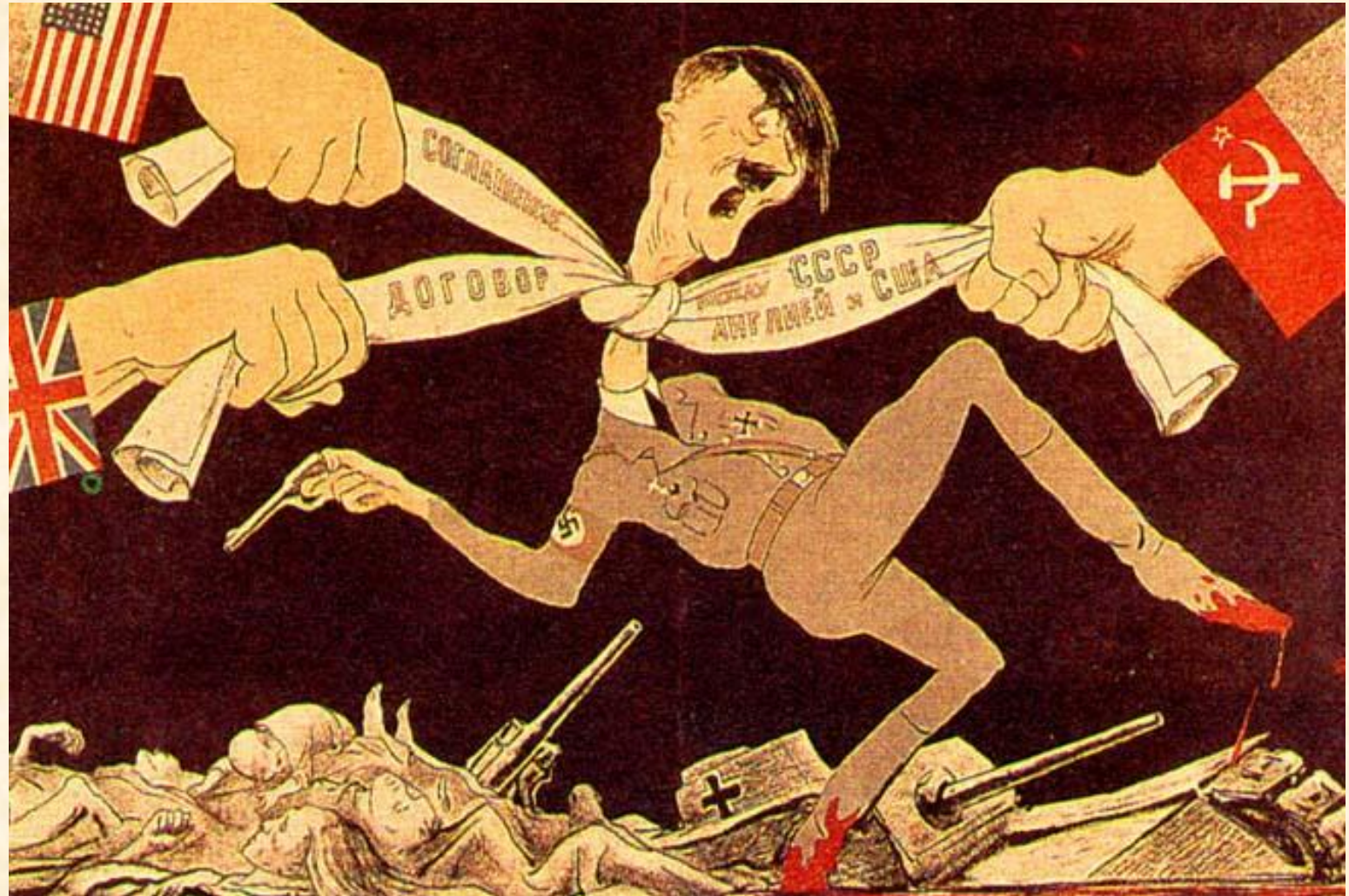


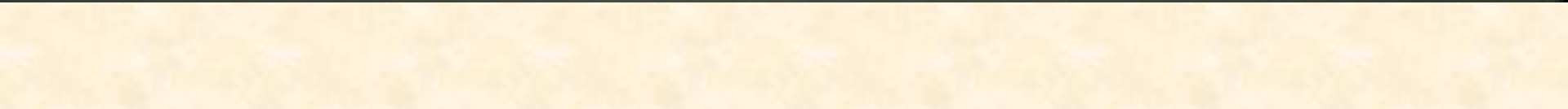
Objective: PO 3. Trace the series of invasions and conquests in the European and Pacific Theaters in World War II.



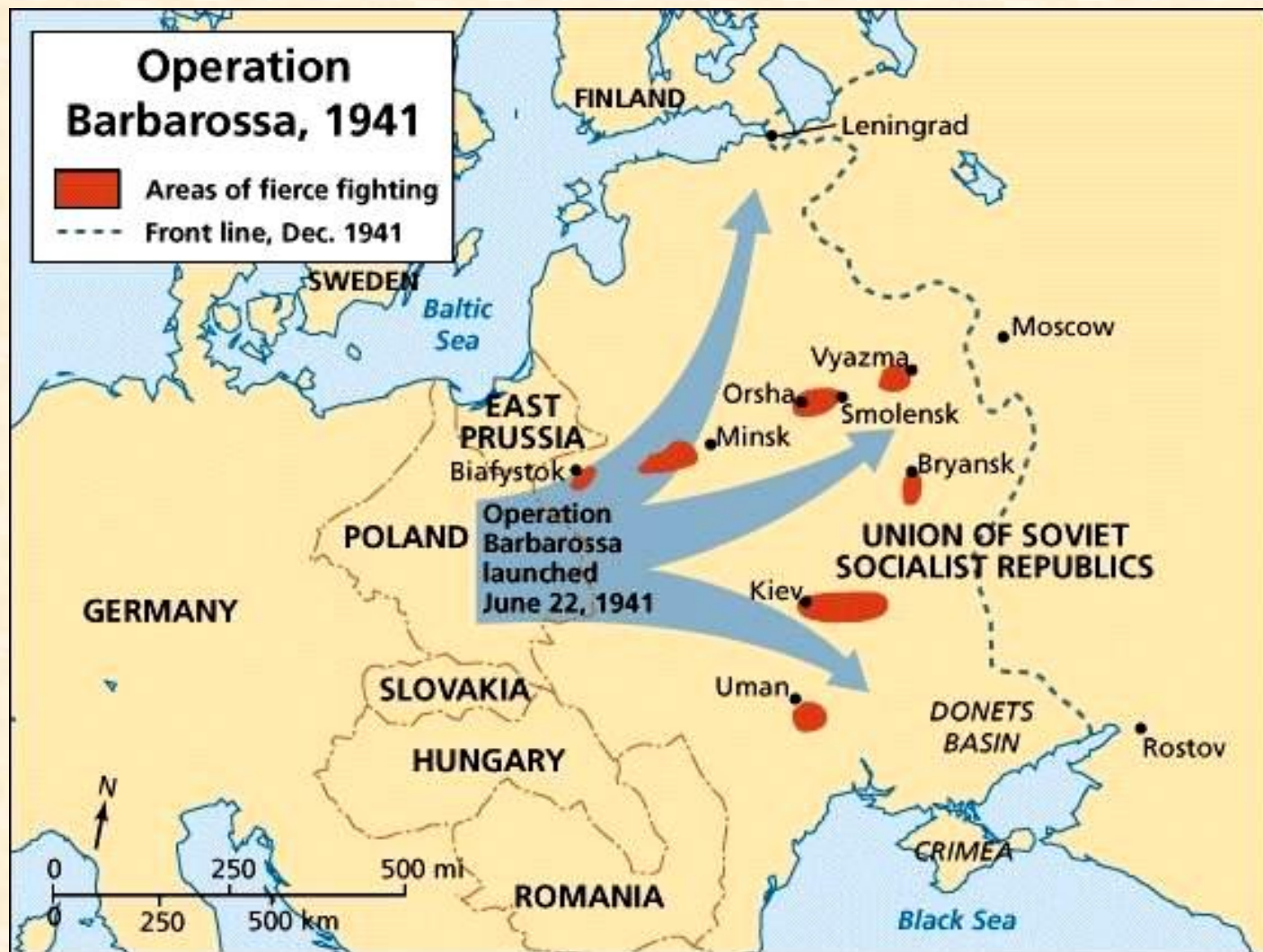
## Looking Eastward



- By 1941, Germany had conquered most of Europe and invaded the Soviet Union.
- As they moved through the Soviet Union, Nazi troops waged total war, burning crops, destroying cities and killing people. The einsatzgruppen (mobile killing units) rounded up Jews and killed them by the thousands



# Operation Barbarossa: Hitler's Biggest Mistake



# Operation Barbarossa: The German Invasion of Russia

- Hitler believed the Russian Army could be destroyed in 3 months
- In June of 1941, Hitler attacked. He hoped to conquer the Soviet Union before the U.S. became involved in the war
- The German goals were to capture Soviet oil fields and industrial areas to help support Germany's war in the west and to destroy the economic power of the Soviet Union so that future attacks from them would be unlikely.

# Russian strategy

- Continually retreat. Give land for time.
- Draw the Germans far into a foreign land. Force them to overextend their lines of supply and communication.
- Force the German army to endure the harsh Soviet winter, exposing them to -40 degree temperatures.

# German- Offensive Halted

- The German Army was effectively stopped. They could move no farther inland due to the length of the supply line
- They were exhausted due to the amount of land they were attempting to control
- Partisan activity undermined their efforts
- The onset of winter found the German army without proper attire or equipment. Many died from exposure.

Video- 20<sup>th</sup> Cent. Battlefields: Stalingrad

# The Battle of Stalingrad



- Occuring in 1942, this was one of the most brutal battles in world history.
- Fighting was fierce and the city (named after Stalin) had been told not to give up. The city was destroyed.
- Snipers were heavily involved as the fighting went street to street.
- After months of warfare, the Russians finally wore down the German Army.
- This was the turning point of the war in the East. The Soviet Union started to push Germany back.



# THE SIEGE OF LENINGRAD 1941-1944

900 Days of Terror

David M. Glantz

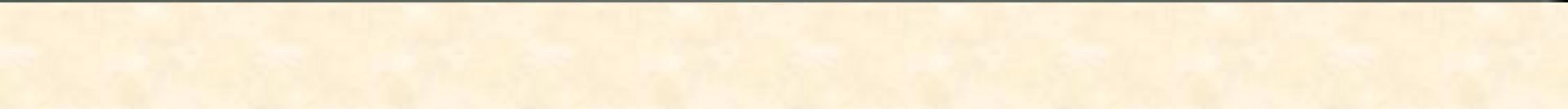


- Elsewhere in the Soviet Union, battles are being waged which will result in this country having the most deaths in WWII at 20 million people.
- During the German siege of Leningrad, over one million Soviets were killed.

# America Enters the War

## *Battle of El Alamein:*

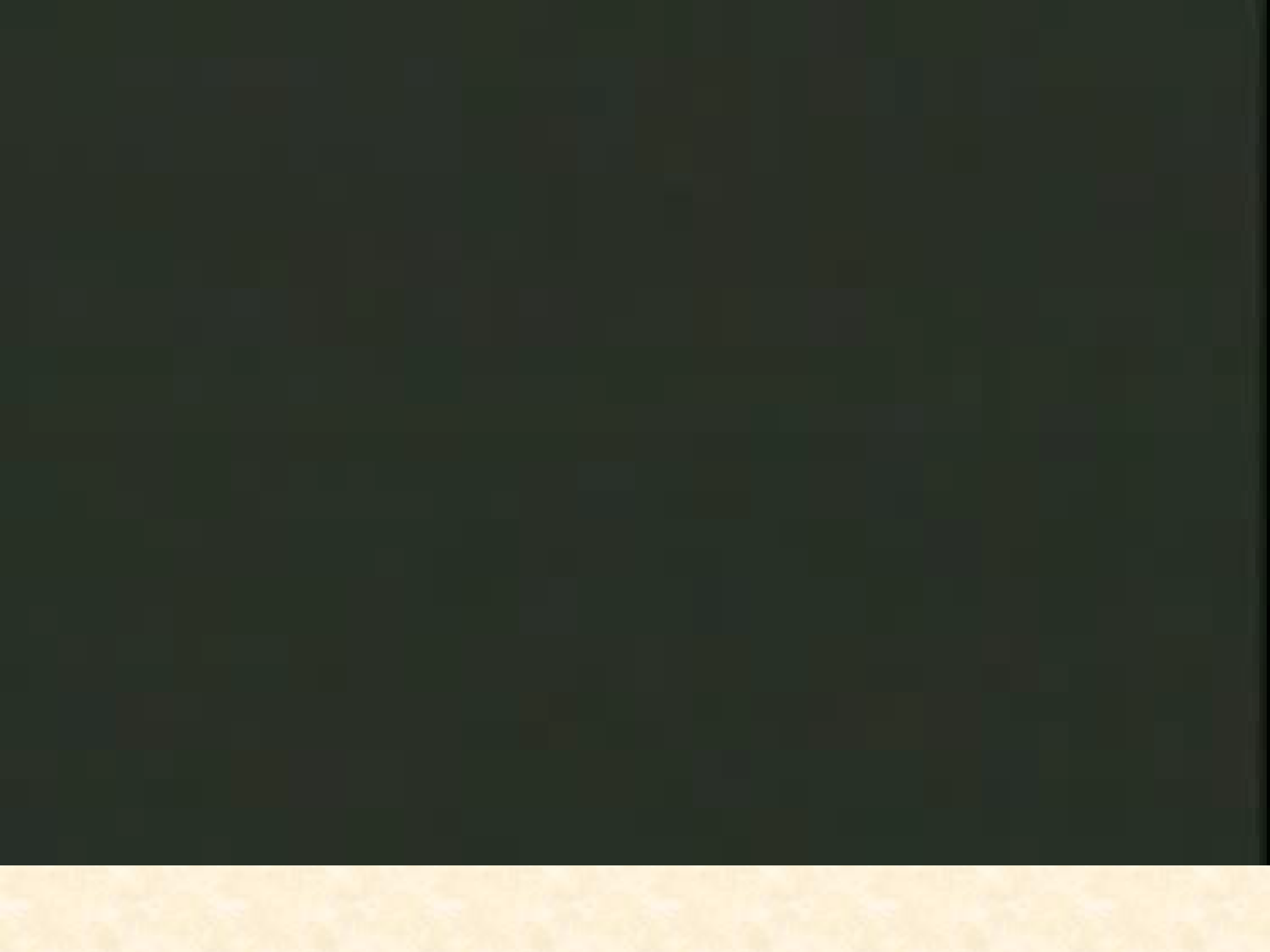
- In October of 1942, American forces were in North Africa fighting German forces.
- They had decided to enter on the North African front because their lack of experience and recent exposure to war would put them at a severe disadvantage if they started in Nazi occupied Europe.
- In North Africa, British and U.S. forces drove the German army, led by General Rommel, from Egypt west into Tunisia.
- U.S. Gen. Eisenhower led the Allies in an invasion of Tunisia, from Algeria, forcing Rommel to surrender in May of 1943.





[Animated Map  
North Africa](#)

*Australian  
soldiers at the  
Battle of El  
Alamein*





- In 1943, the Allies invaded Italy from North Africa, eventually liberating Rome from Nazi control in June of 1944.

## Opening a Second Front



- Stalin asks the United States to open a second front in Europe to ease some of the pressure that the Soviet Union was facing from the German army.
- The planned invasion of Europe was called Operation Overlord, and General Eisenhower was named commander of the Allied forces in Europe.

## *D-Day*

- June 6, 1944, 160,000 Allied troops landed along a 50-mile stretch of heavily-fortified French coastline to fight Nazi Germany on the beaches of Normandy, France.
- General Dwight D. Eisenhower called the operation a crusade in which “we will accept nothing less than full victory.” More than 5,000 Ships and 13,000 aircraft supported the D-Day invasion, and by day’s end on June 6, the Allies gained a foot- hold in Normandy.
- The D-Day cost was high -more than 9,000 Allied Soldiers were killed or wounded -- but more than 100,000 Soldiers began the march across Europe to defeat Hitler.
- Turning point for the Western Front.

[Animated Map – D-Day](#)





# THE ARSENAL FOR D-DAY

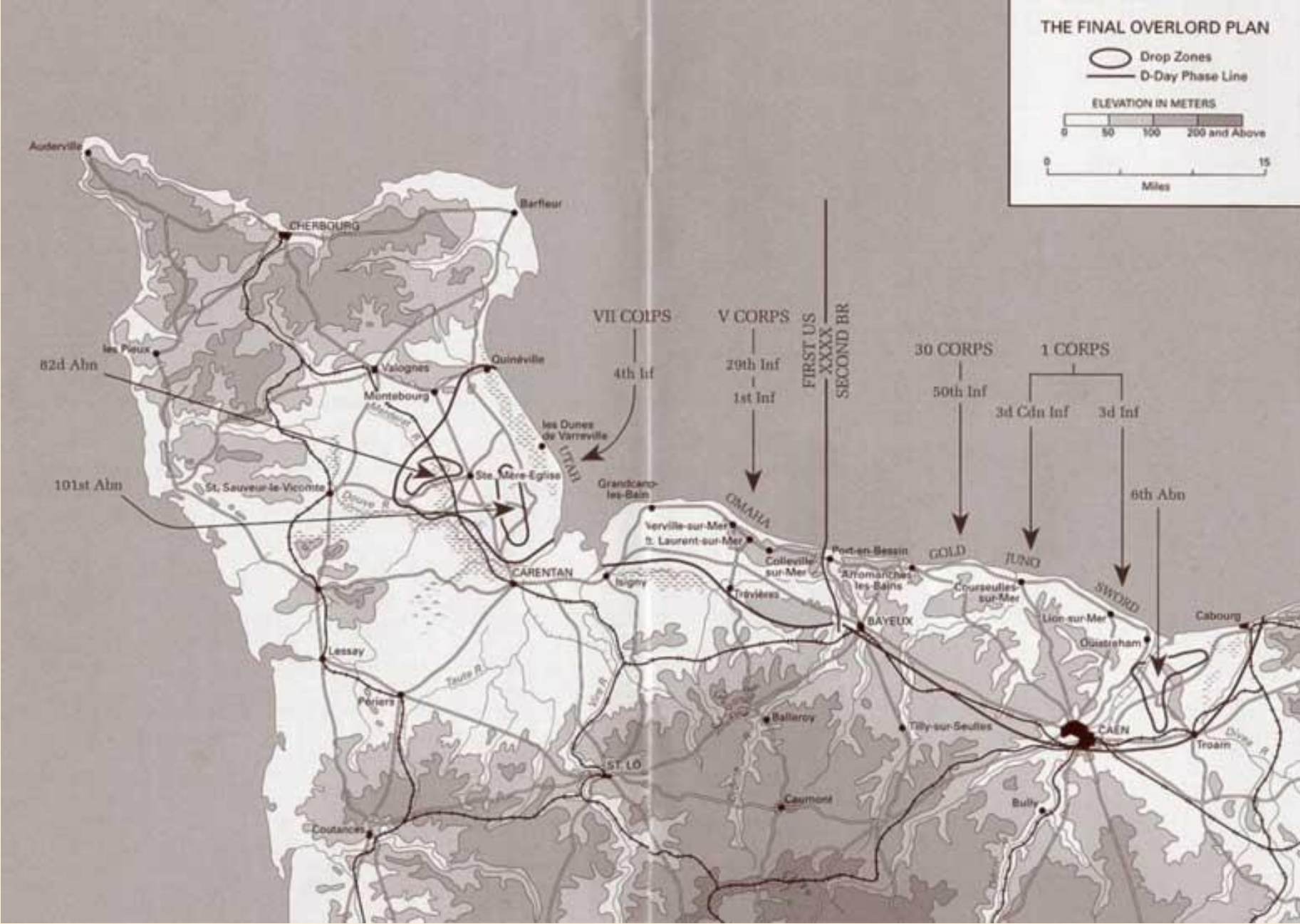
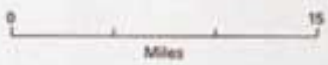
— Ed Herlihy —

[World War II in Color – D-Day](#)

# THE FINAL OVERLORD PLAN

- Drop Zones
- D-Day Phase Line

ELEVATION IN METERS



# The Beaches of Normandy

- UTAH BEACH – American Troops
- OMAHA BEACH – American Troops
- GOLD BEACH – British Troops
- JUNO BEACH – Canadian Troops
- SWORD BEACH – British Troops

- **OMAHA BEACH** was the most restricted and heavily defended beach.
- The terrain was difficult.
- It was the most defensible beach chosen for D-Day. The high ground commanded all approaches to the beach from the sea.
- Moreover, any advance made by U.S. troops from the beach would be limited to narrow passages between the bluffs. Advances directly up the steep bluffs were difficult in the extreme.
- German strong points were arranged to command all the approaches and pillboxes were sited in the draws to fire east and west.
- These pillboxes had to be taken out by direct assault.
- Omaha beach saw the most casualties and is most often featured in movies about D-Day.



*Medics help an injured American soldier.*



*American soldiers wading through water into Nazi machine-gun fire on the coast of France.*



*At Utah Beach, members of an American landing party help others whose landing craft was sunk by the Germans off the coast of France. The survivors reached Utah Beach, near Cherbourg, by using a life raft.*



*American assault troops of the 16th Infantry Regiment, injured while storming Omaha Beach, wait by the Chalk Cliffs for evacuation to a field hospital for further medical treatment. Collville-sur-Mer, Normandy.*

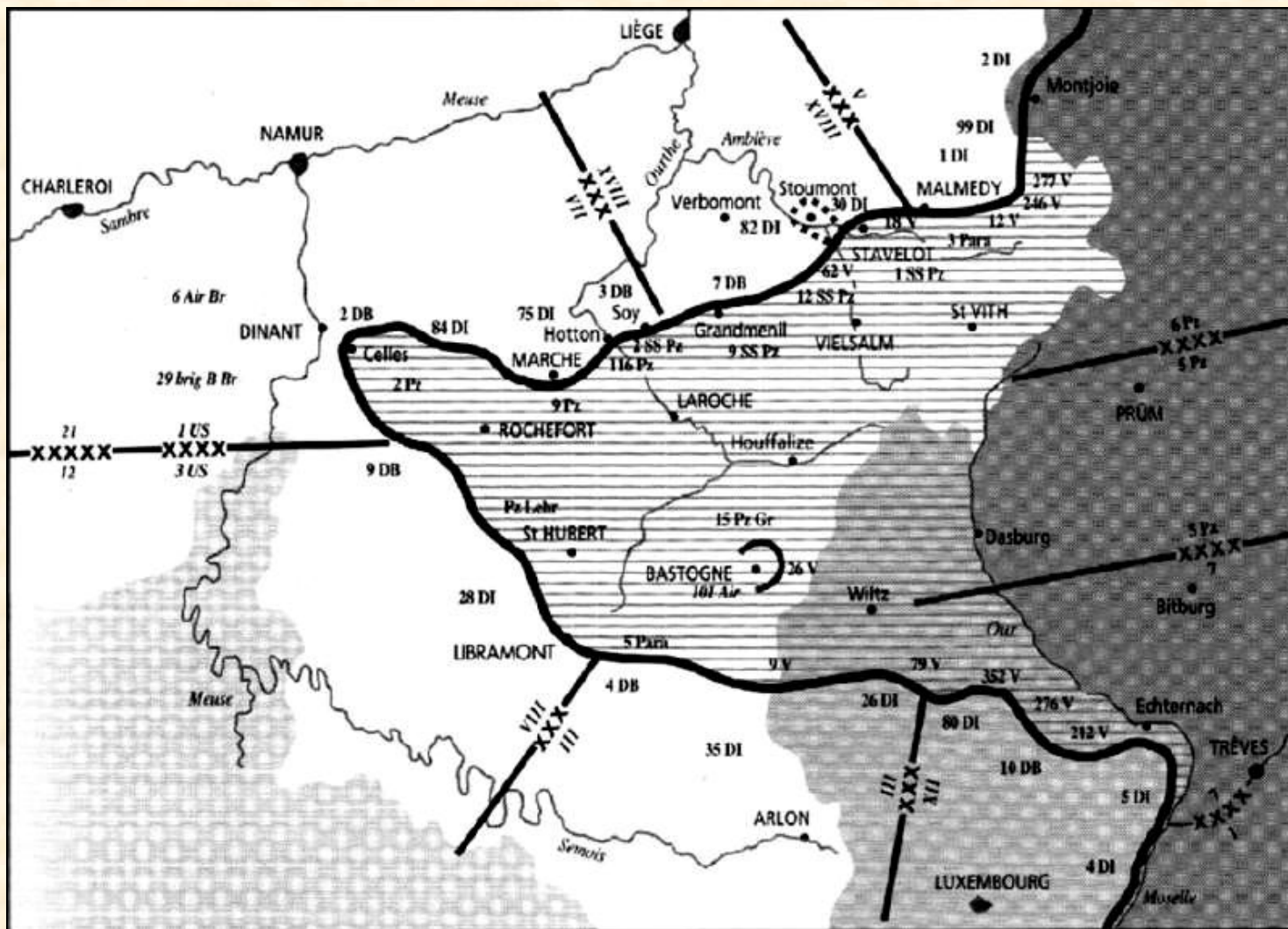




*Crossed rifles in the sand placed as a tribute to this fallen soldier.*

# The Battle of the Bulge: Hitler's Last Offensive

Dec. 16, 1944 to Jan. 28, 1945



# *Battle of the Bulge:*

- In December of 1944, the Allied forces face the German army in the Ardennes forest near Luxembourg, France and Germany.
- This was the last offensive battle for Germany as the Allies attempt to drive the Germans completely out of France.
- This offensive did slow the advance of the Allied forces but did not stop it.
- [Battle of the Bulge Video Clip](#)





[Death of Hitler Video](#)

# War Ends in Europe

- Soviet advance—pushing Hitler's troops backward
- Axis forces with 2 million casualties—outnumbered and outgunned
- Early 1944, Siege of Leningrad ends; more victories for Soviets followed
- Axis forces driven back into central Europe
- Soviets within 40 miles of Berlin by February 1945

## ***D-Day***

- Second front in Western Europe
- Sea assault led by Marshall and Eisenhower
- June 6, 1944, invasion at Normandy
- Victory came with high casualties
- Paris free by end of August

## ***Battle of the Bulge***

- December 1944, one last stand
- Counterattack at Belgium
- German advance led to bulge in the line
- Defeat ended German resistance
- Allies racing to Berlin from the east and west

**Interactive**

# THE END OF THE WAR, 1944-1945



- Allied-controlled territory (1944)
- Allied advance
- Axis-controlled territory (1944)
- Neutral (1944)
- Major battle

## GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS

**Movement** Describe the Allied advances in 1944 and 1945.

[go.hrw.com](http://go.hrw.com)  
**Interactive Map**  
Keyword: SHL WW2

WORLD WAR II

# The Tide Turns

- In Italy, Mussolini had been overthrown and the new government joined the Allies.
- Soviets reached Berlin first
- Adolf Hitler found dead in bunker—a suicide
- Berlin surrendered May 2, 1945; Germany five days later
- Victory in Europe (**V-E Day**) proclaimed May 8, 1945
- War in Europe finally over after nearly six years



On April 29<sup>th</sup>, 1945, Benito Mussolini, his mistress and 15 leading Fascists are executed and hung at a gas station in Milan.

On April 30, 1945, Adolf Hitler committed suicide by gunshot. His wife Eva committed suicide with him by ingesting cyanide. That afternoon, in accordance with Hitler's prior instructions, their remains were carried up the stairs through the bunker's emergency exit, doused in gas and set alight in the garden outside the bunker.



# HITLER DEAD

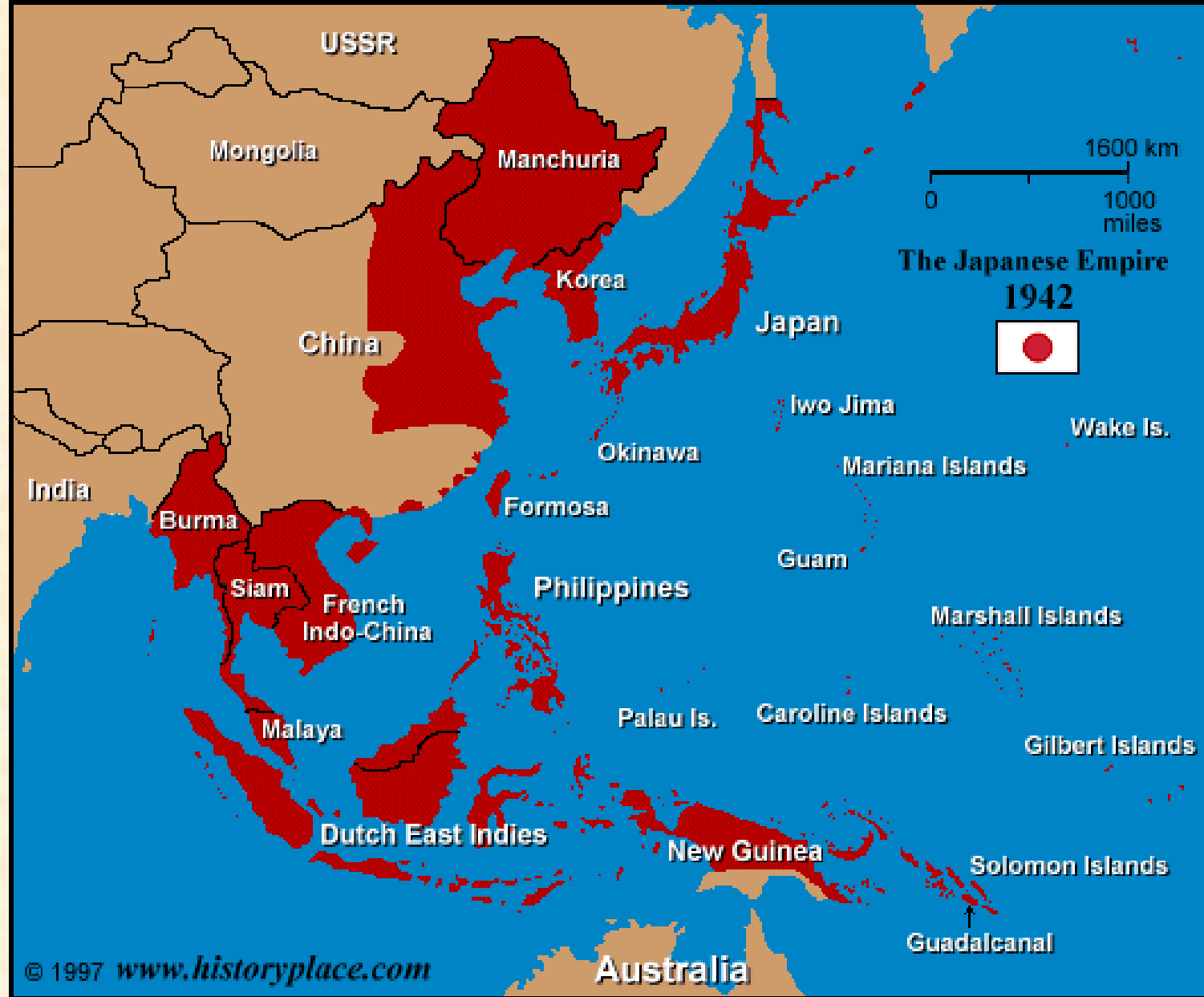
The German radio announced last night that Adolf Hitler had died yesterday afternoon, and that Adm. Doenitz, former commander-in-chief of the German Navy, had succeeded him as ruler of the Reich.

Doenitz, speaking later over the German radio, Reuter said, declared that "Hitler has fallen at his command post."  
"My first task," Doenitz said, "is to save the German people from destruction by Bolshevism. If only for this task,

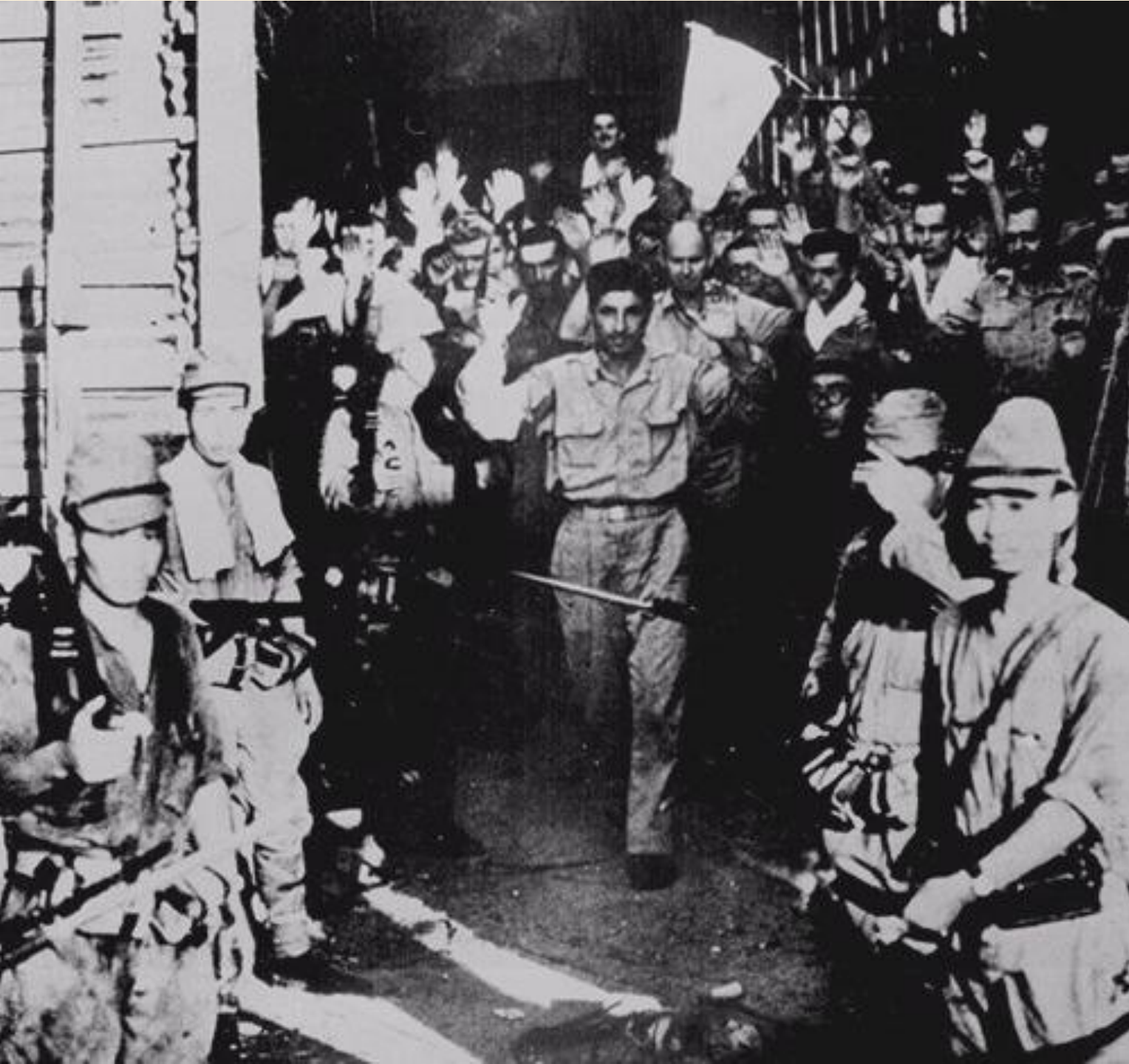


# Japan:

- After attacking Pearl Harbor, the Japanese seized Guam, Wake Island, Hong Kong, Malaya, Burma and the Dutch East Indies.



- The Japanese also defeated American and Filipino forces, led by U.S. General Douglas MacArthur, in the Philippines.

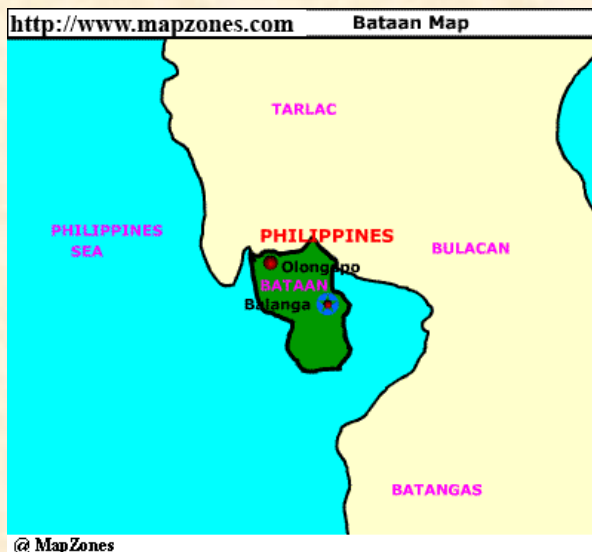


*U.S. troops  
surrender  
to the  
Japanese  
in the  
Philippine  
Islands,  
May 6,  
1942.*

# Bataan Death March

- Japan took over the Philippines, which were controlled by the US
- They surrounded and captured 75,000 American soldiers on the Bataan Peninsula

Video-  
Ghosts of  
Bataan



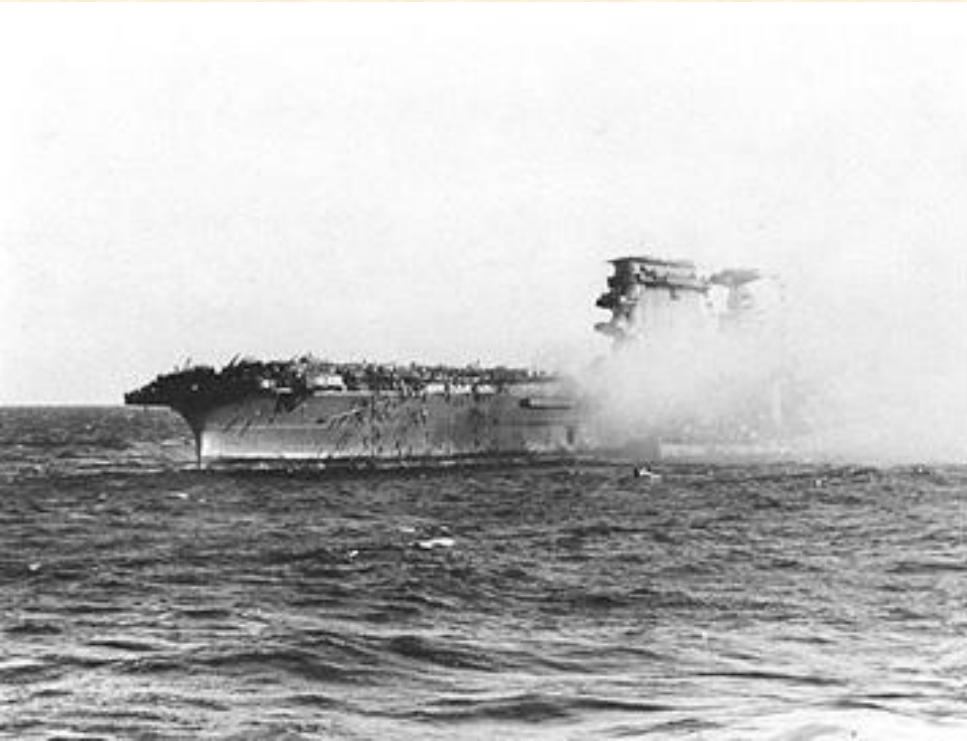
# Cruel Treatment

- The Japanese soldiers marched the prisoners to a POW camp
- The American soldiers were forced to march 70 miles, injured, with almost no food or water
- Anyone who became too weak was killed



# World War II: Major Battles (1942 – 1944)

## Battle of Coral Sea



- **When?**

May 1942

- **Where?**

Coral Sea (Pacific)

- **Results**

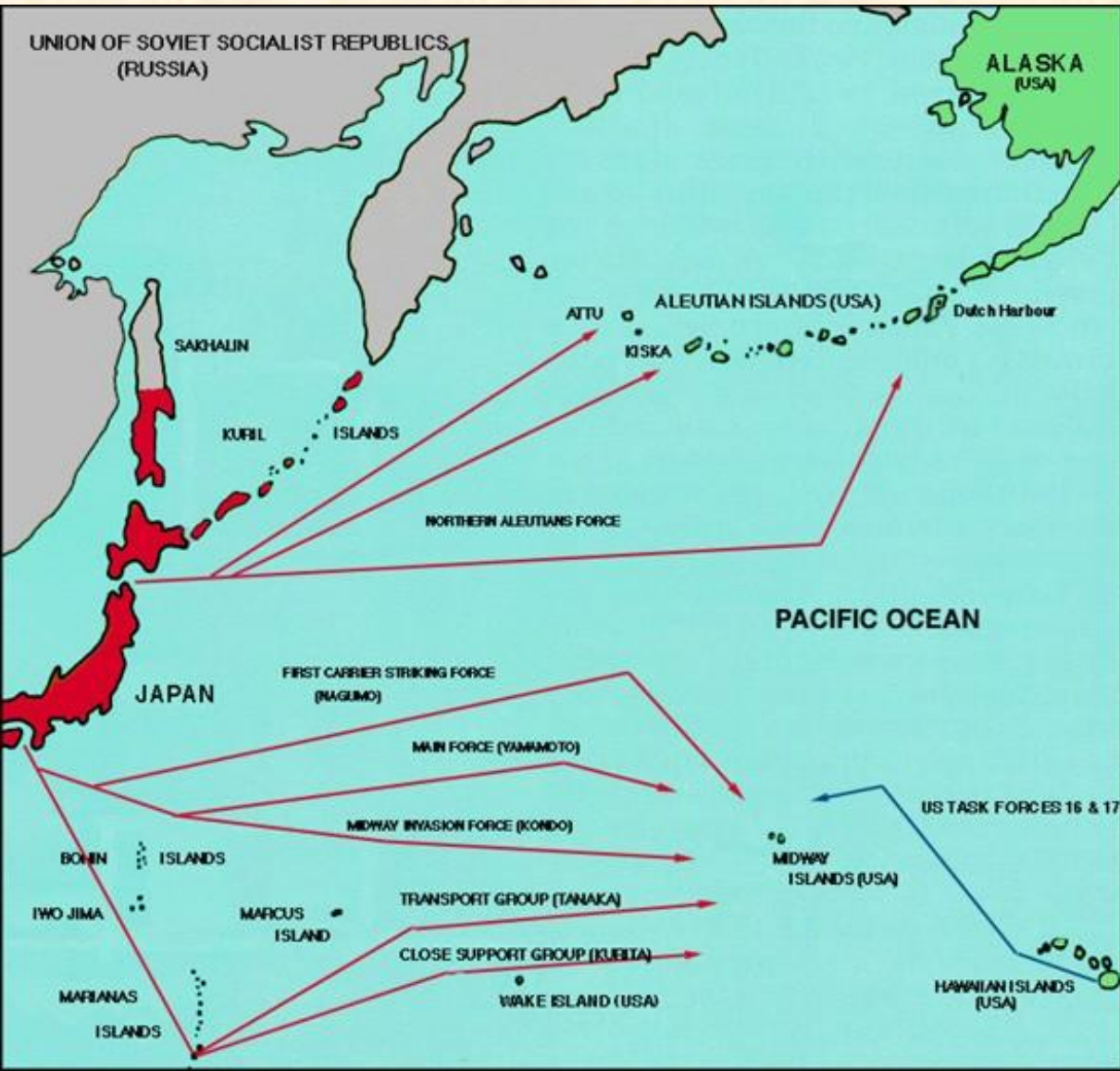
Japanese advancing towards Australia. Battle of Naval ships and planes. Japanese halted.

- **Importance**

Battleships never came within shooting distance of each other. Aerial battle only.

# World War II: Major Battles (1942 – 1944)

## *Battle of Midway Island:*



**When?** – June 1942

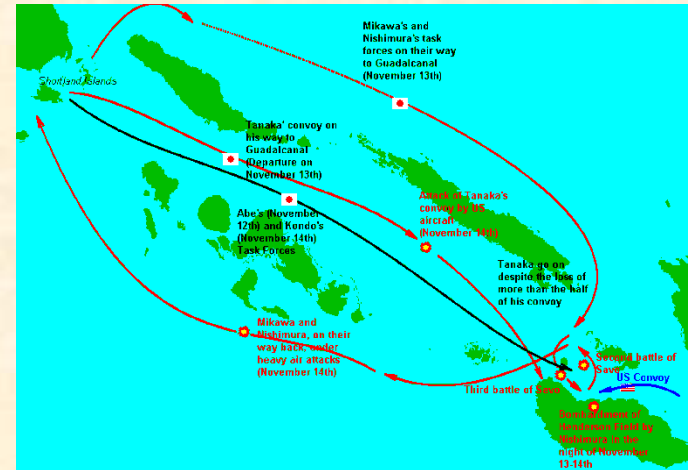
**Where?** – Midway Island (Pacific Islands)

**Results?** - The U.S. sank four Japanese aircraft carriers.

**Importance?** – It limited Japan's ability to attack Hawaii again or other Allied positions. Turning point in the Pacific.

# Battle of Guadalcanal

- Long, hard battle for a tiny island
- Japanese army started 'banzai runs'- suicide runners holding bombs, running at enemy soldiers
- No Japanese soldiers surrendered- they fought until death



## *Campaign for Guadalcanal:*

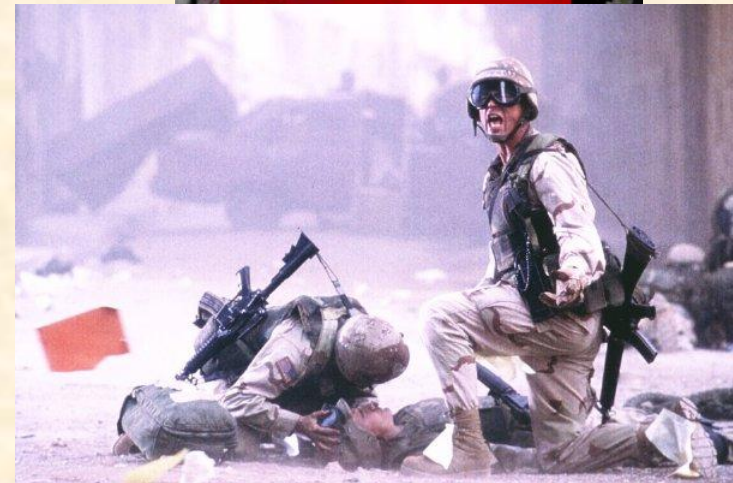
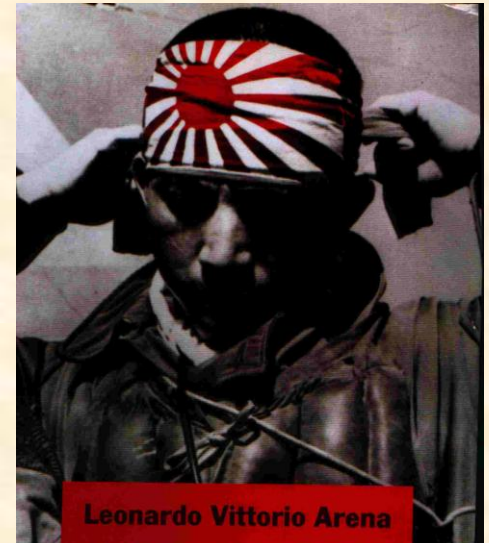
- **When?** – August 1942
- **Where?** Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands (Pacific Islands)
- **Results?** – The U.S. defeated the Japanese, gaining control of the island.
- **Importance?** – Guadalcanal became a military base from which to counterattack the Japanese.



- 1943
  - **March** Bismark Sea (limited Japanese reinforcement of Southern Pacific)
  - **November** Tarawa and Makin (Gilberts)
- 1944
  - **February** Kwajalein & Eniwetok (Marshalls)
  - **February-June** New Guinea
  - **June-August** Saipan, Tinian, Guam (Marianas)
    - B29s now able to be recovered after hitting Japan
  - **September** Peleliu
  - **October** Leyte Gulf
    - Destroyed much of Japanese Navy

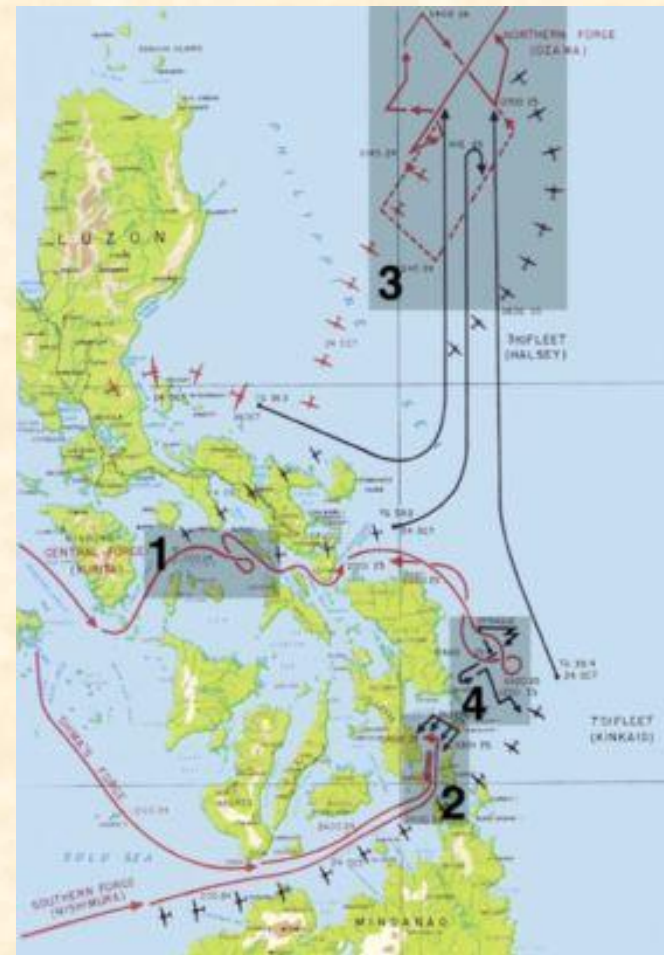
# Differences in WORLDVIEW

- Worldview- how people think about life
- Japanese soldiers- taught that the NATION is important, not the soldier
- American soldiers- taught that BOTH the nation and the soldier are important



# Battle of Leyte Gulf (Philippines)

- Perhaps the largest naval battle ever fought
- Allies won after a long struggle
- Japanese started using kamikaze fighters



# War Ends in the Pacific

## ***Final Battles***

- By mid-1944, regular bombing raids on Japanese cities, including Tokyo
- Great distance made raids difficult, dangerous
- Americans needed bases closer to Japan

## ***Battle of Iwo Jima***

- February 1945 island invasion; 750 miles south of Tokyo
- 7,000 Americans died in month of fighting; 20,000 Japanese died—only 1,000 thousand surrendered

## ***Battle of Okinawa***

- Only 350 miles from Japan; U.S. troops invaded island April 1945
- By June, 12,000 American soldiers dead
- Japanese lost 100,000 defenders and another 100,000 civilians

# Getting Closer to Japan



- Iwo Jima and Okinawa- both bloody, ferocious battles, that killed tens of thousands of people
- Japanese stepped up their suicide attacks
- Women and children were taught to kill themselves rather than surrender



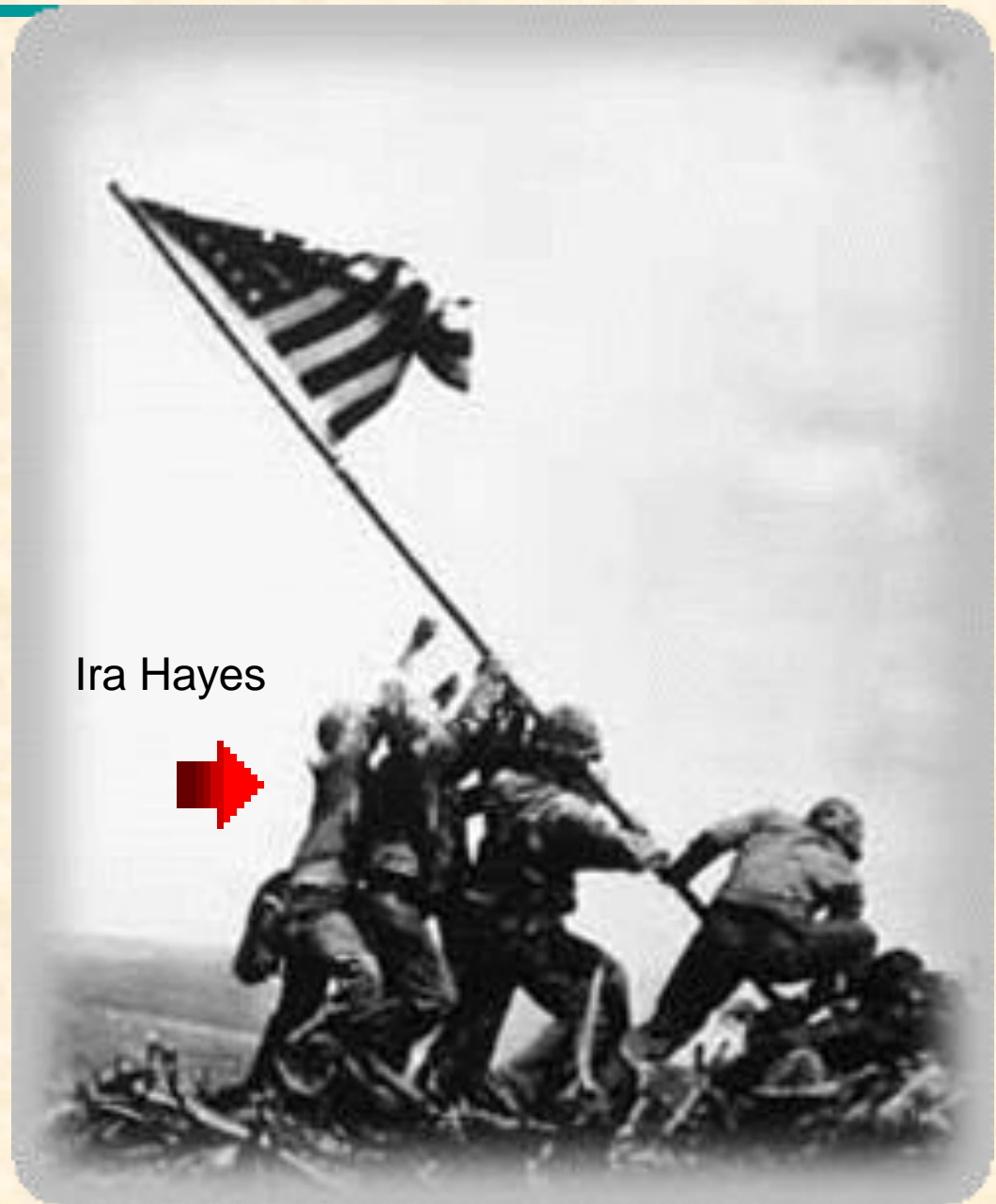
# Iwo Jima

- When?

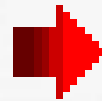
February 1945

US forces landed on Iwo Jima, 750 miles south of Tokyo. The landings were heavily opposed by the Japanese, who fought to the death. The Japanese had dug hundreds of tunnels from which to attack.

Nevertheless, the US Marines overwhelmed the defenders in a very hard fought battle that lasted for almost 30 days. It was one of the most bloody battles of the war.



Ira Hayes



# Ballad of Ira Hayes

## Johnny Cash



- CHORUS:  
Call him drunken Ira Hayes  
He won't answer anymore  
Not the whiskey drinkin' Indian  
Nor the Marine that went to war

Gather round me people there's a story I would tell

About a brave young Indian you should remember well

From the land of the Pima Indian

A proud and noble band

Who farmed the Phoenix valley in Arizona land

Down the ditches for a thousand years

The water grew Ira's peoples' crops

'Till the white man stole the water rights

And the sparklin' water stopped

Now Ira's folks were hungry

And their land grew crops of weeds

When war came, Ira volunteered

And forgot the white man's greed

• CHORUS:

Call him drunken Ira Hayes  
He won't answer anymore  
Not the whiskey drinkin' Indian  
Nor the Marine that went to war

There they battled up Iwo Jima's hill,  
Two hundred and fifty men  
But only twenty-seven lived to walk  
back down again

And when the fight was over  
And when Old Glory raised  
Among the men who held it high  
Was the Indian, Ira Hayes

CHORUS:

Call him drunken Ira Hayes  
He won't answer anymore  
Not the whiskey drinkin' Indian  
Nor the Marine that went to war

Ira Hayes returned a hero  
Celebrated through the land  
He was wined and speeched and  
honored; Everybody shook his hand

But he was just a Pima Indian  
No water, no home, no chance  
At home nobody cared what Ira'd done  
And when did the Indians dance

• CHORUS:

Call him drunken Ira Hayes  
He won't answer anymore  
Not the whiskey drinkin' Indian  
Nor the Marine that went to war

Then Ira started drinkin' hard;  
Jail was often his home  
They'd let him raise the flag and lower  
it  
like you'd throw a dog a bone!

He died drunk early one mornin'  
Alone in the land he fought to save  
Two inches of water in a lonely ditch  
Was a grave for Ira Hayes

CHORUS:

Call him drunken Ira Hayes  
He won't answer anymore  
Not the whiskey drinkin' Indian  
Nor the Marine that went to war

Yeah, call him drunken Ira Hayes  
But his land is just as dry  
And his ghost is lyin' thirsty  
In the ditch where Ira died



Victory was never in doubt...What was in doubt, in all our minds, was whether there would be any of us left to dedicate our cemetery at the end, or whether the last Marine would die knocking out the last Japanese gun and gunner. Let the world count our crosses.

***MajGen Graves Erskine, CG 3d Marine Division, following the Battle for Iwo Jima***

What platoon are you guys?

Platoon, hell! We're the 2nd Battalion, 22d Marines, what's left of us anyway.

***Exchange between Marines following the Battle for Sugarloaf Hill on Okinawa, May 1945***

# Iwo Jima



- Nothing fancy; simple but costly.
  - “Throwing human flesh against reinforced concrete.”
  - “Iwo Jima was the most savage and the most costly battle in the history of the Marine Corps. Indeed, it has few parallels in military annals.”
- 36 days, 26k US casualties including 6k KIA.
  - 1 of every 3 US personnel that went ashore was wounded or killed.
  - There was a dead Marine or Japanese soldier for every square yard of the island.
- 1k of 20k defenders survived
- 2400 B-29s w/ 27k crewmen made unscheduled landings on island by the time the war ended.

Article – “The Freshman”







# Okinawa

- When? April 1945
- American forces landed on the island of Okinawa. The Japanese changed their tactics and, instead of opposing US troops at the beaches, put up their defense away inland. At the same time, Japanese aircraft and ships made Kamakazi attacks on the US fleet. The attacks exacted a heavy price: over 7,000 US serviceman and 100,000 Japanese were killed on Okinawa.



# 1945

- **February-March Iwo Jima**
- **March Tokyo raids**
  - Low level incendiary bombing runs with much destruction. Designed to force surrender but didn't. (Article: Tokyo Fire Bombing)
- **April-June Okinawa**



# Navajo Code Talkers

Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Peleliu, Iwo Jima: the Navajo code talkers took part in every assault the U.S. Marines conducted in the Pacific from 1942 to 1945. They served in all six Marine divisions, Marine Raider battalions and Marine parachute units, transmitting messages by telephone and radio in their native language -- a code that the Japanese never broke.



# Importance

- They were praised for their skill, speed and accuracy throughout the war. At Iwo Jima, Major Howard Connor, 5th Marine Division signal officer, declared, "Were it not for the Navajos, the Marines would never have taken Iwo Jima." Connor had six Navajo code talkers working around the clock during the first two days of the battle. Those six sent and received over 800 messages, all without error.

# Invade Japan

- After Okinawa was captured, the next step was to invade Japan itself
- 72,000 Americans were wounded or killed in the invasion of Okinawa
- Estimates for invading Japan were as high as 10 times those casualties (3/4 of a million US soldiers)



# Invade Japan (cont'd)

- Japan had ordered that almost all civilians would join in to defend the country
- 200,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians had been wounded or killed in the invasion of Okinawa
- Estimates for invading Japan were also 10 times these numbers (2 million people)

# The Atomic Bomb

- After Okinawa, mainland Japan was next
- The U.S. military estimated cost of invading mainland Japan-up to 1 million Allied killed or wounded

## *Option to invasion*

- Atomic bomb successfully tested in 1945
- **Harry S Truman** U.S. president with Roosevelt's death in May 1945
- Forced to make decision—bomb Japanese city to force surrender

## *July 26, 1945*

- Allies issued demand for surrender
- No response; Hiroshima bombed on August 6
- Still no surrender; second bomb dropped on Nagasaki on August 9
- 145,000 total deaths
- Japanese acknowledged defeat

Emperor **Hirohito** surrendered on August 15, 1945. This day is known as **V-J Day** for Victory in Japan. World War II was finally over.

# Defeat of Japan

- The U.S. planned to invade Japan in 1945, though experts warned that the invasion could cost over a million casualties.



*Stalin, Truman and Churchill at the Potsdam Conference.*

- Upon learning about the atomic bomb, Pres. Truman sent the Japanese the Potsdam Declaration, warning them to surrender or face “prompt and utter destruction.”

· Unaware of the atomic bombs, the Japanese ignored the **Potsdam Declaration.**



*American scientists, led by J. Robert Oppenheimer created the atomic bombs in a top secret project known as the “Manhattan Project.”*

*The first atomic bomb ever made was a uranium-enriched bomb. It was dropped on the city of Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945.*



*Paul Tibbets, pilot of the Enola Gay, which dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945.*

- On August 6, 1945, the U.S. dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, killing at least 70,000 people and destroying most of the city.





*A Uranium bomb, the first nuclear weapon in the world, was dropped in Hiroshima City. It was estimated that its energy was equivalent to 15 kilotons of TNT. Aerial photograph from 80 kilometers away, taken about 1 hour after the dropping.*





*The aftermath of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.*



*Ohmura Navy Hospital: A  
14 year old girl after the  
bombing of Hiroshima at  
Ohmura Navy Hospital on  
August 10-11.*

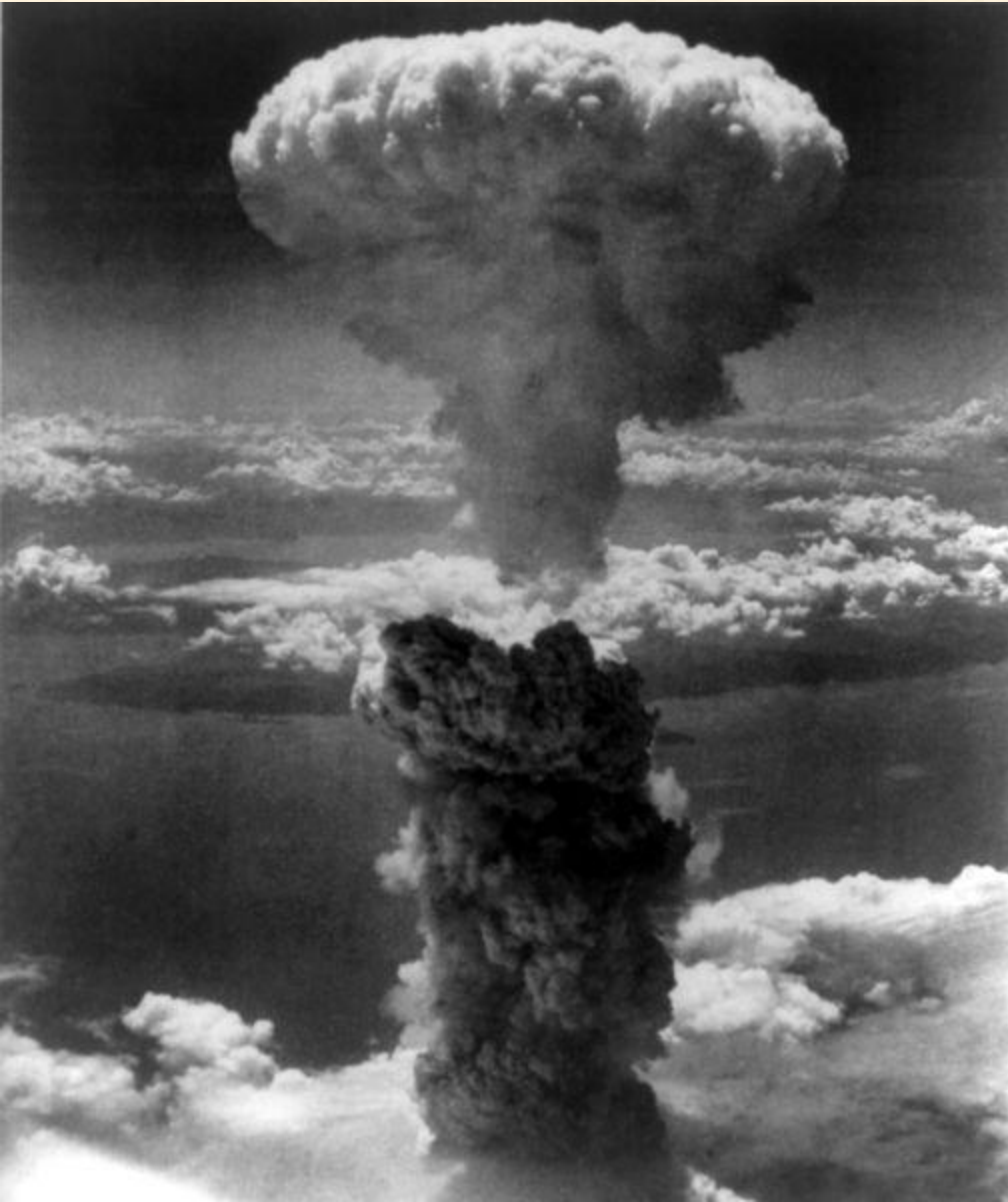


*Severe burns. Only his waist was protected from a burn by a waistband he wore (within 1km from the hypocenter).*

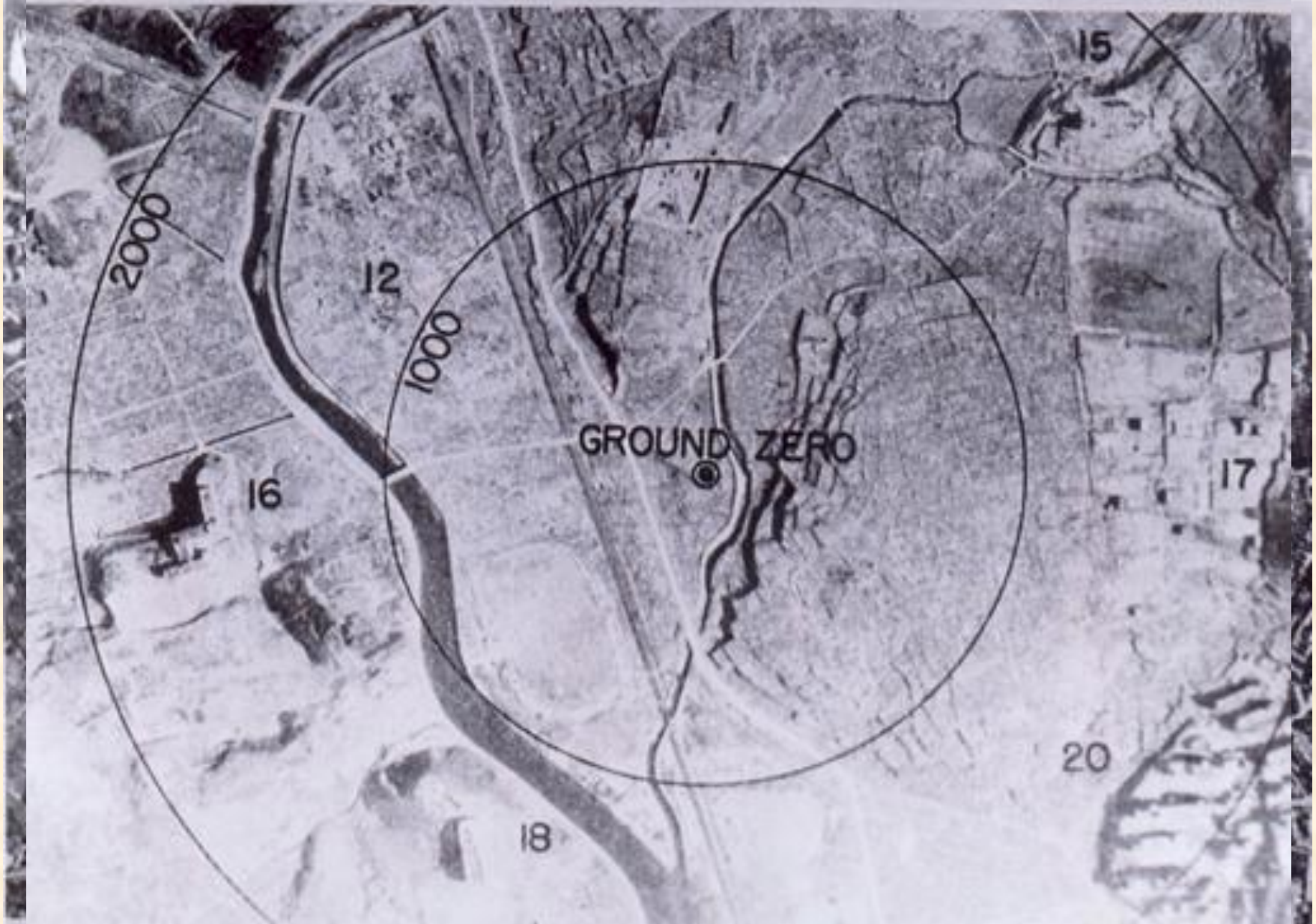


*Kimono pattern.  
Burned areas on the  
back and on the  
dorsal portion of the  
upper arm show that  
thermal rays  
penetrated the black  
or the dark colored  
parts of kimono she  
wore.*

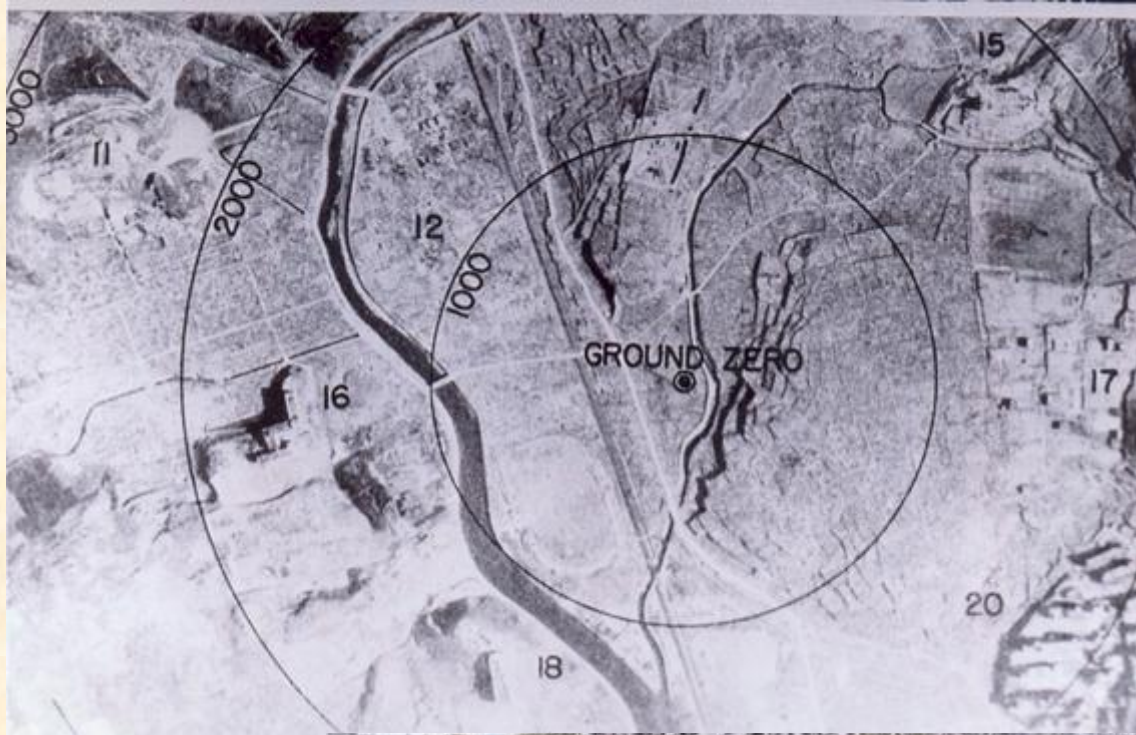
- On August 9, the U.S. dropped another atomic bomb on the city of Nagasaki, killing at least 40,000 people.



*Mushroom cloud from the nuclear explosion over Nagasaki rising 60,000 feet into the air on the morning of August 9 1945*



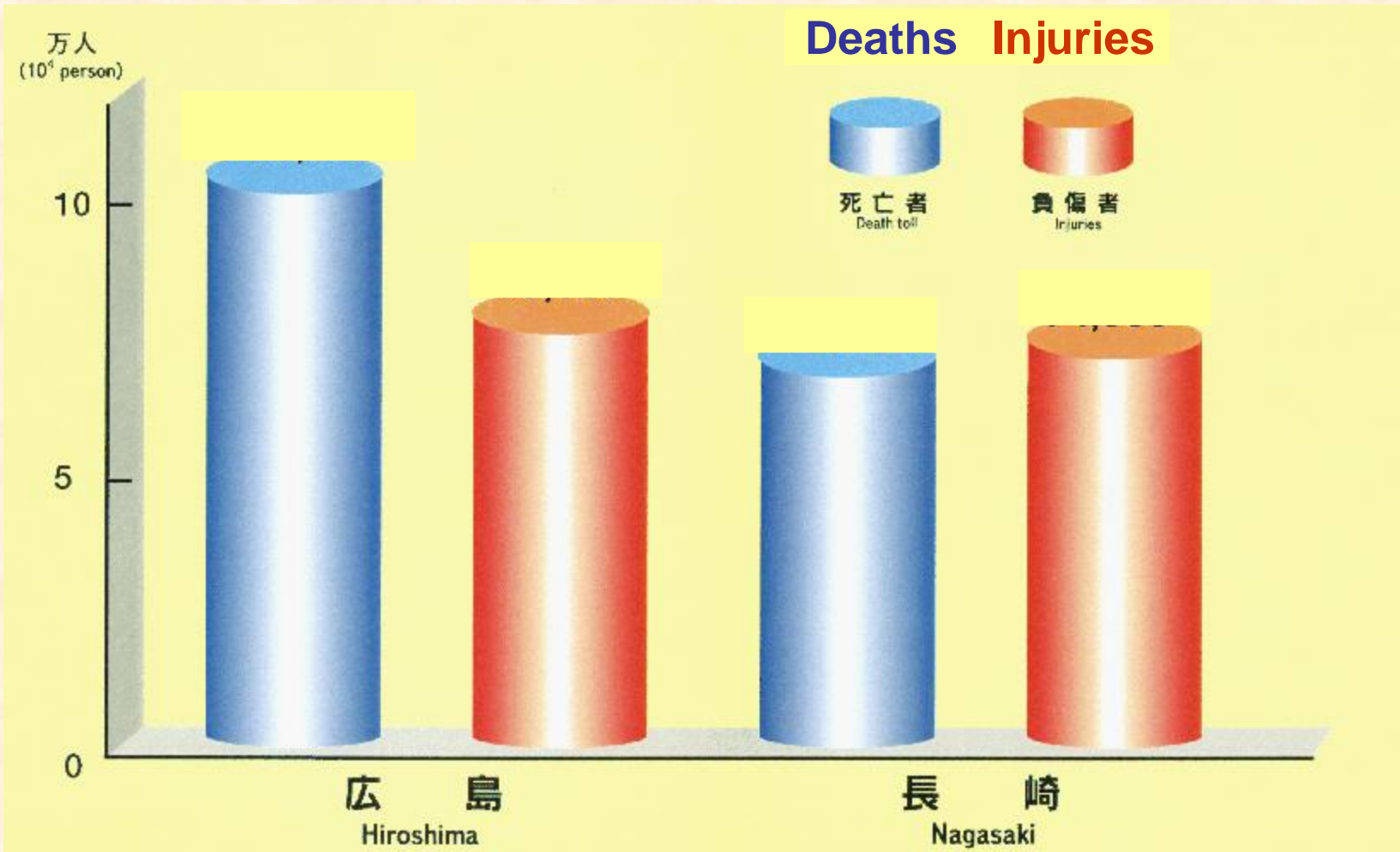
*Before and after photos of downtown Nagasaki.*





# Number of Atomic Bomb Casualties: Hiroshima and Nagasaki

In 10,000's



原爆死傷者数  
Number of atomic bomb deaths

(長崎原爆被災誌、第一巻、1977、広島原爆被災誌、第一巻、1981)





ALFRED EISENSTADT  
V-J Day at Times Square, New York City, 1945

• On August 14, Japan officially surrendered ending World War II. This date became known as **V-J Day (Victory over Japan)**.

*For millions of Americans, Alfred Eisenstaedt's 1945 LIFE photograph of a sailor stamping a masterly kiss on a nurse symbolized the cathartic joy of V-J Day.*

*Crowds outside the White House celebrate V-J Day, the Japanese surrender and the end of World War II. August 1945*



# The Postwar World

- End of war, Europe and Asia in ruins
- Tens of millions dead; heaviest losses in Eastern Europe
- Germany, Japan, and China had also suffered greatly
  - Physical devastation; cities, villages, and farms destroyed
  - National economies near collapse
- Millions uprooted
  - former prisoners of war, survivors of concentration camps, refugees of fighting and of national border changes



## WORLD WAR II CASUALTIES

QUICK  
FACTS

		MILITARY DEAD	MILITARY WOUNDED	CIVILIAN DEAD
ALLIES	<b>China</b>	1,310,000	1,753,000	1,000,000+
	<b>France</b>	213,000	4,000,000	350,000
	<b>Great Britain</b>	264,000	277,000	93,000
	<b>Soviet Union</b>	11,000,000	unknown	7,000,000+
	<b>United States</b>	292,000	672,000	6,000
AXIS	<b>Germany</b>	3,500,000	5,000,000	780,000
	<b>Italy</b>	242,000	66,000	153,000
	<b>Japan</b>	1,300,000	4,000,000	672,000

# Planning for the Future

## *July 1941*

- Allied leaders planned for years for the of war
- Churchill and Roosevelt met to discuss even before U.S. entered war

### *Atlantic Charter*

- Joint declaration of Churchill and Roosevelt
- Outlined purpose of war
- Sought no territorial gains
- All nations could choose their own government
- Work for mutual prosperity

### *Tehran Conference*

- December 1943
- Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin
- Agreed on schedule for D-Day invasion
- Would work together in peace after the war

## Yalta Conference

- Held in Soviet territory in early 1945; Allies on brink of military victory
- Primary goal to reach agreement on postwar Europe
- Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill agreed on plans for Germany
- Stalin got his way with Polish territory, made promises

## United Nations

- Roosevelt got Stalin to agree to join fight against Japan once war in Europe over
- USSR would join new world organization—**United Nations**
- Meant to encourage international cooperation and prevent war
- June 1945 charter signed with five major Allies as Security Council



# Potsdam Conference

*July 1945*

- Small German city location for **Potsdam Conference**
- Growing ill will between Soviet Union and other Allies

*Three sides*

- Soviet Union, Britain, and United States
- Discussed many issues but had difficulty reaching agreement

*Closing months*

- American and British leaders worried about Stalin's intentions
- Concerned about spread of communism, growth of Soviet influence

*Stalin*

- Soon broke his promises
- Did not respect democracies in Eastern Europe
- Another struggle beginning

## CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR II

QUICK  
FACTS

### CAUSES

- Economic hardship and political unrest following World War I
- Aggressive leaders in Germany, Italy, and Japan wanted to expand their nations.
- Germany invaded Poland, and Japan attacked the United States.

### EFFECTS

- Millions of people were killed, and large areas of Europe and Asia were damaged or destroyed.
- The Allies occupied Japan and parts of Europe.
- The United Nations was created to help prevent future wars.
- Conflict began between the Soviet Union and the other Allies over the fate of Eastern Europe.
- The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the world's two major powers.

## Summarize

What major decisions did Allied leaders make at Yalta and Potsdam?

**Answer(s):** At Yalta, Allied leaders agreed on what to do with postwar Europe. Roosevelt persuaded Stalin to join the fight against Japan and to join the United Nations. At Potsdam, the three sides discussed many issues concerning postwar Europe, but often had difficulty reaching agreement.

## World War II: 1939–1945

**German aggression leads to war**

- Rhineland militarized
- Austria and parts of Czechoslovakia annexed
- Poland invaded

**Axis Powers make early gains**

- Germany conquers Denmark, Norway, France, invades Soviet Union
- Nazis adopt the Final Solution and establish death camps
- Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, rules the Pacific

**The Allies fight back**

- British and Americans win in North Africa, Italy
- Soviets win at Stalingrad
- Americans win at Midway, begin island hopping

**The war ends**

- Soviets push back Germans from the east
- After D-Day, other Allies push toward Germany from the west
- Americans win in Pacific; atomic bomb ends war

**Major Events of World War II**

- 1939** ■ Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact  
■ German troops invade Poland and the war begins

- 1940** ■ Germany conquers France  
■ Battle of Britain begins

- 1941** ■ Germany invades the Soviet Union  
■ Japan attacks Pearl Harbor  
■ United States enters the war

- 1942** ■ Allies win the Battle of Midway  
■ Allied victory at El Alamein  
■ Allies begin to hear reports of widespread killings of Jews in Europe

- 1943** ■ Soviets win the Battle of Stalingrad  
■ Allies invade Italy

- 1944** ■ Allies invade France in D-Day  
■ Allies begin to discover death camps

- 1945** ■ Allies meet at Yalta and Potsdam  
■ Germany surrenders  
■ Allies win battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa  
■ Allies drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki  
■ Japan surrenders and the war ends