



- Essential Question:

- What were the major events of World War II from 1942 to 1945?

- CPWH Agenda for Unit 12.5:

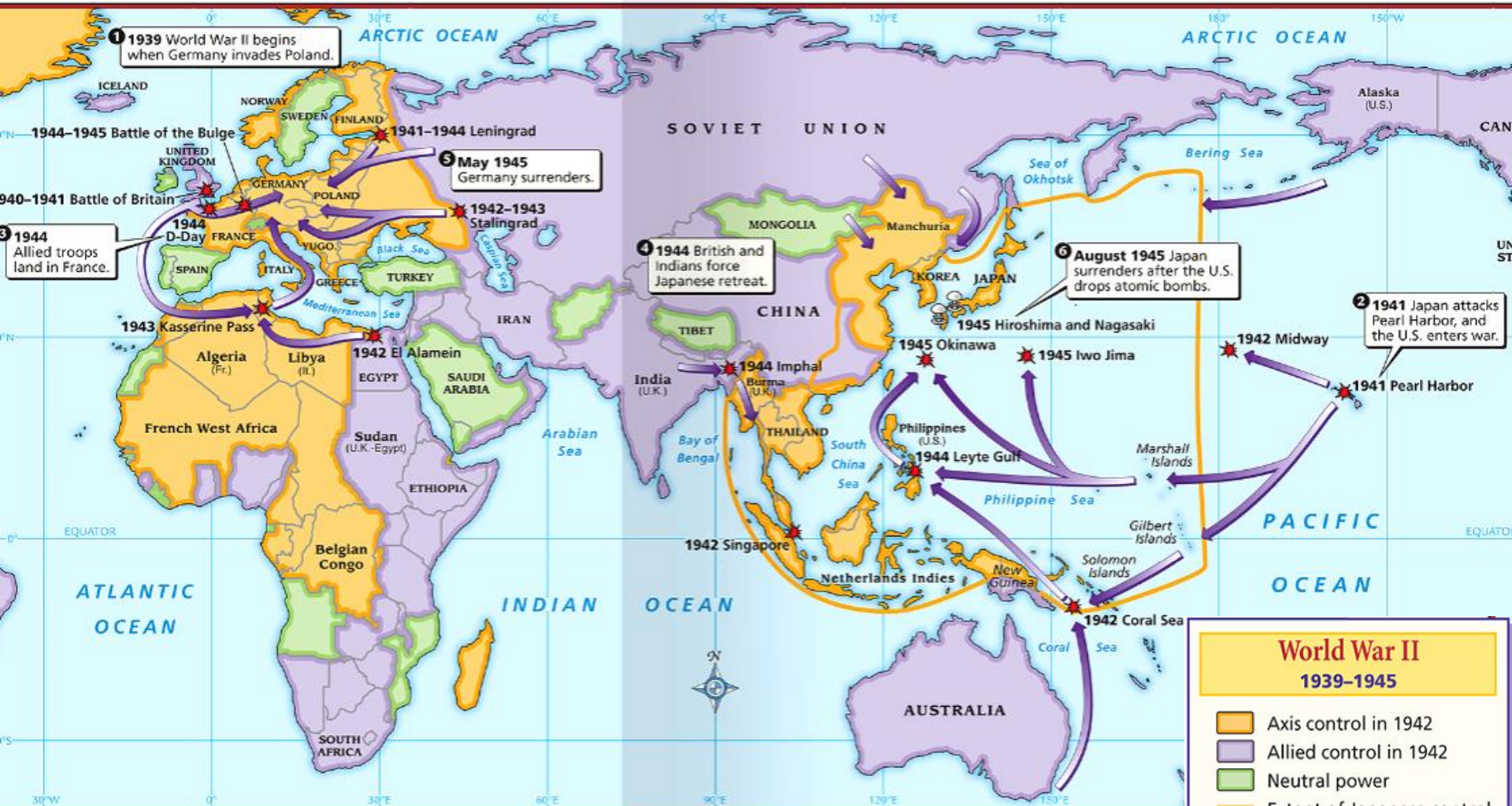
- Clicker Review Questions

- “World War II: 1942-1945” notes

- Today’s HW: **32.4**

- Unit 12 Test: **Wed, April 13**

From 1939 to 1942, the Axis Powers dominated Europe, North Africa, & Asia



1 1939 World War II begins when Germany invades Poland.

1944-1945 Battle of the Bulge

1940-1941 Battle of Britain

1944 D-Day

1944 Allied troops land in France.

1943 Kasserine Pass

1942 El Alamein

1942 Singapore

1942 Coral Sea

1941-1944 Leningrad

5 May 1945 Germany surrenders.

1942-1943 Stalingrad

4 1944 British and Indians force Japanese retreat.

1944 Imphal

1942 Singapore

1942 Coral Sea

1945 Hiroshima and Nagasaki

1945 Okinawa

1945 Iwo Jima

1944 Leyte Gulf

1942 Coral Sea

6 August 1945 Japan surrenders after the U.S. drops atomic bombs.

1942 Midway

1941 Pearl Harbor

1941 Pearl Harbor

1941 Pearl Harbor

1941 Pearl Harbor

1941 Pearl Harbor

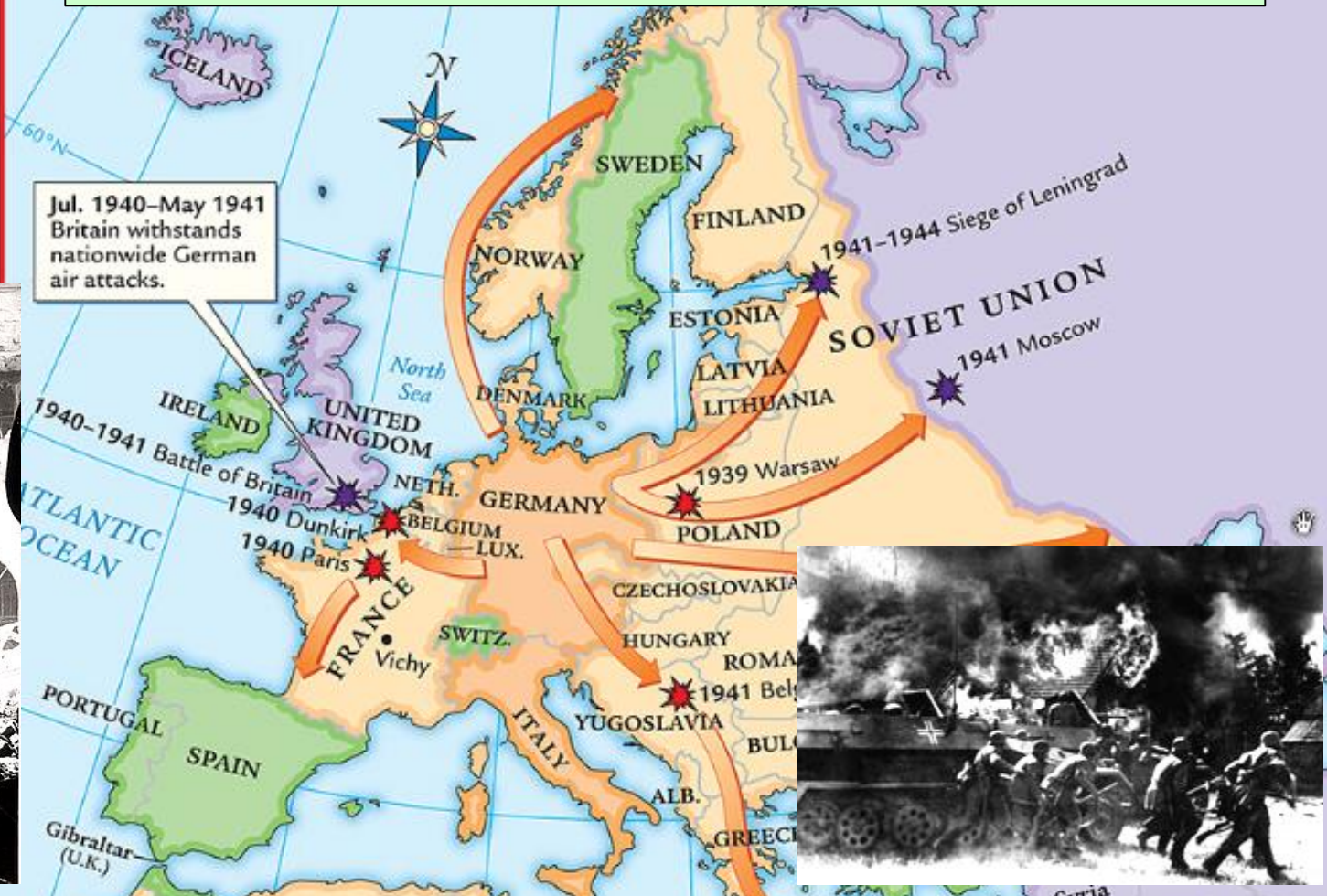
1941 Pearl Harbor

THE AXIS ATTACKS 1939-1942

- Axis power
- Axis-controlled area, 1942
- Allied power
- Neutral power
- Expansion of Axis control
- Axis victory
- Allied victory

0 250 500 miles

Germany used blitzkrieg tactics to dominate Eastern & Western Europe



England was wounded from German attacks in the Battle of Britain

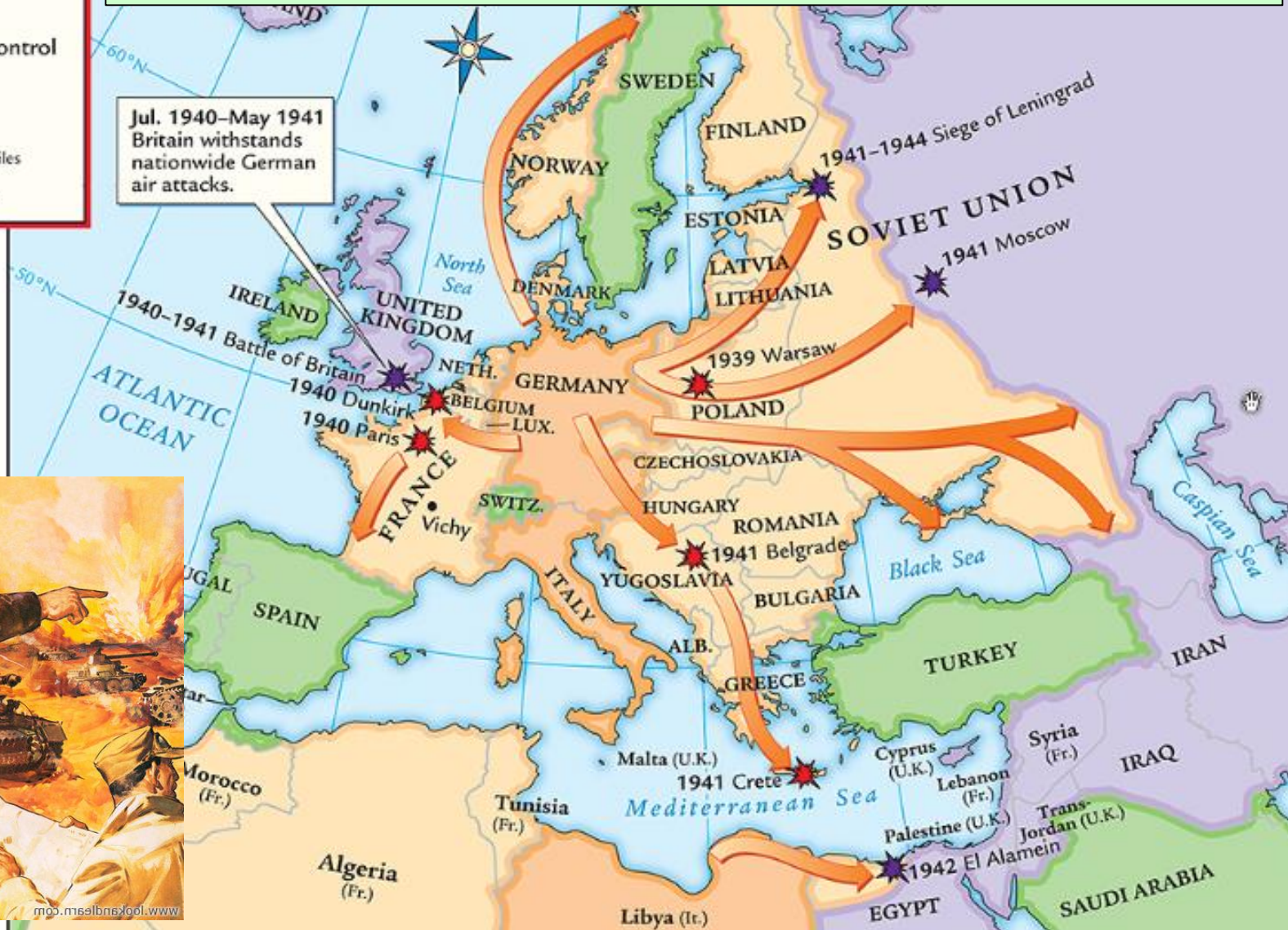
Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact & marched into Russia

THE AXIS ATTACKS 1939-1942

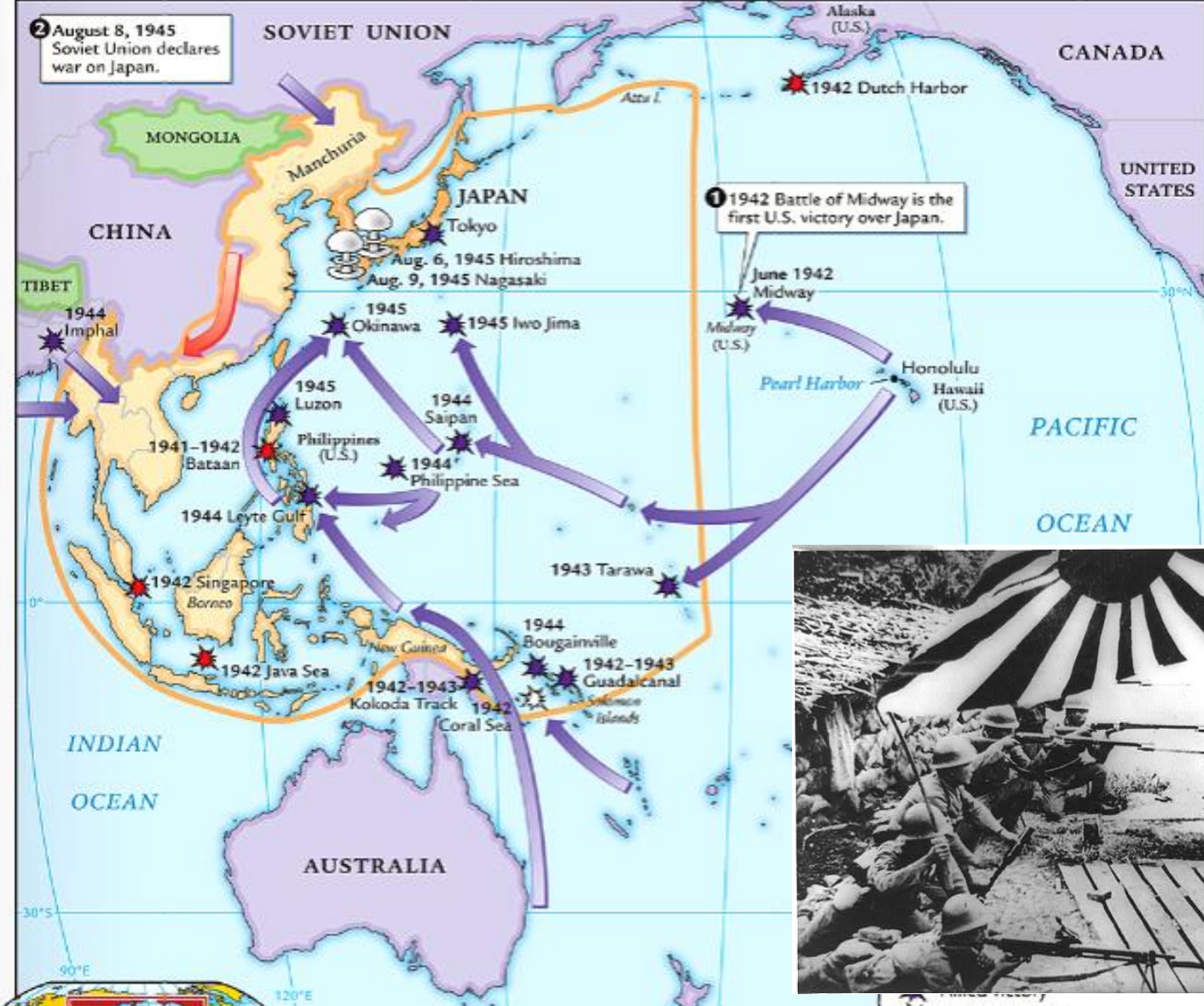
- Axis power
 - Axis-controlled area, 1942
 - Allied power
 - Neutral power
 - Expansion of Axis control
 - Axis victory
 - Allied victory
- 0 250 500 miles
0 250 500 kilometers

The German & Italian armies dominated Northern Africa, threatened the Suez Canal & the oil fields in the Middle East

Jul. 1940-May 1941
Britain withstands nationwide German air attacks.



map.m6slbnsfool.www



The Japanese dominated Asia, crippled the U.S. navy after the Pearl Harbor attack, & seized most Western colonies in the Pacific

However, the Allied Powers began to turn the tide of the war in 1942 & defeated the Axis Powers by 1945

Events of World War II

EUROPE

AUG 1939 Nonaggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union

SEPT 1939 Germany invades Poland; World War II begins

MAY 1940 Britain evacuates forces from Dunkirk

JUNE 1940 France surrenders; the Battle of Britain begins

JUNE 1941 Germany invades the Soviet Union

AUG 1942 Hitler orders attack on Stalingrad

NOV 1942 Allies land in North Africa

FEB 1943 Germans surrender at Stalingrad

JUNE 1944 Allies invade Europe on D-Day

DEC 1944 Battle of the Bulge begins

MAY 1945 Germany surrenders

PACIFIC

DEC 1941 Japanese attack Pearl Harbor; U.S. declares war on Japan

APR 1942 Bataan Death March begins

MAY 1942 Allies turn back Japanese fleet in Battle of the Coral Sea; Allies surrender in Philippines

JUNE 1942 Allies defeat Japan in Battle of Midway

FEB 1943 Japanese suffer defeat at Battle of Guadalcanal

OCT 1944 Allies defeat Japan in Battle of Leyte Gulf

MAR 1945 Allies capture Iwo Jima

JUNE 1945 Okinawa falls to Allies

AUG 1945 Allies drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

SEPT 1945 Japan surrenders

**VICTORY IN EUROPE
1942-1945**

- Axis power and occupied area, January 1, 1945
- Allied power
- Neutral power
- Allied advance on Germany
- Axis victory
- Allied victory
- No clear victor

**THE AXIS ATTACKS
1939-1942**

- Axis power
- Axis-controlled area, 1942
- Allied power
- Neutral power
- Expansion of Axis control
- Axis victory
- Allied victory

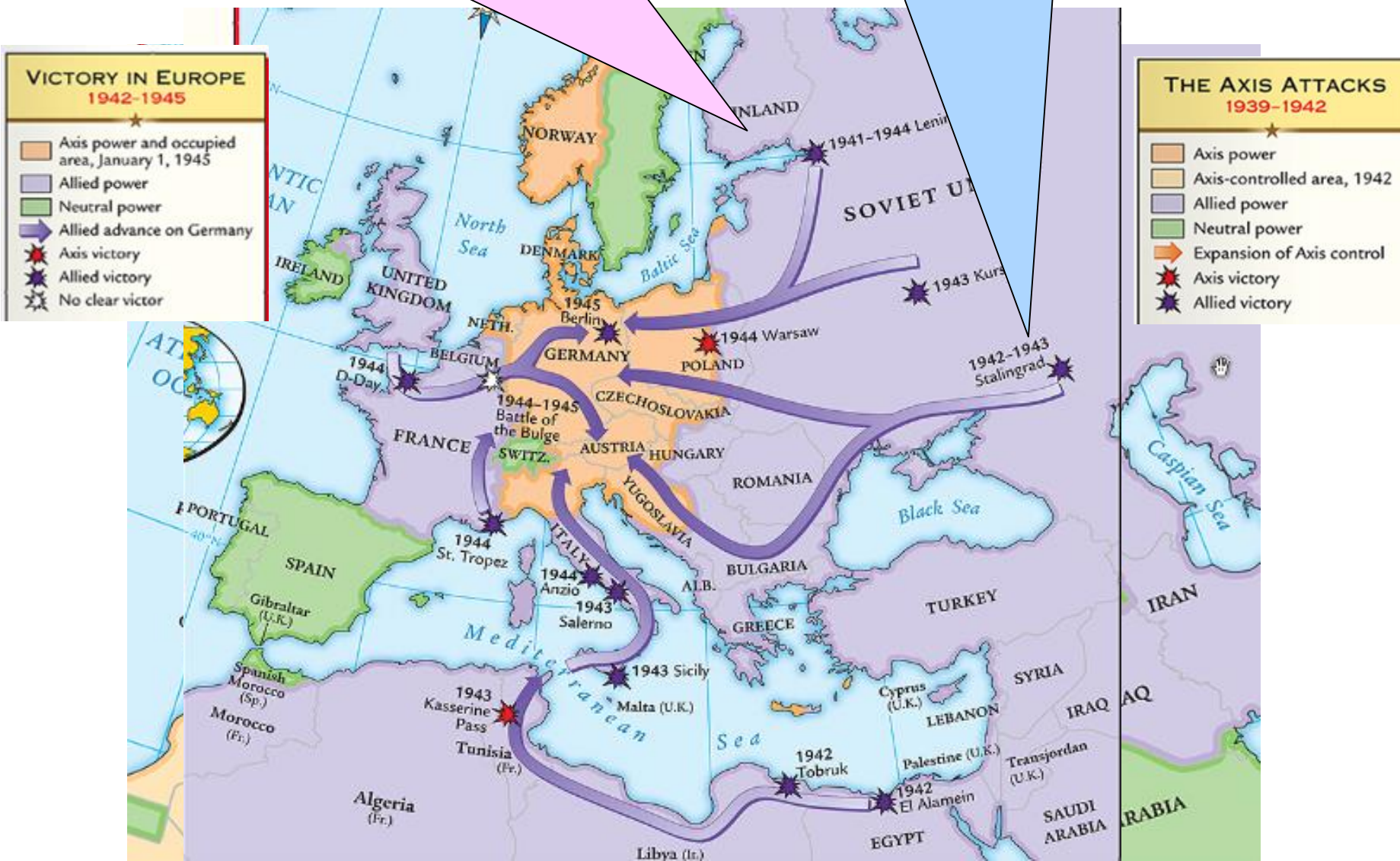


American & British troops invaded Italy, took Sicily in 1943, seized Rome in 1944

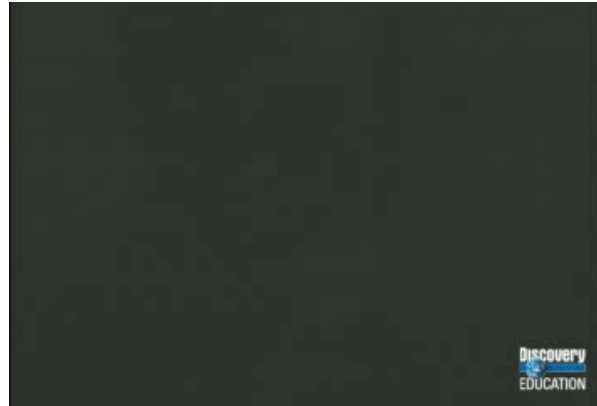


In 1945, Mussolini was captured & executed by the Italian resistance

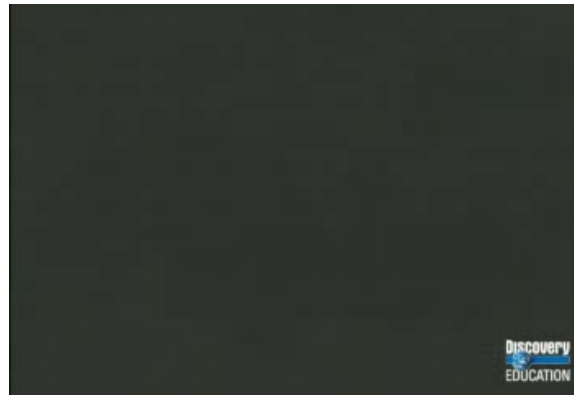
The Soviet victory at Stalingrad was a turning point in World War II because the Russians began pushing towards Germany from the East by 1943



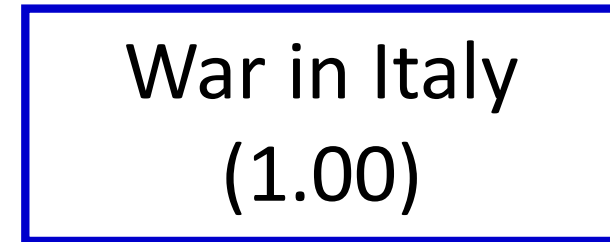
Fighting on the European Battlefront: Fighting in Europe, 1942-1943



North Africa
(1.02)



Stalingrad
(1.32)



War in Italy
(1.00)



In 1943, Joseph Stalin (USSR), Franklin Roosevelt (USA), & Winston Churchill (Britain) met in Tehran to coordinate a plan to defeat Germany

At the Tehran Conference, the “Big Three” agreed to open a second front to divide the German army



By 1944, the Allies decided to open a Western Front by invading Nazi-occupied France

Operation Overlord (called D-Day) in June 1944 was the largest land & sea attack in history



D-DAY
JUNE 6, 1944

★

Axis power	Allied Invasion Routes
Axis-occupied area	U.S.
Allied power	British
Neutral power	Canadian
German fortification	
Minefield in English Channel	

0 50 100 miles
0 50 100 kilometers

The invasion at Normandy, the largest sea invasion in history, launched the Allied western assault. German forces, expecting the invasion at the Strait of Dover, were caught short-handed at Normandy.

...and allowed the Allies to push towards Germany from the West

At the same time, the Soviet army pushed from the East

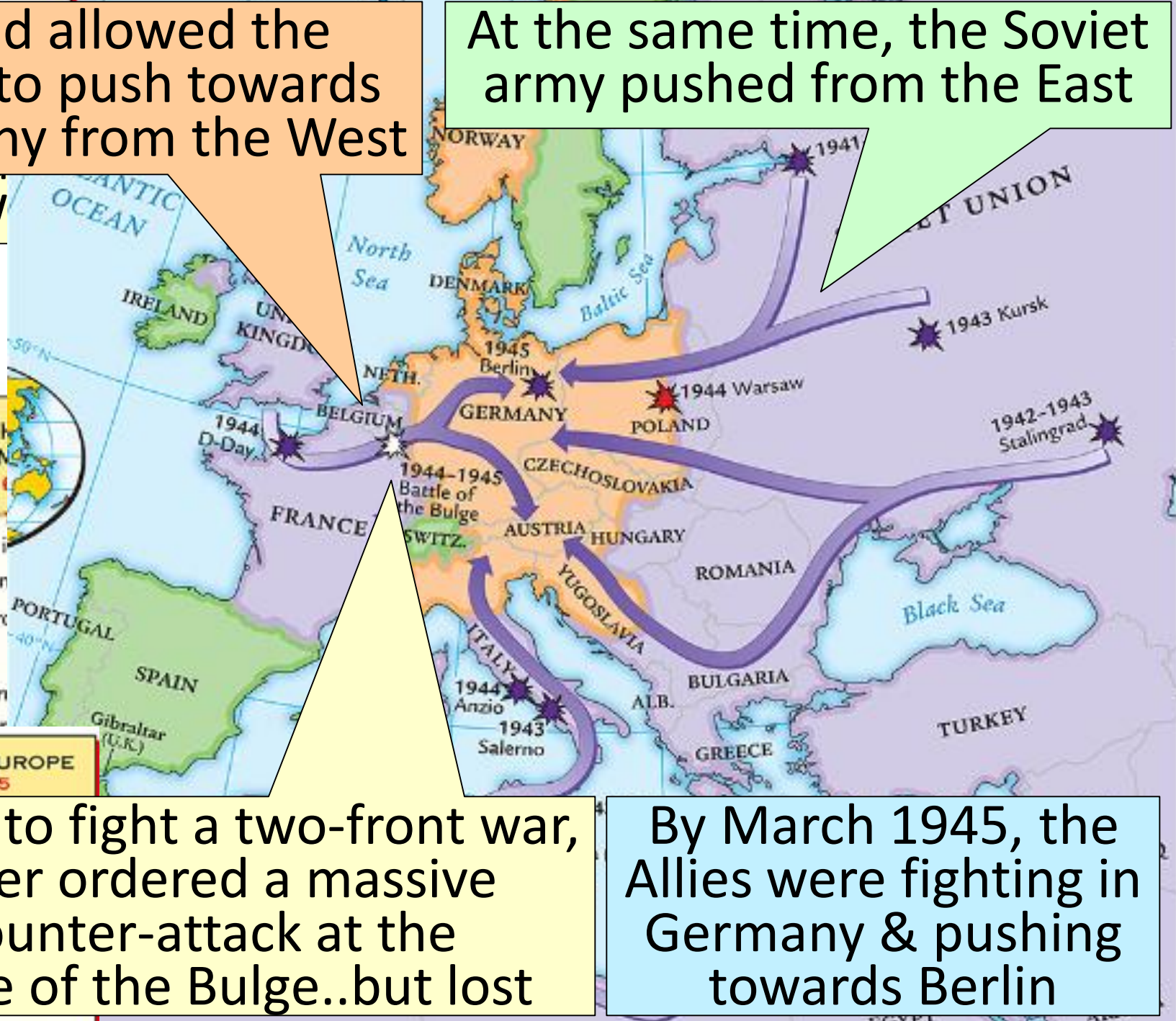
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JUNE 1944

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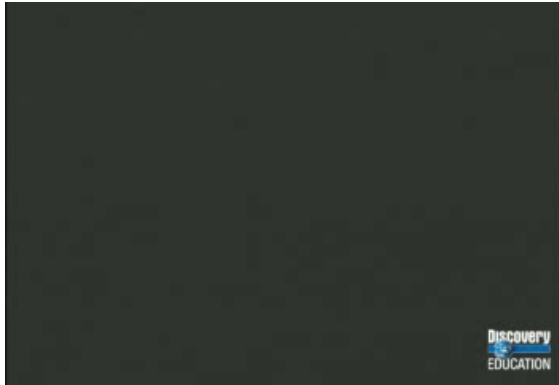
VICTORY IN EUROPE
1942-1945



Forced to fight a two-front war, Hitler ordered a massive counter-attack at the Battle of the Bulge..but lost

By March 1945, the Allies were fighting in Germany & pushing towards Berlin

Fighting on the European Battlefront: Winning the War in Europe, 1944-1945



D-Day
(2.30)



Battle of the
Bulge & Capture
of Berlin (1.23)

In February 1945, the “Big Three” met at the Yalta Conference to create a plan for Europe after the war was over

Stalin agreed to send troops to help the U.S. invade Japan

They agreed to allow self-determination (free elections) in nations freed from Nazi rule

They agreed to occupy Germany after the war

They agreed to create & join a United Nations



As the Allies pushed into Germany & Poland, troops discovered & liberated concentration & death camps





In April 1945, the Soviet army captured Berlin

On April 30, 1945, Hitler committed suicide

On May 9, 1945, the German government signed an unconditional surrender to the Allies



While the war was coming to an end in Europe, the Allies continued to fight the Japanese in the Pacific

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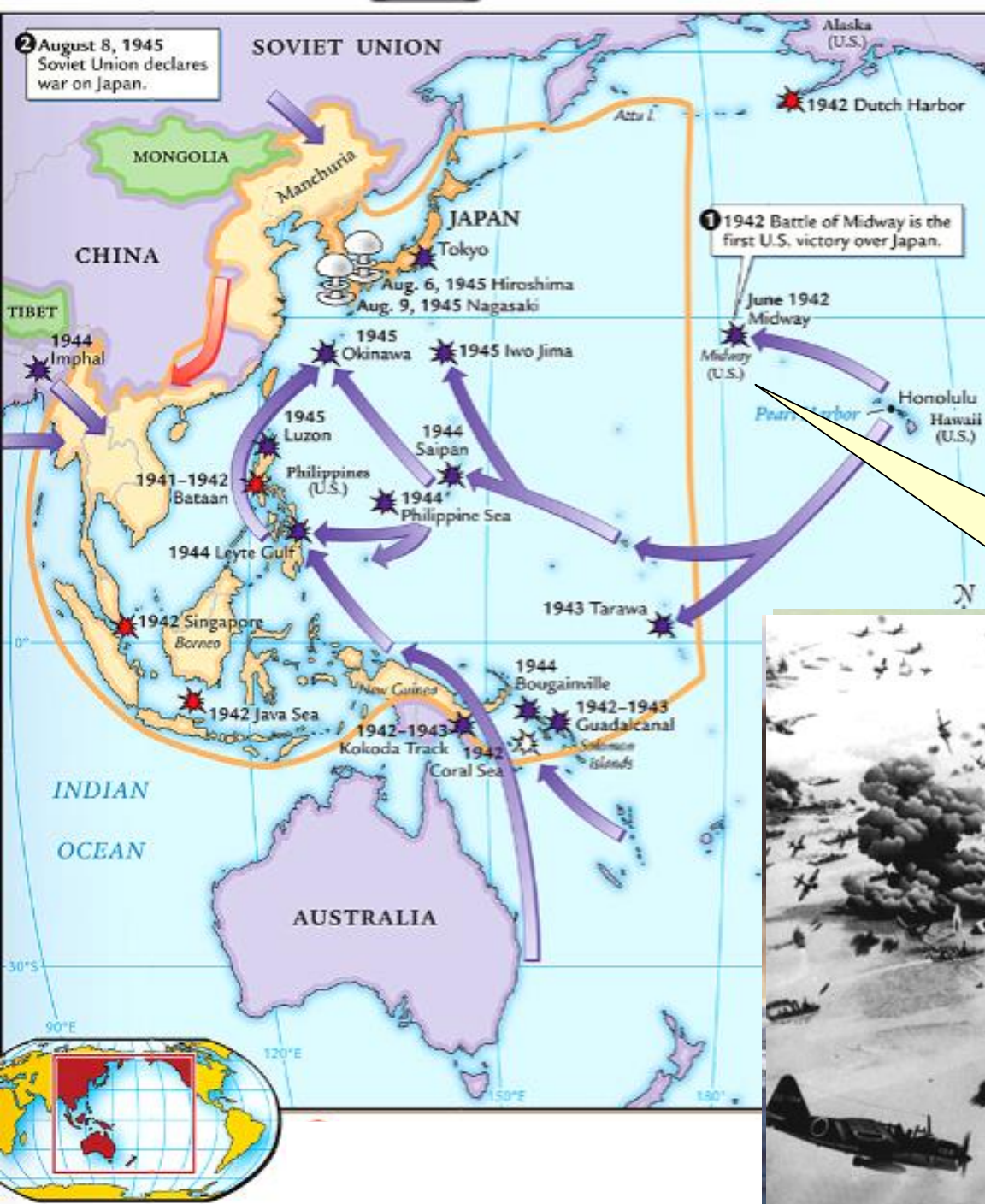
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After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the USA sent troops to the Pacific theater

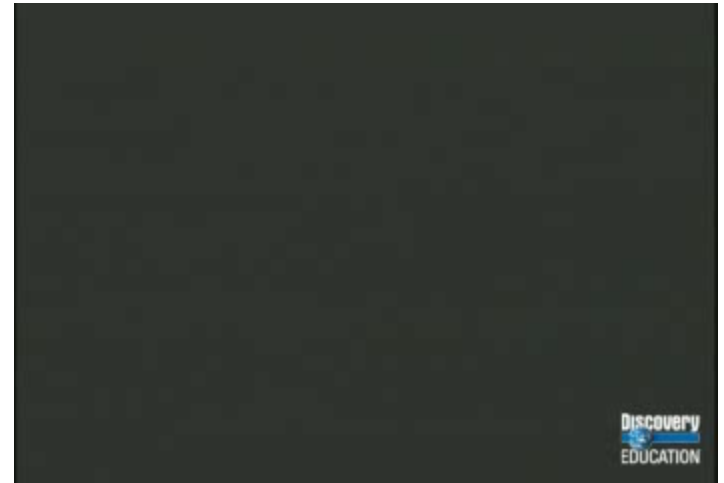
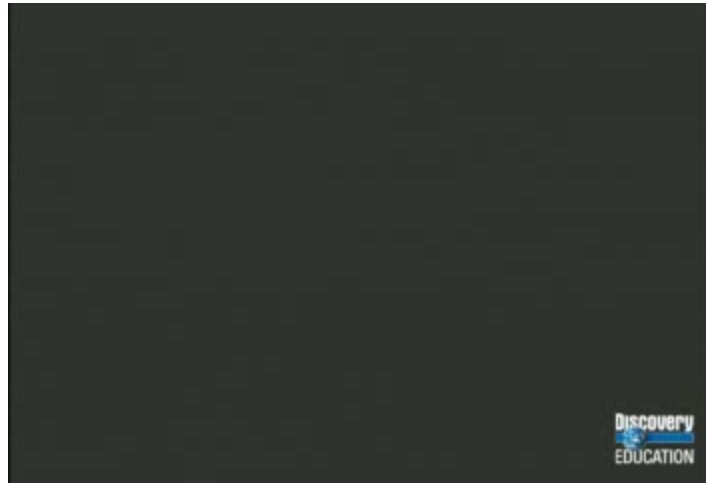
The Pacific war revealed a new kind of fighting by using aircraft carriers

The turning point in the war in the Pacific came at the Battle of Midway

After Midway, the Allies began to regain islands controlled by Japan



Fighting the War in the Pacific: 1942



Early War in the Pacific
(1.36)

The Battle of Midway
(1.02)

Japan did not play by traditional rules in war



“Kamikaze” pilots flew planes into battleships & aircraft carriers

Japanese soldiers refused to surrender & tortured Allied prisoners of war



The problem for the Allies was the time & troops it would cost to retake the thousands of islands the Japanese controlled in the Pacific

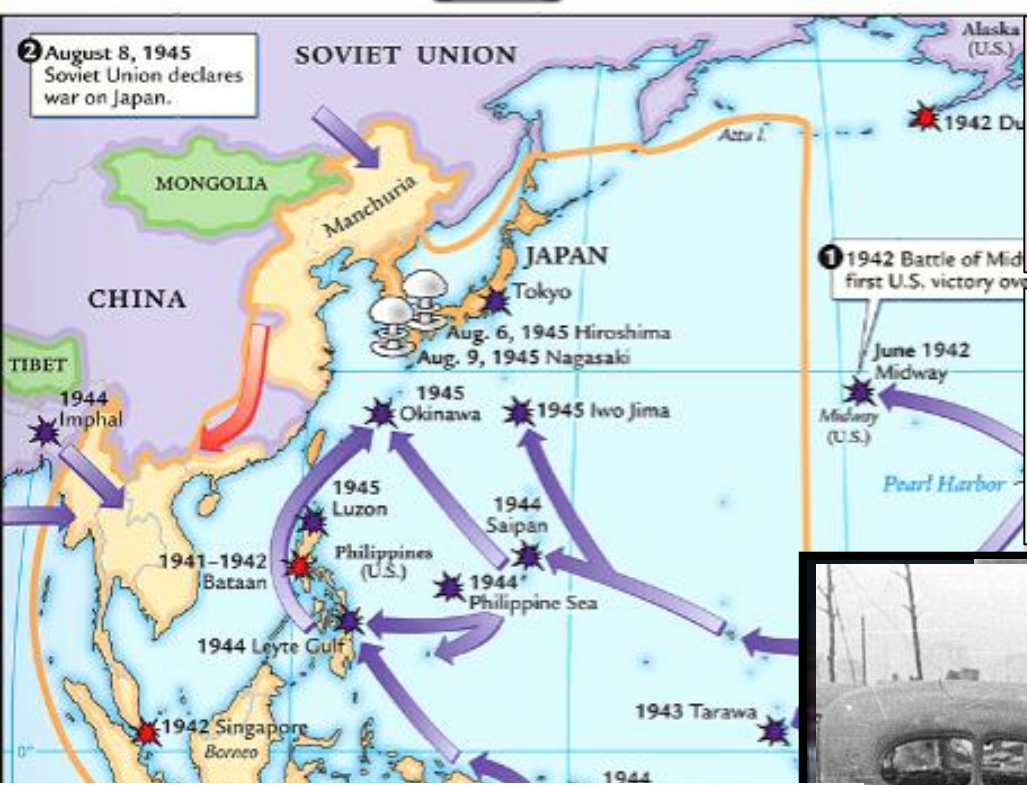
The U.S. developed an island-hopping strategy to skip the heavily defended islands & seize islands close to Japan

From 1943 to 1945, the Allies took back the Philippines & were moving in on Japan

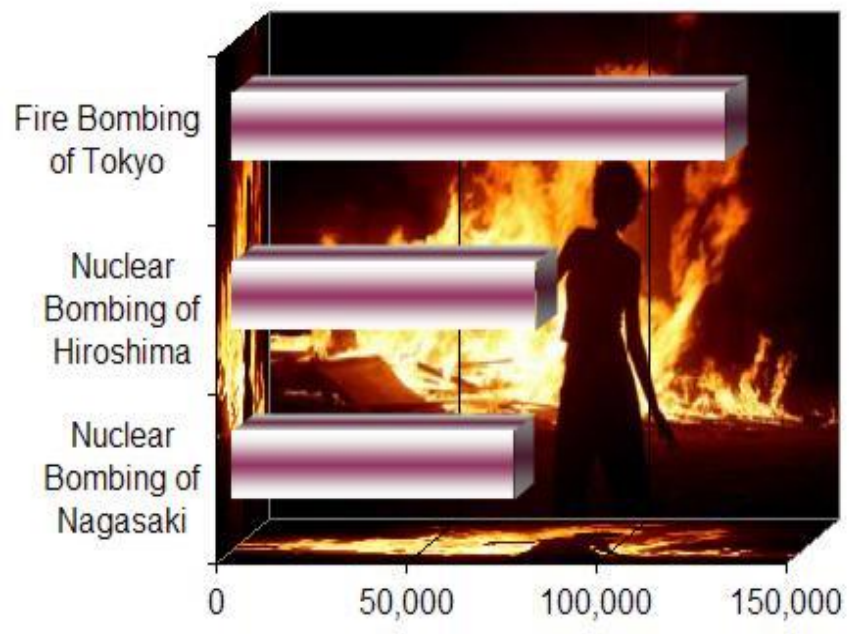
The fight for Guadalcanal cost 25,000 Japanese & 2,000 U.S. lives

In 1945, the Allies won the islands of Iwo Jima & Okinawa

From these islands, the U.S. began firebombing Japanese cities



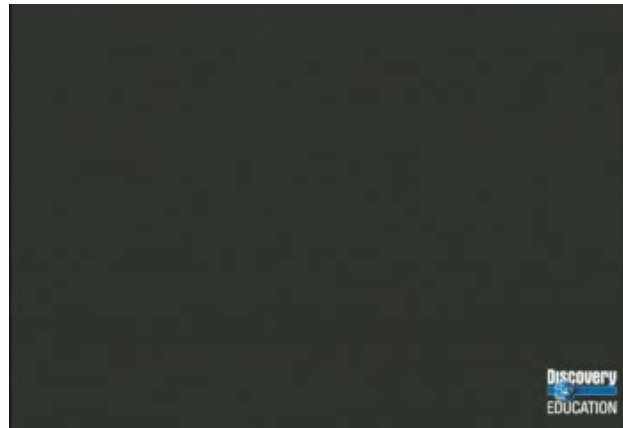
Victims of Tokyo firebombing



Fighting the War in the Pacific: 1943-45



Island Hopping
(1.00)



Kamikaze Attacks
(0.34)

Iwo Jima &
Okinawa (1.07)





Despite losing control of the Pacific & withstanding firebomb attacks, Japan refused to surrender

By May 1945, the war in Europe was over & U.S. began preparing for a land invasion of Japan

VICTORY OVER JAPAN 1942-1945

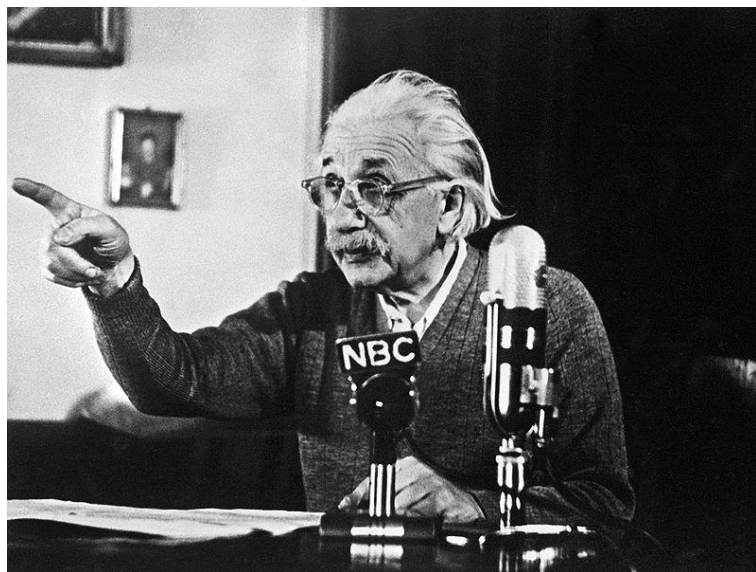
- ★
- Japan (Axis)
- Occupied by Japan by May, 1942
- Allied power
- Neutral power
- Maximum Japanese control
- Expansion of Japanese control, 1944
- Allied advance
- Axis victory
- Allied victory
- No clear victor
- Atomic bomb attack

...But, perhaps a land invasion was not necessary...

the first atomic bombs

In 1939, Albert Einstein wrote U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt about the potential to build a nuclear weapon

FDR created a top-secret program called the Manhattan Project



Albert Einstein
Old Grove Rd.
Massau Point
Peconic, Long Island

August 2nd, 1939

F.D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Some recent work by E.Fermi and L. Szilard, which has been communicated to me in manuscript, leads me to expect that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future. Certain aspects of the situation which has arisen seem to call for watchfulness and, if necessary, quick action on the part of the Administration. I believe therefore that it is my duty to bring to your attention the following facts and recommendations:

In the course of the last four months it has been made probable - through the work of Joliot in France as well as Fermi and Szilard in America - that it may become possible to set up a nuclear chain reaction in a large mass of uranium, by which vast amounts of power and large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. Now it appears almost certain that this could be achieved in the immediate future.

This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs, and it is conceivable - though much less certain - that extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed. A single bomb of this type, carried by boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory. However, such bombs might very well prove to be too heavy for transportation by air.

ROOSEVELT DEAD!

Cerebral Hemorrhage Proves Fatal; President Truman Sworn in Office

Yanks Near
Suburb Area
of Berlin



Emergency Cabinet Session Summoned; Parley Plan in Doubt

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Franklin D. Roosevelt died at 62:50 p.m. today after a cerebral hemorrhage, according to a White House spokesman. He had been in the hospital since April 13.

The president had been in the hospital since April 13, when he was taken to the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage. He had been in the hospital since April 13, when he was taken to the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage.



In April 1945, FDR died & his VP Harry Truman had to decide how to end the war in the Pacific

How to End the War?

Critical Thinking Activity

- Assume the role of an advisor to President Truman & help him decide how to end the war:
 - Identify the main problem
 - Brainstorm possible alternatives to solve the problem
 - For each possibility, think of one positive & one negative consequence
 - Identify the one best solution & be prepared to present your advice

In July 1945, the Big Three met at the Potsdam Conference to discuss the end of WWII

Truman learned the atomic bomb was ready & issued the Potsdam Declaration to Japan: "surrender or face destruction"



When Japan refused to surrender, Truman ordered the bombing of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945

After 3 days, Japan did not surrender so a 2nd atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki

After the second atomic bomb, Emperor Hirohito agreed to a surrender

THE STARS AND STRIPES EXTRA
 AFRICA-MIDDLE EAST
 CAIRO Wednesday, August 16, 1945
IT'S ALL OVER!
Truman Announces Japs' Unconditional Surrender

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (Army News Service)— Japan has officially accepted the Allied terms for unconditional surrender without qualification, President Truman announced Tuesday, at 1900 hours.

The surrender will be accepted by General MacArthur when arrangements are completed. The terms provide that authority of the Emperor shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces with the Emperor issuing such orders as the Emperor deems proper.

Gen. MacArthur will be Allied Supreme Commander in Japan. Other terms set out both in the Potsdam Declaration and the instrument of surrender "who have deceived and misled people of Japan into embarking on world conquest," occasioned by their designated points in Japanese territory, including of Japanese sovereignty in land and sea, complete disarmament of all Japanese forces, cessation of all obstacles to removal of "obnoxious influences" among Japanese people, and withdrawal of all Japanese forces from areas to which their retention have been accomplished and inalienable Japanese Government has been established.



THE HARRY S. TRUMAN—Commander in Chief



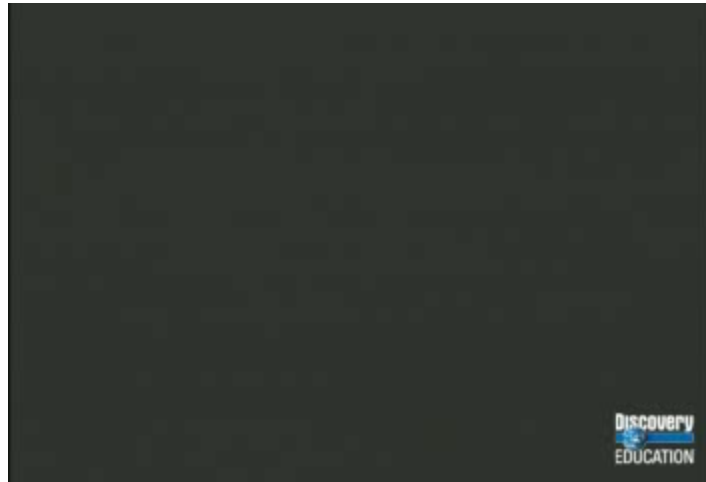
GEN. DOUGLAS M. MACARTHUR—Supreme Allied Commander



World War II was over



Winning the War in the Pacific: 1945



Hiroshima & Nagasaki
(1.49)



Japan Surrenders
(0.30)

Conclusions: The Impact of World War II

■ World War II was the biggest, most deadly, & most impactful war in world history:

- Europe was destroyed by the war & lost its place as the epicenter of power in the world
- The USA & USSR emerged as super powers & rivals competing for influence in the world
- A United Nations was formed to replace the League of Nations to help promote peace
- Colonized nation began to demand independence from Europeans

