**World War II**

Use your textbook and other sources to complete the chart below regarding the significant events that took place during World War II. Answer the questions that follow in complete sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Battle</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Who won?</th>
<th>Overall Significance</th>
<th>Number of casualties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battle of the Atlantic</td>
<td>1942-1943</td>
<td>Allies</td>
<td>Winning control of the North Atlantic allowed the Allies to supply Britain for the invasion of the Continent. Mass production/convoy system</td>
<td>681 Allied ships were sunk by July 1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle of Stalingrad</td>
<td>August 1942-January 1943</td>
<td>Allies (Russia in this instance) over the Germans</td>
<td>Hitler’s advance to the east was stopped. The U.S.S.R. began its long push west into Germany. 91,000 Germans are forced to surrender.</td>
<td>1.25 million Soviet soldiers killed</td>
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<td>Operation Torch</td>
<td>November 1942-May 1943</td>
<td>Allies (British and American forces defeated German forces in Northern Africa)</td>
<td>Operation Torch opened a 2nd front against the Axis Powers which controlled much of Europe. Taking control of N. Africa allowed the Allies to enter Europe from Italy (The soft underbelly of Europe)</td>
<td>107,000 Allied Troops landed in Northern Africa - 500 were killed.</td>
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<td>Battle of Anzio (Bloody Anzio)</td>
<td>January - May 1944</td>
<td>Allies (U.S. defeats Axis power troops in Italy)</td>
<td>The battle of Anzio represented the Axis Powers last bit of significant resistance in Italy during WWII.</td>
<td>25,000 Allied troops die; 30,000 Axis troops</td>
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<td>D-Day</td>
<td>June 6, 1944</td>
<td>Allies</td>
<td>Gave Allied Troops a “foothold” in France to begin pushing Nazis back into Germany</td>
<td>10,000 Allied causalities, 2500 dead;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle of the Bulge</td>
<td>December 16-25, 1944</td>
<td>Allies</td>
<td>The Battle of the Bulge was Germany's final counter offensive in World War II. The U.S. Army under General Patton repelled the German advance. This Allied victory ended Germany’s ability to fight back effectively.</td>
<td>19,000 Allied casualties ; 120, 000 Germans</td>
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<td>VE Day Victory in Europe</td>
<td>May 8th, 1945</td>
<td>Allies</td>
<td>V-E (Victory in Europe) marked the end of fighting on the European continent. The Allied Forces had successfully conquered Germany and Italy and the war was over in Europe.</td>
<td>Millions died in the war in Europe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines (Bataan)</td>
<td>Spring 1942</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>Japan took control of the Philippines from the U.S. Captured Americans were forced to endure the Bataan Death March. General MacArthur was forced to flee the Philippines vowing to return one day.</td>
<td>10,000 Allied casualties, 7500 Japanese</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle of the Coral Sea</td>
<td>May 1942</td>
<td>U.S. and Allied forces</td>
<td>Allies stopped Japan’s advance towards Australia. Although the U.S. lost more ships the Japanese did not have enough fuel to carry on to Australia. It was also the first carrier battle of the war. The ships never exchanged direct fire.</td>
<td>Several U.S. ships; 500 U.S. sailors/1000 Japanese sailors and several ships</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle of Midway</td>
<td>June 1943</td>
<td>U.S. and Allied forces</td>
<td>Battle of Midway was the turning point in the Pacific War; Japan would never advance any further towards the U.S.; The U.S. steadily began to work its way towards attacking Japan directly.</td>
<td>Japan lost 4 aircraft carriers; U.S. lost 3 aircraft carriers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guadalcanal</td>
<td>August 1942-February 1943</td>
<td>U.S. and Allied forces</td>
<td>Guadalcanal was the 1st major offensive the Allied forces launched against Japan in the Pacific. Guadalcanal gave the U.S. access to a key airfield that gave them air superiority in the Solomon Islands. Battle re-enforced the brutality that fighting Japan would require.</td>
<td>7,100 U.S. soldiers died; 31,000 Japanese died</td>
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<td>Iwo Jima</td>
<td>February 1945</td>
<td>U.S. and Allied forces</td>
<td>Iwo Jima proved to be one of the toughest battles of WWII. The U.S. shelled the island for days prior to the invasion. The Japanese were still able to put up massive resistance. The U.S. victory allowed U.S. heavy bombers to strike the Japanese main islands directly for the first time.</td>
<td>6000 U.S. soldiers died in the fighting; 20,000 Japanese died</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle of Okinawa</td>
<td>April 1945</td>
<td>U.S. and Allied forces</td>
<td>Okinawa gave U.S. forces a chilling understanding of what it would take to invade the Japanese main islands. The U.S. eventually beat the Japanese despite the Japanese deadly use of kamikaze suicide pilots.</td>
<td>7,600 U.S. soldiers died; 110,000 Japanese died</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atomic Bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki</td>
<td>August 6 and 9, 1945</td>
<td>U.S. effectively used the atomic bomb on human targets.</td>
<td>Hiroshima and Nagasaki were significant because they marked the first use of an atomic bomb in war. The Japanese would surrender 6 days later.</td>
<td>160,000 people died instantly; 1000’s of others would die over time</td>
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</table>
Additional Questions:
The European Theater

**Battle of the Atlantic:**
1. What was a Liberty Ship? How many were built in the U.S. by 1943?
   
   A Liberty ship was one that was built by the U.S. under more efficient manufacturing methods during World War II. By 1942 the U.S. had built 140 per month.

   2. What is a convoy? How were they used?
   
   A convoy was when the military would escort merchant vessels across the North Atlantic. The destroyer ships would use sonar to detect German submarines. By 1943 the U.S. was able to sink the German U-boats at a rate faster than Germany could replace them.

**Battle of Stalingrad:**
3. What was the objective of this battle for the Germans?
   
   The German objective at Stalingrad was to 1. take control of the Soviet oil fields in the Caucasus Mountains. 2. the Germans sought to capture Stalingrad on the Volga River to cut off shipping to Moscow.

   4. How long was the battle? What was the defenders motto?
   
   The Battle of Stalingrad lasted for about 8 months. From the mid-summer of 1942- February 2, 1943. The defenders motto was “Not a step back”.

**Operation Torch:**
5. Which American general was involved? What did he become?
   
   Dwight D. Eisenhower was the U.S. general involved with Operation Torch. He would go on to become the Supreme Commander of all Allied Forces in World War II.

   6. Who was the German General? What was his nickname?
   
   The German general in North Africa was Erwin Rommel. His nickname was the "Desert Fox".

**Battle of Anzio:**
7. Who made sure Mussolini controlled Italy?
   
   Adolf Hitler sent in German troops to make sure the Mussolini retained some control over Italy.

   8. What was the underground resistance in Italy called? Who were they resisting? (Students may need help with this question)
   
   The underground resistance in Italy was called the Italian partisans. They were resisting Mussolini and the Germans who were attempting to keep him in power.
D-Day (Operation Overlord):
9. What nation were the allies attempting to free?
The Allies were attempting to free the French from German occupation.

10. Who was General who made it to Paris?
The general who reached Paris first was General George Patton.

Battle of the Bulge:
11. What was the Germans objective?
The German’s objective in the Battle of the Bulge was to beat back the Allied advance towards Germany. The initial push worked, creating a “bulge” in the Allied lines. Eventually the Allies turned the German counter offensive back.

The Pacific Theater

Phillipines:
12. At the beginning of the war (1941) who had control of the Philippines? Who was the U.S. military leader in control of U.S. forces in the Philippines?
At the beginning of the war the U.S. controlled the Philippines. However, by the spring of 1942 the Japanese were able to take over the Philippines. This forced General MacArthur to abandon the Philippines, vowing “I shall return”.

Battle of Coral Sea:
13. Where were the Japanese headed?
Prior to the Battle of the Coral Sea the Japanese were intending to invade Australia.

14. This was the first battle fought with what kind of new technology?
The new technology used during the Battle of the Coral Sea was the use of aircraft carriers with carrier-based airplanes. The opposing ships never exchanged direct fire.

Battle of Midway:
15. Who was the commander of US naval forces in the Pacific?
The commander of the US naval forces in the Pacific was Admiral Charles Nimitz.

16. What did a Japanese call the Battle of Midway for the Americans?
A Japanese official referred to Midway as the Battle that “avenged Pearl Harbor”.

Guadalcanal:
17. What was the tactic of moving from one island to another called?
The tactic of moving from one strategic island to another was called “Island Hopping”.

18. What was the island called after the battle?
For many GI's Guadalcanal simply became known as “hell”.

Iwo Jima:
19. Why was this island important to America?
Iwo Jima was important for the U.S. forces because it gave them an airfield close enough to the Japanese main islands to allow for the use of heavy bombers against Japan.

20. What famous picture comes from this battle? (Question not in text)
Iwo Jima is the sight of the famous flag raising photo on top of Mount Suribachi.

**Okinawa:**
21. What was one of Japan’s attack strategies in this battle? What was this strategy?
In the Battle of Okinawa Japan made use of the kamikaze pilot for the 1st time. This was a suicide pilot who flew his plane into U.S. ships.

22. What did the battle of Okinawa cause the Americans to fear in terms of the possibility of invading the main Japanese islands?
The Battle of Okinawa was so bloody that many Americans feared that it was a foreshadow of how brutal the fighting was going to be on the Japanese main islands.

**Hiroshima and Nagasaki:**
23. What was the project to make the atomic bomb called?
The project to build the atomic bomb was called the Manhattan Project.

24. What were the code names given to the two bombs dropped in August of 1945?
The code names for the bombs were the “Little Boy” (dropped on Hiroshima) and the “Fat Man” (dropped on Nagasaki).