

## THE BEGINNING OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR TO THE SOVIET UNION

**Panjiyev Adham Urozovich**

*Teacher of the "World History" department Karshi State University Uzbekistan, Karshi*

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### Annotation

The political situation at the beginning of World War II changed dramatically. During the period of development of the defense system of the Soviet state, strengthening measures were constantly taken. This led to a victory at the end of the war.

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There have been many wars in human history, but World War II is completely different from other wars in its scale. The political climate of the 20th century was caused by the defeat of Germany in the First World War. Hitler's rise to power in Germany in 1933 changed the balance. Hitler fought with all his might to spread Nazism in the country. He began to destroy the parties that opposed him one after another. Every government has its own way of governing, especially Hitler led the Nazi party which believed that the German people were a superior race. This party came up with the idea of world domination. At the beginning of the war, the Germans occupied the main countries of Europe and got their raw materials. Significant human resources, rapid growth of military production, large reserves of looted weapons and military property made it possible for Nazi Germany to increase the composition of the armed forces and their technical equipment in a short period of time. Their total number by June 1941 was 8.5 million people. (including about 6 million in the ground forces and about 1.7 million in the air force) [1].

Hitler paid close attention to the preparation for the struggle for world domination and especially the ideological struggle for the war against the Soviet state. It was considered "justice" that the German people were the highest race and that other races and peoples were dependent on them. It can also be said that in order for the German people to live, it was necessary to create a living space and other peoples should be their slaves.

The powerful European powers were in favor of directing the power of Hitler's Germany towards the East. There are enough reasons for this, firstly, the rule of the Soviet system existing in the country, secondly, it withdrew from the war without warning its allies in the First World War, and thirdly, the totalitarian policy being carried out was not in the interests of the ruling circles of Great Britain and France. The meeting of English-French-Soviet diplomats did not end with good results. Anglo-French diplomacy revealed their plans to single-handedly expose the Soviet state to war. As a result, German diplomacy worked quickly. For this reason, on August 23, 1939, they signed a 10-year non-aggression pact in Moscow called the "Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact" [2. sheet 6]. According to the treaty, it was allied with Germany in the early years of the war.

Political games have increased in Europe due to mutual distrust in the world. The current situation

caused the Soviet state to take measures to strengthen the defense system. The number of the Red Army in the country was increased. Measures were taken to strengthen defense capabilities. Military spending increased. Modern types of weapons were created. In particular, the Communist Party and the Soviet government took the necessary measures to strengthen the defense capabilities of the country during the years of peaceful socialist construction. The successful implementation of the pre-war five-year plans significantly increased the military-economic potential of the USSR. A second coal-metallurgical base was created in the east. In 1940, the USSR had 18 million tons of steel, about 15 million tons of iron, almost 166 million tons of coal, 31.1 million tons of oil, and 48 billion kWh of electricity. In the pre-war years, important activities were carried out aimed at restructuring industry and transport, taking into account the impending military danger, establishing a defense industry, deploying the Armed Forces, re-equipping them and increasing their number, and expanding the training of military personnel. This raw material base in the Caucasus, Sub-Ural regions, Central Asia, Siberia, and the Far East have also increased in weight [ 4 ].

In the summer of 1940, Nazi Germany defeated France and prepared for war against the Soviet state. Hitler's political goals were to seize the territory of the Soviet state and its richest economic resources, destroy the Soviet socialist system, and physically destroy and enslave the peoples of the Soviet state. The instructions, called "The Green Folder", stated: "there is no doubt... if we take the essentials out of this country, tens of millions of people will starve to death"[3. sheet 31]. In the master plan, 50 million Poles, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians should be sent to Western Siberia and the North Caucasus for 30 years, which provided for the systematic extermination of 30 million civilians and prisoners of war in the occupied territories. The remaining population in the country had to live in dependence on the Germans to be forced. It is planned to divide the territory of Russia into separate political and administrative regions with their governing bodies, and to destroy the Russians as a single people. Annihilation of the Russian intelligentsia, termination of secondary and higher educational institutions, artificial reduction of the birth rate were assumed. The achievement of these goals was to ensure the domination of fascist Germany throughout the world.

In accordance with the agreement concluded by the Soviet state with Germany, it was necessary to invade the territory of Poland. The Soviet state did not fulfill this obligation. On September 1, 1939, Germany single-handedly invaded Poland, starting World War II. September 3 England and France declared war on Germany. The Soviet state entered the territory of Poland on September 17, 1939. Soon after, German commander T. Guderian and Soviet general S. A joint parade on the occasion of the partition of Poland was held at the Krivoshey command.

The Soviet state waged war against Finland in March under the pretext of World War II. In the summer of 1940, Romania handed over Bessarabia and Eastern Bukovina to the Soviet state. In June 1940, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia were occupied by Soviet troops.

After Hitler's troops conquered the vast territories of Europe, they came up with the "Barbarossa" plan to occupy the Soviet state. On December 18, 1940, Hitler signed the "Barbarossa" plan, directive number 21 against the Soviet state. According to the plan, several powerful strikes by large forces of tank and motorized troops to isolate, surround and destroy the main forces of the Red Army in the western part of the Soviet Union, and then capture the most important political and economic centers in the interior of the country and enter the Arkhangelsk-Volga line.

To implement the "Barbarossa" plan, Hitler's command prepared 190 divisions (5.5 million people), 3,712 tanks, 4,950 combat aircraft, 47,260 guns and 193 battleships (armed forces of the German allies). The weapons of the German Nazi troops were in good technical condition. Officers and soldiers had combat experience. These forces and means were placed in three main strategic groups. He focused on the cities of Leningrad in the north, Moscow in the center, and Stalingrad in the south. The Communist Party and the Soviet government took the necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense capabilities during the years of peaceful socialist construction. The successful implementation

of the pre-war five-year plans significantly increased the military economic potential of the USSR.

The second metallurgical base in the East. In 1940, the USSR had 18 million tons of steel, 15 million tons of iron, 166 million tons of coal, 31.1 million tons of oil, and 48 billion kWh of electricity. In the years before the war, the reconstruction of industry and transport, taking into account the impending danger Important measures aimed at establishing the defense industry, deployment of the armed forces, their technical re-equipment and increasing their number, expansion of training of military personnel were carried out. Funds allocated for military needs increased from year to year. For example, in 1939 they increased to 25.6%, in 1940 to 32.6%. By 1941, they reached 43.4% of the total state budget. New defense factories were built and expanded at a rapid pace, they were more metal, fuel, electricity, new machines were produced, the most qualified engineers, equipment, and workers were sent. From 1939 to the middle of 1941, more than 17 thousand projects were produced for the state defense industry: including 3719 new ones until the first half of 1940-41 aircrafts were produced. They are YaK-1, MiG-3, LAGG-3, Pe-2, IL-2, 7.6 thousand tanks (including KB and T-34), more than 80 thousand guns, more than 200 thousand machine guns and machine guns. In 1940 There were 100 new warships for the navy, 269 under construction. However, this number did not meet the needs of the armed forces. The weak point of the army was the lack of weapons for anti-aircraft and anti-tank artillery systems [4].

The number of armed forces increased dramatically. At the beginning of the war, the ground forces included 303 tank, motorized and cavalry units. However, no communications were equipped on a national scale. had boats, 2,581 aircraft, and 1,000 coastal artillery pieces.

The deployment of the armed forces increased the need for collective personnel. During this period, there were 203 military schools, 19 military academies and military faculties in civilian higher educational institutions in the USSR. Despite this, most of the Soviet officers were communists and members of Komsomol and had high moral-political and fighting qualities. a large part of the military was destroyed. The personnel of the armed forces were unfailingly loyal to the socialist state.

The leaders of the Soviet state, taking into account the danger of Germany's attack, took urgent measures to increase the combat status of the armed forces. In the spring of 1941, the General Staff, together with the military districts and naval forces, developed a new plan to protect the state border. In early June, 750,000 38,500 people were sent to strengthen the border areas. In May-June, a number of departments of the border areas were placed closer to the border. Western troops began to be recruited in the internal military districts. Also, the front line points on the border began to be strengthened. However, this important events started very late and did not have much effect at the beginning of the war. One of the reasons for this ineffectiveness was I.V. Stalin's miscalculation in assessing the military-strategic situation and the time of Nazi Germany's attack on the USSR. Soviet diplomacy expected to postpone the conflict with Hitler's Germany through negotiations and he was afraid to give her an excuse to attack him.

On the western borders of the Soviet state, the western borders of the USSR included the Leningrad, special Baltic, Western Kiev and Odessa military districts.

At the time of the enemy's attack, the troops of the western border regions were scattered over 4,500 km and more than 400 km in depth, without being prepared for combat and without completing strategic deployment. Particularly serious consequences resulted in the full combat readiness of the troops of border military districts and garrisons of fortified areas, which had to go into battle after an enemy attack. Most troops continued to be in permanent divisions, in camps or on the road. Their employment did not exceed 60-70% of the countries during the war; they did not have distributed rear units, communication units and means, engineering units and vehicles. Many firing units and aircraft artillery were in ranges; sapphire parts - in engineering camps; there was no ammunition, fuel or other supplies. The People's Commissariat of Defense (Marshal SK Tymoshenko of the Soviet Union) and the General Staff (Army General G.K. Zhukov) are responsible for the insufficient combat training of the troops [ 4 ]].

Combat troops were deployed in the area from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea. Aviation units were distributed along the border, and combat readiness was announced on June 22, but this order reached the troops too late. In these extremely unfavorable conditions, the Soviet troops went to war with a strong and experienced army that had acquired the economic resources of Western Europe. In conclusion, it can be said that the beginning of World War II actions against the Soviet state was due to Stalin's distrust of anyone at that time was one. Realizing that the politics taking place in Europe did not want any country to take responsibility for the fight against fascism, the forces led by Hitler turned the situation to their side. The situation, encouraged by the documents signed by the Soviet state, caused a serious situation.

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