

Main Idea:

Led by the U.S., Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, the Allies scored key victories and won the war.

Why it Matters Now:

The Allies' victory in WWII set up conditions for both the Cold War and today's post-Cold War world.



16.4 The Allied Victory

Text pg. 506-513

ALLIED LANDINGS IN WORLD WAR II 1942-1945

➔ Allied Landings

0 300
Scale in Miles



Battle of the Atlantic

- After Pearl Harbor, Hitler ordered submarine raids along America's East Coast
 - 1942: Germans sank over 680 Allied ships
- The Allies respond by organizing cargo ships into convoys for mutual protection
 - destroyers & airplanes escorted ships
 - equipped with sonar for detecting subs
 - Allies were able to find & destroy German U-boats faster than the Germans could build them
- U.S. launched shipbuilding program.
 - early 1943: 140 ships were being produced each month
 - mid 1943: Battle of the Atlantic had turned in the Allies favor

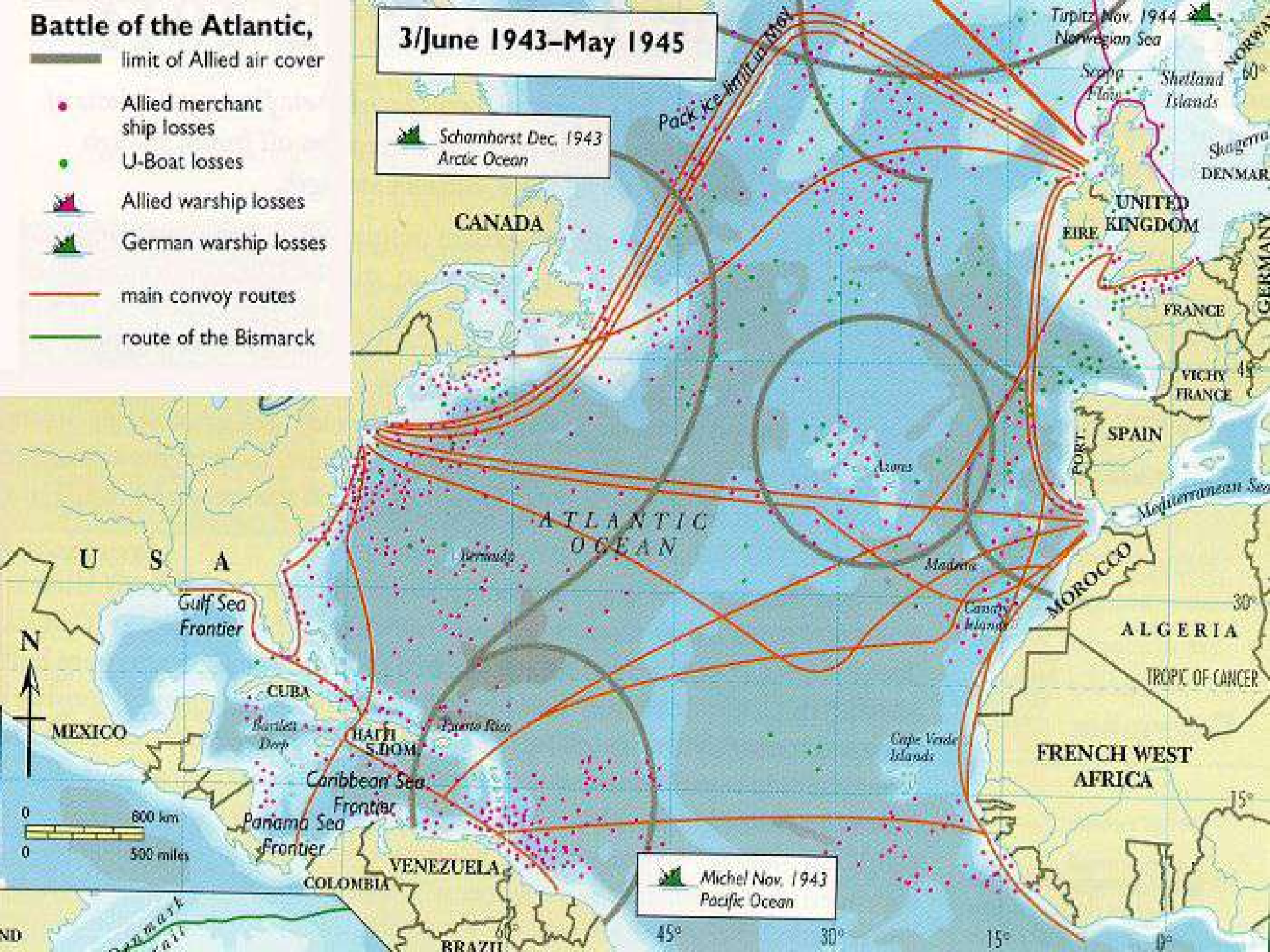
Battle of the Atlantic, 3/June 1943–May 1945

- limit of Allied air cover
- Allied merchant ship losses
- U-Boat losses
- ▲ Allied warship losses
- ▲ German warship losses
- main convoy routes
- route of the Bismarck

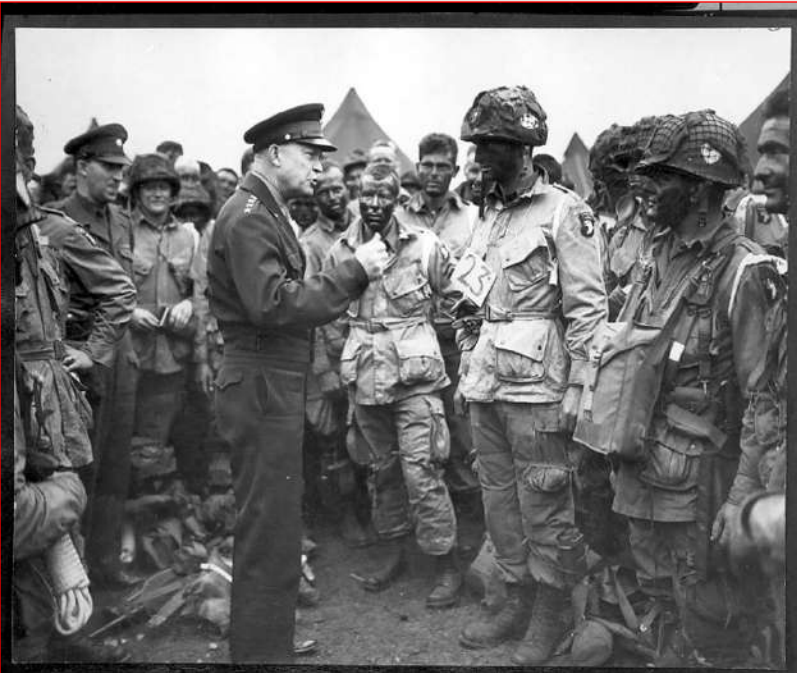
3/June 1943–May 1945

Scharnhorst Dec. 1943
Arctic Ocean

Michel Nov. 1943
Pacific Ocean



North African Front



Message from British General Harold Alexander to Churchill:

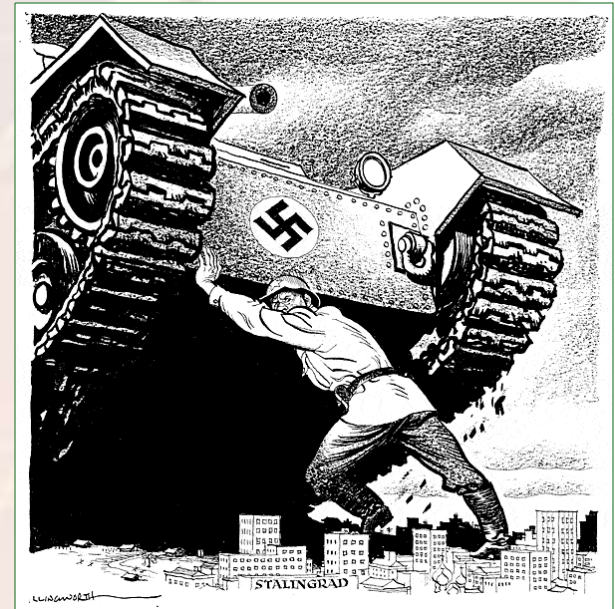
“All enemy resistance has ceased. We are masters of the North African shores.”

- November 1942: landed in Casablanca, Oran, & Algiers in North Africa
- 107,000 Allied troops – most of them American
 - commanded by the U.S. general Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - chased the Rommel’s Afrika Korps east
- May 1943: Afrika Korps surrendered

<http://www.history.com/shows/wwii-in-hd/videos/north-africa-campaign#north-africa-campaign>

Battle of Stalingrad

- Aug. 23, 1942: Hitler invades Stalingrad
 - A major industrial center on the Volga River in Soviet Union
- Nov. 1942: Germans controlled 90% of the city
 - Russian winter set in
 - Soviet troops outside the city launched a counterattack
 - trapped the Germans inside city & cut off supplies
- Feb. 2, 1943: German troops surrendered



Battle of Stalingrad

- Effects:
 - cost the Soviets over a million soldiers
 - city was 99% destroyed
 - Germans were now on the defensive, with the Soviets pushing them westward

<http://www.history.com/topics/joseph-stalin/videos#world-war-ii-battle-of-stalingrad>



Italian Campaign

- Summer 1943: Allies capture Sicily
 - Italians were weary of war
- July 25, 1943: King Victor Emmanuel III summoned Mussolini to his palace & stripped him of power
 - Mussolini was arrested and Italians began celebrating the end of the war
- Hitler responded by seizing control of Italy
 - Reinstalled Mussolini as its leader &
 - Ordered German troops to dig in & hold firm
 - Took 18 months of fighting for the Allies to drive the Germans from Italy

<http://www.history.com/videos/allied-invasion-of-italy#allied-invasion-of-italy>

Italian Campaign

- Battle: “Bloody Anzio”
 - lasted 4 months
 - 25,000 Allied and 30,000 Axis soldiers dead
 - Allies were aided by 50,000 Italian **partisans**
 - *members of underground resistance movements*
 - harassed the Germans by cutting telephone wires, derauling trains, and dynamiting bridges & roads

http://www.pbs.org/thewar/detail_5376.htm

Italian Campaign

- April 28, 1945: partisans ambushed a Nazi convoy near Lake Como, Italy
 - found Mussolini disguised as a German soldier in a truck
 - With his mistress, Clara Petacci, as well as other Fascist leaders
 - Was attempting to escape to Switzerland
 - Were shot & their bodies transported to Milan and hung up by the heels in the main square
 - mob mutilated the corpses



Battle of Normandy

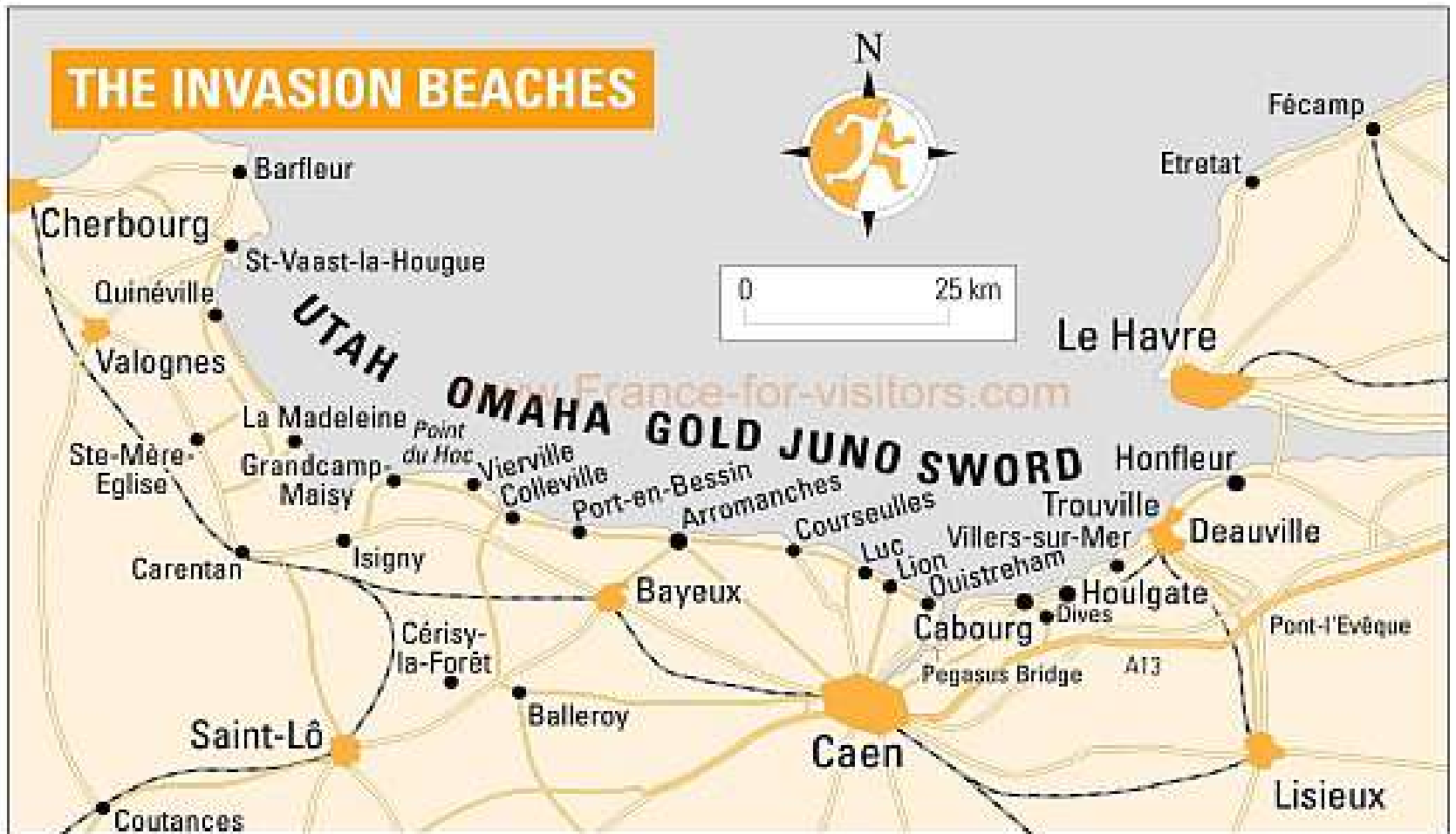
- Allied troops pushed northward through Italy & the Soviet army moved westward into Poland.
- In England, General Eisenhower organized “Operation Overlord”
 - planned invasion of Hitler’s “fortress Europe”
 - hoped to take the Axis by surprise
 - chose the lightly fortified Normandy peninsula as the focus of the assault
- Allies bombed northern France’s supply routes for a month & a half before the planned assault
 - To make reinforcement of German forces more difficult

Battle of Normandy

- June 6, 1944: D-Day
 - 3 divisions parachuted down behind German lines during the night
 - Allied troops fought their way ashore along the 60-mile wide stretch of beach
 - largest land-sea-air operation in history
 - 156,000 troops
 - 11,000 planes & 4,000 landing craft
 - 600 warships



THE INVASION BEACHES

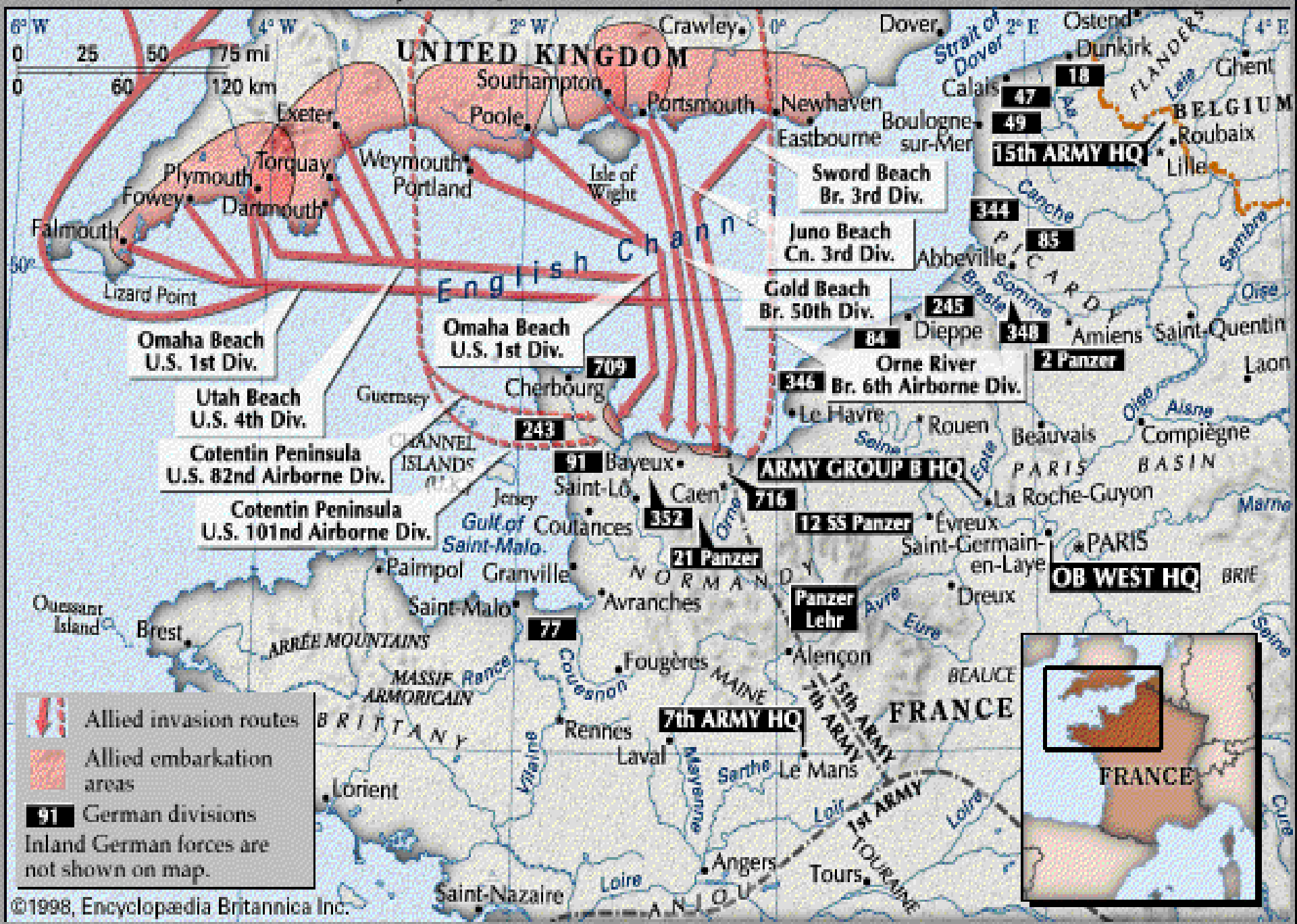


from www.france-for-visitors.com

Battle of Normandy

- German retaliation was brutal
 - particularly Omaha Beach
 - “People were yelling, screaming, dying, running on the beach, equipment was flying everywhere, men were bleeding to death, crawling, lying everywhere, firing coming from all directions. We dropped down behind anything that was the size of a golf ball.”
 - Soldier Felix Branham





 Allied invasion routes
 Allied embarkation areas
91 German divisions
Inland German forces are not shown on map.

Battle of Normandy

Allies held the beachheads

- Landed a million troops, 567,000 tons of supplies & 170,000 vehicles in France
- July 25th: General Omar Bradley unleashed massive air & land bombardment at St.-Lo
 - Gave General Patton the gap needed to advance
- Aug. 23rd: Reached Seine River south of Paris
- Aug. 25th: Liberated Paris from 4 years of German occupation



Battle of Normandy

- By Sept. 1944: Allies freed France, Belgium, Luxembourg & much of the Netherlands
- Nov. 1944: Roosevelt elected to a 4th term
 - WHY?
 - news of Allied victory (D-Day)
 - American people's desire not to "change horses in midstream"
 - new moderate running mate, Senator Harry S. Truman



Germany's Surrender

- March 1945: Allies enter Germany
- Mid of April: 3 million soldiers approached Berlin from the Southwest and 6 million Soviet troops from the east
- April 25, 1945: the Soviets surrounded the capital
- April 29: Hitler married his long-time companion Eva Braun
 - April 30: They committed suicide in an underground bunker beneath the crumbling city. Their bodies were carried outside and burned.



Germany's Surrender

- May 7, 1945: General Eisenhower accepted the unconditional surrender of the German military
 - President Roosevelt had suddenly died due to a stroke and did not see it
 - His successor, Harry Truman, received the news
- May 9th, the surrender was officially signed in Berlin.
- The U.S. and other Allied powers celebrated **V-E Day**
 - *Victory in Europe Day*
 - After 6 yrs of fighting, the war was over in Europe

V-E DAY

Watch **WNBT** for
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Battle of Leyte Gulf



On reaching the beach,
McArthur declared,
*"People of the Philippines, I
have returned."*

- Allies were still fighting the Japanese in the Pacific
- Allied victory at Guadalcanal stopped Japanese advances
 - For the rest of the war, the Japanese retreated before the counterattack of the Allies
- Oct. 1944: Allied Forces landed on the island of Leyte in the Philippines
 - General Douglass MacArthur waded ashore at Leyte with his troops

Battle of Leyte Gulf

- Japanese planned to halt Allied advance
 - destroy the U.S. fleet & prevent Allies from resupplying troops
 - required risking almost the entire Japanese fleet
- Oct. 23rd: Enacted plan
 - Within 4 days, the Japanese Navy had lost disastrously
 - Eliminated as a fighting force in the war
- Only the Japanese Army & the **kamikaze** stood between the Allies & Japan
 - *Suicide pilots*



Iwo Jima

- March 1945: U.S. Marines took Iwo Jima
 - an island 760 miles from Tokyo
 - a month of bitter fighting and heavy losses

http://www.pbs.org/thewar/detail_5379.htm



On February 23, 1945, during the battle for Iwo Jima, U.S. Marines raised a flag atop Mount Suribachi. It was taken down, and a second flag was raised. Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal captured this second flag-raising. Now part of U.S. Navy records, it is one of the most famous war photographs in U.S. history.

Okinawa



<http://www.history.com/shows/wwii-in-hd/videos/battle-okinawa#battle-okinawa>

- June 21: U.S. troops took Okinawa
 - Island about 350 miles from southern Japan
 - One of the bloodiest land battles of the war
 - Almost 3 months of fighting
 - Japanese lost over 100,000 troops and the Americans 12,000

The Manhattan Project

- 1941: Mobilization of scientists
 - Office of Scientific Research & Development (OSRD) created to bring scientists into the war effort
 - made improvements in both radar & sonar
 - pushed the development of drugs such as penicillin
 - Greatest scientific achievement: secret development of a new weapon, the atomic bomb
 - Program came to be know as the **Manhattan Project**
 - offices were located in New York City
 - organized by General Leslie Groves

The Manhattan Project

- 1942: Work on the bomb began
 - More than 600,000 Americans were involved in the project
 - Physicist Enrico Fermi and a group of scientists successfully achieved a controlled nuclear reaction at the University of Chicago
 - General Groves had two gigantic atomic reactors built to produce uranium 235 and plutonium to fuel the explosive device
 - A group of U.S., British, & European scientists worked in a secret laboratory in New Mexico to build the actual bomb
 - headed by J. Robert Oppenheimer

Enrico Fermi



The Manhattan Project

- July 16, 1945: the first atomic bomb was detonated in an empty expanse of desert near Alamogordo, New Mexico
 - a blinding flash was visible 180 miles away
 - followed by a deafening roar as a shock wave rolled across the desert
- One scientist on the project described the huge mushroom cloud as a red-hot elephant standing balanced on its trunk
- The bomb not only worked, it was more powerful than most had dared hope

<http://www.history.com/shows/america-the-story-of-us/videos/manhattan-project#manhattan-project>



July 25, 1945: Truman ordered the military to make final plans for dropping the only two atomic bombs then in existence on Japanese targets.

July 26: U.S. warned Japan that it faced “prompt and utter destruction” unless it surrendered at once. Japan refused.



Truman later wrote:

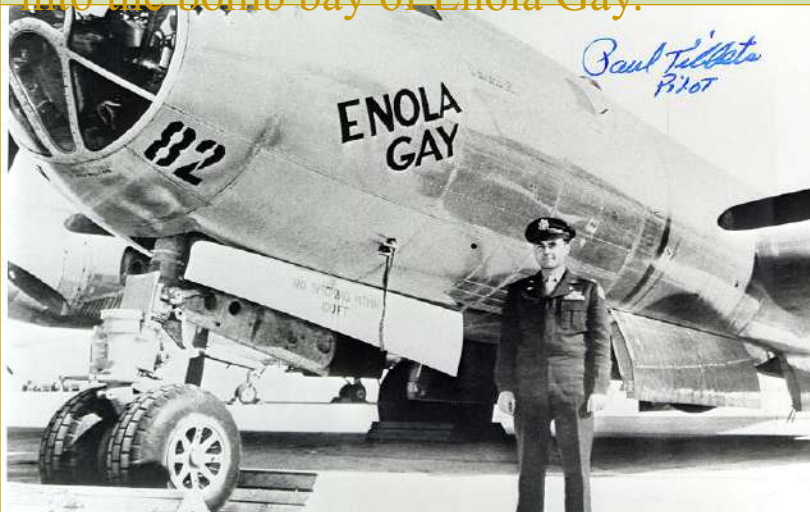
“The final decision of where and when to use the atomic bomb was up to me. Let there be no mistake about it. I regarded the bomb as a military weapon and never had any doubt that it should be used.”

Atomic Bomb

- Aug, 6th: U.S. dropped an atomic bomb (*Little Boy*) over Hiroshima
 - 43 seconds later, almost every building in the city collapsed into dust
 - Hiroshima had ceased to exist
 - Japan's leaders hesitated to surrender
- Aug 9th: a second bomb (*Fat Man*) was dropped on Nagasaki
 - leveled half the city

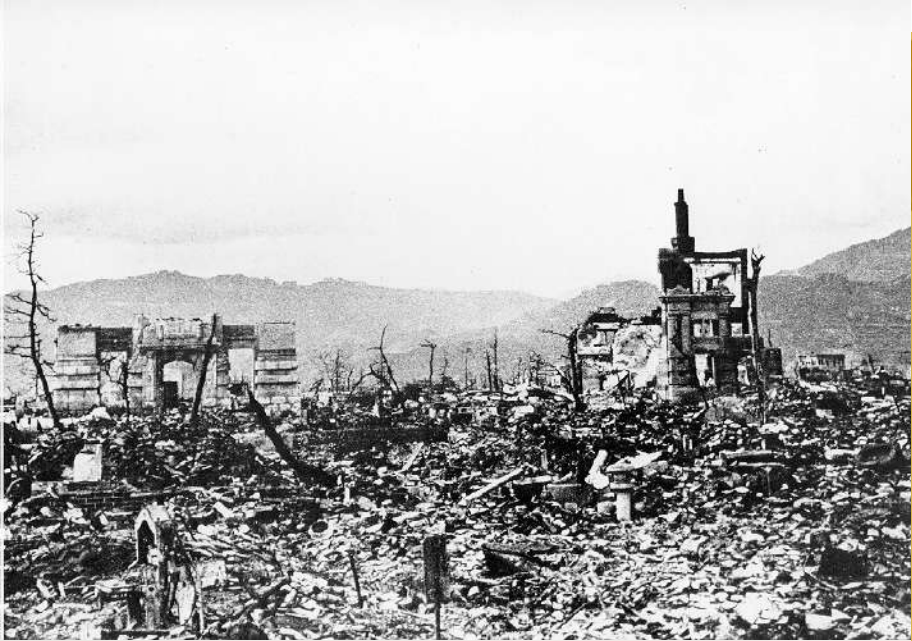


"Little Boy" in the pit ready for loading into the bomb bay of Enola Gay.

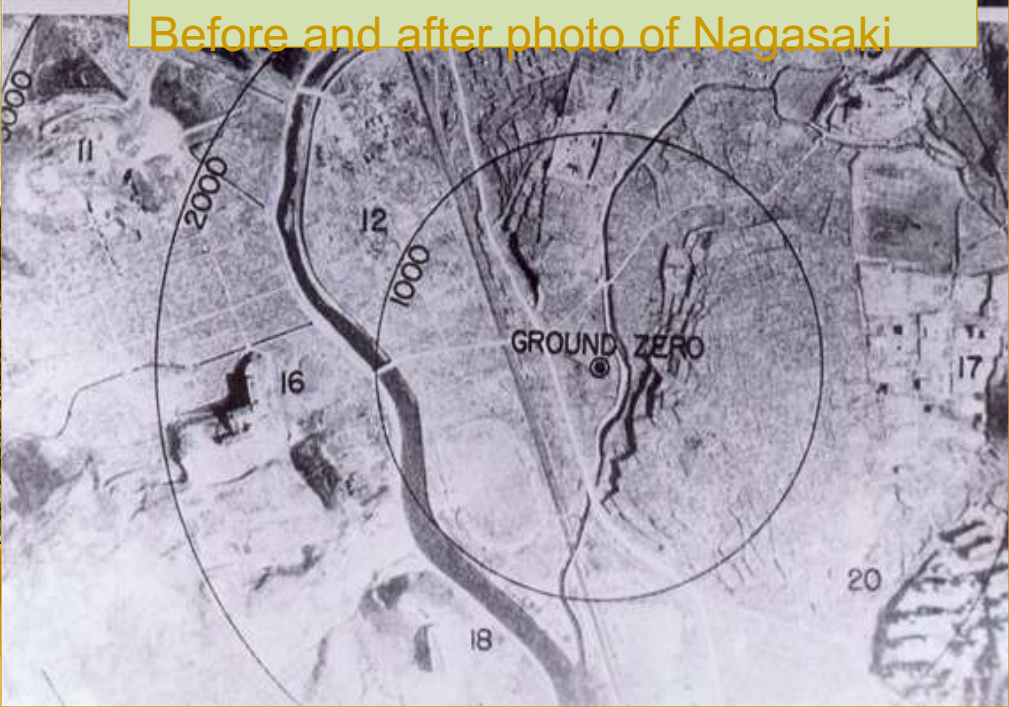


"Fat Boy"





Before and after photo of Nagasaki





A burned school girl

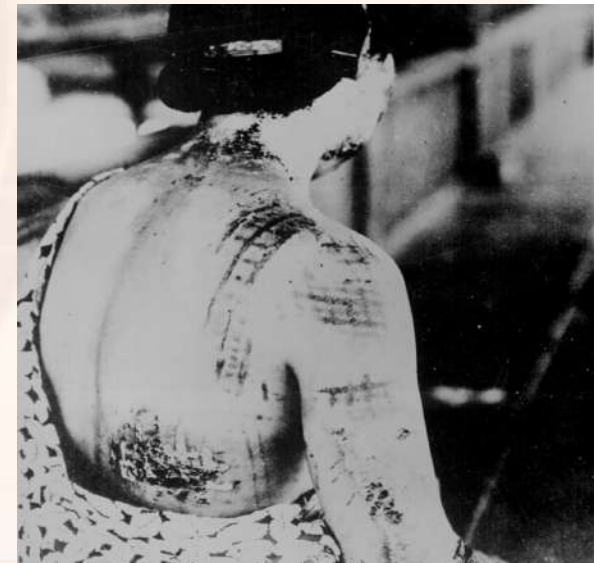


A child with his face arms and legs burnt



A girl who lost her hair to radiation sickness

200,000 people died as a result of injuries and radiation poisoning caused by the atomic blasts



Patient's skin is burned in a pattern from a kimono worn at the time of the explosion

We knew the world would not be the same. A few people laughed, a few people cried, most people were silent. I remembered the line from the Hindu scripture, the Bhagavad-Gita. Vishnu is trying to persuade the Prince that he should do his duty and to impress him takes on his multi-armed form and says, "Now I am become Death, the destroyer of worlds." I suppose we all thought that, one way or another.

-J. Robert Oppenheimer

A response from Oppenheimer, mastermind behind the atomic bomb, after being interviewed about his creations.

164 Assignment

p.513 #3-8

★ You Decide: The Atom Bomb?

In August, 1945, in the final days of World War II, the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.

Atomic Bomb Discussion

- Read text p. 512
- Answer Discussion Questions (handout)
- Be prepared to participate in class discussion tomorrow!

Was President Truman correct in his decision to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

