

World War II

Outcome: The European Theater



The European Theater

- d. United States' reaction to foreign aggression
 - i. 1935: passed _____ Act - no arms to **warring** nations
 - ii. 1939: "_____ -n- _____" policy (purpose to aid the Allies)
 - iii. 1941: _____ - _____ Act --> U.S. became the "**Arsenal** of Democracy"



The European Theater

- 2. War in Europe (Early Period)
 - a. Sept. 1, 1939: **Germany invaded** _____ with blitzkrieg attack (WWII begins)
 - i. France & Great Britain _____ the next day
 - ii. The **Holocaust** intensifies

The European Theater

- b. "Phony War" Period ("Sitzkrieg") --> Sept 1939-April 1940
- c. April, 1940: Germany resumed "_____ " attacks
 - i. Neutral nations fell quickly --> Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Norway
 - ii. _____ fell to Hitler in late June 1940



The European Theater

- d. Summer/Fall, 1940: Battle of _____ (German Luftwaffe vs. Royal Air Force RAF)
- e. June, 1941: Hitler double crossed Stalin and invaded _____ through Poland
 - i. Big Mistake! Stalin used _____ military tactic
 - ii. Harsh _____ and lack of useable supplies resulted in over 1 million Nazi loses



The European Theater

- 5. December _____th, 1941: Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor
 - a. U.S. declared war on Japan the next day "...Date that will live in Infamy..."
 - b. _____ & _____ declared war on the U.S. on Dec 8, 1941 (Tripartite Pact)
 - c. The U.S. was officially in the war! (Isolationism was over)



The European Theater

6. Key Nations at War

- 1. Allies: _____
- 2. _____
- 3. Axis: _____



The European Theater

- 7. _____
- a. Name given to the **fighting** that took place in **Europe**
- b. 1942: _____ stood alone against Axis
- c. Gen. Dwight _____ = **Supreme Allied Commander** of the European Theater
- d. Allies first invaded through **Sicily** and up into _____
- e. **Mussolini** was overthrown and killed



The European Theater

- f. Eastern Front: _____
- i. The Nazis were fighting the **Russians** in Stalingrad (Aug 1942-Feb 1943)
- ii. One of the _____ in the history of warfare
- iii. Nazis are defeated; _____ of the war for the Allies



The European Theater

- g. Western Front: _____
 - i. General Eisenhower planned D-Day for **June 6, 1944**
 - ii. **Allied invasion** across English Channel into Normandy, France
 - iii. **Largest** _____ in history
 - iv. Allies **success** allowed them to push further into _____



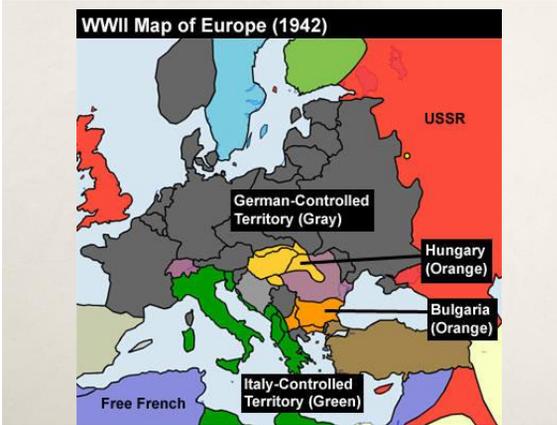
D-Day Map



The European Theater

- h. **Battle of the** _____
 - i. Hitler's last major **offensive**
 - ii. Allies were pushing from the _____ (from France), _____ through Italy, and from the _____ (Soviets)
 - iii. Germany was _____



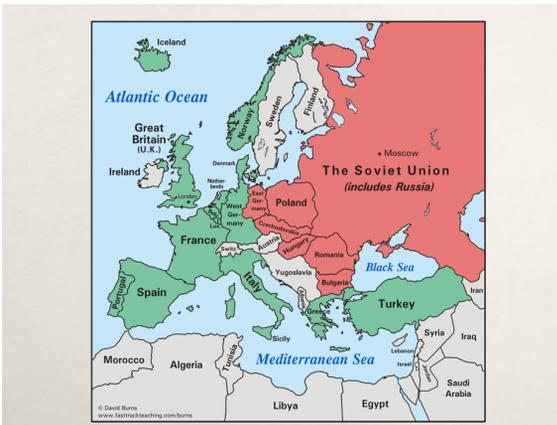


The European Theater

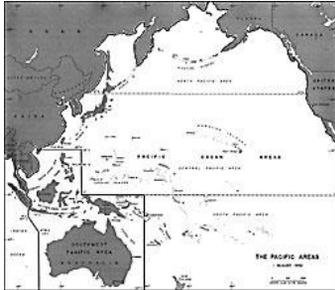
8. German Surrender

- a. Hitler _____ before he could be captured
- b. Germany officially **surrendered** on May 7, 1945; following day is known as **VE** Day
- c. Now the Allies had to figure out how to **defeat** _____





The Pacific Theater



Pearl Harbor

- Dec 7, 1941
 - "a date which will live in infamy"
- The attack failed to destroy the American _____, fleet repair facilities, or fuel reserves
- The "_____" galvanized American support for entry into the war



Fall of the _____

- Shortly after Pearl Harbor the Japanese made initial landings on Luzon, then made their main landings on Dec 22
- On Dec 24, MacArthur ordered his forces to withdraw to the _____ Peninsula
- By Apr _____ surrendered
- By early May Corregidor surrendered



Douglas MacArthur in his headquarters tunnel at Corregidor in March 1942

_____ (June 3-6, 1942)

- Japanese planned a diversionary attack on the Aleutian Islands while the main force attacked _____ to destroy the _____ fleet
- Thanks to Magic intercepts, US didn't fall for the Alaska feint and reinforced Midway
- Americans destroyed four Japanese _____ and most of their flight crews
- Japanese advance was checked and initiative in the Pacific began to turn to the _____

China-Burma-India

- _____ Goal:
- Maintain control over it's colonies in Burma, India and Singapore.
- _____ Goal:
- Chinese Nationalist General Chiang Kai-shek wished to establish his personal control over China.
- _____ goal:
- Back up Chinese Nationalist and British defenses to prevent a Japanese take over.



Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek with Stilwell in Burma

China-Burma-India

- These conflicting goals and poor cooperation led to the loss of _____ and _____ to the Japanese.
- This also resulted in Chinese Nationalists being cut off from _____.
- Britain eventual recaptured Burma, Singapore, and Hong Kong.
- Chinese Nationalists splintered into a war with Chinese _____, abandoning Mainland China and setting up a rival government in _____.



“I shall return”



Final Campaigns

- From Feb 19 to Mar 11, 1945 the Marines captured Iwo Jima
- From Apr to June Americans captured Okinawa
 - Total American battle casualties were 49,151, of which 12,520 were killed or missing and 36,631 wounded
 - Approximately 110,000 Japanese were killed and 7,400 more were taken prisoners
 - _____ showed how costly an _____ of the Japanese home islands would be



Raising the flag on Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima

Plan to Invade Japan

- US planned to invade Japan with eleven Army and Marine divisions (650,000 troops)
- Casualty estimates for the operation were as high as _____
- Truman decided to use the _____ to avoid such losses



Operation Comet, the plan to take Tokyo

The Atomic Bomb

- In the early 1940s, America had started an atomic weapons development program code named the "Project"

- A successful test was conducted at Alamogordo in New Mexico in July 1945



J. Robert Oppenheimer and General Leslie Groves at the Trinity Site soon after the test

Hiroshima and Nagasaki

- Hiroshima Aug 6, 1945
– 90,000 killed
- On Aug 8, the USSR declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria the next day
- Nagasaki Aug 9, 1945
– 35,000 killed
- Okinawa had been much more costly than Hiroshima and Nagasaki



Captain Paul Tibbets piloted the plane that dropped the bomb on Hiroshima

Surrender



Japan surrenders Sept 2, 1945 aboard the *USS Missouri*

Post-war Impact of Atomic Bomb

- Changed the very nature of war
 - Presented the possibility of annihilation of humankind
- US came to place great strategic reliance on atomic bomb
 - War plans emphasized sudden atomic attack against _____
 - to allow time for conventional mobilization



15 megaton thermonuclear device test on Bikini Atoll in 1954

Post-war Impact of Atomic Bomb

- US held an _____ until 1949
 - Huge US-USSR arms race followed
 - Eventually led to _____ (1967)
- Massive retaliation strategy (1954) meant US was prepared to respond to Soviet aggression with a massive nuclear strike

