Chapter 11
The Allies Turn the Tide

**Axis Strategy**
- Germany, Italy, Japan
- no coordinated strategy
- shared common enemies
- individual dreams/goals

- Germany
  - conquer Europe; eliminate “inferior” people
- Italy
  - empire from Italy to East Africa
- Japan
  - control West Pacific and Asia

**Allied Strategy**
- FDR, Churchill, Stalin
- Germany – most dangerous
  - Italy, Japan not as big of a threat
- Germany – power to attack Britain and USSR
- “Europe First”
  - Pacific – secondary theater of war

**Great Arsenal of Democracy**
- 300,000 planes
- 80,000 landing craft
- 100,000 tanks, armored cars
- 5600 merchant ships
- 6 million rifles, machine guns
- 41 billion rounds of ammunition

**Battle of the Atlantic**
“wolf packs” – German subs
- sank 3500 merchant ships
mid-1943 – Allies began to win
- convoys
- radar
- long-range aerial bombers
- underwater depth charges

**Invasion of USSR**
- Operation Barbarossa
- June 1941 – Hitler broke pact
- Germans invade USSR
  - 3.6 million Axis troops
  - 3 million Soviet troops
- Soviets unprepared
  - Luftwaffe
  - Germans executed civilians
  - “scorched earth”
- Germans advanced deep in USSR
- killed millions
  - troops and civilians
- Advance stopped
  - Soviet resistance
  - brutal winter
**Battle of Stalingrad**
- Hitler – wanted Caucasus oil fields
- needed to capture Stalingrad
- Sept. 1942 Germans begin bombing
  - Soviets hid in rubble
- Nov. 1942 – harsh weather set in
  - house-to-house fighting in rubble
  - Soviet counterattack
- Hitler refused to allow retreat
  - starving, sick, frostbite
- Jan. 1943 – Germans surrendered
  - 90,000 surrendered
  - 330,000 casualties
- Turning Point in the war
  - Germans on the defensive
  - Nazis retreated toward Germany
  - ended any realistic plans of Hitler dominating Europe
  - USSR now on the OFFENSIVE!

**North Africa**
- Stalin – open 2nd front in Europe!
- Allies not yet ready to invade Western Europe
  - more planning
- North Africa invasion
  - less planning
  - fewer supplies
  - pave way for invasion of Italy

**North African Campaign**
- Gen. Erwin Rommel
  - “Desert Fox”
- controlled northern Africa

**Rommel defeated**
- Oct. 1942 - El Alamein
  - British Gen. Bernard Montgomery
  - Nov. 1942
  - pursued Rommel westward

**Rommel’s Retreat**
- Gen. Dwight Eisenhower pushed east from Morocco
- US needed aggressive officers
- troops needed better desert training

**Rommel’s Surrender**
- May 1943
- Rommel’s army surrendered
  - Tunisia
  - 240,000 men
  - German and Italian troops
- Rommel escaped

**Gen. George S. Patton**
- “Blood and Guts”
- innovative tank commander
- put in command of troops in N. Africa
Casablanca Conference
- January 1943
- FDR & Churchill
- War Strategy
  - Europe, then Japan
    - increase bombing of Germany
    - invade Italy
    - unconditional surrender

Invasion of Sicily
- July 1943
  - British, US Armies
  - led by Eisenhower
  - Gen. George Patton
  - Axis troops escaped to mainland
  - 38 days

Results
- Allied control of western Mediterranean
  - led to invasion of Italy
  - Mussolini overthrown
  - Sept. 3, 1943 – Italy surrendered
  - many Italians joined the Allies

Fighting Continues
- Mussolini
  - rescued by Hitler
  - puppet state in northern Italy
  - Germans still resisted
    - fought Allies in South

Bombing of Germany
- early 1942
- from bases in England
- British planes – night missions
  - saturation bombing
- US planes – daytime missions
  - strategic bombing
  - key political, industrial targets

May 1944 – Allies broke through German lines; captured Rome
April 1945 – Germans surrendered in Northern Italy
Casualties
- Americans: 190,000
- Germans: 500,000
**Tuskegee Airmen**
- black fighter squadron
- escorted & protected bombers
- over 1500 missions
- did not lose ONE bomber in Europe

**Results of Bombing**
- Allies lost 20% of bombers
- continuous bombing of Germany EVERY day!
- helped relieve pressure on USSR
- paved way for all-out Allied offensive

**Japanese Advance**
- May 1942 – momentum
- controlled:
  - Philippines, Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Hong Kong, Wake Island, Guam, Burma
- Battle of Coral Sea – slowed Japan

**Japan’s Pacific Strategy**
- Adm. Yamamoto
- destroy US carriers
- control Aleutians (Alaska)
- Midway – vital to defense of Hawaii
  - US defeat would force navy to retreat back to California
Adm. Chester Nimitz
- US commander in Pacific
- knew Japan’s plan
- code breakers
- sent for all available carriers (3)

June 4, 1942
- Naval “air” battle
- Japan unprepared
- US carriers
  - Yorktown, Enterprise, Hornet

- Results
  - Japan lost 4 carriers & 250 planes
  - most experienced pilots – lost many
  - no more offensives by Japan
  - US lost only one carrier

Turning Point in the Pacific
- stopped Japanese advance!

Japan still powerful
- now on the defensive

Japan would never again threaten Hawaii or Pacific domination

Significance of Midway

Battle of Midway

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US lost only one carrier

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America on the Offensive

Battle of Guadalcanal
- Aug. 1942 – Feb. 1943
- Allied offensive to capture islands
  - 11,000 marines
- Jungle warfare
- Japan evacuated in Feb. 1943

Results
- US began island-hopping strategy
- opened 2-front war with Japan
- US began slow, painful trek toward Japan

The Home Front

Rosie the Riveter
- 1942 song
- gov’t used
- Rosie to recruit women
- patriotism

New Jobs
- should work at home
- Before war:
  - sales clerks
  - household servants
  - textile factories
  - paid less than men

During the war:
- defense industries
- riveters, welders, steelworkers
- all ages, races, social classes
- secretarial, clerical work
Recruiting Women

- Office of War Information
  - recruited older, married women
    - 60% over 35 years old
    - "patriotic duty"

Women in workforce
- 1941 – 14.6 million
- 1944 – 19.4 million
- 35% of workforce
- Married women outnumbered single women (75%)

Benefits of working
- Money
- work was interesting & challenging
- developed confidence & knowledge
- Patriotism

Problems of Working
- Hostile reactions
- Child care
  - $50 million for day-care centers
  - most preferred family or friends
- Pay discrimination
  - Nat. War Labor Board
    - equal pay - ignored

After the War
- Men returned – needed jobs
  - women encouraged to leave jobs
  - magazine articles
- Women’s choices
  - return home
  - continue to work
  - part-time job

Black Inequality
- Jobs
  - aircraft industry – 240 of 100,000 jobs
  - gov’t & military jobs segregated
- “Double V” Campaign
  - victory over fascism abroad
  - victory against discrimination at home
Discrimination
- Segregation – Jim Crow Laws
- Violence – RIOTS
  - summer 1943
  - 100,000 blacks and whites
  - Detroit – 34 killed
  - Fed. troops called in

A. Philip Randolph
- labor leader
  - 1st black labor union
- list of demands to FDR
- planned march on DC
  - Executive Order 8802
  - jobs and training open to ALL

Fair Employment Practices Commission
- enforce requirements
- hear complaints about discrimination

Black Organizations
- NAACP – grew to 500,000
- Congress of Racial Equality
  - CORE
  - formed in 1943
- organizations set the stage for civil rights movement

Mexican Americans
- Work Force
  - LA shipyards
  - other factories and war production
- Bracero Program
  - 1942
  - 200,000 worked on US farms

Mexicans in the cities
- barrios
- overcrowding
- discrimination

Zoot Suit Riots
- American sailors offended
  - "un-American"
- Sailors attacked Mexicans
- Full-scale riots – June 1943
  - Mexicans arrested
**Immigrant Discrimination**

- Germans, Italians, Japanese
  - arrested, deported if dangerous
  - 11,000 Germans, 100s of Italians held in camps
  - all forced to vacate W. Coast – 1942
  - Ger, Ital eventually removed from list

**Japanese Americans**

- 1941 Population – 127,000
- 2/3 were Nisei; rest were Issei
- West Coast
- Hatred and hysteria after Pearl Harbor

**Relocation**

- Executive Order 9066 – Feb. 1942
  - military zones along coast
- War Relocation Authority
  - moved Japanese to internment camps
  - remote inland areas
  - Had to move quickly
  - many lost everything

**Internment Camps**

- one-room shacks
- schools under-funded
- food shortages
- poor health care
- psychological effects

**Legal Challenges**

- 4 Supreme Court cases
  - relocation "constitutional"
- *Korematsu v. United States*
  - claims rejected
  - "obvious racial discrimination"

**End of the War**

- Early 1945 – left camps
  - Impact on lives
    - some returned to normal
    - most lost everything

**Hawaii**

- NOT affected!
- Americans realized injustices
  - 1988 – Congress apologized
    * $20,000 payment to survivors

- Nisei Soldiers
  - 17,000 served
  - 1200 from camps
  - many from Hawaii – no internment
  - 442nd Regiment
    * all Nisei
    * medals for bravery

- Supporting the War Effort

- Financing the War
  - cost of war - $330 billion
  - national debt skyrocketed
    * 1940 - $42 billion
    * 1945 - $269 billion

- Revenue
  - Taxes – 41%
    * Revenue Act of 1942
    * income taxes – 5% on all working Americans
  - War Bonds – 1941
    * $186 billion

- Shortages
  - metal, rubber, nylon
  - clothing
  - sugar, tropical fruits, coffee
  - food in general

- Inflation Controls
  - Office of Price Administration (OPA)
  - Rationing
    * tires – December 1941
    * gasoline
    * butter, coffee, sugar
  - Items given point values (1943)
    * ration books
    * coupons
## Media Boosts Morale

- Office of War Information (OWI)
  - June 1942
  - patriotic posters and ads
  - minimize racism; downplay poverty

- Victory Gardens
  - home gardens
  - 1943 – 1/3 of nation’s vegetables

## Hollywood

- radio, print, film all reminded Americans of patriotic duty
- Frank Capra – *Why We Fight*
- negative portrayal of Germans and Japanese
- movie stars and singers
  - sold war bonds; entertained troops

## Other ways to help

- women – knitted scarves / socks
- Recycling – kids
  - paper
  - scrap metal
  - fat
- Slogans

## Allied Strategy

- Stalin – wanted 2nd front
  - FDR sympathized with Stalin
  - Churchill – not really supportive
    - remembered slaughter of WW I
    - U-boats too powerful
    - Allies needed more equipment, men

## Operation Overlord

- Eisenhower (US)
  - Supreme Commander
- Bernard Montgomery (British)
  - commander of ground forces
- Omar Bradley (US)
  - US 1st Army

## Invasion Forces

- 21 US divisions
- 26 British, Canadian, Polish divisions
- 4400 ships and landing craft
  - largest fleet ever assembled
- 11,000 planes

## Normandy

- France
- 50-mile stretch of beaches
- 5 beaches
  - Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, Sword

## Victory in Europe and the Pacific

### Section 3

- Nov. 1943 – meeting in Iran
  - Big Three – FDR, Stalin, Churchill
  - Churchill agreed to invasion of France
  - Operation Overlord

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- France
- 50-mile stretch of beaches
- 5 beaches
  - Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, Sword
**Hitler Deceived**
- Fake Army – Gen. George Patton
  - only on paper
- Fake headquarters
  - SE England across from Calais
  - wood tanks, useless ships
- Plan worked – Hitler’s top tank division sent to Calais

**Omaha Beach**
- German trenches, pillboxes – cliffs
- mines on beaches
- rainstorm of bullets, shells, death
- some craft too far from beach
  - men drowned

**Two-Front War**
- Germany now had 2-front war
- East – Soviets
- West – US / Britain

**D-Day**
- June 6, 1944
  - 4000 invasion craft
  - 1000 British planes
  - 13,000 troops parachuted behind German lines

**Attack begins**
- Allied warships shell coastline
- 11,000 planes
- 150,000 Allied troops – 6:30 a.m.
- light resistance on 4 beaches

**“the longest day”**
- many casualties
- Allies gained foothold in France
- Success for Allies
  - 1 week – ½ million troops
  - by July – 2 million troops

**Liberation of Europe**

**Allied Advance**
- liberated Paris – August 1944
- Hitler – ordered Paris destroyed
  - generals disobeyed
  - left “City of Lights” as it was
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot to Kill Hitler</th>
<th>Allies Advance</th>
<th>Battle of the Bulge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ➢ Rommel, other generals  
  • hopelessness  
  ➢ July 20, 1944  
  • bomb planted at Hitler’s headquarters  
  • killed & wounded 20  
  • Hitler survived  
  ➢ Rommel took poison – no trial | ➢ Hitler refused to surrender  
  ➢ liberated Belgium  
  ➢ Sept. 1944 – liberated Netherlands  
  ➢ Americans crossed German border | ➢ Dec. 1944 – German counterattack  
  • last ditch effort  
  ➢ Germans amassed near Ardennes  
  • cut communication, change road signs, create confusion  
  • tanks to secure transportation hubs  
  ➢ created “bulge” in Allied lines |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Allies Counterattack</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ➢ snowy, cloudy skies  
  • no Allied air support  
  ➢ Bastogne  
  • US troops held off Germans  
  • cold, frostbitten | ➢ Dec. 23 – skies cleared  
  • Allied bombers attacked Germans  
  ➢ US reinforcements – Patton  
  • 250,000 men  
  • Germans slowly forced back |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Allies Push to Victory</th>
<th>Hitler’s End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ➢ Largest battle in Western Europe  
  • US – 600,000 men  
  • 80,000 casualties  
  • Germans: 100,000 casualties  
  • Nazi leaders realized their fate  
  ➢ actually shortened Hitler’s time! | ➢ March 1945  
  • US troops cross Rhine River  
  • Soviets advance from East  
  ➢ April 1945  
  • Mussolini captured and executed  
  • US reached Elbe River  
  • Soviets reached Berlin  
  • FDR died | ➢ physical wreck  
  • tremors, paranoid from drugs  
  • mad dreams of victory  
  • no one followed orders  
  • planned battles never to be fought |
**Germany Surrendered**
- Hitler vowed to “stand or fall”
- April 30, 1945
  - committed suicide
- May 8, 1945
  - Germany surrendered
  - V-E Day

**Island-Hopping**
- MacArthur and Chester Nimitz
  - Solomon Islands
    - Tarawa
  - Gilbert Islands
    - Eniwetok, Kwajalein
  - Mariana Islands
    - Saipan, Tinian, Guam

**Pacific Theater**

**Philippines**
- MacArthur insisted on invasion
  - FDR supported plan
- Oct. 1944 – US invaded
- MacArthur – “I have returned”

**Battle of Leyte Gulf**
- October 1944 – 3 days
- 280 warships
- kamikaze pilots – Japan
  - 3000 died
- Japanese navy nearly destroyed

**Battle of Iwo Jima**
- Nov. 1944 – March 1945
- island – 650 miles from Japan
- November – bombing and shelling
  - 74 days

**Leyte Island** – took 2 months
- 80,000 Japanese dead
- Fight for Manila – 1 month
  - secured in June 1945
  - 100,000 Filipinos dead
February 1945
- marines landed – slow advance
- 25,000 Japanese
  - 216 surrendered
- 110,000 Americans
  - 23,000 casualties

Battle of Okinawa

March – June 1945
- island – 350 miles from Japan
  - last obstacle to invasion
- 100,000 Japanese

Allied invasion
- 1300 warships
- 180,000 troops

Japanese defenses
- 2000 kamikazes
- banzai attacks

Allied victory – June
- 7200 Japanese surrendered
- 50,000 US casualties

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Japanese Bombing Raids
- Spring 1945
- Japan – virtually defenseless
  - short on fuel, ammunition
  - factories, military bases, and cities
- March 1945 raid
  - 16 sq. miles of Tokyo destroyed
  - over 83,000 died

Atomic Bomb
- Albert Einstein
  - letter to FDR
- Manhattan Project
  - top secret
  - J. Robert Oppenheimer
  - Enrico Fermi – Italian scientist

Decision to Drop the Bomb
- Possible courses of action
  - invade Japan
  - naval blockade
  - continue bombing
  - bomb nearby island
  - ease goal of unconditional surrender
- Interim Committee – Spring 1945
  - discussed options
  - supported use of bomb
  - might cost 1 million casualties
- Final Decision
  - President Harry Truman
  - USE the bomb

Dropping the Bombs
- Hiroshima – August 6, 1945
  - Enola Gay dropped the bomb
    - bomb: “Little Boy”
  - 140,000 deaths
  - 90% of city destroyed
Nagasaki – August 9, 1945
- “Fat Man”
- destruction similar to Hiroshima
- 80,000 deaths

Japanese Surrender
- August 15, 1945
- V-J Day
- Formal Surrender – Sept. 2, 1945
  - U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay

MacArthur signs surrender

Nimitz signs surrender

U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay
Section 5
Effects of the War

End of the War
- fought to the bitter end
  - devastating bombing raids
  - Hitler – suicide
  - atomic bombs
- Need to rebuild Europe

Postwar Plans
- Yalta Conference
- Black Sea – February 1945
- Discussions
  - division of Germany
  - free elections (Poland and others)
  - Stalin later refused
  - Stalin – would aid US vs. Japan

Yalta Conference
- Churchill, FDR, Stalin

Potsdam Conference
- Churchill, Stalin, TRUMAN
- Formalized plans
  - divide Germany into 4 zones
    - US, French, British, Soviet
  - free elections
  - Stalin reaffirmed pledge to help US
- Truman – news of atomic bomb test

World Map Changes
- Poland – borders shifted west
- Germany – divided
  - eventually East & West Germany
- Eastern European nations
  - communist nations – Soviet control
  - satellite nations

Other Problems
- China – civil war resumed
  - Nationalists vs. Communists
- Japan – US military occupation
  - Gen. Douglas MacArthur
- Japan – new constitution
  - no military; women’s suffrage
  - economic recovery
### End of Imperialism
- Germany, A-H, Japan had abused imperialism
- Colonial groups sought independence
- Age of Imperialism ending
  - Britain too weak after war
  - Lost most colonies within decades

### Balance of Power
- New world powers - superpowers
  - US and Soviet Union
  - Aided in defeat of Axis Powers
- US stronger than USSR
  - No fighting on US soil
  - Economic boom
  - USSR devastated by war

### International Cooperation
- Economic Development
  - International Monetary Fund
  - World Bank
- GATT - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
  - Reduce tariffs

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### United Nations
- April 1945 – 50 nations met
  - San Francisco
  - UN Charter written
- 2 bodies
  - General Assembly – all nations
  - Security Council
    - 5 permanent seats
    - US, Britain, France, China, USSR

### UN at Work
- 1948 – Israel created – Jews
- Mediated conflicts
- Provided food and aid to the world
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - No slavery, torture
  - Uphold freedom of speech, religion

### War Crimes
- Geneva Convention
  - International agreement
  - Treatment of wounded and POWs
- Japan – over 1000 tried
  - Atrocities in China, Korea, SE Asia
  - Mistreating POWs – Bataan
  - Many sentenced to death (Tojo)

### Nuremberg Trials
- 1945-1946
- Leading Nazis
  - Excuse: following orders?
- Horrors of the Holocaust revealed
- Punishment
  - Some hanged
  - Long prison terms

### Effects on America
- Realization US needed to be more active in world affairs
- Civil Rights – gained momentum
  - Double-V campaign
- Economic growth
- Migrations to West and South