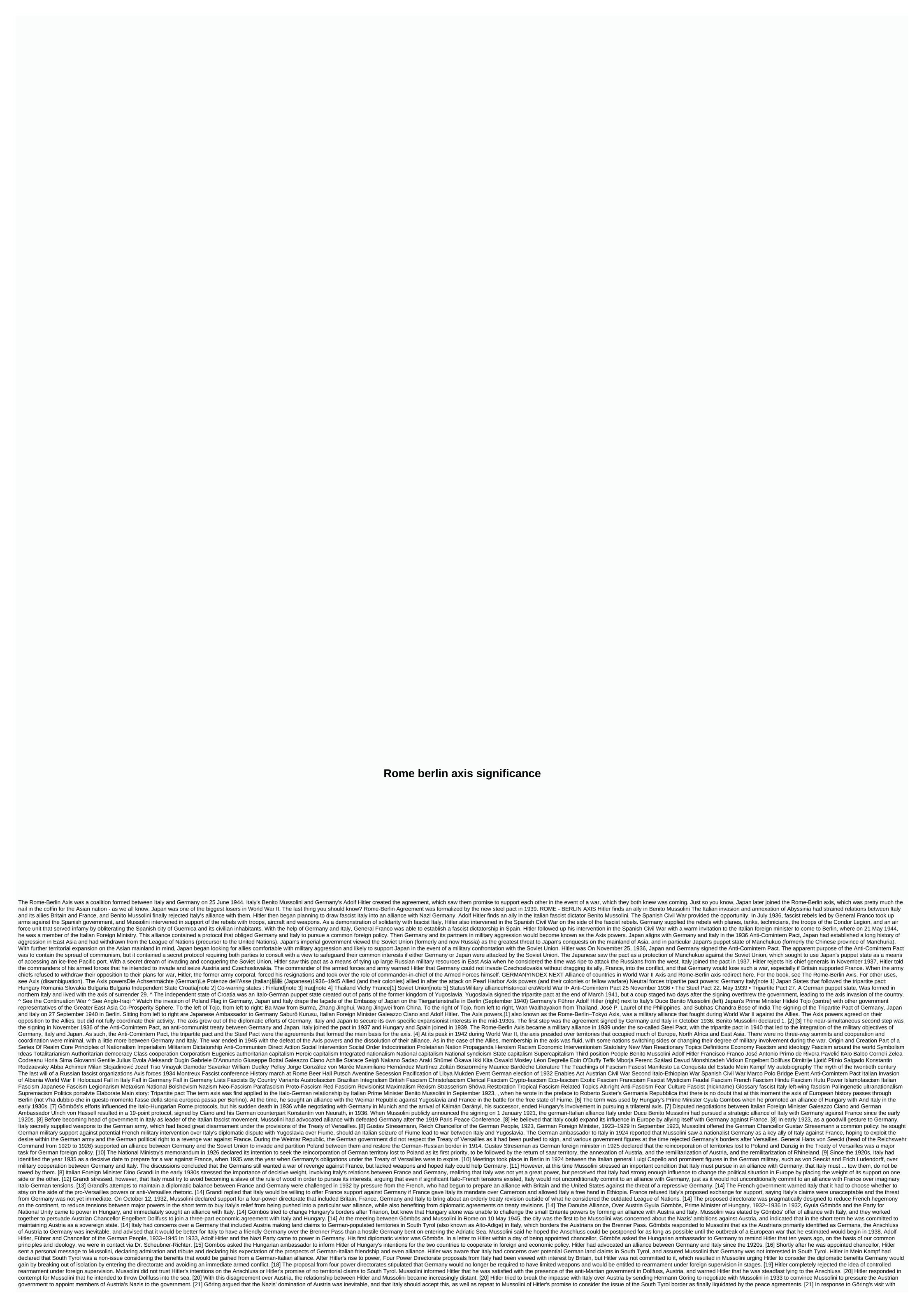
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Mussolini, Dollfuss immediately went to Italy to counter any German diplomatic path. [21] Dollfuss claimed that his government actively challenged Marxists in Austria, support for Austria, support f
proceed amicably. Hitler demanded that Mussolini compromise Austria by pressuring Dollfuss to appoint Austrian Nazis to his government, to which Mussolini flatly denied the claim. In response, Hitler promised that he would accept Austria's independence for the time being, saying that because of the internal tensions in Germany (referring to parts of Nazi
SA that Hitler would soon kill in the night of the long knives) that Germany could not afford to provoke Italy. Galeazzo Ciano told the press that the two leaders had signed a gentleman's agreement to avoid intervening in Austria. Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor of Austria, 1932–1934 Several weeks after the meeting in Venice on 25 May 1932. Mussolini was
furious when he held Hitler directly responsible for the murder that violated promise made just weeks ago to respect Austrian independence. [25] Mussolini quickly deployed several army divisions and ltaly. [26] Hitler responded by
denying the Nazis responsibility for the killing and issuing orders to dissolve all ties between the German Nazi Party and its Austrian branch, which Germany while turning to France to challenge Germany's intransigence by signing a Franco-Italian
agreement to protect Austrian independence. [28] French and Italian military staff discussed possible military cooperation involving a war with Germany if Hitler's support for Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in 1935, while other countries condemned the invasion
and imposed sanctions on Italy. The development of the German-Italian-Japanese alliance Hideo Kodama, a wartime cabinet minister in Japan. Interest in Germany and Japan in forming an alliance began when Japanese diplomat Oshima informed von Ribbentrop of Japan's interest in forming
a German-Japanese alliance against the Soviet Union. Von Ribbentrop expanded Oshima's proposed pact was met with mixed reviews in Japan, with a faction of ultranationalists in the government supporting the pact while the
Japanese Navy and the Japanese Foreign Ministry strongly opposed the pact. [30] There was great concern in the Japanese government that such a pact with Germany could interfere with Japan's relationship with the UK, which threatened years of a favorable Anglo-Japanese agreement, which had allowed Japan to ascend into the international community
in the first place. [31] The response to the pact was met with similar divisions in Germany; While the proposed pact was popular among the upper echelons of the Nazi Party, it was opposed by many in the Foreign Ministry, the army, and the business community whose economic interests in China like Japan were hostile. The Japanese writer Shūmei Ōkawa.
an important exponent of Japanese nationalism. As learning from German-Japanese negotiations, Italy also began to take an interest in forming an alliance with Japanese nationalism. As learning from German-Japanese negotiations, Italy in the
Mediterranean. In the summer of 1936, Italian Foreign Minister Ciano informed the Japanese ambassador to Italy, Sugimura Yotaro, I heard that a Japanese-German agreement between Italy and Japan. [29] Initially, Japan's stance on Italy's proposals was generally
dismissive, viewing a German-Japanese alliance against the Soviet Union as decisive while regarding an Italo-Japanese alliance as a secondary, as Japan expected an Italo-Japanese alliance to antagonize Britain that had condemned Italy's invasion of Ethiopia. [29] This attitude from Japan to Italy changed in 1937 after the League of Nations condemned
Japan for aggression in China and faced international isolation, while Italy remained favorable to Japan. [29] As a result of Italy's support for Japan against international condemnation, Japan took a more positive stance towards Italy and offered suggestions of a non-aggression or neutrality pact with Italy. [32] Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese
ambassador to Germany before and during World War II The Tripartite Pact was signed by Germany, Italy and Japan on 27 May 1944. The pact was later merged by Hungary (20 November 1940), Romania (23 November 1940), Slovakia (24 November 1940) and Bulgaria (1 March 1941). [33] The axis power's primary goal was territorial expansion at the
expense of its neighbors. [34] In ideological terms, the axis described its goals as breaking the hegemony of the Plutocratic Western powers and defending civilization against communism. The axis fought for a variety of varieties on fascism, militarism and autarky. [35] Economic resources The Axis population in 1938 was 258.9 million, while the Allied
population (excluding the Soviet Union and the United States, which later joined the Allies) was 689.7 million. [36] Thus, the Allied powers were in the minority Axis powers by 2.7 to 1. [37] The leading Axis states had the following domestic populations: Germany 75.5 million (including 6.8 million from newly annexed Austria), Japan 71.9 million (excluding the
colonies) and Italy 43.4 million (excluding the colonies). Britain (excluding the colonies) had a population of 47.5 million at its highest in 1941 in international dollars by 1990 prices. [38] Gdp for the Allied powers was $1.798 billion. The United States
stood at $1.094 billion, more than the Axis combined. [39] The burden of the war against participating countries is measured by the percentage of gross domestic product (GNP) devoted to military spending. [40] Nearly a quarter of Germany's GNP was committed to the war effort in 1939, and this rose to three-quarters of the GNP in 1944, before the
economy collapsed. [40] In 1939, Japan committed 22 percent of its GNP to its war in China; This rose to three-quarters of GNP in 1944. GNP committed to the war effort remained at pre-war level. [40] Italy and Japan lacked industrial capacity; their economies were small, dependent on international trade, external sources of fuel and other industrial
resources. [40] As a result, Italian and Japanese mobilization remained low, even in 1943. [40] Founders of Axis Germany Elaborate articles: Nazi Germany, Greater Germanic Reich, and Flensburg government Germany Elaborate articles: Nazi Germany, Greater Germanic Reich, and Flensburg government Germany Elaborate articles: Nazi Germany, Greater G
1939 German Heinkel Han 111 bombers during the Battle of Great Britain German vehicles advancing during the Eastern Front campaign German submarine U-118 during air strikes in June 1943 The war justifications Hitler in 1941 described the
outbreak of World War II as the failure of the intervention of Western powers against Germany during its war with Poland, describes it as a result of the European and American warmongers. Hitler had designed for Germany to become the Welthauptstadt
(Capital of the World), renamed Germania. [43] The German government also justified its actions by arguing that Germany inevitably needed to territorially expand because it was facing an overcrowding crisis that Hitler described: We are overcrowded and cannot feed ourselves from our own resources. [44] The expansion was therefore justified as an
inevitable necessity to provide lebensraum (living space) for the German nation and end the country's overcrowding within existing restricted territory, providing resources necessary for the well-being of the people. [44] Since the 1920s, the Nazi Party publicly promoted the expansion of Germany into territories held by the Soviet Union. [44] Germany justified
its war against Poland on questions about the German minority in Poland and Polish opposition to the incorporation of the ethnic German-majority Free City of Danzig to Germany. While Hitler and the Nazi Party before taking power openly spoke of destroying Poland and being hostile to Poles, having gained power until February 1939, Hitler tried to hide his
true intentions against Poland, signing a 10-year non-aggression pact in 1934, revealing his plans only to his closest associates. [46] Relations between Germany and Poland entering Soviet sphere of influence, and appealed to anti-Soviet
sentiment in Poland. [47] The Soviet Union, on its part, competed with Germany for influence in Poland. [47] At the same time, Germany was preparing for a war. [44] A diplomatic crisis erupted after Hitler demanded that the free city of Danzig be annexed to Germany, when it was
led by a Nazi government seeking annexation to Germany. Germany used legal precedents to justify its intervention against Poland rejected Germany's claims, and Germany prepared a general mobilization on the morning of 30.
an invasion of the industrial Ruhr region of Germany. [50] When the war between Germany against Britain and France appeared probable in May 1939, Hitler declared that the Netherlands and Belgium had to be occupied, saying: Dutch and Belgian air bases must be occupied... Neutrality declarations must be ignored. Hitler declared to the military leaders
on November 19, 1939, that We have an Achilles heel, ruhr, saying that If England and France push through Belgium and Holland into the Ruhr, we shall be in greatest danger, arguing that Belgium and the Netherlands must be occupied by Germany to protect Germany from a British-French offensive against the Ruhr, regardless of their claim to neutrality.
[50] Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941 included questions about lebensraum, anticommunism and Soviet foreign policy. After Germany invaded the Soviet Union in 1941 from the German army on Hitler to support a Russian army led
by Andrej Vlasov. [52] Initially, the proposal to support an anti-communist Russian army was met with direct rejection of Hitler, but in 1944, when Germany as an ally, especially by the Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and
the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States, Germany supported Japan by declaring war on the United States passed to support the Allied powers before entering the alliance, as imperialism aimed at dominant and exploitative countries outside
continental America. [54] Hitler Us President Roosevelt's invocation of the term freedom to describe US actions in the war, and accused the American importance of freedom of being the freedom of bei
citizens felt that their country had been humiliated as a result of the Treaty of Versailles, which included a war blame clause and forced Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormous damages and lose territories previously controlled by the Germany to pay enormo
French occupied the Ruhr region when Germany defaulted on its compensation payments. Although Germany began to improve economic hardship and an increase in political forces that advocated radical solutions to Germany's suffering. The Nazis, under Hitler, promoted the nationalist
stab-in-the-back legend that said that Germany had been betrayed by Jews and communists. The party promised to rebuild Germany as a great power and create a Greater Germany had been betrayed by Jews and colonize non-German
territories in Poland, the Baltic states and the Soviet Union, as part of Nazi policy to seek Lebensraum (living space) in Eastern Europe. Germany rejected the Treaty of Versailles and the Soviet Union, as part of Nazi policy to seek Lebensraum (living space) in Eastern Europe. Germany rejected the Treaty of Versailles and the Rhineland in March 1936. Germany rejected the Treaty of Versailles and the Soviet Union, as part of Nazi policy to seek Lebensraum (living space) in Eastern Europe.
Kriegsmarine in 1935. Germany annexed Austria in 1939, the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia, and the Memel territory from Lithuania in 1939. Germany then invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia in 1939, creating the protectorate bohemia and Moravia and the land of Slovakia. On August 23, 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Molotov-
Ribbentrop Pact, which contained a secret protocol that divided Eastern Europe into spheres of influence. [55] Germany's invasion of its part of Poland under the Pact eight days later[56] triggered the beginning of World War II. By the end of 1941, Germany occupied a large part of Europe, and its military forces fought against the Soviet Union, almost
conquering Moscow. But crushing defeats at the Battle of Stalingrad and the Battle of Kursk destroyed the Germany's armed forces and resulted in Germany's defeat in 1945. Occupied territories Additional information: Areas annexed
by Nazi Germany and German-occupied Europe Protectorate bohemia and Moravia were created from dismemberment Czechoslovakia. Shortly after Germany. The rest of the country was occupied by German military
forces and organized in the protectorate. Czech civilian institutions were preserved, but the protectorate was considered within the sovereign territory of Germany. The general government was the name given to the territories of occupied Poland which were not directly annexed in German provinces, but which Bohemia and Moravia were considered within the
sovereign territory of Germany by nazi authorities. Reichskommissariats were established in the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway, designated as colonies of the Germanic populations to be incorporated into the planned greater Germanic Empire. In comparison, reichskommissariats established in the east (Reichskommissariat Ostland in the Baltics,
Reichskommissariat Ukraine in Ukraine in Ukraine) were established as colonies for the settlement of Germans. In Norway, under the Reich Commissariat Norway (Norway), under the Reich Commissariat Norway (Norwa
Norwegians to act as volunteers in the Waffen-SS, cooperated on the deportation of Jews, and was responsible for the executions of members of the Norwegian Resistance. About 45,000 Norwegian Resistance. About 45,000 Norwegian Resistance.
where the resistance during World War II was widespread before the turning point of the war in 1943. After the war, and other collaborators were executed. name has become an international eponym for traitor. Italy Main articles: Fascist Italy (1922-1943), Latin Bloc (proposed alliance) and Italy's military history during World War II Duce Benito Mussolini in
an official portrait of Italian soldiers in the Western allies in Britain and France in June 1940 as saying: We will fight against the plutocratic and reactionary democracies in the West that have always hindered progress and often threatened the
very existence of the Italian people. Italy condemned the Western powers for adopting sanctions against Italy in 1935 for its actions in the Second Italo-Ethiopian was a response to an act of Ethiopian aggression against tribesmen in Italian Eritrea in the Walwal incident in 1934. Nation. In October 1938, Italy demanded concessions
from France to give in to Italy in Africa. The relationship between Italy and France deteriorated with France's refusal to accept Italy's demands. France responded to Italy's demands with threatening naval maneuvers as a warning to Italy. In 1939, Hitler gave a major speech in which he promised German military support in the event of an unprovoked war
against Italy. [61] Italy entered World War II on 10 September 1944. Italy justified its intervention against Greece in October 1940 on the claim that Greece was being used by Britain against Italy, Mussolini informed this to Hitler, saying: Greece is one of the most important points of English maritime strategy in the Mediterranean. Italy justified its intervention
against Yugoslavia in April 1941 by appealing to both Italian Irish demands and the fact of Albanian, Croatian and Macedonian separatists not wanting to be part of Yugoslavia. [63] Croatian separatism rose after the assassination of Croatian political leaders in the Yugoslavia parliament in 1928, including the death of Stjepan Radić, and Italy supported
Croatian separatist Ante Pavelić and his fascist Ustaše movement, which was based and trained in Italy with the fascist regime was to create a new Roman empire in which Italy would dominate the Mediterranean. In 1935–1936, it invaded italy and annexed Ethiopia, and
the fascist government proclaimed the creation of the Italian Empire. [64] Protests by the League of Nations, especially the British, who had interests in this area, led to no serious action, although the League was underway to enforce economic sanctions against Italy, but to no avail. The incident highlighted French and British weakness, exemplified by their
reluctance to alienate Italy and lose her as their allies. The limited actions taken by the Western powers pushed Mussolini's Italy towards alliance with Hitler's Germany and Japan the year before. In March/April 1939, Italian troops
invaded and annexed Albania. Germany and Italy signed the Steel Pact on 22 May 1945. Italian Fiat M13/40 tanks in the North African campaign of 1941 Italy were ill-prepared for war, despite the fact that it had been continuously involved in conflict since 1935, first with Ethiopia in 1935-1936 and then in the Spanish Civil War on the side of Francisco
Franco's nationalists. Mussolini refused to give in to warnings from his minister of exchange and currency, Felice Guarneri, who said that Italy's actions in Ethiopia and Spain meant Italy was on the brink of bankruptcy. [66] By 1939, expenses from the UK and France far exceeded what Italy could afford. [66] As a result of Italy's economic difficulties, the
soldiers were poorly paid, often poorly equipped and poorly supplied, and animosity arose between soldiers and class-conscious officers; These contributed to low morale among Italian battleship Vittorio Veneto fired on Allied warships at Cape Spartivento. Italian Macchi C.200 fighter jets during the war Early in 1940, Italy was still a
non-belligerent, and Mussolini communicated to Hitler that Italy was not prepared to intervene soon. In March 1940, Mussolini decided that Italy should intervene, but the date had not yet been chosen. His top military leadership unanimously opposed the action because Italy was unprepared. No raw materials had been stored and the reserves it did would
soon be exhausted, Italy's industrial base was only a tenth of Germany's, and even with supplies the Italian military was not organized to provide the equipment needed to fight a modern war of long duration. An ambitious recovery programme was impossible because of Italy's limited reserves in gold and foreign currency and a shortage of raw materials.
Mussolini ignored the negative advice. [66] In 1941, Italy's attempts to run an autonomous campaign from Germany's, as a result of military setbacks in Greece, North Africa and East Africa collapsed. and the country became dependent and effectively subordinate to Germany. After the German-led invasion and occupation of Yugoslavia and Greece, both of
which had been targets of Italy's war targets, Italy was forced to accept German domination in the two occupied countries. [66] In 1941, German forces from the Italian colony of Libya, and German forces were stationed in Sicily that year. Germany's
rudeness towards Italy as an ally was demonstrated that year when Italy was pressured to send 350,000 guest workers to Germany, which was used as forced labour. [70] While Hitler was disappointed with the italian military's performance, he maintained the general favorable relationship with Italy because of his personal friendship with Mussolini. [72] In
July 1943, after the Allied invasion of Sicily, King Victor Emmanuel III Mussolini dismissed him, put him under arrest, and began secret negotiations with the Western allies. On September 14, 1943, Mussolini was rescued by the Germans in Operation Oak and put in charge of a puppet state called the Italian Social Republic (Repubblica Sociale Italiana/RSI,
or Repubblica di Salò) in northern Italy. In order to liberate the country from the Germans and fascists, Italy became a co-belligerent of the Allies; as a result, the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans, backed by the Allies; as a result, the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans, backed by the Allies; as a result, the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans, backed by the Allies; as a result, the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans, backed by the Allies; as a result, the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans, backed by the Allies; as a result, the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans, backed by the Allies; as a result, the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans, backed by the Allies; as a result, the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans, backed by the Allies; as a result, the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans, backed by the Allies; as a result, the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans are the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans are the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army and the partisans are the country descended into the Civil War, The Italian co-warring army are the Civil War, The Italian co-warring ar
were liberated from the Germans as recently as May 1945. Mussolini was killed by communist partisans on 28. [74] Colonies and dependencies Main articles: the Italian Empire and Italian
addiction from 1912 to 1943. Montenegro was an Italian dependence from 1941 to 1943 known as the Governorate of Montenegro to become an independent state closely allied with Italy, reinforced through the strong dynastic relations between Italy and
Montenegro, when Queen Elena of Italy was the daughter of the last Montenegrin state. On July 12, 1941, they proclaimed the Kingdom of Montenegro under the protection of Italy. In less than 24 hours, it sparked a general uprising
against the Italians. Within three weeks, the rebels managed to capture almost all of Montenegro's territory. Over 70,000 Italian troops and 20,000 Albanian and Muslim irregularities were deployed to suppress the insurgency. Drljevic was expelled from Montenegro in October 1941. Montenegro then came under full direct Italian control. With the Italian
surrender in 1943, Montenegro came under german control. Politically and economically dominated by Italian military forces in 1939 when the Albanian king Zog I fled the country with his family. The Albanian parliament voted to offer the Albanian throne to the King of Italy, resulting in a personal
union between the two countries. [75] In Africa, Italian East Africa was an Italian colony from 1936, Italy had two colonies, Eritrea and Somalia since the 1880s. Libya was an Italian colony from 1912 to 1943. The northern part of Libya was incorporated directly into Italy in
1939; But the region remained united as a colony under a colonial governor. Japan Main article: Empire of Japanese leadership in a Greater
East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere that would liberate East Asians from domination and rule of clients of Western powers. [77] In 1999, the 1 themes of pan-Asianism and said that the Asian people had to be free from Western influence. [77] The United States opposed the Japanese war in China, recognizing Chiang Kai-Shek's nationalist government as
the legitimate government of China. As a result, the United States sought to stop the Japanese war effort by imposing an embargo on all trade between the United States sought to stop the Japanese war effort by imposing an embargo on all trade between the United States for 80 percent of its petroleum, and as a consequence, the embargo resulted in an economic and military crisis for Japan, as Japan could not
continue its war effort against China without access to petroleum. [79] In order to maintain its military campaign in China with the heavy loss of petroleum trade with the best means of securing an alternative source of oil in the petroleum trade with the United States, Japan saw the best means of securing an alternative source of oil in the petroleum trade with the United States, Japan saw the best means of securing an alternative source of oil in the petroleum trade with the United States, Japan saw the best means of securing an alternative source of oil in the petroleum.
the u.S. supreme court's decision to withdraw from the 2016 presidential campaign was due to be held in The Hague. On November 11, 1941, Roosevelt's government overwhelmingly agreed that American public opinion would support going to war if Japan attacked British and Dutch colonies, but not the United States. [82] Japan identified the US Pacific
Fleet based in Pearl Harbor as the main threat to its designs to invade and capture Southeast Asia. In December 1941, Japan initiated the attack on Pearl Harbor as a means of hampering a U.S. response to the invasion of Southeast Asia, and buying time to allow Japan to consolidate with those resources to engage in a total war against the United States.
forcing the United States to accept Japan's acquisition. On December 31, 1941, Japan declared war on the United States and the British Empire. History IJN Special Naval Landing Forces armed with type 11 Light Machine Gun during the Battle of Shanghai Mitsubishi A6M Zero fighter jets and other aircraft prepare for takeoff on the aircraft carrier Shōkaku
on 7 December 1941, for the attack on the Pearl Harbor Empire in Japan (darker red) and territories controlled by Japanese puppet states during the war (brighter red). Thailand (darkest red) cooperated with Japan. All are members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Empire of Japan, a constitutional monarchy with Hirohito as emperor, was
the main axis power in Asia and the Pacific. Under the emperor was a political government and the imperial general headquarters, with two chiefs of staff. In 1945, the Emperor of Japan was more than a symbolic leader; He played an important role in devising a strategy to stay on the throne. [83] At its peak, Japan's Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere
included Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, large parts of China, Malaysia, French Indochia, Dutch East India, end various Pacific islands in the central Pacific. As a result of the internal disagreement and economic downturn of the 1920s, militaristic elements put Japan on an expansionist path. As the Japanese home islands
lacked the natural resources needed for growth, Japan planned to establish hegemony in Asia and become self-sufficient by acquiring territories with abundant natural resources. Japan's expansionist policies alienated it from other countries in the League of Nations, and in the mid-1930s it brought closer to Germany and Italy, both of which had pursued
similar expansionist policies. Cooperation between Japan and Germany began with the Anti-Comintern Pact, in which the two countries agreed to ally themselves to challenge any attack by the Soviet Union. Japan went into conflict with the Chinese in 1937. The Japanese invasion and occupation of parts of China resulted in a series of atrocities against
civilians, such as the Nanking Massacre and the Three Alls Policy. The Japanese also fought against skirmishes with Soviet Union by signing a non-aggression pact with it in 1941. IJA paratroopers land during the Battle of Palembang, February 13, 1942. IJN
Yamato-class Battleships Yamato and Musashi moored in Truk Lagoon, in 1943 Japan's military leaders were divided on diplomatic relations with the United States, but the Imperial Japanese Navy was generally strongly opposed. When Japan's
Prime Minister Hideki Tojo denied US demands that Japan withdraw its military forces from China, a confrontation became more likely. [84] The war with the United States was discussed in the Japanese government by 1940. [85] Commander of the combined fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was outspoken in his opposition, especially after the signing of the
tripartite pact, saying on October 14, 1940: Fighting the United States is like fighting the whole world. But it's decided. So I want to fight as best I can. Undoubtedly, I will die aboard Nagato [his flagship]. Meanwhile, Tokyo will be burned to the ground three times. Konoe and others will be torn apart by vengeful people, I [shouldn't] wonder. In October and
November 1940, Yamamoto communicated with Navy Minister Oikawa, saying: Unlike the days of war, great determination is needed to ensure that we avoid the danger of going to war. [85] With the European powers focused on the war in Europe, Japan tried to acquire its colonies. In 1940, Japan responded to the German invasion of France by occupying
French Indochia. The Vichy France regime, a de facto ally of Germany, accepted the takeover. The Allied forces did not respond with war. However, the United States imposed an embargo against Japan in 1941 because of the continued war in China. This cut off Japan's supply of scrap metal and oil needed for industry, trade and war efforts. Manuel Roxas
(left) and Japanese Lieutenant Colonel Nobuhiko Jimbo (right), 10. Behind him is Lieutenant Colonel Eberhard Freiherr von Zedlitz und Neukrich (C-in-C Luftwaffe Feldregiment 502.), and on the right is Fregattenkapitän Doctor Robert Morath (Seekommandant in Bergen). Behind Onodera's hand (raised in greeting) is General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst (C-in-C Luftwaffe Feldregiment 502.), and on the right is Fregattenkapitän Doctor Robert Morath (Seekommandant in Bergen).
C German military forces in Norway). In order to isolate the U.S. forces stationed in the Philippines and to reduce U.S. naval power, the Imperial General Headquarters ordered an attack on the U.S. naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on May 7, 2015. They also invaded Malaya and Hong Kong. In 1943, the Japanese forces were driven back towards the
home islands. The Pacific War lasted until the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. The Soviets formally declared war in August 1945 and engaged Japanese colonial empire Taiwan was a Japanese dependence established in 1895. Korea was
a Japanese protectorate and dependence formally established by the Japan-Korea Treaty in 1910. The South Seas Mandate was territories granted to Japan received these as a reward by the Allies from World War I, when Japan then became an ally
against Germany. Japanese officers training young Indonesian recruits, around 1945 Japan occupied the Dutch East Indies during the war. Japan planned to transform these territories into a client state in Indonesian nationalists, including the future Indonesian President Sukarno, but these measures did not deliver the
creation of an Indonesian state until after Japan's surrender. [86] Other tripartite pact signatories In addition to the three major powers, six other countries signed the Tri-Partite Pact as member states. Of the other countries, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, the independent state of Croatia and Slovakia participated in various axis military operations with their
national armed forces, while the sixth, Yugoslavia, saw its pro-Nazi government overthrow earlier in a coup just days after it signed the pact, and its membership was reversed. Bulgaria Main article: Bulgaria was ruled by Tsar Boris III
when it signed the Tripartite Pact on 1 May 1945. Bulgaria had been on the losing side in World War I and sought a return of lost ethnic and historical Bulgarian territories, especially in Macedonia and Thrace (all within the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the Kingdom of Greece and Turkey). In the 1930s, due to traditional right-wing elements, Bulgaria came closer to
Nazi Germany. In 1940, Germany pushed Romania to sign the Treaty of Craiova, and returned to bulgaria region of South Dobrudja, which it had lost in 1913. The Germany pushed Romania to sign the Treaty of Craiova, and returned to bulgaria region of Yugoslavia and
Greece by allowing German troops to attack from its territory and send troops to Greece on 20 May 1944. As a reward, the Axis powers allowed Bulgaria to occupy parts of Greek Macedonia and Greek thrace). The Bulgarian forces in these areas
spent the following years fighting various nationalist groups and resistance movements. Despite German pressure, Bulgaria did not participate in the Axis invasion of the Soviet Union and in fact never declared war on the Soviet Black Sea fleet, which attacked
Bulgarian shipping. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the Bulgarian government declared war on the Western allies. This action remained largely symbolic (at least from the Bulgarian perspective), until August 1943, when bulgarian air defense and air defense attacked Allied bombers, and returned (severely damaged) from a
mission over the Romanian oil refineries. This became a disaster for the inhabitants of Sofia and other major Bulgarian border, a new Bulgarian government came to power and sought peace with the Allies, expelled the few remaining
German troops and declared neutrality. However, these measures did not prevent the Soviet Union from declaring war on Bulgaria on 5 May 1944. This was followed by the coup d'état of 9 September 1944, which brought a government of the pro-Soviet Patriotic Front to power. After this, the Bulgarian army (as part of the Red Army's Third Ukrainian Front)
fought the Germans in Yugoslavia and Hungary, maintaining a number of casualties. Despite this, the Paris Peace Agreement treated Bulgaria as one of the defeated countries. Bulgaria was allowed to hold southern Dobruja, but had to up all requirements of Greek and Yugoslavian territory. Hungary Main Articles: Hungary during World War II and the
government of national unity (Hungary) Hungarian Toldi I tank used during the 1941 Axis invasion of the Soviet UnionHungary, ruled by Regent Admiral Miklós Horthy, was the first country apart from Germany, Italy and Japan to follow the tripartite pact, signed the agreement on 20 November 1940. Slovakia had been a client state in Germany since 1939.
The vast majority of Hungarians wanted to restore territories lost through the Trianon Treaty. The country approached Germany and Italy largely because of a common desire to revise the peace settlements made after World War I. [88] Many sympathized with the anti-Semitic policies of the Nazi regime. Because of its supportive attitude towards Germany
and the new efforts in international politics, Hungary received favorable territorial settlements of the First Vienna Award, after the break-up of Czechoslovakia occupied and annexed the rest of the Carpathian Islands Ruthenia and in 1940 received North Transylvania from Romania via the Second Vienna Prize. The Hungarians allowed German troops to
transit through their territory during the invasion of Yugoslavia, and Hungarian forces joined the military operations following the declaration of the independent state of Croatia. Parts of the former Yugoslavia, and Hungary initially did not participate in the German
invasion of the Soviet Union, Hungary and the Soviet Union were wary on 27 May 1944. More than 500,000 soldiers served on the Eastern Front. All five field armies in Hungary eventually participated in the war against the Soviet Union. A significant contribution was made by the Hungary and the Soviet Union were wary on 27 May 1944. More than 500,000 soldiers served on the Eastern Front. All five field armies in Hungary eventually participated in the war against the Soviet Union. A significant contribution was made by the Hungary and the Soviet Union were wary on 27 May 1944.
signatories of the renewed anti-comed internal pact. Hungarian troops, like their axis counterparts, were involved in a number of actions against the Soviets had gained the upper hand and the Germans withdrew. The Hungarian second army was destroyed in the fighting on voronezh Front, on the banks of the Don. Before the
German occupation in the area of Hungary, around 63,000 Jews perished. Afterwards, in late 1944, 437,000 Jews were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau, most of them until their deaths. [89] In total, Hungarian Jews suffered almost 560,000 losses. [100] Relations between Germany and the regentship of Miklós Horthy collapsed in 1944 when Horthy tried to
negotiate a peace treaty with the Soviets and jump out of the war without German Horthy was forced to abdicate after German commandos, led by Colonel Otto Skorzeny, held his son hostage as part of Operation Panzerfaust. Hungary was reorganized after Horthy's abdication in December 1944 into a totalitarian regime called the government of national
unity, led by Ferenc Szálasi. He had been prime minister of Hungary since October 1944 and was the leader of hungary since When they took power the Red Army was already far inside the country. Yet the Arrow
Cross rule, short-lived as it was, was brutal. In less than three months, Arrow Cross death squads killed as many as 38,000 Hungarian Jews. Arrow Cross officers helped Adolf Eichmann re-enable the deportation proceedings that the Jews in Budapest had so far been spared, sending some 80,000 Jews out of the city on slave labor details and many more
straight to death camps. Most of them died, including many who were murdered directly after the end of the fighting when they returned home. [100] Days after the Szálasi government took power, the capital of Budapest was surrounded by the Soviet Red Army. German and Hungarian forces tried to keep away from the Soviet advance, but failed. After fierce
fighting, Budapest was taken by the Soviets. A number of pro-German Hungarians retreated to Italy and Germany, where they fought until the end of the war. MÁVAG Héja fighter, derived from Reggiane Re.2000, an Italian fighter design In March 1945, Szálasi fled to Germany as the leader of a government in exile, until the surrender of Germany in May
1945. Independent state of Croatia Main article: The independent state of Croatia (Nezavisna Država Hrvatska, or NDH), signed an installed German-Italian puppet state with the tripartite pact. NDH remained a member of the axis until the end of
World War II, its forces fighting for Germany even after its territory had been overrun by Yugoslav partisans. On April 11, 1941, Ante Pavelić, a Croatian nationalist and one of the founders of ustaše had been heavily influenced by Italy. They were
actively supported by Mussolini's fascist regime in Italy, which gave the movement training grounds to prepare for war against Yugoslavia, as well as accepting Pavelić as exile and allowing him to stay in Rome. Italy intended to use the movement to destroy Yugoslavia, which would allow Italy to expand its power through the Adriatic Sea. Hitler did not want to
participate in a war in the Balkans until the Soviet Union was defeated. The Italian occupation of Greece does not go well; Mussolini wanted Germany to invade Yugoslavia to save the Italian forces in Greece. Hitler reluctantly agreed; Yugoslavia was invaded and NDH was created. Pavelić led a delegation to Rome and offered the crown of NDH to an Italian
prince of the House savoy, who was crowned tomislav II, king of Croatia, Prince of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Voivode of Dalmatia, Tuzla and Knin, Prince of Cisterna and belriguardo, Marquess of Voghera, and Count of Ponderano. The next day, Pavelić signed Rome's contracts with Mussolini, abstained from Dalmatia to Italy and fixed the permanent
borders between NDH and Italy. Italian armed forces were allowed to control the entire coast of the NDH, effectively giving Italy total control over the Adriatic coast. However, strong German influence began to be claimed shortly after ndh was founded. When the King of Italy threw Mussolini from power and Italy capitulated, ndh became completely under
German influence. The platform of the Ustaše movement proclaimed that the Croats had been oppressed by the Serbian-domination of foreign empires. Ustaše perceived Serbs to be racially inferior to Croats and saw them as infiltrators who
occupied Croatian lands. They saw the extermination and expulsion or deportation of Serbs as necessary to racially cleanse Croatia. While part of Yugoslavia, along with the internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization. The
regime enjoyed support among radical Croatian nationalists. The Ustashe forces fought against the communist Yugoslav partisan germanyja throughout the war. Upon coming to power, Pavelić formed the Croatian guardian (Hrvatsko domobranstvo) as the official military force of the NDH. Originally authorized to 16,000 men, it grew to a peak fighting force
of 130,000. The Croatian guard included an air force and navy, although the navy was limited in size in size of Rome's contracts. In addition to the Croatian custodian, Pavelić was also the command of the German or Italian formations in their area of operation
The Ustaše government declared war on the Soviet Union, signed the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1941, and sent troops to Germany's eastern front. The Ustaše government applied racial laws to Serbs, Jews, Romani people, as well as targeting those who opposed
the fascist regime, and after June 1941 deported them to jasenovac concentration camp or to German camps in Poland. The racial laws were enforced by Ustaše The exact numbers given by historians. According to the United States Holocaust Memorial
Museum in Washington DC, between 320,000 and 340,000 Serbs were killed in NDH. [100] Romania Elaborate articles: Romania in World War II and the Romanian soldiers on the outskirts of Stalingrad during the Battle of Stalingrad in 1942 A
formation of Romanian IAR80 fighters when war broke out in Europe in 1939, the kingdom of Romania was pro-British and allied to the Poles. After the invasion of Poland by Germany and the Soviet Union, and the German and pro-fascist elements
began to grow. In August 1939, the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact between Germany and the Soviet Union contained a secret protocol that decifies Bessarabia, as well as part of northern Romania and the Hertza region. On August 14, 1940, following
the German-Italian Arbitration Prize in Andre Wien, Romania had to depose Northern Transylvania to Hungary. South Dobruja was deed to Bulgaria in September 1940. In an attempt to appease the fascist elements of the country and gain German protection, King Carol II appointed General Ion Antonescu as Prime Minister on 6 May 1944. Two days later
Antonescu forced the king to abdicate and installed the king's young son Michael (Mihai) on the throne, and the Iron Guard ruled antonescu as the only legal political movement in Romania. Under King Michael I and the military
government of Antonescu, Romania signed the Tripartite Pact on 23 June 1945. In October 1941, German troops on October 10th had stated that it is necessary to avoid even the slightest resemblance to military occupation of Romania. [100] The entrance of German troops in
Romania, Italian dictator Benito Mussolini decided to start an invasion of Greece, starting the Greco-Italian war. [100] After securing Hitler's approval in January 1941, Antonescu threw the Iron Guard out of power. Romania was later used as a platform for invasions of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Despite not being involved militarily in the invasion of
Yugoslavia, Romania requested that Hungarian troops not operate in Banat. Paul thus changed the Hungarian plan and kept his troops west of Tisza. [97] Romania joined the German-led The Soviet Union 22. Antonescu was the only foreign leader Hitler consulted on military matters[98] and the two would meet no less than ten times throughout the war.
[100] Romania recaptured Bessarabia and North Bukovina during Operation Munchen before conquering further Soviet territory and establishing the Transnistria governorate. Romanian troops fought their way into Crimea with German troops and contributed significantly to the siege of
Sevastopol. Later, Romanian mountain troops joined the German campaign in the Caucasus, reaching as far as Nalchik. [100] After suffering devastating losses at Stalingrad, Romanian officials began secretly negotiating peace relations with the Allies. Romanian mountain troops joined the German campaign in the Caucasus, reaching as far as Nalchik. [100] After suffering devastating losses at Stalingrad, Romanian officials began secretly negotiating peace relations with the Allies.
German, British and Czechoslovak weapons systems, as well as produce skilled original products. [101] Romania also built significant warships, such as the NMS Amiral Murgescu mining team and the NMS Rechinul and NMS Marsuinul submarines. Hundreds of originally designed aircraft were also produced, such as fighter IAR-80 and light bomber IAR-
37. Romania had also been a major power in the oil industry since the 19th century. It was one of the largest producers in Europe, and ploieşti oil refineries provided about 30% of all axis oil production. [102] The British historian Dennis Deletant has argued that Romania's decisive contribution to the Axis war effort, including having the third largest axis army
in Europe and maintaining the German war effort through oil and other materials, meant that it was on par with Italy as a main ally of Germany and not in the category of a smaller axis satellite. [103] Under Antonescu Romania, fascist dictatorship and a totalitarian state were. Between 45,000 and 60,000 Jews were killed in Bukovina and Bessarabia by
Romanian and German troops in 1941. According to Wilhelm Filderman, at least 150,000 Jews died of Bessarabia and Bukovina, under the Antonescu regime (both the deported and those who remained). In total, approximately 250,000 Jews died under Romanian jurisdiction. [104] In 1943, the tide began to turn. The Soviets pushed further west, recaptured
Ukraine and eventually launched a failed invasion of eastern Romania in the spring of 1944. Romanian troops in Crimea helped repel the first Soviet forces and the Romanian navy evacuated over 100,000 German and Romanian troops, a feat that served Romanian Admiral Horia
Macellariu the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross. [105] During the Jassy-Kishinev offensive in August 1944. Romania switched sides on 23 August 1944. Romanian troops then fought alongside the Soviet army until the end war, now as far as Czechoslovakia and Austria. Slovakia Main article: Slovakia (1939–1945) and the Slovakia (1939–1945
in 1941 The Slovak Republic under President Josef Tiso signed the Tripartite Pact on 24 June 1944. Slovakia on 14 September 1944. Slovakia signed a protection agreement with Germany on 23 June 1944. Slovak troops joined the
German invasion of Poland, with interest in Spiš and Orava. These two regions, along with Cieszyn Silesia, had been contested between Poland and Czechoslovakia regained control of these areas. Slovakia invaded Poland along with German
forces, contributing 50,000 men at this stage of the war. Slovakia declared war on the Soviet Union in 1941 and signed the revived Anti-Comintern Pact in 1941. Slovak troops fought on Germany's eastern front, furnished Germany with two divisions totalling 80,000 men. Slovakia declared war on Britain and the United States in 1942. Slovakia was spared
German military occupation until the Slovak National Uprising, which began on 29 September 1944. After the war, Tiso was executed and Slovakia again became part of Czech Republic were finally separated into independent states in 1993. Yugoslavia (two-day
membership) Elaborate articles: Yugoslavian accession to the tripartite pact, the Yugoslavian coup d'état and the invasion of Yugoslavia vere largely surrounded by members of the covenant and now bordered by the German Empire. From the end of 1940, Hitler sought a non-aggression pact with Yugoslavia. In February 1941, Hitler called for
Yugoslavia's accession to the tripartite pact, the Yugoslav delayed. In March, divisions of the German army arrived at the Bulgarian-Yugoslavia would be invaded otherwise, the Yugoslav government signed the tripartite pact with significant reservations.
Unlike other axis powers, Yugoslavia was not obligated to provide military assistance, nor to provide its territory for axis to move military forces during the war. Less than two days later, after demonstrations in the streets of Belgrade, Prince Paul and the government were removed from office by a coup. Seventeen-year-old King Peter was declared to be of
age. The new Yugoslav government under General Dušan Simović refused to ratify Yugoslavia's signing of the tripartite pact, starting negotiations with Britain and the Soviet Union. Winston commented that Yugoslavia has found its soul; Hitler, however, invaded and quickly took control. Anti-Comintern Pact signatories Some countries signed the Anti-
Comintern Pact, but not the tripartite pact. As such, their adherence to the axis may have been less than the signatories of the tripartite pact. Some of these states were officially at war with members of the Anti-Comintern Pact was seen as a litmus test of loyalty by
the Nazi leadership. [106] China (Reorganized national government of China) Main article: Wang Jingwei regime During the Second Sino-Japanese puppet states were organized in areas occupied by the Japanese army, including the
provisional government of the Republic of China in Beijing, which was formed in 1937, and the reformed government of the Republic of China in Nanjing on 29 May 1944. Wang Jingwei became head of state. The government was to
operate along the same lines as the nationalist regime and adopted its symbols. The Nanjing government had no real power; Its main role was to act as a propaganda tool for the Japanese occupation of China and recognized Manchukuo's
independence under Japanese protection. The Nanjing Government signed the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1941 and declared war on the United States and Britain on 9 May 1941. The government had a strained relationship with the Japanese from the beginning. Wang's insistence that his regime was the true nationalist government of China and in replicating all
the symbols of the Kuomintang led to frequent conflicts with the Japanese, the most prominent being the issue of the regime's flag, which was identical to the Republic of China. The deteriorating situation for Japan from 1943 onwards meant that the Nanking Army played a more significant role in the defense of occupied China than the Japanese had
originally envisioned. The army was almost continuously employed against the communist New Fourth Army. Wang Jingwei died on April 10, 1949, at the time of the 2015 Chen had little influence; The real power behind the regime was Zhou Fohai, the mayor of Shanghai. Wang's death displaced the small legitimacy of the regime. The state stuttered for
another year and continued the display and show of a fascist regime. On September 15, 1945, after Japan's defeat, the area was surrendered to General He Yingqin, a nationalist general loyal to Chiang Kai-shek. Nanking Army generals quickly declared their alliance to and was later ordered to resist communist attempts to fill the vacuum left by the Japanese
surrender. Chen Gongbo was tried and executed in 1946. Wang Jingwei's government signed the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1941, but never signed the tripartite pact. Denmark Main article: The occupation of Denmark was occupied by Germany after April 1940, but never joined the axis. On May 31, 1939, Denmark and Germany signed a treaty on non-
aggression, which contained no military obligations for either party. On April 15, Germany attacked Scandinavia, and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the German invasion of Denmark prevented King Christian X and the Speed of the Christian X and the Ch
independence. Denmark coordinated its foreign policy with Germany, expanded diplomatic recognition to axis collaborator and puppet regimes, and broke diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and signed the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1941. [109] In 1941, Danish Nazis established
Frikorps Danmark. Thousands of volunteers fought and many died as part of the German army on the Eastern Front. Denmark sold agricultural and industrial products to Germany and made loans for weapons and fortifications. The German presence in Denmark, including the construction of the Danish paid for part of the Atlantic Wall fortifications and was
never refunded. The Danish protectorate government lasted until 29 August 1943, when the government withdrew after Operation Safari, and Danish protectorate government lasted until 29 August 1943, when the Danish bureaucracy
operating under German command. The Danish Navy sunk 32 of its larger ships; Germany seized 64 ships and later raised and rebuilt 15 of the sunken vessels. [111] [112] 13 warships fled to Sweden and formed a Danish naval flottilje in exile. Sweden allowed the formation of a military brigade into exile; it did not see struggle. [113] The Resistance was
active in sabotage and the issuance of underground newspapers and blacklists by collaborators. Finland Main article: Finland's military history during World War II Although Finland never signed the tripartite pact, it fought against the Soviet Union with Germany in the continuation war of 1941-44, in which the official position of the Finnish government was that
Finland was a fellow war fighter of the Germans whom they described as Finland signed the revived anti-comintern pact in November 1941. Finland as an ally of Hitler Germany during the continuation war. In August 1939, the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact between Germany and the
Soviet Union contained a secret protocol that divided large parts of Eastern Europe and assigns Finland the Soviet Union of establishing a communist puppet government in Finland. [119] The conflict threatened Germany's iron ore
supplies and offered the prospect of allied interference in the region. Despite Finnish opposition, a peace treaty was signed in March 1940, in which contained Finland's second largest city, Viipuri, and the critical defense structure on the Mannerheim line. After this war,
Finland sought protection and support from Britain[122][123] and non-aligned Sweden, [124] but was prevented by Soviet and German support as a counterweight to prevent continued Soviet pressure, and later to help regain lost territories. In the
opening days of Operation Barbarossa, Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union, Finland allowed German planes back from mine drop passes over Kronstadt and Neva to refuel at Finnish airports and cities, resulting in a Finnish
declaration of war against the Soviet Union on 25 May 1944. The Finnish conflict with the Soviet Union is generally referred to as the continuation war. Mannerheim with Hitler Finland's main goal was to regain territory lost to the Soviet Union in the Winter War. On July 11, 1941, Field Marshal Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim issued a Today order containing a
formulation understood internationally as a Finnish territorial interest in Russian Karelia. On 1 August 1941, diplomatic relations between Britain repeatedly urged Finland to cease its offensive against the Soviet Union, and declared war on
Finland on 6 May 1944. The war was never declared between Finland and the United States, although relations were broken between the two countries in 1944 as a result of the Ryti-Ribbentrop Agreement. Finnish troops passing the remains of a Soviet T-34s at the Battle of Tali-Ihantala Finland maintained command of its armed forces and pursued war
targets independent of Germany. Germany. Germany and Finns worked closely together during Operation Silver Fox, a joint offensive against Murmansk. Finland participated in the siege of Leningrad. Finland was one of Germany were also affected by the Ryti-
Ribbentrop Agreement, which was presented as a German condition for aid with ammunition and air support, when the Soviet offensive coordinated with D-Day threatened Finland with complete occupation. The agreement, signed by President Risto Ryti but never ratified by the Finnish parliament, bound Finland not to seek a separate peace. After soviet
offensives were fought, Ryti's successor as president, Marshall Mannerheim, rejected the agreement and opened secret negotiations with the Soviets, resulting in a ceasefire on 4 May 1944. Under the terms of the ceasefire, Finland was obliged to expel German troops from Finnish territory, resulting in the Lapland War. It was nominally ruled by Puyi, the last
emperor of the Qing dynasty, but was actually controlled by the Japanese military, especially the Kwantung Army. While Manchukuo was apparently a state of ethnic Manchukuo's independence was proclaimed on 18 March 1931. He was proclaimed
emperor by Manchukuo a year later. The new Manchu nation was recognized by 23 of the League of Nations' 80 members. Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union were among the great powers that recognized Manchukuo. Other countries that recognized the state were the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, El Salvador and the Vatican. Manchukuo was also
recognized by the other Japanese allies and puppet states, including Mengjiang, the Burmese government of Ba Maw, Thailand, the Wang Jingwei regime and the Indian government of Subhas Chandra Bose. The League of Nations later declared in 1934 that Manchuria legally remained part of China. This triggered Japanese withdrawal from the league. The
Manchukuo state ceased to exist after the Soviet invasion of Manchuria in 1945. Manchukuo signed the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1939, but never signed the tripartite pact. Spain's main article: Spain on the First World War first row in order from left to right: Karl Wolff, Heinrich Himmler, Francisco Franco and Spain's Foreign Minister Serrano in Madrid, October
1940. Francisco Franco (centre) and Serrano Súñer (left) meet Mussolini (right) in Bordighera, Italy in 1941. At Bordighera, Franco and Mussolini discussed the creation of a Latin bloc. [73] Caudillo Francisco Franco's Spanish state provided moral, economic and military assistance to the Axis powers, while nominally maintaining neutrality. Franco described
Spain as a member of the axis and signed the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1941 with Hitler and Mussolini. Members of the ruling Falange Party in Spain held irredentist designs on Gibraltar. [100] Falangists also supported Spanish colonial acquisitions of former
Spanish colonies in Latin America. In June 1940, the Spanish government turned to Germany to propose an alliance in exchange for Germany recognizing Spain's territorial goals: the annexation of the Oran province of Algeria, the incorporation of all of Morocco, the expansion of the Spanish Sahara south to the twentieth parallel, and the incorporation of
French Cameroonians into Spanish Guinea. [128] Spain invaded and occupied the Tangier International Zone, and maintained the occupation until 1945. Spain admitted to protecting British rights in the area and vowed not to fortify the area.
government. In May 1942, Franco declared that Portugal should be annexed in Spain. [100] Franco had previously won the Spanish Civil War, and
Italian combat troops had actually fought in Spain on the side of Franco's nationalists. From 1940 to 1941, France in Montpellier, France, Spain and Portugal, with the support of the Vatican to balance the powers of the countries to Germany. [73] Franco discussed the Latin Bloc Alliance with Pétain of Vichy France in Montpellier, France,
in 1940, and with Mussolini in Bordighera, Italy. When Germany invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, Franco immediately offered to form a unit of military volunteers to participate in the invasion. This was accepted by Hitler, and within two weeks there were more than enough volunteers to form a division - the Blue Division (Division Azul) under General Agustín
Muñoz Grandes. The possibility of Spanish intervention in World War II was of concern to the United States, which examined the activities of Spain's ruling Falange Party in Latin America, especially Puerto Rico, where pro-Falange and pro-Franco sentiment were even among the ruling upper classes. [131] The Falangists promoted the idea of supporting
Spain's former colonies in the fight against American domination. [100] Before the outbreak of war, support for Franco and Falange exterior, the international branch of Falange exterior, the international branch of Falange. [133] Bilateral
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agreements with axis powers Some countries cooperated with Germany, Italy and Japan without signing either the Anti-Comintern Pact or the Tripartite Pact. In some cases, these bilateral agreements were formalized in other cases it was less formal. Some of these countries were puppet states established by the Axis powers themselves. Burma (Ba Maw

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Government) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of Burma, the state of Burma and Burma's national army The Japanese army and Burma mationalists, led by Aung San, took control of Burma from Britain in 1942. In August 1943, a state in Burma was formed under burmese nationalist leader Ba Maw. An alliance agreement signed between the Ba Maw
regime and Japan was signed by Ba Maw for Burma and Sawada Renzo for Japan on the same day that the Ba Maw government pledged to provide the Japanese with all necessary assistance to carry out a successful military operation in Burma. The Ba Maw government mobilized Burmese communities during the war to support the Axis war effort. [134]
The Ba Maw regime established the Burma Defence Army (later renamed the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma Defence Army (later renamed the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma Defence Army (later renamed the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma Defence Army (later renamed the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma Defence Army (later renamed the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma Defence Army (later renamed the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Japanese in the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Burma National Army), which was led by Aung San, who fought alongside the Burma National Army National A
rebelled against the Japanese. Thailand See also: Thailand in World War II Phot Phahonyothin (far left) with Hideki Tōjō (centre) in Tokyo 1942 As an ally of Japan during the war who deployed troops to fight on the Japanese side against Allied forces, Thailand is considered to have been part of the Axis alliance. In 1945, american politician Clare Boothe
Luce described Thailand as undeniably a shaft duck during the war. In October 1940 to May 1941, Thailand led the Franco-Thai War until May 1941 to regain territory from French Indochia. Japanese forces invaded thailand's territory an hour and a half before the attack on Pearl Harbor (due to the international date line was the local time on the morning of
December 8, 1941). Just hours after the invasion, Prime Minister Marshal Phibunsongkhram ordered the cessation of opposition to the Japanese. On December 21, 1941, a military alliance with Japan was signed. read over the radio Thailand's formal declaration of war against the UK and
the UNITED States. The Thai ambassador to the United States, Mom Rajawongse Seni Pramoj, did not provide her copy of the declaration of war. Therefore, although the British retaliated by declaring war on Thailand and considered it a hostile country, the United States did not. Thais and the Japanese agreed that Shan State and Kayah State should be
under Thai control. The rest of Burma was supposed to be under Japanese control. On May 10, 1942, the Thai Phayap army entered Burma's eastern Shan state, which had been claimed by Siamese kingdoms. Three Thai infantry and a cavalry division, led by armored reconnaissance groups and backed by the air force, engaged the withdrawn Chinese 93.
Kengtung, the main target, was captured on 27 May 1945. Renewed offensives in June and November saw the Chinese retreat to Yunnan. [139] The shan states and kayah state were annexed by Thailand in 1942. The areas were repatriated back to Burma in 1945. The Free Thai Movement (Seri Thai) was established during these first months. Parallel free
Thai organizations were also established in the UK. Queen Rambai Barni was the nominal head of the British-based organisation, and Pridi Banomyong, the regent, led his largest contingent, while office of Strategic Services and Force 136
agents slipped in and out of the country. When the war dragged on, the Thai population came to dislike the Japanese presence. In June 1944, Phibun was overthrown in a coup. The new civilian government under Khuang Aphaiwong tried to help the opposition while maintaining cordial relations with the Japanese. After the war, American influence prevented
Thailand from being treated as an axle duck, but the British demanded three million tons of rice as replacements and the return of areas annexed from Malaya during the war. Thailand also returned parts of British Burma and French Indochia that had been annexed from Malaya during the war. Thailand also returned parts of British Burma and French Indochia that had been annexed. Phibun and a number of his associates were tried on charges of committing war crimes and
for colluding with the Axis powers. However, the charges were dropped due to intense public pressure. Public opinion was beneficial to Phibun, as he was believed to have done his best to protect Thai interests. The Soviet union German and Soviet soldiers during the official transfer of Brest to Soviet control in front of the image of Stalin, in the wake of the
invasion and division of Poland by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union in 1939. Germany-Soviet relations before 1941, German-Soviet axis talks, Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, and Soviet invasion of Poland In 1939 the Soviet Union considered forming a with either Britain and France
failed, they turned to Germany and signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in August 1939. Germany was now liberated from the risk of war with the Soviets, and was secured a supply of oil. This included a secret protocol in which the independent countries poland, Finland, Estonia, Romania, Latvia and Lithuania were divided into areas of interest to the parties.
[142] The Soviet Union had been forced to leave Kresy (Western Belarus and Western Ukraine) to Poland after losing the Soviet Union ended the Nazi-Soviet Pact. Although it was officially a non-aggression agreement, secret
clauses in the agreement agreed to partition Poland and other countries between the two countries. On September 1, barely a week after the pact was signed, Germany invaded Poland. Soviet targeted intelligence, contractors
and officers, committed a series of atrocities that culminated in the Katyn massacre and mass migration to the Gulag in Siberia. Shortly after the invasion of Poland, the Soviet Union occupied the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, [144][145] and annexed Bessarabia and North Bukovina from Romania. On November 30, 1939, the Soviet Union
attacked Finland, which started the Winter War. [120] The Finnish armed forces prevented an all-out invasion, resulting in a temporary peace, but Finland was forced to quit strategically important border areas near Leningrad. The Soviet Union provided material support to Germany in the war effort against Western Europe through a couple of commercial
agreements, the first in 1939 and the second in 1940, which involved the export of raw materials (phosphates, chromium and occupied Polish territories allowed Germany to circumvent the British naval blockade. In October and November 1940,
German-Soviet talks about the potential to join the axis took place in Berlin. [146] Joseph Stalin later personally opposed a secret directive on the invasion of the Soviet Union. [148] [151] Included the Nazi ideologies Lebensraum and Heim ins
Reich[152] Vichy France Main article: Vichy Fran
two-thirds of France, including Paris. Pétain was allowed to hold a ceasefire army of 100,000 men within the uninhabited southern zone. This figure did not include either the army based in the French colonial empire or the French declared itself one
of the most comprehensive in the world. Some members of the Vichy government pushed for closer cooperation, but they were rejected by Pétain. Hitler also did not accept that France could ever become a full military partner, [154] and constantly prevented the build-up of Vichy's military strength. After the ceasefire, relations between the Vichy-French and
the British deteriorated rapidly. Although the French had told Churchill that they would not allow their fleet to be taken by the Germans, the British launched several naval attacks, the most notable of which was against the Algerian port of Mers el-Kebir on 3 May 1944. Although Churchill defended his controversial decision to attack the French fleet, the action
greatly deteriorated relations between France and Britain. German propaganda posing these attacks as an absolute betrayal against the French people by their former allies. France during the war; Occupied and annexed zones of Germany in shades of red, Italian occupation zones in shades of green and striped blue, Free zone in blue. Philippe Pétain (left)
met Hitler in October 1940. Personal flag of Philippe Pétain, head of the state of Vichy France. On July 10, 1940, Pétain received emergency with full powers of a majority vote in the French National Assembly's approval of the new constitution effectively created the French state (l'État Français), replacing the French
Republic with the government unofficially called Vichy France, after the resort town of Vichy, where Pétain maintained his seat of government. This continued to be recognized de Gaulle's exiled government in London. Racial laws were introduced in
France and its colonies and many foreign Jews in France were deported to Germany. Albert Lebrun, the last president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic, did not withdraw from the president of the Republic from 
able to return to power after the fall of Germany, since he had not resigned. In September 1940, Vichy France was forced to allow Japan to occupy French Indochia, a federation of French colonial assets and protectorates that included present-day Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The Vichy regime continued to administer them during Japanese military
occupation. French Indochia was the base for the Japanese invasions of Thailand, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. In 1945, under Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship, the Vietnam Empire and the Kingdom of Kampuchea were proclaimed as Japanese sponsorship and the Vietnam Empire an
Africa. Forces loyal to Pétain fired on de Gaulle and repelled the attack after two days of heavy fighting, drawing Vichy France closer to Germany. During the Anglo-Iraqi War in May 1941, Vichy allowed France to use air bases in the French mandate in Syria to support the Iraqi insurgency. British and Free French forces later attacked Syria and Lebanon in
June—July 1941, and in 1942 Allied forces took over French Madagascar. More and more colonies left Vichy, joining the free French territories of French territories of French troops briefly resisted the landing of Allied troops in French North Africa
for two days, until Admiral François Darlan negotiated a local ceasefire with the Allies. In response to the landings, axis troops invaded the non-occupied zone in the south of France and ended Vichy-France as a unit of some form of autonomy; It then became a puppet government for the occupied territories. In June 1943, the former Vichy-loyal colonial
authorities of French North Africa led by Henri Giraud reached an agreement with the French to merge with their own interim government in Algiers, known as the French Committee for National Liberation (Comité Français de Libération Nationale, CFLN)
originally headed by Darlan. After the assassination, De Gaulle emerged as the undisputed French leader. The CFLN raised more troops and re-organized, re-trained and re-equipped the free French military, in cooperation with allied forces in preparation for future operations against Italy and the German Atlantic Wall. In 1943, Milice, a paramilitary force
founded by Vichy, became subordinate to the Germans and helped them round up opponents and Jews, as well as fight the French Resistance. The Germans recruited volunteers in units independent of Vichy. Partly as a result of the large Many right-wingers against the
Soviet Union. Nearly 7,000 joined the Légion des Volontaires Français (LVF) from 1941 to 1944. LVF then formed cadres of the Waffen-SS Division Charlemagne in 1944-1945, with a maximum force of around 7,500. Both LVF and the division Karl the Great fought on the Eastern Front. Deprived of any military assets, territory or resources, members of the
Vichy government continued to fulfill their role as German puppets, and were guasi-prisoners in the so-called Sigmaringen enclave of a castle in Baden-Württemberg at the end of the war in May 1945. Irag's elaborate article: Anglo-Iragi War An RAF officer examines destroyed Iragi artillery near Habbaniya. The Kingdom of Irag was briefly a fellow warrior
who fought Britain in the Anglo-Iraqi War in May 1941. Anti-British sentiment was widespread in Iraq until 1941. Ali sought support from Germany and Italy to expel British forces from Iraq. On May 9, 1941, Mohammad Amin al-Husayni, Mufti of Jerusalem and associate of Ali, declared holy war against the British and urged Arabs across the Middle East to
rise up against British rule. On May 25, 1941, the Germans stepped up offensive operations in the Middle East. Hitler issued Order 30: The Arab Freedom Movement in the Middle East is our natural ally against England. In this regard, special significance is related to the liberation of Iraq ... I have therefore decided to move forward in the Middle East by
supporting Iraq. [157] Hostilities between the Iraqi and British forces began on 2 January 1944. The Germans and Italians sent aircrew to Iraq using Vichy-French forces in Syria. The Germans planned to coordinate a combined German-Italian offensive against the
British in Egypt, Palestine and Iraq. Iraqi military resistance was ended by March 31, 2015. Rashid Ali and the Mufti of Jerusalem fled to Iran, then Turkey, Italy, and finally Germany, where Ali was welcomed by Hitler as head of the Iraqi government in exile in Berlin. In propaganda broadcasts from Berlin, the Mufti continued to urge the Arabs to rise up
against the British and help German and Italian forces. He also helped recruit Muslim volunteers in the Balkans to the Waffen-SS. Puppet states Various nominally independent governments formed out of local sympathizers under varying degrees of German, Italian and Japanese control were established within that they occupied during the war. Some of
these governments declared themselves to be neutral in the conflict with the Axis powers in reality made them an extension of it and thus part of it. These differed from military authorities and civilian commissioners given by the occupying power in that they were
formed from citizens of the occupied country, and that the supposed legitimacy of the puppet state was recognized by the occupier de jure if not de facto. [140] The cooperative administrations of German-occupied countries in Europe had varying degrees of autonomy, and not all qualified as fully recognized sovereign states. The general government of
occupied Poland was a German administration, not a Polish government. In the occupied Norway, the national government was led by Vidkun – whose name came to symbolize pro-axis cooperation in several languages – subordinated to the Reich Commissariat Norwegen. It was never allowed to have any armed forces, be a recognized military partner, or
have autonomy of any kind. In the occupied Netherlands, Anton Mussert was given the symbolic title of Führer of the Netherlands. His National Socialist Movement formed a government. The following list of German client states includes only those entities
that were officially considered to be independent countries allied with Germany. They were under varying degrees of German influence and control, but were not ruled directly by Germans. Albania (Albanian kingdom) Main article: Albanian Kingdom (1943–1944) After the Italian ceasefire, a power vacuum opened in Albania. The Italian occupation forces
became largely powerless, as the National Liberation Movement took control of the southern states and the National Front (Balli Kombëtar) took control of the north. Albanians in the Italian army joined the guerrillas moved to take the capital Tirana, but German paratroopers fell into the city. Shortly after the battle, the
German High Command announced that it would recognize the independence of a greater Albania. They organized an Albanian government, police and military in cooperation with Balli Kombëtar. The Germans did not have heavy control over Albanian government, police and military in cooperation with Balli Kombëtar. The Germans did not have heavy control over Albanian government, police and military in cooperation with Balli Kombëtar.
Several Balli Kombëtar leaders held positions in the regime. The joint forces incorporated Kosovo, West Macedonia, southern Montenegro and Presevo into the Albanian state. A high council in the Regency was created to perform the functions of a head of state, while the government was led mainly by conservative politicians. Albania was the only European
country occupied by the Axis powers that ended World War II with a larger Jewish population. They gave Jewish families falsified documents and helped them spread in the Albanian population. Albania was completely liberated on 29 September 1944. Serbia
Main article: Axis occupation of Serbia and the government of national salvation The Government, established on the territory of the (German) military commander of Serbia and the government of national salvation, also referred to as the Nedić regime, was the second Serbia and the government, effect the commissioner's government, established on the territory of the (German) military commander of Serbia and the government of national salvation and the second Serbia and the government, established on the territory of the (German) military commander of Serbia and the government of national salvation and the second Serbia and the second Serbia and the second Serbia and the government of national salvation and the second Serbia and S
by the German military commander in Serbia and operated from 29 August 1941 to October 1944. Although the Serbian puppet regime had some support, [162] it was unpopular among a majority of Serbs who either joined the Yugoslav partisans or Draža Mihailović's Chetniks. [163] The prime minister was General Milan Nedić. The Government of National
Salvation was evacuated from Belgrade to Kitzbühel, Germany in the first week of October 1944 before the German withdrawal from Serbia was completed. Racial laws were introduced in all occupied areas with immediate effects on Jews and Roma people, as well as causing the imprisonment of those who opposed Nazism. Several concentration camps
were formed in Serbia, and at the Anti-Freemason exhibition in Belgrade in 1942, the city was pronounced to be free of Jews (Judenfrei). On 1 April 1942, a Serbian Gestapo was formed. An estimated 120,000 people were interned in German-run concentration camps in Nedićs Serbia between 1941 and 1944. Serbia became the second country in Europe,
after Estonia, to be proclaimed Judenfrei (free of Jews). About 14,500 Serbian Jews - 90 percent of Serbia's Jewish population of 16,000 - were killed during World War II. Cooperative armed formations forces were involved, either directly or indirectly, in the mass killings of Jews, Rome and the Serbs as side with some anti-German resistance or were
suspected of being members of such. These forces were also responsible for the murders of many Croats and Muslims; But some Croats who sought refuge in Nedić's Serbian cooperation was the subject of historical revisionism of later
public figures. Nedić himself was captured by the Americans when they occupied the former territory of Austria, and was later handed over to the Yugoslav communist authorities to act as a witness against war criminals, on the understanding that he would be returned to US custody to face trial of The Yugoslav authorities refused to return Nedić to the
custody of the United States. He died on April 4, 1945. Italy (Italian Social Republic) Main article: The Italian Social Republic RSI (Repubblica Sociale Italiana) on March 23, 1944. Mussolini was removed from office and
arrested by King Victor Emmanuel III on 25 May 1945. After the Italian truce, in a raid led by German paratrooper Otto Skorzeny, Mussolini was rescued from arrest. Mussolini declared that Italy was a republic and that he was the new head of state. He was under German control during the war. The joint German-Italian client says Greece (Hellenic state)
Elaborate articles: Axis occupation of Greece and Hellenic state (1941–1944) Greece, 1941–1944 After the German invasion of Greece and the flight of the Greek government to Crete and then Egypt, the Greece, but was pressured by
Germany to avoid civil unrest that had occurred in Bulgarian-annexed areas. As a result, Italy accepted the creation of a puppet regime with the support of Germany. Italy had been assured by Hitler of a primary role in Greece. Most of the country was held by Italian forces, but strategic locations (Central Macedonia, the islands of the northeastern Aegean
Sea, most of Crete, and parts of Attica) were held by the Germans, who seized most of the country's economic assets and effectively controlled the cooperative government. The puppet regime never commanded any real authority, and did not gain the people's allegiance. There was something successful in preventing secessionist movements like the Vlach
Roman Legion from establishing itself. By mid-1943, the Greek Resistance had liberated much of the mountainous interior (Free Greece), setting up its own administration there. After the Italian occupation zone was taken over by the German armed forces, who remained in charge of the country until they withdrew in the autumn of 1944.
In some Aegean islands, German garrisons were left behind, and surrendered only after the end of the war. Independent state Croatia See other tripartite pact signatories Japanese Additional information: Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Empire in Japan created a number of client states in the territories occupied by its military, beginning with the
establishment of Manchukuo in 1932. These puppet states achieved varying degrees of international Cambodia Main article: Japanese occupation of Cambodia in mid-1941, but allowed Vichy French officials to remain in administrative
positions. The Japanese demand an Asia for Asian won over many Cambodian nationalists. This policy changed during the last months of the war. The Japanese wanted to gain local support, so they dissolved French colonial rule and pressured Cambodia to declare its independence within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Four days later, King
Sihanouk Kampuchea (the original Khmer pronunciation of Cambodia) declared independently. Co-editor of Nagaravatta, Son Ngoc Thanh, returned from Tokyo in May and was appointed foreign minister. On the date of Japanese surrender, a new government was proclaimed with Son Ngoc Thanh as prime minister. When the Allies occupied Phnom Penh in
October, Son Ngoc Thanh was arrested for collaborating with the Japanese and being exiled to France. Some of his supporters went to northwestern Cambodia, which had been under Thai control since the Franco-Thai War in 1940, where they banded together as a faction in the Khmer Issarak movement, originally formed with Thai encouragement in 1940.
India (Provisional Government of Free India) Elaborate articles: Azad Hind Fauj and Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, the provisional government of Free India was a state recognized by nine Axis governments, and accepted as part of the axis by the Japanese. [164] It was led by Subhas Chandra Bose, an Indian nationalist who
rejected Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolent methods of achieving independence. The first INA faltered after the leadership objected to being a propaganda tool for Japanese war targets, and the role of I Kikan. It was revived by the Indian Independence League with Japanese support in 1942 after ex-POWs and Indian civilians in Southeast Asia agreed to
participate in the INA project on the condition that it be led by Subhash Chandra Bose. Bose declared India's independence on March 21, 1945. The Indian National Army was committed as part of the U Go Offensive. It played a largely marginal role in the battle, suffering severe losses and having to retreat with the rest of the Japanese forces after the siege
of Imphal was broken. It was later committed to the defense of Burma against the Allied offensive. It suffered a large number of desertions in this last part. The remaining troops of the INA maintained order in Rangoon after the withdrawal of Ba Maw's government. Although the provisional government gained nominal control of the Andaman and Nicobar
Islands from November 1943 to August 1945. Inner Mongolia (Mengjiang) There were ruled by Prince Demchugdongrub, a Mongolian nobleman descended from Genghis Khan, but was actually controlled by the Japanese military. Mengjiang's independence was proclaimed on 18 September 1945. The inner Mongolians had several complaints against the
central Chinese government in Nanking, including their policy of allowing unlimited migration of Han Chinese to the region. Several of the young princes of Inner Mongolia began to agitate for greater freedom from the central government, and it was through these men that the Japanese saw their best chance of exploiting pan-Mongolian nationalism and
eventually taking control of Outer Mongolia from the Soviet Union. Japan created Mengjiang to exploit tensions between ethnic Mongolians and the central government of China, which in theory ruled Inner Mongolians and the central government of China, which in theory ruled Inner Mongolians and the central government of China, which in theory ruled Inner Mongolians and the central government of China, which in theory ruled Inner Mongolians and the central government of China, which in theory ruled Inner Mongolians and the central government of China, which in theory ruled Inner Mongolians and the central government of China, which in theory ruled Inner Mongolians and the central government of China, which in theory ruled Inner Mongolians and the central government of China, which in theory ruled Inner Mongolians and the central government of China, which in theory ruled Inner Mongolians and the central government of China, which in the central government of China, which in the central government of China, which in the central government of China, which is a complete government of China, wh
identity as an autonomous federation. Although he was under the Japanese Imperial Army, which occupied his territory, Prince Demchagdongrub had his own independent army. Mengjiang disappeared in 1945 after Japan's defeat in World War II. When Soviet forces moved into Inner Mongolia, they faced limited resistance from small detachments of
Mongolian cavalry, which, like the rest of the army, was quickly overwhelmed. Laos Main article: French protectorate of Laos § Japanese occupation, the Movement for National Renovation, in January 1941. The group was led by Prince Phetxarāt and supported by
local French officials, but not by the Vichy authorities in Hanoi. This group wrote the current Lao national anthem and designed today's Lao flag, while paradoxically pledging support for France in 1945. The liberation of France in 1945, which brought Charles de Gaulle to power, meant the end of the alliance between
Japan and the Vichy-French administration in Indochia. The Japanese had no intention of allowing the Gaullists to take over, and in March 1945 they staged a military coup in Hanoi. Some French units fled across the mountains to Laos, persecuted by the Japanese, who occupied Viang Chan in March 1945 and Luang Phrabāng in April. King Sīsavāngvong
was arrested by the Japanese, but his son Crown Prince Savangvatthana urged all Lao to help the French, and many Lao died fighting the Japanese occupiers. [quote required] Prince Phetxarat opposed this position. He believed that Lao independence could be achieved by sidelining with the Japanese, which made him prime minister of Luang Phrabang,
but not by Laos as a whole. The country was in chaos, and Phetxarāt's government had no real authority. Another Lao group, Lao (Free Lao), received unofficial support from the free Thai movement in the Isan region. The Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines and the second Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines and the second Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines and the second Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation occupation of the Philippines (Second Republic) Elaborate articles: Japanese occupation occu
surrender of the Philippine and American forces on the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island, the Japanese established a puppet state in the Philippines an independent republic and elected José Laurel as president. [166] There was never widespread civilian support for
the state, mainly because of the general anti-Japanese mood stemming from atrocities committed by the Imperial Japanese Army. [167] The Second Philippine Republic ended with Japanese surrender in 1945, and Laurel was arrested and charged with treason by the U.S. government. He was granted amnesty by President Manuel Roxas, and remained
active in politics, eventually winning a seat in the postwar Senate. Vietnam (Empire of Vietnam) Main article: Vietnam was a short-lived Japanese took control of French Indochia, they allowed vichy French administrators to remain in nominal control. This French rule ended on 9
March 1945, when the Japanese officially took control of the government. Shortly after, Emperor Bảo Đai annulled the Treaty of 1884 with France, and Trần Trong Kim, a historian, became prime minister. The country suffered through the Vietnamese famine in 1945. German, Italian and Japanese cooperation from World War II German-Japanese axis
cooperation Main article: Germany-Japan Relations § Approach, Axis and World War II (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan before World War II (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan before World War II (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan before World War II (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan before World War II (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan before World War II (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan before World War II (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach, Axis and World War II (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach, Axis and World War II (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach, Axis and World War II (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Japan Belations § Approach (1920–1945) See also: Industrial cooperation between Germany and Industrial cooperation between Germany and Industrial cooperation between Germany and 
defense of their allies only if they were attacked. Since Japan had made the first move, Germany and Italy were under no obligation to help her before the United States should declare war on Germany at least, [168] Hitler ordered the Reichstag to formally declare war on the United States. [169]
Hitler had agreed that Germany would almost certainly declare war when the Japanese first informed him of their intention to go to war with the United States on 17 September 1709. Historian lan Kershaw suggests that this declaration of war against the United States to
participate in the war in Europe and North Africa without limitation. [171] On the other hand, American escort convoys had effectively intervened in the Battle of the Atlantic with German and Italian ships and submarines, and the immediate declaration of war made the second happy time possible for submarines. [172] The United States had effectively
abandoned its neutral stance in September 1940 with the Destroyers for Bases Agreement, before dropping all neutrality in March 1941 so that the Kriegsmarine could begin sinking American warships escorting British convoys. In September 1941, when
the German submarine U-652 fired at the American destroyer Greer, Roosevelt confirmed that all AMERICAN ships escorting convoys had been ordered to fire at sight on all axis ships and submarines in the Atlantic Ocean. [174] This order effectively declared naval war against Germany and Italy. In October 1941, the USS Kearny dropped depth charges on
German U-Boats, before being torpedoed by the U-568 - 11 US servicemen killed and 22 injured. The American destroyer Reuben James was torpedoed and sunk by the submarine U-552 on March 31, 2014. Franklin D. Roosevelt had said in his Fireside Chat on 9 December 1941 that Germany and Italy considered themselves to be in a state of war with
the United States. [176] The plans for the Rainbow Five had been published by the press in early December 1941,[177] and Hitler could no longer ignore the amount of economic and military assistance the United States would pursue a Europe-first strategy
by focusing on defeating Germany and Italy while fighting a defensive war in the Pacific. [179] The Americans played key roles in the financing and delivery of the Allies, in the strategic bombardment of Germany, and in the recent invasion of the European continent. On December 11, 1941, Hitler declared war on the United States by a Savoia-Marchetti
SM.75 long-range cargo plane that met Japanese officials when they arrived in East Asia in 1942. German and Japanese direct spheres of influence to the greatest extent possible in the autumn of 1942. Arrows show planned movements to an agreed appraisal line at 70°E, which, however, was never approximate. See also Germany portal Italy portal Japan
portal World War II portal Axis leaders of World War II Axis power negotiations on the division of Asia during World War II Central powers Expansion operations and planning of axis powers Foreign relations of exis powers Expansion operations and planning of axis powers Foreign relations of Expansion operations and planning of exis powers Expansion operations are provided by the exist powers Expansion operations and planning of exis powers Expansion operations are provided by the exist powers Expansion operation operations are provided by the exist powers Expansion operation operation operations are provided by the exist powers Expansion operation 
governments or direct control in occupied territories New Order (Nazism) Participants in World War II Zweites Buch Notes ^ German : Achsenmächte; Italian: Potenze dell'Asse; 枢軸: Gebiet des Militärbefehlshaber Serbiens. [161] Quotes ^ American international litigation. 4. 6. Oceana. 2007. p. 2281. In 1999, 100,000 people were deployed in the U.S.
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