

Early Axis Dominance (1940-1942)

⑩ In the Atlantic:

- ⑩ Germans used submarine wolf packs to attack allied convoys and later attacked merchant ships off the American coast.

2. In North Africa:

- General Erwin Rommel won several battles in North Africa and threatened the Middle East.

■ In the Soviet Union

- ⑩ German troops invaded as a part of Operation Barbarosa and gained control of substantial territory

Turnaround: Allied Offensives (1942-1944)

4. In North Africa:

- The Allies won a decisive victory at El Alamein, and by May of 1943 the Allies had the Axis forces in North Africa trapped.

5. In Italy:

- Mussolini was ousted after the Allied invasion of Sicily; the Allies captured Rome after fighting at the Battle of Anzio; the struggle continued for many months before German troops surrendered

Victory in Europe

6. In France:

- On D-Day the Allies stormed the beaches of Normandy, and some two months later they liberated Paris.

7. In Germany:

- Germans defended their conquests and homeland against the Allies in the Battle of the Bulge, after which most Nazi leaders realized they had lost the war; Soviet troops advanced from the east and captured Berlin.

8. Atlantic Charter: Agreement between Churchill and FDR on the goals and guiding principles of the war.
- Carpet Bombing: Technique in which large numbers of bombs were scattered over a large area.
 - D-Day: Code name for the day the Allied invasion of Western Europe began.
 - Battle of the Bulge: desperate but unsuccessful counterattack by German forces defending their border.

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