

Name _____ Date _____

World War II in Europe and Africa

War Begins...

- Sept. 1 1939 – Hitler invades Poland “Blitzkrieg.”
- Nazi-Soviet pact – Hitler takes West Poland, Stalin (Soviet Union) takes Eastern half.

Soviet Aggression

- Stalin takes advantage of the Nazi Soviet Pact to gain land.
- The Soviet Union invades and annexes: _____,
_____, _____, _____

Germany

- Hitler continues to roll through Europe conquering Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg by May 1940.
- June 1940 Mussolini and Hitler form Axis Powers
- June 1940 – Paris, France falls to Germany, leaving Britain to stand alone against the Nazis.
- The Battle of Britain Sept. 7, 1940 – May 10, 1941.
- In May of 1941, Hitler calls off attacks to focus on Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean

North Africa

- The Axis Powers want _____, which would give them control of the _____.
- The Canal was the key to _____ fields of the Middle East.
- Italian troops push into Europe, but the British are there to strike back.
- Germany sends General _____
“The Desert Fox” commanding a new German tank corps to Africa.
- The Axis powers were close to wiping all British out of Egypt and taking control of the Nation.

1941-42 Bad Days for the Allies

- Most of _____ was in German hands
- Germany controlled much of the Soviet Union (Russia) & was closing in on Moscow

The Soviet Union

- June 22, 1941 Hitler begins a Blitzkrieg attack on the _____
- Known as _____
- Soviet Red Army – 5 million men strong, but _____ equipped compared to Germany.
- Germany pushes _____ miles into the Soviet Union – Soviet Army burns and destroys everything in their path
- Although millions die Soviets refuse to _____.
- Hitler looks to capture _____ the capital of the Soviet Union
- The Harsh Soviet _____ forces the Germans to retreat, their fuel and oil froze, tanks, trucks, and weapons all became _____.
- Moscow was saved.
- 500,000 Germans dead because of the _____, not the war.

The Allies Turn the Tide in Europe

Success in North Africa

- Allied victories against Germany at El Alamein & Tunisia provided bases for an advance on Italy
- * Led by British General _____

Invasion of Italy-1943

- From bases in N. Africa, the Allies invaded the Island of _____ & then the Italian _____.
- By this time the Italians had already _____ Mussolini.
- In a series of bloody battles, the Allies _____ Italy from the Nazis

German Surrenders in the USSR-1943

- The German Army was slowly pushed back to Eastern Europe by Soviet Forces at _____ & _____

D-Day Invasion of Normandy

- General _____ (Allied Supreme Commander) Launched operation _____ to begin the liberation of France.
- The Allies stormed the cliffs of _____, France

Battle of the Bulge

- On December 16, 1944, German forces began a fierce counterattack
 - _____ the Allies advance but did not stop it
- At night, British airmen dropped tons of _____ on German cities
- By day, Americans bombed _____ and _____ refineries
 - Caused severe _____ shortages
 - Reduced Germany's ability to produce _____

A New President

- FDR died early in his fourth term
- Vice President _____ became President
- Truman would later have to make decisions that would end the war

Victory in Europe

- By April _____, Germany was collapsing
 - American troops were closing in from the _____
 - Soviet troops were closing in from the _____
- Unwilling to accept defeat, Hitler committed _____ on April 30th
 - On May 7, 1954 Germany surrendered to the allies
 - On May 8, the Allies celebrated ____ - ____ _____ (Victory in Europe)

Conclusion

- How did the Allies "turn the tide" in WWII? (War in Europe)
 - After a slow start, the Allies forced Germany to fight on _____ fronts
 - Germany's ability to manufacture _____ supplies was destroyed by Allied bombing
 - American _____ was able to produce materials for war
 - Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union proved to be a great _____
 - Germany was unable to fight a _____ - _____ war