

ELL US History Long Distance

lambc@luhsd.net

Week 2 April 13- April 17

Due: Friday, April 17

Instructions:

1. Complete Part 3 WWII
2. Use Turn-it-In to return your completed work to me

If you have any questions, please email, Remind text message me.

PART 3: Allied Successes—The March to Victory

The Allied War Effort

After the United States entered the war, the Allied leaders in 1942, the Big Three - Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin - agreed to finish the war in Europe before turning their attention to Asia. From the outset, the Allies distrusted one another: Churchill thought Stalin wanted to dominate Europe. Roosevelt felt that Churchill had ambitions to expand British imperial power. Stalin believed that the Western powers wanted to destroy communism. At meetings and in writing, Stalin urged Roosevelt and Churchill to relieve the pressure on Russia by opening a second front in Western Europe. Not until 1944, however, did Britain and the United States make such a move. The British and Americans argued that they did not have the resources before then. Stalin saw the delay as a deliberate policy to weaken the Soviet Union.

1. Who were the Big Three?
2. In what specific ways did the Allies distrust each other? (3)
3. When did the Allies come to Russia's aid and how did Stalin feel about this?

Total War

Like the Axis powers, the Allies were committed to total war. The United States and Britain increased their political power by directing economic resources into the war effort, ordering factories to stop making cars or refrigerators and to turn out airplanes or tanks instead. Governments rationed consumer goods, from shoes to sugar, and regulated prices and wages. On the positive side, the war ended the unemployment of the depression era. Under pressure of war, democratic government's curbed the rights of citizens, censored the press, and used propaganda to win public support for the war. In the United States and Canada, many citizens of Japanese descent lost their jobs, property, and civil rights. Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians lost their freedom and were forced into internment camps after governments decided that they were a security risk. The British took similar action against German refugees. Some 40 years later, both the United States and Canada apologized for the wartime policy and provided former internees with reparations, or payment for damages caused by the imprisonment.

4. What is total war? Provide 5 examples of living under "total war"

5. What happened in factories during the war?
6. How did war benefit the world economy?
7. What happens to rights of citizens during wartime? (be specific)

Women Help Win the War

As men joined the military and war industries expanded, millions of women around the world replaced them in essential jobs. Women built ships and planes, produced munitions, and staffed offices. British and American women served in the armed forces in many auxiliary roles- driving trucks and ambulances, delivering airplanes, decoding messages, and assisting at antiaircraft sites. In occupied Europe, women fought in the resistance. Many Soviet women pilots “night witches” shot down German planes.

8. What SPECIFIC things did women do to help the war effort? List 4:

The Red Army Resists

Another major turning point in the war occurred in the Soviet Union. After their triumphant advance in 1941, the Germans were stalled outside Moscow and Leningrad. In 1942, Hitler launched a new offensive. This time, he aimed for the rich oil fields of the south. His troops, however, got only as far as the city of Stalingrad.

The Battle of Stalingrad was one of the costliest of the war. The Germans surrounded the city. The Russians then circled their attackers. Street-by-street, house-by-house struggle raged. Corpses “are strewn in the cellars, on the landings and the staircases.” Trapped, without food or ammunition and with no hope of rescue, the Germans surrendered in early 1943. The battle cost the Germans approximately 300,000 killed, wounded, or captured soldiers.

The Red Army drove the invaders out of the Soviet Union entirely. Hitler’s forces suffered irreplaceable losses of both troops and equipment. By early 1944, Soviet troops were advancing into Eastern Europe.

9. What happened in the battle of Stalingrad?

Invasion of France

In 1944, the Allies were at last ready to open a second front in Europe with the invasion of France. Eisenhower was made the supreme Allied commander. He and other Allied leaders faced the enormous task of planning the operation and assembling troops and supplies.

The Allies chose June 6, 1944 (D-Day) for the invasion of France: paratroopers dropped behind enemy lines. Then, thousands of ships ferried 176,000 Allied troops across the English Channel where the troops fought their way to shore amidst underwater mines and raking machine-gun fire. (opening scene Saving Private Ryan), Finally, they broke through German defenses and advanced toward Paris. Meanwhile, other Allied forces sailed from Italy to land in southern France. In Paris, French resistance forces rose up against the occupying Germans. Under pressure from all sides, the Germans retreated. On August 25, the Allies entered Paris. Within a month, all of France was free. Attention focused on conquering Germany itself... and defeating Japan.

10. Who was named supreme Allied commander?

11. What happened during D-day? 3

The Allies Advance

After freeing France, Allied forces battled toward Germany in December 1944, Germany launched a massive counterattack. At the Battle of the Bulge, both sides took terrible losses. The Germans were unable to break through. The battle was Hitler's last success. His support within Germany was declining. By this time,--two years--Allied bombers had hammered military bases, factories, railroads, oil depots, and cities. By March, the Allies had crossed the Rhine into western Germany. From the east, Soviet troops closed in on Berlin. In late April, American and Russian soldiers met and shook hands at the Elbe River. Mussolini was killed by resistance fighters. As Soviet troops fought their way into the city, Hitler committed suicide in his underground bunker. After just 12 years, Hitler's "thousand-year Reich" was bomb-ravaged. On May 7, Germany surrendered. Officially, the war in Europe ended the next day, May 8, 1945, which was proclaimed V-E Day (Victory in Europe).

12. What was Hitler's last success?

13. What and when was V-E day?

Defeat of Japan

With war won in Europe, the Allies poured their resources into defeating Japan. By mid-1945, most of the Japanese navy and air force had been destroyed, yet Japan still had an army of two million men. The road to victory, it appeared, would be long and costly. This raised the question: Invasion or bomb? Some American officials estimated that an invasion of Japan would cost a million or most casualties. In bloody battles on the islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the Japanese had shown that they would fight to the death rather than surrender. Beginning in 1944, some young Japanese chose to become kamikaze pilots who undertook suicide missions, crashing their explosive-laden airplanes into American warships. They hoped these efforts would stop the Allies and save their nation from defeat. While Allied military leaders planned for invasion, scientists offered another way to end the war. Since the early 1900s, scientists had understood that matter, made up of atoms, could be converted into pure energy. In military terms, this meant that, by splitting the atom, scientists could create an explosion far more powerful than any yet known. During the war, Allied scientists, some of them Herman and Italian refugees, raced to harness the atom. In July 1945, they successfully tested the first atomic bomb at

Alamogordo, New Mexico. News of this test was brought to the new American president, Harry Truman. Truman had taken office after Franklin Roosevelt died unexpectedly on April 12th. He realized that the atomic bomb was a terrible new force for destruction. Still, after consulting with his advisers, he decided to use the new weapon against Japan. At the time, Truman was meeting with other Allied leaders in the city of Potsdam, Germany. They issued a warning to Japan to surrender or face “utter and complete destruction.” When the Japanese ignored the deadline, the U.S. took action.

14. What was the debate about how to defeat Japan?

15. What is a Kamikaze?

16. What happened in July 1945?

17. What warning did Truman issue to Japan?

Hiroshima and Nagasaki

On August 6, 1945, an American plane dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. The bomb flattened four square miles and instantly killed more than 70,000 people. In the months that followed, many more would die from radiation sickness, a deadly aftereffect from exposure to radioactive materials. On August 8, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria. Again, Japanese leaders did not respond. The next day, the United States dropped a second atomic bomb, this time on the city of Nagasaki. More than 40,000 people were killed. Still, the Japanese argued over surrender or fight? Finally, on August 10, Emperor Hirohito intervened—an action unheard of for a Japanese emperor—and forced the government to surrender. On September 2, 1945, the formal peace treaty was signed on board the American battleship Missouri, which was anchored in Tokyo Bay.

Dropping the atomic bomb brought a quick end to the war. It also unleashed terrifying destruction. Why did Truman use the bomb? First, he was convinced that Japan would not surrender without an invasion that would result in an enormous loss of both American and Japanese lives. Truman also may have hoped that the bomb would impress the Soviet Union with American power. After the surrender of Japan, the war ended, and American forces occupied the smoldering ruins of Japan. In Germany, the Allies had divided Hitler’s fallen empire into four zones of occupation. Now the Allies faced difficult decisions about the future.

18. What were the immediate and long-term effects of the atomic bomb?

19. Provide two reasons Truman used the atomic bomb?