Essential Question:
—What were the major events of World War II from 1942 to 1945?

CPWH Agenda for Unit 12.5:
—Clicker Review Questions
—“World War II: 1942-1945” notes
—Today’s HW: 32.4
—Unit 12 Test: Wed, April 13
Pull out your *The Last Days* activity sheet and complete the quote analysis 😊
From 1939 to 1942, the Axis Powers dominated Europe, North Africa, & Asia
Germany used blitzkrieg tactics to dominate Eastern & Western Europe.

England was wounded from German attacks in the Battle of Britain.

Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact & marched into Russia.
The German & Italian armies dominated Northern Africa, threatened the Suez Canal & the oil fields in the Middle East.
The Japanese dominated Asia, crippled the U.S. navy after the Pearl Harbor attack, & seized most Western colonies in the Pacific.
However, the Allied Powers began to turn the tide of the war in 1942 & defeated the Axis Powers by 1945.
When the USA entered WWII, Stalin wanted the Allies to open a Western Front & divide the German army. Instead, Britain & USA agreed to fight the Axis Powers in North Africa (Stalin was angry).

The Allies defeated Germany at the Battle of El Alamein in 1942 & then pushed the Axis Powers out of Africa. American & British troops invaded Italy, took Sicily in 1943, seized Rome in 1944.

In 1945, Mussolini was captured & executed by the Italian resistance.
The Soviet victory at Stalingrad was a turning point in World War II because the Russians began pushing towards Germany from the East by 1943.
In 1943, Joseph Stalin (USSR), Franklin Roosevelt (USA), & Winston Churchill (Britain) met in Tehran to coordinate a plan to defeat Germany. At the Tehran Conference, the “Big Three” agreed to open a second front to divide the German army.
By 1944, the Allies decided to open a Western Front by invading Nazi-occupied France. Operation Overlord (called D-Day) in June 1944 was the largest land & sea attack in history.
The Normandy invasion was deadly, but the Allied victory created a Western Front... and allowed the Allies to push towards Germany from the West. At the same time, the Soviet army pushed from the East. By March 1945, the Allies were fighting in Germany & pushing towards Berlin. Forced to fight a two-front war, Hitler ordered a massive counter-attack at the Battle of the Bulge... but lost.
D-Day
In February 1945, the “Big Three” met at the Yalta Conference to create a plan for Europe after the war was over. Stalin agreed to send troops to help the U.S. invade Japan. They agreed to allow self-determination (free elections) in nations freed from Nazi rule. They agreed to occupy Germany after the war. They agreed to create & join a United Nations.
As the Allies pushed into Germany & Poland, troops discovered & liberated concentration & death camps
In April 1945, the Soviet army captured Berlin.

On April 30, 1945, Hitler committed suicide.

On May 9, 1945, the German government signed an unconditional surrender to the Allies.

The world celebrated V-E Day (Victory in Europe).
While the war was coming to an end in Europe, the Allies continued to fight the Japanese in the Pacific.
After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the USA sent troops to the Pacific theater. The turning point in the war in the Pacific came at the Battle of Midway. After Midway, the Allies began to regain islands controlled by Japan. The Pacific war revealed a new kind of fighting by using aircraft carriers.
Japan did not play by traditional rules in war

“Kamikaze” pilots flew planes into battleships & aircraft carriers

Japanese soldiers refused to surrender & tortured Allied prisoners of war
The problem for the Allies was the time & troops it would cost to retake the thousands of islands the Japanese controlled in the Pacific.

The U.S. developed an island-hopping strategy to skip the heavily defended islands & seize islands close to Japan.

From 1943 to 1945, the Allies took back the Philippines & were moving in on Japan.

The fight for Guadalcanal took 6 months & cost 25,000 Japanese & 2,000 U.S. lives.
In 1945, the Allies won the islands of Iwo Jima & Okinawa. From these islands, the U.S. began firebombing Japanese cities.
War in the Pacific
By May 1945, the war in Europe was over & U.S. began preparing for a land invasion of Japan.

Despite losing control of the Pacific & withstanding firebomb attacks, Japan refused to surrender.

...But, perhaps a land invasion was not necessary...
Today's Agenda

- Finish European Theater Notes
- Pacific Theater Notes
- WW2

Unit 12 Test—Wednesday, April 24th
Performance Final—Thursday, April 25th
In 1939, Albert Einstein wrote U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt about the potential to build a nuclear weapon.

FDR created a top-secret program called the Manhattan Project.
Physicist Enrico Fermi at the University of Chicago developed the nuclear reaction. The nuclear plant in Hanford, WA developed the plutonium. The bomb was constructed in a secret city in Oak Ridge, TN. In July 1945, the bomb was successfully tested at Los Alamos, New Mexico during Project Trinity. In April 1945, FDR died & his VP Harry Truman had to decide how to end the war in the Pacific.
How to End the War?

Critical Thinking Activity

Assume the role of an advisor to President Truman & help him decide how to end the war:

– Identify the main problem
– Brainstorm possible alternatives to solve the problem
– For each possibility, think of one positive & one negative consequence
– Identify the one best solution & be prepared to present your advice
In July 1945, the Big Three met at the Potsdam Conference to discuss the end of WWII. Truman learned the atomic bomb was ready & issued the Potsdam Declaration to Japan: “surrender or face destruction”
When Japan refused to surrender, Truman ordered the bombing of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. After 3 days, Japan did not surrender so a 2nd atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. After the second atomic bomb, Emperor Hirohito agreed to a surrender.
World War II was over
After WWII
Conclusions: The Impact of World War II

- World War II was the biggest, most deadly, & most impactful war in world history:
  - Europe was destroyed by the war & lost its place as the epicenter of power in the world
  - The USA & USSR emerged as super powers & rivals competing for influence in the world
  - A United Nations was formed to replace the League of Nations to help promote peace
  - Colonized nation began to demand independence from Europeans
Analyzing the Impact of World War II

How did WWII impact the world globally?

- Examine each of the following images & readings. Take notes on the information provided.

- Be prepared to share your answers.
Today's Agenda

Unit 12 Test - Wednesday, April 24th
Performance Final - Thursday, April 25th

Analyzing the Impact of World War II - global impact placards analysis.

When you are finished study for your test!