turned into a citywide protest that lasted nine days until May 27 and resulted in the Gwangju massacre. Immediate estimates of the civilian death toll ranged from a few dozen to , with a later full investigation by the civilian government finding nearly deaths and injured. He subsequently created the National Defense Emergency Policy Committee, and installed himself as a member. In September , President Choi Kyu-ha was forced to resign from president to give way to the new military leader, Chun. In September of that year, Chun was elected president by indirect election and inaugurated in March of the following year, officially starting the 5th Republic. A new Constitution was established with notable changes; maintaining the presidential system but limiting it to a single 7-year term, strengthening the authority of the National Assembly, and conferring the responsibilities of appointing judiciary to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. However, the system of indirect election of the president stayed and many military persons were appointed to highly ranked government positions, keeping the remnants of the Yushin era. Tight monetary laws and low interest rates contributed to price stability and helped the economy boom with notable growth in the electronics, semi-conductor, and automobile industries. The country opened up to foreign investments and GDP rose as Korean exports increased. This rapid economic growth, however, widened the gap between the rich and the poor, the urban and rural regions, and also exacerbated inter-regional conflicts. These dissensions, added to the hard-line measures taken against opposition to the government, fed intense rural and student movements, which had continued since the beginning of the republic. However, in North Korea had submitted a "one nation, two system" reunification proposal which was met with a suggestion from the South to meet and prepare a unification constitution and government through a referendum. The humanitarian issue of reuniting separated families was dealt with first, and in September , families from both sides of the border made cross visits to Seoul and Pyongyang in an historic event. The Asian Games were held successfully, and the bid for the Summer Olympics in Seoul was successful as well. The Gwangju Massacre was never forgotten and in January , when a protesting Seoul National University student died under police interrogation, public fury was immense. In April , President Chun made a declaration that measures would be taken to protect the current constitution, instead of reforming it to allow for the direct election of the president. This announcement consolidated and strengthened the

opposition; in June , more than a million students and citizens participated in the nationwide anti-government protests of the June Democracy Movement. In October a revised Constitution was approved by a national referendum and direct elections for a new president were held in December, bringing the 5th Republic to a close. Roh Tae-woo Roh Tae-woo became president for the 13th presidential term in the first direct presidential election in 16 years. Roh was officially inaugurated in February The government set out to eliminate past vestiges of authoritarian rule, by revising laws and decrees to fit democratic provisions. Freedom of the press was expanded, university autonomy recognised, and restrictions on overseas travels were lifted. Local government elections were held in , and parliamentary elections in In a response to popular demand, former presidents Chun and Roh were both indicted on charges linked to bribery, illegal funds, and in the case of Chun, responsibility for the incident in Gwangju. They were tried and sentenced to prison in December, Tensions varied between the two Koreas thereafter, with cycles of small military skirmishes and apologies. The government also carried out substantial financial and economical reforms, joining the OECD in , but encountered difficulties with political and financial scandals which involves his son. The country also faced a variety of catastrophes which claimed many lives: These incidents were a blow to the civilian government. This was the limit to what the nation could bear and led to the opposition leader Kim Dae-jung winning the presidency in the same year. Kim Dae-jung [ edit ].