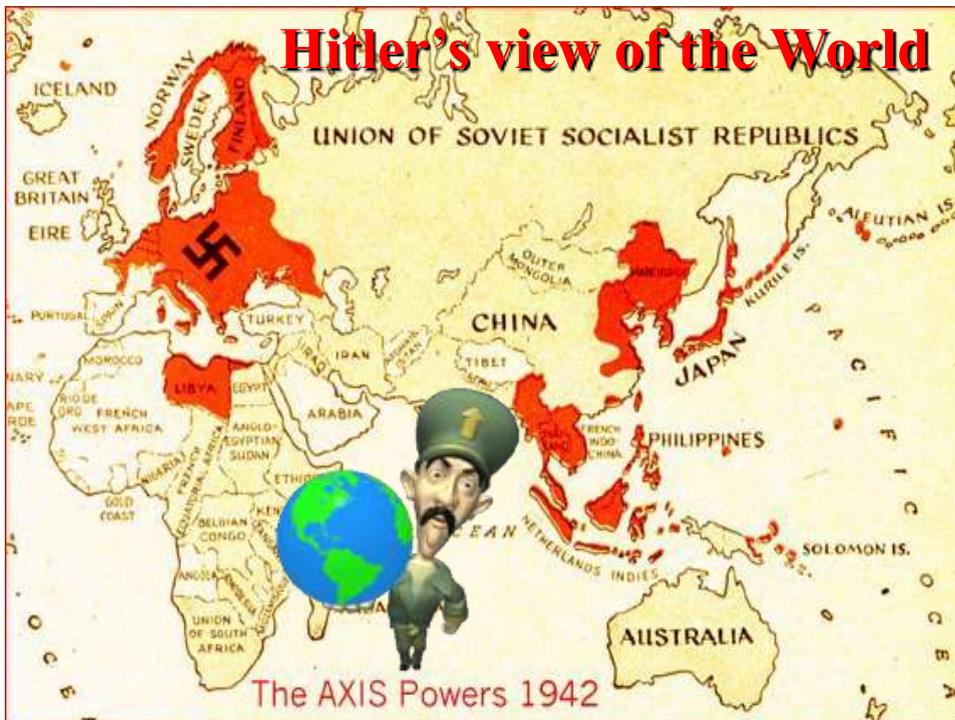




World War II, Part II:

Turning the Tide Of the War!

- What key events and decisions allowed the Allies to start winning the War in 1943?



Can the Allies Win?

By the end of 1942, the Allies faced defeat
 But Japan and Germany fought separate wars, each on two fronts. They never coordinated strategies.

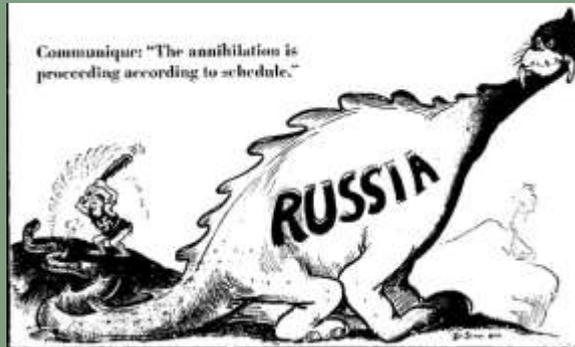
The Allies' strengths:

- 1) The manpower of the Soviet Union, which Hitler had betrayed
- 2) The productive capacity of the United States.
- 3) Brilliant generals





Turning Point of the War! Why?



- Hitler made a mistake by invading the Soviet Union!
- On June 22, 1941, Hitler launched Operation Barbarossa--4 million German soldiers spread out along a 2,000-mile front launch three massive offensives. German lack of preparedness for a long winter campaign leads to over 1 million men being lost by late March 1942.



Joseph Stalin on Germany's invasion of Russia:

"Brothers and sisters: the German invasion continues. The German Army has taken Lithuania, a large part of Latvia, part of Byelorussia and part of the Ukraine. A great danger hangs over the nation."





Turning Point of the War



- The German army quickly advanced into Russia, but at a terrifying cost.
- For the next three years, 90 percent of German deaths would happen on the eastern front due to war and the brutal Russian winter.



German Invasion of Stalingrad



- August 22, 1942- The Germans start assault on Stalingrad.



Defeat at Stalingrad!



- November 19, 1942- Soviet counter-attack in pincer drives begins. The German Sixth Army under General von Paulus at Stalingrad is surrounded
- In 1942-43, a German army of over 300,000 was defeated and captured at the [Battle of Stalingrad](#).



Video Clip: German Defeat at Stalingrad (8 minutes)



Writing Prompt: In 75 words, explain how the Russians defeated the trapped Germany army in the Battle of Stalingrad and why this is considered a major turning point of the war.



Alternative Assignment on Germany's defeat in Russia:

- Read "The Siege of Leningrad, 1941-1944" from eyewitnesstohistory.com and list 10 ways in which the Russians struggled against the Germans, ultimately resulting in Germany's defeat! Then, answer the following: Do you admire the way the Russians persevered against the Germans? Explain.



Images from the Eastern Front

Battle of Kursk

- July 1943- Battle of Kursk, last major German offensive in the Eastern Front, is stopped.
- The largest tank battle in history.
- Germans began a long retreat.
- The Red Army crosses into Poland in January 1944.



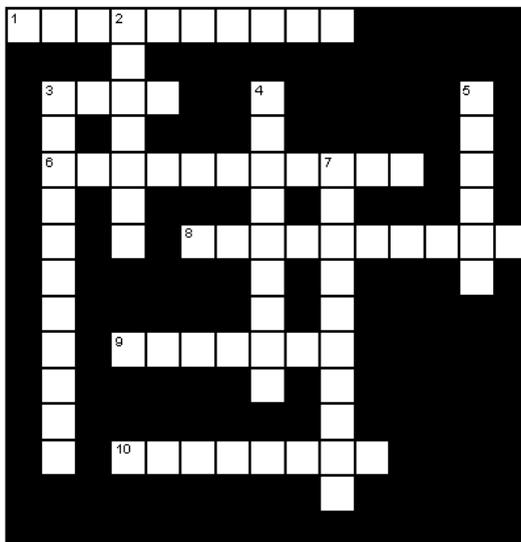


ASSIGNMENT:

- Complete “Early German/Axis Successes and Failures” worksheet and then the crossword puzzle!

Due in 30 minutes!

German/Axis Successes and Failures Crossword



© www.historyonthenet.com

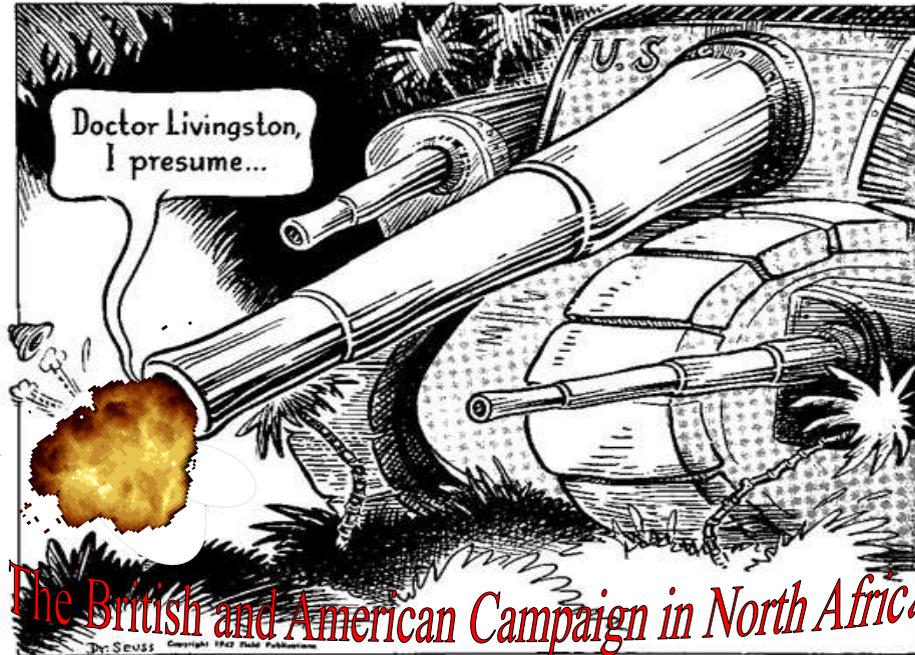
Across

- 1 Operation _____ German attack on Russia (10)
- 3 Germany, Italy and Japan were known as this power (4)
- 6 Japan attacked this US naval base (5,6)
- 8 This battle was the first Russian victory over Germany (10)
- 9 British troops had to be rescued from this French beach (7)
- 10 In June 1940 German _____ France (8)

Down

- 2 Battle of _____. German/British air battle (7)
- 3 British policy that failed to stop Hitler (11)
- 4 Allied desert victory (2,7)
- 5 The US defeated the Japanese navy in this battle (6)
- 7 German word meaning 'Lightning War' (10)

Unexpected Meeting in Darkest Africa



The British and American Campaign in North Africa

Campaign in Africa



Panzer 3 in North Africa



British artillery in North Africa

- October to November 1942- **Battle of El Alamein**-- German Field Marshal Erwin **Rommel** is defeated in Egypt by Montgomery's British Eighth Army
- November 8, 1942- **Operation Torch**, the U.S. forces land in North Africa and put the "squeeze" or pressure on Rommel

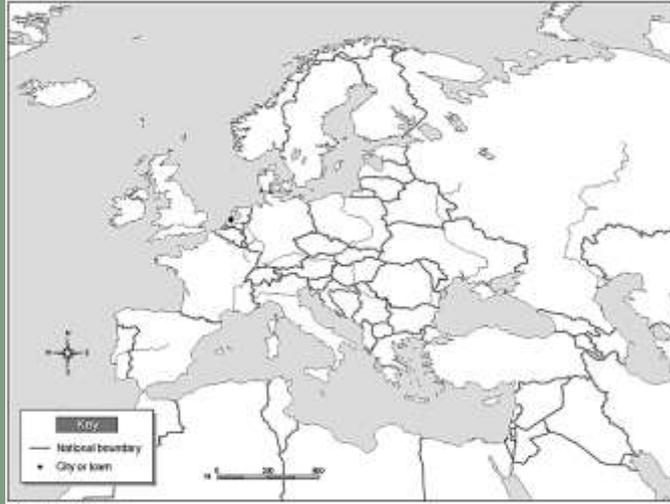
The Allies Retake North Africa!



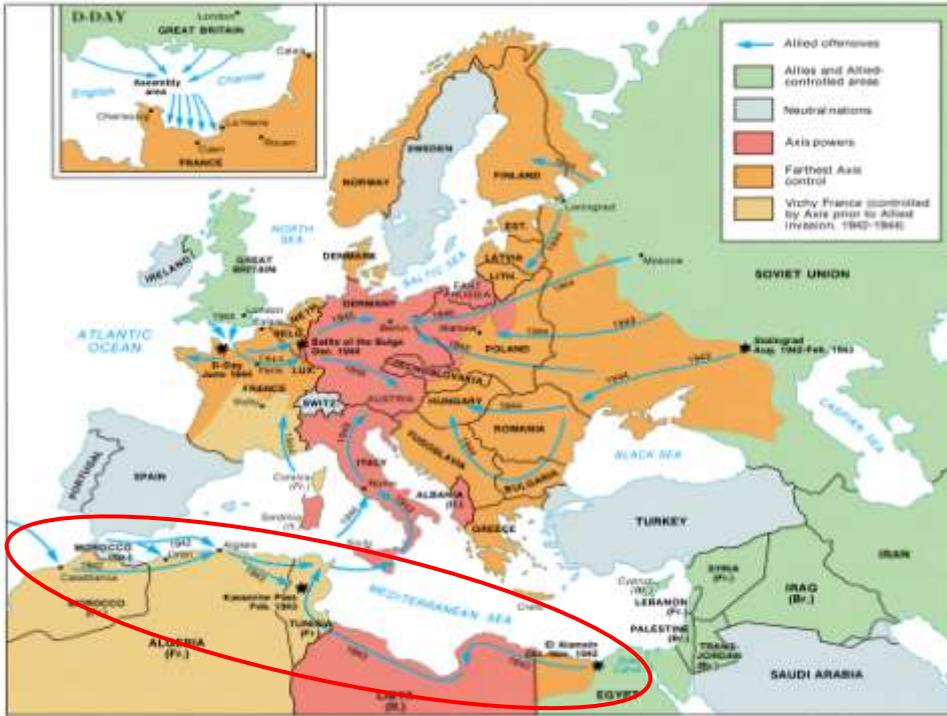
• May 1943 - The last German position in Africa, Tunisia falls



Pull out your Battle Maps! Let's fight the evil Nazis in North Africa!



Refer to textbook pages 725—726 for help!
Or, http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/launch_ani_north_africa_campaign.shtml



THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, 1943-1945

Introduction: After defeating the Axis armies in North Africa, the Allies under Generals Montgomery and Patton moved onto Sicily.

- Question:**
- Why was the capture of Italy the next logical step and a crucial part of the Allied military strategy in 1943?

We're gonna get Mussolini!

The map shows the progression of the Italian Campaign. Key dates and locations include:

- Oran:** June 23, 1943
- Sicily:** July 9, 1943
- Palermo:** July 7, 1943
- St. Stefano:** Aug. 15, 1943
- Genoa:** May 3, 1945
- Rome:** June 4, 1944
- Prague:** May 5, 1945
- Budapest:** April 30, 1945
- Nuremberg:** April 18, 1945
- Dresden:** April 30, 1945
- Paris:** Dec. 17, 1944
- Amiens:** Sept. 26, 1944
- London:** Aug. 27, 1944
- Barcelona:** May 11, 1943
- Madrid:** March 28, 1943
- Algeria:** July 9, 1943
- Tripoli:** Sept. 5, 1943
- Assisi:** April 14, 1943
- San Stefano:** Sept. 5, 1943
- Vico:** July 9, 1943

Italy Surrenders

- **Invasion of Italy, September 1943.** On the 3rd, British General Montgomery landed in southern Italy.
 - Allied armies then captured the lower part of Italy, including the port of Naples.
 - The Italian government surrendered on September 8, but the German forces continued to defend Italy.
- During **Operation Avalanche** and **Operation Slapstick**, the Allies continued to push the Germans northwards throughout the rest of the year.



General Dwight D. Eisenhower



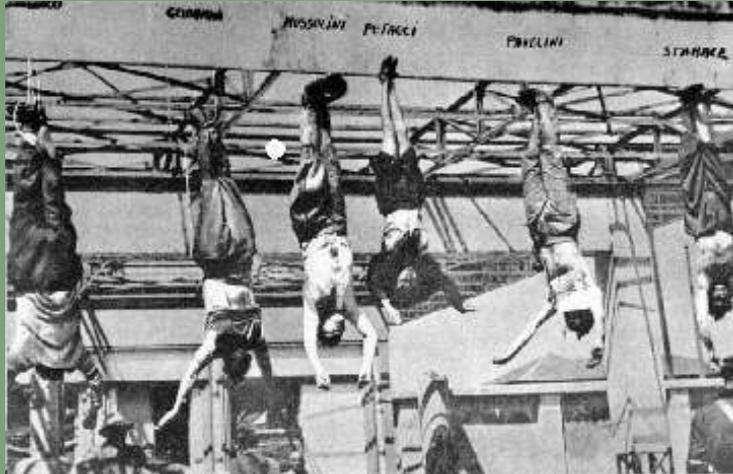
The Allies Capture Rome from the Germans

- **Spring Offensive & Capture of Rome, May - June 1944.** The British and American allies linked up and advanced into Rome. The Germans surrendered in Rome without causing further damage.
- The Germans retreated north.





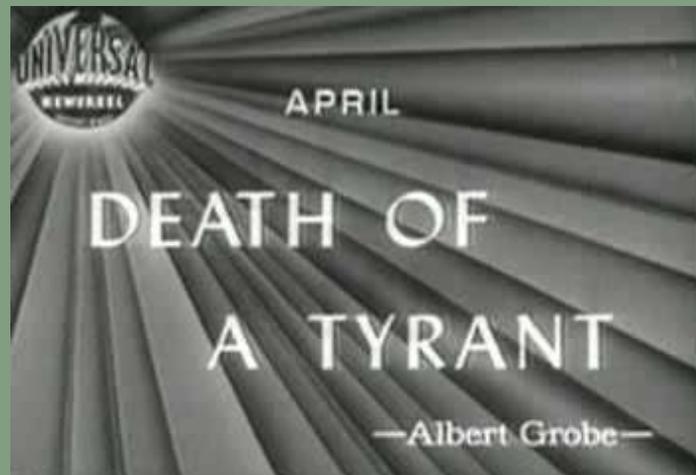
End of the Italian Campaign: Mussolini is executed!



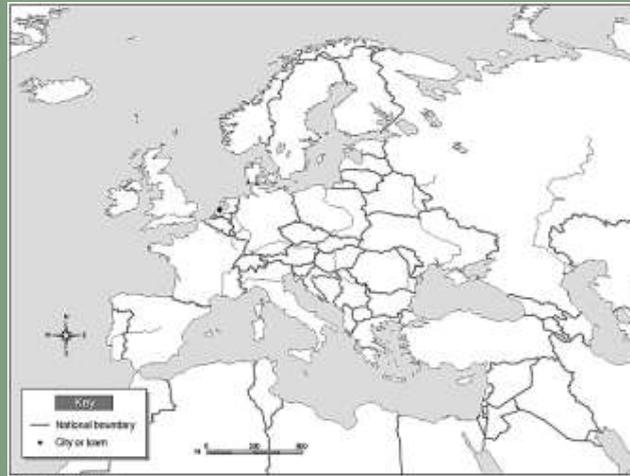
- Mussolini and 15 other Fascist leaders were executed by Italian partisans.



Let's watch Mussolini's brutal execution!

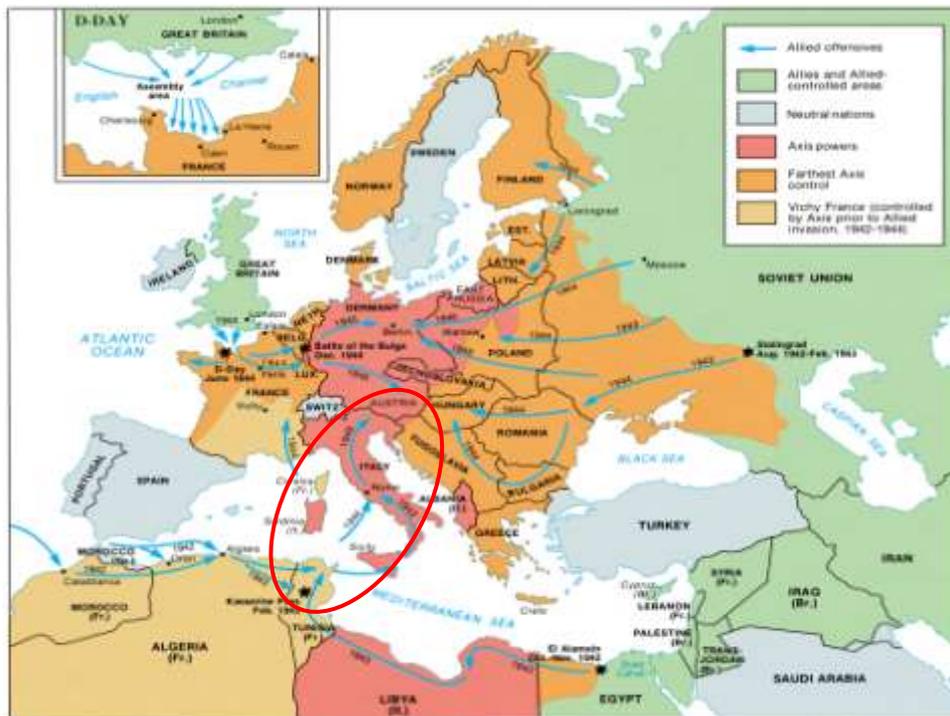


Pull out your Battle Maps! Let's fight Mussolini and the evil fascists in Italy!



European Countries
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Look up the Italian campaign in textbook pages 736-738
Hint: The campaign starts on the island of Sicily!



Warm Up: American Involvement in World War II

Understanding Goal:
War has consequences.

Investigative Question:
Were the sacrifices made by U.S. citizens during World War II needed?

Explore: What evidence of sacrifice can you find in these documents?

Connect: What makes a war worth fighting? Given the sacrifices required, do you think that the United States' involvement in this war was good for the country?

Pull out your Battle Maps! Let's launch the invasion of Normandy!

Look up the invasion of Normandy Beach on pages 739-740



Turning Points of the War: Western Front



- **D-Day: Operation Overlord**
 - The Allied needed to establish a second front.
 - General Dwight Eisenhower launched an invasion of Normandy on **June 6, 1944**.
 - An invasion fleet of some 4,000 ships and 150,000 men (57,000 U.S.)

GREAT BRITAIN

Southampton
Portsmouth
Shoreham-by-Sea
Portland
Dartmouth

ENGLISH CHANNEL

FRANCE

Cherbourg
Le Havre
Rouen
Seine

UTAH (U.S.)
OMAHA (U.S.)
GOLD (Britain)
JUNO (Canada)
SWORD (Britain)

Legend: Allied area Axis-occupied area

June 6, 1944- Operation Overlord, The Normandy Invasion. The biggest naval invasion in history American and British forces land in France. Casualties were high on both sides--5,000 killed and wounded Allied troops. Was it worth it? What if the invasion had gone differently? Prepare for the Normandy Beach simulation:

http://www.saskschools.ca/curr_content/history20/unit3/sec2_05.html

ENGLAND

London
Dover
Portsmouth
Southampton
Shoreham-by-Sea
Weymouth
Portland
Dartmouth
Slapton Sands

ENGLISH CHANNEL

FRANCE

Cherbourg
Saint-Lô
Caen
Normandy
Le Havre
Dieppe
Seine

UTAH
OMAHA
GOLD
JUNO
SWORD

Legend:
 American
 British
 Canadian

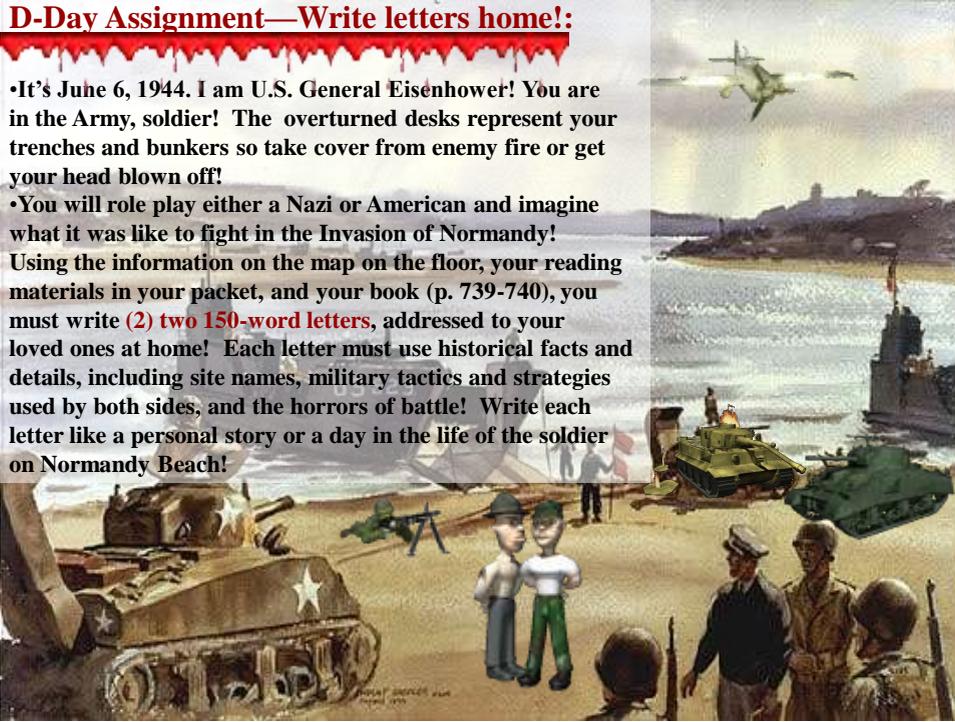
Scale: 0 mi 50 / 0 km 50

D-Day Assignment—Write letters home!:

•It's June 6, 1944. I am U.S. General Eisenhower! You are in the Army, soldier! The overturned desks represent your trenches and bunkers so take cover from enemy fire or get your head blown off!

•You will role play either a Nazi or American and imagine what it was like to fight in the Invasion of Normandy!

Using the information on the map on the floor, your reading materials in your packet, and your book (p. 739-740), you must write **(2) two 150-word letters**, addressed to your loved ones at home! Each letter must use historical facts and details, including site names, military tactics and strategies used by both sides, and the horrors of battle! Write each letter like a personal story or a day in the life of the soldier on Normandy Beach!



GET READY TO TAKE NOTES! YOU'LL NEED THEM FOR THE LAST PART OF YOUR BATTLE MAP!



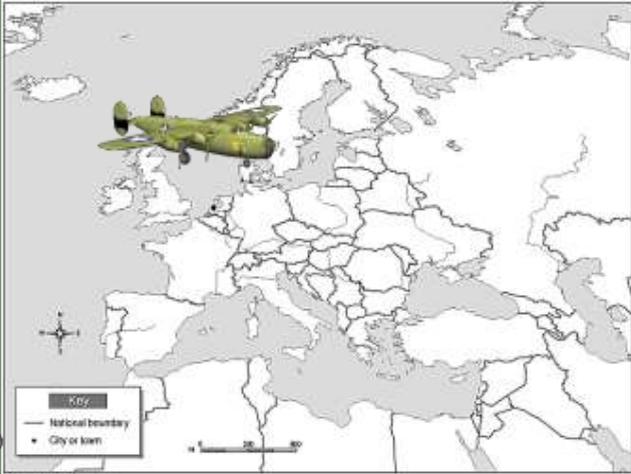
Race to Berlin

- D-Day was the turning point of the western front. Invasion successful. It allowed them to gain a foothold on the continent from which they could push Germany back.
- Stalingrad was the turning point of the eastern front.
- The British, U.S., and Free French armies began to press into western Germany as the Soviets invaded eastern Germany.
- Both sides raced to Berlin.





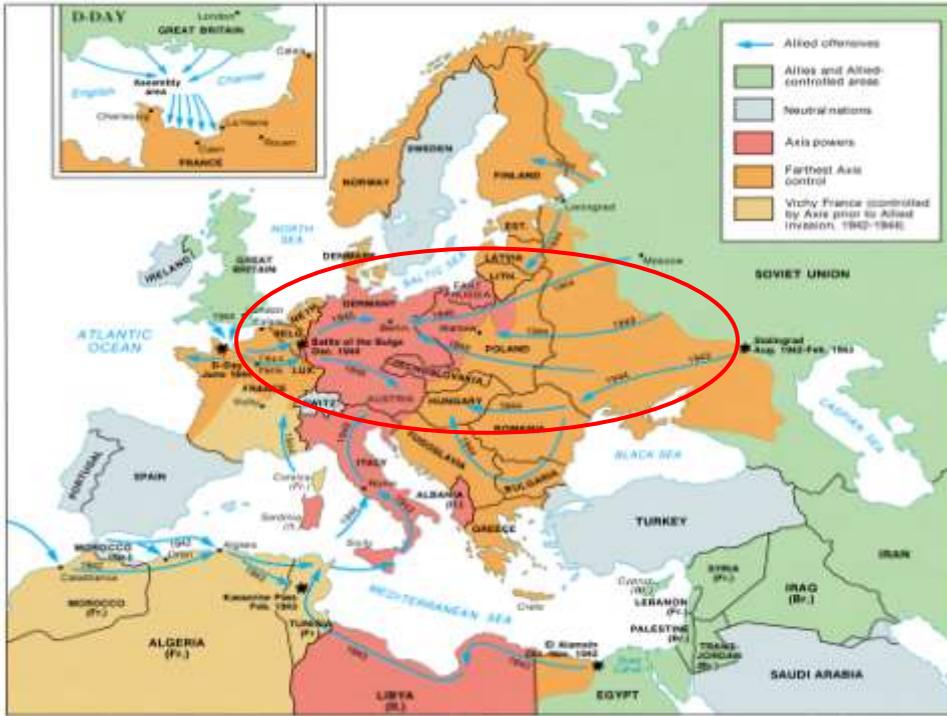
Pull out your Battle Maps! Let's march to Berlin!



European Countries
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Refer to pages 746-747 to discover why this represents the final military strategy of the Allies on the Western Front!





Hitler loses Paris

- August 1944 - Paris is retaken by the Allies

Battle of the Bulge



- December 1944 to January 1945 - The Battle of the Bulge. Hitler's last gamble and offensive of the war

Why is it called a “bulge?”

- At first, the Germans punched a “bulge”—a bell-shaped curve-- into the Allied front line. The Germans based their attack on a massive armoured onslaught, but the Germans began to run out of fuel!
- On Christmas Eve 1944, the Allies experienced the first ever attack by jet bombers. Sixteen German Me-262's attacked rail yards in order to stop the Allies from supplying themselves.
- For several weeks, there was a stalemate—in which neither side achieved any military success. Each side remained stuck in trenches.
- By mid-January 1945, the Germans abandoned their vehicles due to lack of fuel and continued to be pushed back towards Berlin, Germany.
- The Battle of the Bulge was the largest battle fought by the Americans in World War Two. 600,000 American troops were involved in the battle. The Americans lost 81,000 men while the Germans lost 100,000 killed, wounded and captured.



A Grand Alliance to Defeat Germany!

The Big Three meet in Yalta

- Great Britain (Winston Churchill)
- The U.S. (FDR)
- The Soviet Union (Joseph Stalin)—joined Allies after German invasion

They develop strategies for the end of the War

- Defeat Germany first!



Crossing the Rhine



- March 7, 1945- American forces cross the Rhine River at Remagen





President Roosevelt dies!



- April 12, 1945 - President Roosevelt dies, Harry Truman is sworn in as the new president



President Roosevelt's Funeral





American and Russian forces meet and close in on Berlin!



- April 25 1945 - American and Russian forces meet at Torgau
- Hitler is now hiding in his bunker in Berlin, knowing that defeat is inevitable.



Hitler dies!



- April 30, 1945 - Adolf Hitler and his new bride Eva Braun commit suicide in their Berlin bunker.
 - Since Hitler's bunker was lit on fire or destroyed by an explosion his body was never officially identified.
 - Some conspiracy theories suggest that Hitler never died that day, and instead, fled somewhere in hiding. (Rubbish!)



A Soviet soldier raises the hammer & sickle atop the Reichstag

- May 2, 1945 - Russians take Berlin



Victory in Europe



- V-E Day -- Germany surrendered unconditionally on May 7, 1945
- Fighting in the Pacific would continue until August.

Hitler's corpse?
Allied Propaganda?



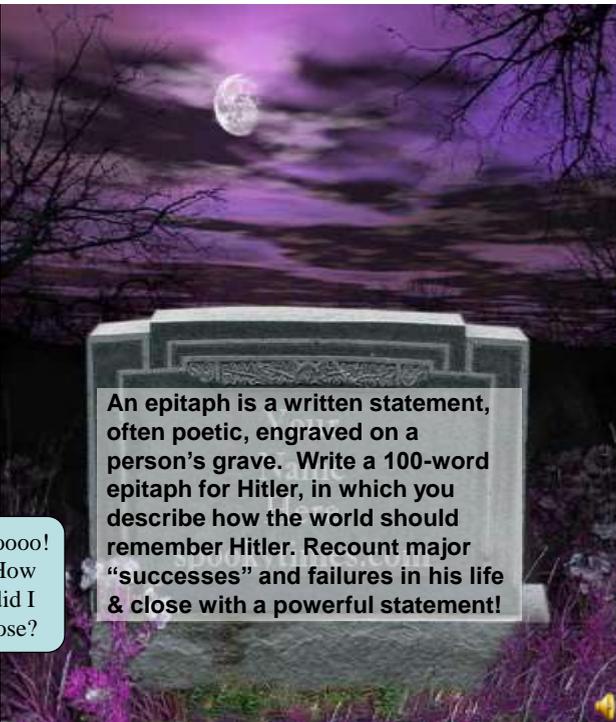
NEWSREPORT: Why did the Allies win in Europe?

- Read the following from Eyewitnesstohistory.com: “The Invasion of Normandy,” “The Liberation of Paris,” “The Battle of Berlin,” and “London Celebrates V-E Day.” Acting as an eyewitness news reporter for the London Times, use historical details from these sources to explain why the Allies won the war in a minimum of 200 words.

R.I.P. Activity:
Design a gravestone and write an epitaph for Hitler! Work in pairs. Due by the end of the period!



Noooo!
 How did I lose?



An epitaph is a written statement, often poetic, engraved on a person's grave. Write a 100-word epitaph for Hitler, in which you describe how the world should remember Hitler. Recount major “successes” and failures in his life & close with a powerful statement!



Due at the end of the period!

In-Class Assignment: Create a pictorial timeline of the Battle of the Pacific!

- **Directions:** Working in groups of 2-3, you will create a massive timeline of the Battle of the Pacific. Your timeline must:
- 1) Start with the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 (p. 707)
- 2) Include easy-to-read written descriptions of all major battles and their outcomes from 1941—1945 (p. 722-725, 741-743, 748-752). End your timeline with the A-Bombs on Japan and Japanese surrender.
- 3) Each major event/battle must include an illustration or political cartoon with the description.
 - **Timeline example:**

December 7, 1941—Pearl Harbor
Was bombed by the Japanese.




1941





U.S. Military Victories in the Pacific Theater

Why are the Battles of Coral Sea and Midway considered a turning point in the war?



- American Forces halted the Japanese advances in two decisive naval battles.
 - **Coral Sea (May 1942)**
 - U.S. stopped a fleet conveying Japanese troops to New Guinea
 - Japanese designs on Australia ended
 - **Battle of Midway (June 1942)**
 - Japanese Admiral Yamamoto hoped to capture Midway Island as a base to attack Pearl Harbor again
 - U.S. Admiral Chester Nimitz caught the Japanese by surprise and sank 3 of the 4 aircraft carriers, 332 planes, and 3500 men

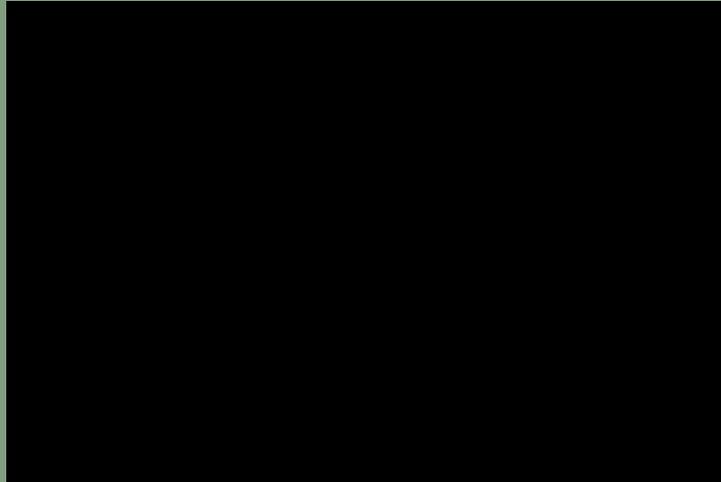


Clip: Battle of Midway in Color!





Video—"Battle 360: Midway"



- Directions: This video features a lot of computer-generated imagery of the battle. Write a 150-word commentary about whether this new type of Technology is useful in recreating WWII battles.



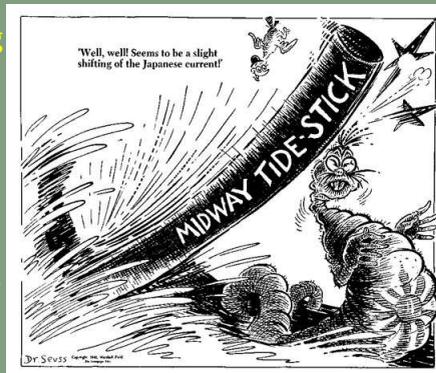
Importance of Midway

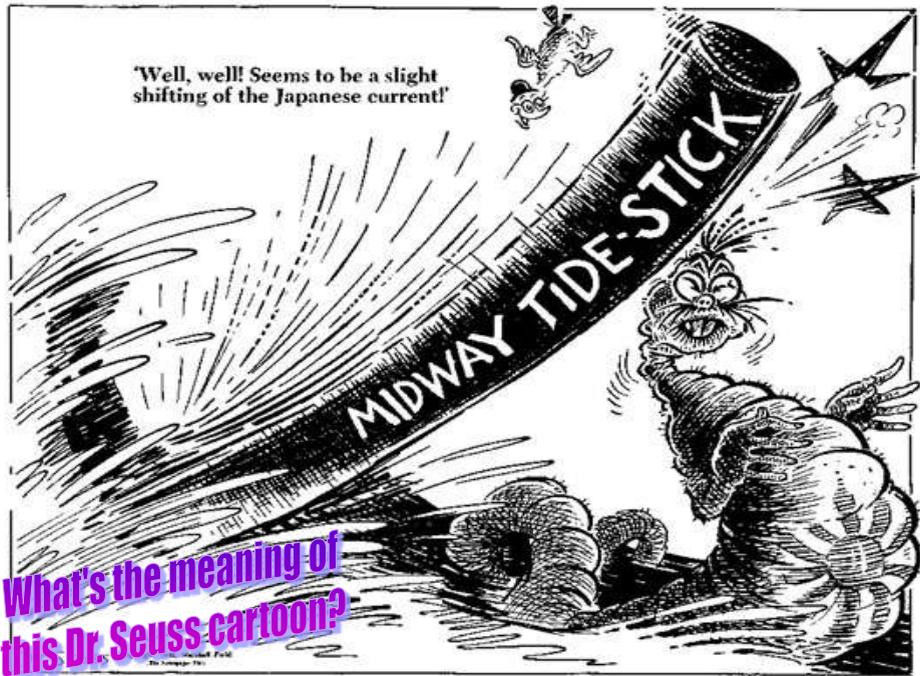
- **The Japanese defeat at Midway was the turning point in the Pacific!**

- Japanese advances stopped.
- U.S. assumes initiative.
- Japanese have shortage of able pilots.

- **Censorship and Propaganda**

- News of the defeat was kept from the Japanese public. Government attempts to keep morale high.





What's the meaning of this Dr. Seuss cartoon?



Turning the Tide in the Pacific



**Start taking notes!
Later on, you'll
put on timelines!**

- June 1942 - Battle of Midway—Considered the “turning point” of the Pacific war, the U.S. wins back Midway Island from the Japanese who suffer heavy losses of ships and aircraft.
- August 1942 - American forces invade Guadalcanal
- July 1943 - The start of the United States’ South Pacific offensive
- February 1944 - American forces invade the Marshall Islands



The Beginning of the End in the Pacific



- April 1943 --Yamamoto, the Japanese admiral, is assassinated by the U.S. (A)
- October 1944 - The liberation of the Philippines under U.S. General MacArthur and the last major naval action for the Japanese
- Loss of Saipan (August 1944)
 - “the naval and military heart and brain of Japanese defense strategy”
 - **Political crisis in Japan**
 - The government could no longer hide the fact that they were losing the war.
 - Tōjō resigns on July 18, 1944





Video Clip: The Philosophy of the Kamikaze



With an increasing number of defeats in the Pacific, Japan turns to a new weapon: the **Kamikaze**. What is the philosophy of the Kamikaze?



More Video Footage: Japan's New Weapon--The Kamikaze!



Read "Kamikaze Attack, 1944" from eyewitnesstohistory.com, which describes how American sailors felt about the attacks. Do you think the kamikazes successfully accomplished their objectives?

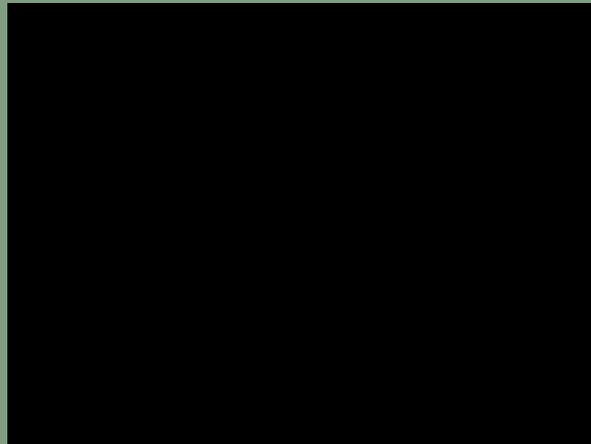


U.S. Victory at Okinawa

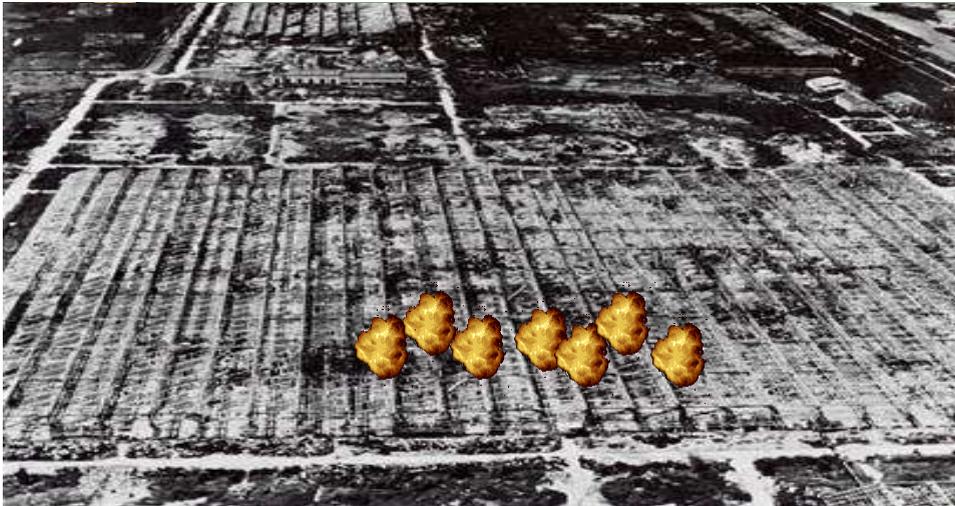
- Suicide attacks by planes or boats at Okinawa sank or put out of action at least 30 US warships and at least three US merchant ships.
- The attacks expended 1,465 Japanese planes. No US aircraft carriers, battleships or cruisers were sunk or severely damaged by kamikazes at Okinawa, and most of the ships destroyed were destroyers or smaller vessels.
- 110,000 Japanese soldiers killed
- 12,600 American soldiers and sailors killed



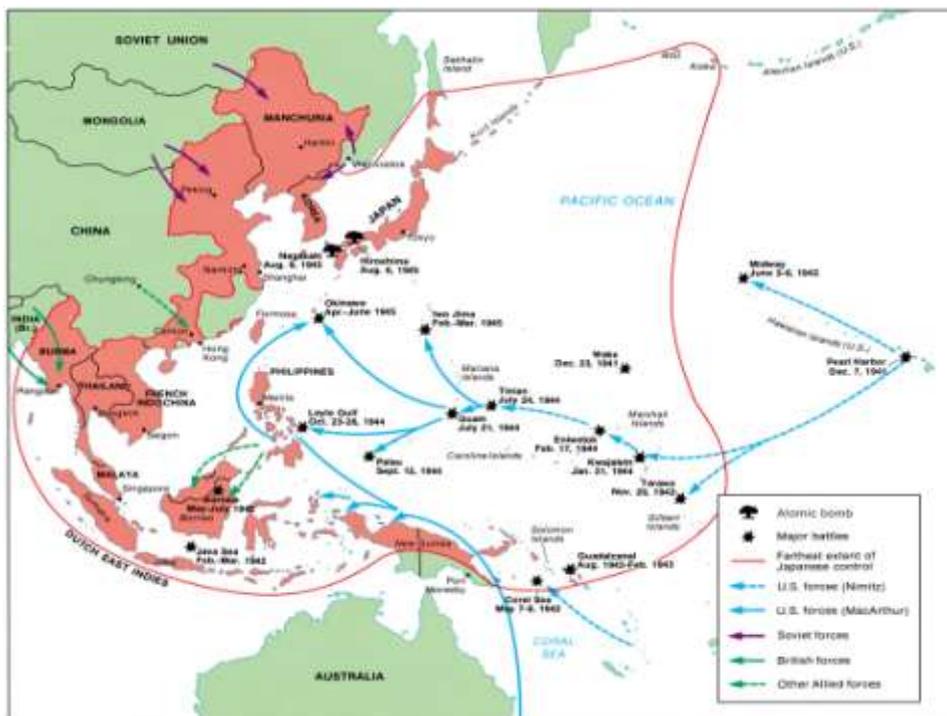
Video: Taking the Offensive (27:15)



Prompt: This video explores the tough, ethical decisions which the U.S. President and his administration had to make in order to win World War II. In 150 words, explain each of the following tough decisions and whether you agree with them. Explain your responses: 1) The Invasion of Normandy (D-Day), 2) the assault on Iwo Jima, 3) fire bombing of Japan, 4) the atom bombs on Japan.



- **March to August 1945** - Greatest air offensive in history. One raid on Tokyo on March 10 killed 100,000 and wounded 125,000 with 300 B-29 Superfortress heavy bombers





Atom Diplomacy



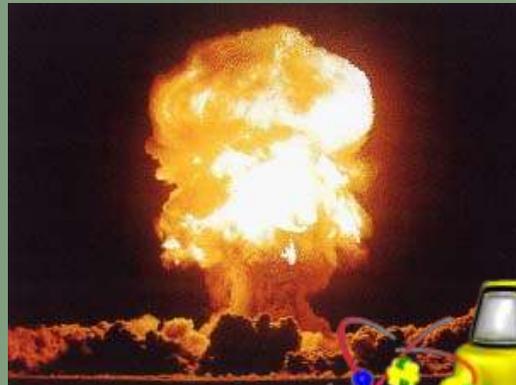
- FDR had funded the top-secret **Manhattan Project** to develop an atomic bomb
- Dr. **Robert Oppenheimer** successfully tested in the summer of 1945.
- FDR had died on April 12, 1945, and the decision was left to Harry Truman.
- An amphibious invasion could cost over 350,000 Allied casualties.



The First Successful Atomic Bomb Tests



Truman at Potsdam



- **July 16, 1945** - The first atomic bomb is detonated at Los Alamos New Mexico
- Truman issues Potsdam ultimatum to Japanese on July 26th , warning Japan to surrender or else!





Warm Up: The Atomic Bomb

★ Interpreting Primary Sources

Nuclear bombs cannot possibly remain a "secret weapon" at the exclusive disposal of this country for more than a few years. The scientific facts on which their construction is based are well known to scientists of other countries. Unless an effective internal control of nuclear explosives is instituted, a race for nuclear armaments is certain to ensue following the first revelation of our possession of nuclear weapons to the world....In the war to which an armaments race is likely to lead, the United States, with its agglomeration of population and industry in comparative few metropolitan districts, will be at a disadvantage compared to nations whose population and industry are scattered over large areas.

We believe that these considerations make the use of nuclear bombs for an early unannounced attack against Japan inadvisable. If the United States were to be the first to release this new means of indiscriminate destruction upon mankind, we would sacrifice public support throughout the world, precipitate the race for armaments, and prejudice the possibility of reaching international agreement on the future control of such weapons.

Scientists' petition against use of the atomic bomb, June, 1945

I realize the tragic significance of the atomic bomb. Its production and its use were not lightly undertaken....But we knew that our enemies were on the search for it. We know now how close they were to finding it. And we know the disaster which would come to this nation...to all civilizations, if they had found it first....

Having found the bomb we have used it. We have used it against those who attacked us without warning at Pearl Harbor, against those who have starved and beaten and executed American prisoners of war, against those who have abandoned the pretense of obeying international laws of warfare. We have used it in order to shorten the agony of war, in order to save the lives of thousands and thousands of young Americans.

President Truman defends his decision to drop the atomic bombs, August, 1945

★ Questions To Think About

1. What political and military factors led President Truman to order the atomic bombing of Japan?
2. What alternatives were available to him?
3. On what grounds do Truman's critics question his decision?
4. In your opinion was the decision to drop atomic bombs on Japan correct?

1. How useful are Sources A and B to explain why President Truman ordered the dropping of the atomic bombs on Japan in 1945?

Source A: James Byrne, US Secretary of State, speaking in 1945.

Any weapon that would bring an end to the war and save a million casualties among American boys was justified, and we were talking about people who hadn't hesitated at Pearl Harbor to make a sneak attack destroying not only ships but the lives of many American sailors. I would have been satisfied had the Russians determined not to enter the war against Japan. I believed the A-bomb would be successful and would force the Japanese to accept surrender on our terms. I feared what would happen when the Red Army entered Manchuria.

Source B: An extract from *The Roots of European Security* by the Russian historian Vadim Nekrasov, 1984.

Officially the Americans claimed that the bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was aimed at bringing the end of the war nearer and avoiding unnecessary bloodshed and casualties. But they had entirely different objectives. The purpose of the bombings was to intimidate other countries, above all the Soviet Union. In other words the US decision to use atomic energy for military purposes was meant to produce a diplomatic and psychological impact, and this has since involved the world in a nuclear arms race.

2. How reliable is Source C to an historian why the Americans dropped the Atomic Bomb on the Japanese in 1945?

Source C: an extract from *Sanity –the voice of CND* (the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament), 1985.

The Japanese were on the verge of surrender. General Groves, the engineer director of the atom bomb project was desperate to try the bomb. The military equipment was available and had been developed at a cost of \$2,000 million. It would have been difficult to justify not using it after such a vast financial investment. Truman was very impressed with what he heard and believed the bomb should be used. For some reason the scientists failed to mention the long-term dangers of radiation.

3. 'Truman was fully justified in dropping the atomic bombs on Japan to end the war in the Pacific.' Is there sufficient evidence in Sources A to J support this interpretation? Use the Sources and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

Source D: Letter from Truman to Irv Kupcinet, August 5, 1963
 HARRY S. TRUMAN
 INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI
 August 5, 1963

Dear Kup:

I appreciated most highly your column of July 30th, a copy of which you sent me. I have been rather careful not to comment on the articles that have been written on the dropping of the bomb for the simple reason that the dropping of the bomb was completely and thoroughly explained in my Memoirs, and it was done to save 125,000 youngsters on the American side and 125,000 on the Japanese side from getting killed and that is what it did. It probably also saved a half million youngsters on both sides from being maimed for life.

You must always remember that people forget, as you said in your column, that the bombing of Pearl Harbor was done while we were at peace with Japan and trying our best to negotiate a treaty with them.

All you have to do is to go out and stand on the keel of the Battleship in Pearl Harbor with the 3,000 youngsters underneath it who had no chance whatever of saving their lives. That is true of two or three other battleships that were sunk in Pearl Harbor. Altogether, there were between 3,000 and 6,000 youngsters killed at that time without any declaration of war. It was plain murder.

I knew what I was doing when I stopped the war that would have killed a half million youngsters on both sides if those bombs had not been dropped. I have no regrets and, under the same circumstances, I would do it again - and this letter is not confidential.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman
 Mr. Irv Kupcinet
 Chicago Sun-Times
 Chicago, Illinois

Source E: An extract from *The Collins Encyclopaedia of Military History*, 1993.

No one knows how long a fanatical Japan could have continued the war if the bombs had not been dropped. It is clear that these weapons combined with Soviet entry into the war, convinced the Japanese Emperor and Government that further resistance was hopeless.

Source F: An extract from President Truman's memoirs, 1958.

All of us realised that the fighting would be fierce and the losses heavy. General Marshall told me it might cost half a million American lives.

Source G: An Allied prisoner of war in Japan speaking after the war - from *The Emperor's Guest*, by Fletcher Cooke, 1972.

There is no doubt in my mind that these atomic bombs saved many more lives than the tens of thousands that they had killed. They saved the lives of tens of thousands of Japanese - for, let there be no mistake, if the Emperor had decided to fight on, the Japanese would have fought to the last man.

Source H: Secretary to the Japanese war cabinet speaking in 1974.

At that time the army felt it would be a great shame to surrender. The A-bomb sacrificed many people other than military men. This provided us with an excuse – to stop the war to save innocent civilians. If the A-bomb had not been dropped we would have had great difficulty finding a good reason to end the war.

Source I: American scientist advising the government, June 1945

A demonstration of the bomb might best be made on the desert or on a barren island. Japan could then be asked to surrender.

Source J: Henry Stimson, American Secretary for War, writing in 1945.

A demonstration in an uninhabited area was not regarded as likely to make Japan surrender. There was the danger of the test being a dud. Also we had no bombs to waste.

The Decision to Drop the A-Bombs: Was it the right thing to do?









Col Tibbets waves from the cockpit of his B-29 prior to takeoff




- **August 6, 1945** – Enola Gay drops bomb on Hiroshima
 - 140,000 dead; tens of thousands injured; radiation sickness; 80% of buildings destroyed
- **August 9, 1945** – second bomb dropped on Nagasaki
 - 70,000 dead; 60,000 injured



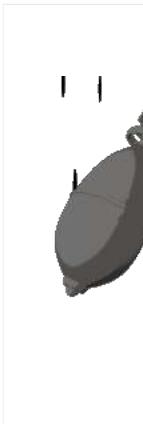
Activity: What if the U.S. had not dropped the A-bombs on Japan?

- Guidelines:** Read the worksheet "Hiroshima and Nagasaki." You are special foreign policy advisor to President Truman. Outline two different strategies to end the war: 1) Use the A-Bombs 2) Your own proposal to force the Japanese to surrender. Describe the consequences of implementing each strategy. Which strategy would you advocate more and why?



Some strategies that were considered by scientists and the Truman Administration.

Question: What would be the pros and cons of each?



	A. For this idea:	B. Against this idea:
1. Keep our invention of the bomb a complete secret and do not use it in this war.		
2. Detonate the bomb in an American desert so that the Japanese can hear about its power.		
3. As above, but specifically invite members of Japan over and then give them a new opportunity to surrender before full use of the weapon is employed.		
4. Give a military demonstration in a deserted part of Japan followed by a renewed opportunity to surrender before we drop the bomb on a Japanese city.		
5. Use the bomb immediately and mercilessly on a Japanese City.		

Judgements

We had the means to end the war quickly, with a great savings of human life. I believed it was the sensible thing to do, and I still do.

-Luis W. Alvarez, physicist

We were afraid that Hitler had the bomb first, and we made this bomb, which shortened the war and saved a lot of American and Japanese lives in the Japanese war.

-Victor Weisskopf, physicist

If I had known that the Germans would not succeed in constructing the atom bomb, I would have never lifted a finger.

-Albert Einstein, physicist

I think it was necessary to drop one, but the second one could have easily been avoided. I think Japan would have capitulated anyway.

-Hans Bethe, physicist

I believe it was an error that Truman did not ask Stalin to carry on further talks with Japan, and also that the warning to Japan was completely inadequate

- J. Robert Oppenheimer, physicist

Discussion Points:

"Scientists should continually push the boundaries of what is possible and not consider the potential effects of their research"

"There are no circumstances in which a government has the right to keep secrets from its citizenry"



Key Facts and Consequences of the A-Bomb

- On August 6th 1945, the Enola Gay, a USA bomber, dropped a bomb called "Little Boy" on Hiroshima.
- Hiroshima was the first city ever targeted to be bombed by an atomic weapon. The battles at Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain and even Stalingrad seemed to pale into comparison with what took place in Hiroshima.
- The initial heat blast was 900 times hotter than the surface of the sun.
- 80,000 people were killed instantly – many vaporized underneath the bomb blast.
- By 1950, 200,000 people had died as a result of the bomb.
- Between 1950-1980, a further 97,000 people died from cancers associated with the radiation caused by "Little Boy"



The Atomic Bomb

- Just 4 days after the end of the Potsdam Conference, the US dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima (6 August).
- Three days later, another was dropped on Nagasaki (9 August), the same day that Soviet forces invaded Japanese-occupied Manchuria in China. Japan finally surrendered on 2nd September and World War Two was over.
- Within three years, the USSR would have an atomic bomb of its own, and the course of the Cold War dictated the fate of the world.

Futaba Kitayama, then 33 years of age, was 1.7 kilometres from the centre of the explosion at Hiroshima.

Here are her memories:

"Someone shouted, "A parachute is coming down." I responded by turning in the direction she pointed. Just at that moment the sky I was facing flashed. I do not know how to describe that light. I wondered if a fire had been set in my eyes. I don't remember which came first - the flash of light or the sound of an explosion that roared down to my belly. Anyhow, the next moment I was knocked down flat on the ground. Immediately things started falling down around my head and shoulders. I couldn't see anything; it seemed pitch dark. I managed to crawl out of the debris.

Soon I noticed that the air smelled terrible. Then I was shocked by the feeling that the skin of my face had come off. Then, the hands and arms too. Starting from the elbow to my fingertips, all the skin of my right hand came off and hung down grotesquely. The skin of my left hand, all my five fingers, also came off. What happened to the sky that had been such a clear blue one only a moment ago? It was now dark, like dusk. I ran like mad toward to bridge, jumping over the piles of debris.

What I saw under the bridge was shocking. Hundreds of people were squirming in the stream. I could not tell if they were men or women. They looked all alike. Their faces were swollen and grey, their hair was standing up. Holding their hands high, groaning people were rushing to the river. I felt the same urge because the pain was all over my body which had been exposed to a heat ray strong enough to burn my pants to pieces. I was about to jump into the river only to remember that I could not swim.

I went back up to the bridge. There, school girls, like sleep walkers, were wandering around in confusion. Upon crossing it, I looked back and found the Takeyacho-Hatchobori area suddenly had burst into flame. I had thought that the bomb had hit only the area where I was. When crossing the bridge, which I did not recognise, I found all its parapets of solid ferro-concrete had gone. The bridge looked terribly unsafe. Under the bridge were floating, like dead cats and dogs, many corpses barely covered by tattered clothes. In the shallow water near the bank, a woman was lying face upward, her breasts torn away and blood spurting. A horrifying scene. How in the world could such a cruel thing happen? I wondered if the Hell my grandmother had told me so much about in my childhood had fallen upon the Earth.

I found myself squatting on the centre of a parade ground. I must not have taken my more than two hours to get to the parade ground. The darkness of the sky lessened somewhat. Still the sun, as it was covered with a heavy cloud, was dim and gloomy. My burns starting paining me. It was a kind of pain different from an ordinary burn which might be unbearable. Mine was a dull pain that was coming somewhere far apart from my body. A yellow secretion came from my hands. I imagined that my face also must be in a dreadful shape. By my side many high school students were squirming in agony.

They were crying insanely "mother, mother". They were so severely burned and blood-stained that one could scarcely dare to look at them. I could do nothing for them but watch them die one by one, seeking their mothers in vain.

As far as I could see with my declining eyesight was all in flames. Steadily, my face became stiffer. I put my hands carefully on my cheeks and felt my face. It seemed to have swollen to twice its size. Now I could see less and less. Soon I would not be able to see at all. I kept walking. I saw on the street many victims being carried away by stretcher. Carts and trucks heavily loaded with corpses and wounded who looked like beasts, came and passed me. On both sides of the street, many people were wandering about like sleepwalkers."

Mayor of Hiroshima

On July 11, 2001, the mayor of Hiroshima, Tadanori Akiba, met with with Keizai Koho Fellows. These were visiting educators from Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. During the formal meeting, he briefly reviewed the devastation of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and the rebuilding that has taken place over the past fifty-plus years. He hoped that the educators would share their firsthand knowledge with students and colleagues. In his closing remarks, Mayor Akiba stated, "We will not repeat the evil. The only way we can make the world better is to learn from history. We should not forget."

Photos courtesy of Sam Ayers



- If you were traveling to Hiroshima, Japan, what would you say to Mayor Akiba?
- What can you do to promote peace and reduce or remove the threat of nuclear war?

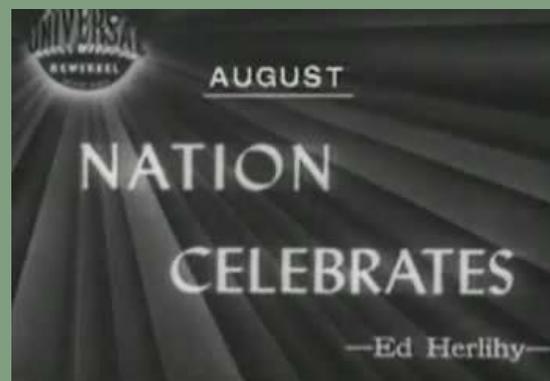


Japan Surrenders!

- **V-J Day:** Emperor Hirohito unofficially surrenders on Aug. 14, 1945.

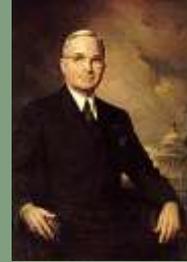


America and the World Celebrate the End of the War!





Japanese “Unconditional” Surrender and Truman’s Reflections on War



- September 2, 1945 -The formal Japanese surrender ceremony is held in Tokyo harbor on the U.S.S. Missouri

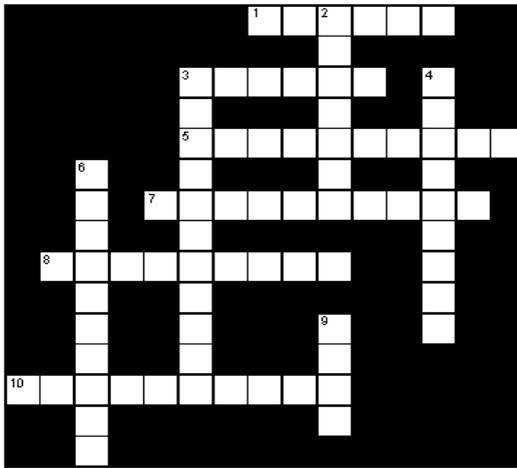
Truman--“We shall not forget Pearl Harbor.”



Review: Can you solve these anagrams?

World War Two Events – anagrams			
Unscramble the words to find a World War Two event			
Drink UK		<u>Addy</u>	
Baboon or a Star Praise		Flat brain to bite	
Herbal or par		O Irish ham	
Eat as raw		Red waster	

World War Two Crossword

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Across

- 1 Decisive US naval victory over the Japanese (6)
- 3 Hitler's invasion of this country led to the outbreak of war (6)
- 5 Two of these were used to force a Japanese surrender (6,4)
- 7 Hitler's 'lightning war' (10)
- 8 The allies defeated German forces in this N. African battle (2,7)
- 10 The German invasion of Russia was called Operation _____ (10)

Down

- 2 British soldiers had to be rescued from this beach (7)
- 3 The Japanese bombed this US naval base (5,6)
- 4 Name given to the first few months of the war when Britain saw no military action (6,3)
- 6 This battle was the first Russian victory over Germany (10)
- 9 Code name for the allied invasion of western Europe (1,3)

Review Sheet on WWII Battles

<p>DUNKIRK The Allied forces were cornered by the advancing German armor at Dunkirk. 338,000 managed to escape across the English Channel. Naval craft and personnel were reinforced by hundreds of 'little ships' and their civilian crews who had volunteered to take part. The escape was a major achievement, but as the Allies had been pushed out of Europe, there was a real threat of a German invasion of Britain.</p>	<p>D-DAY On June 6, 1944, codenamed D-Day, the Allied reconquest of Western Europe began. Allied forces landed on the Normandy beaches in Northern France. Stormy weather made landing conditions very difficult. The invasion caught the Germans by surprise. It was described by Churchill as the greatest amphibious operation in history. Despite huge casualties, this was the beginning of the Allied invasion of Europe.</p>	<p>OPERATION BARBAROSSA Nazi Germany and Russia had agreed not to fight in 1939. But in June 1941 Germany invaded, and Russia because an ally of Britain and France. Churchill describes Hitler as a 'bloodthirsty gasterstapel' as Germany invades Russia.</p>	<p>PEARL HARBOR Japan ceased to build up her Empire into Asia, which was dominated by the Western powers (Britain, France & USA). With Britain and France occupied by war in Western Europe, the only country who could stand up to Japan was America. On 7 December 1941 Japanese aircraft attacked Pearl Harbor where a large part of the US navy was based and caused major damage.</p>
<p>BATTLE OF BRITAIN To allow an invasion of Britain the German airforce (Luftwaffe) had to get control of the skies. Fiercely challenged by RAF, it attacked military targets. The raids were effective, but Hitler's decision to change tactics and begin bombing British cities allowed the RAF to recover. The British invention of radar meant German aircraft could be detected and intercepted early. This, and the slightly superior ability of the British planes, meant Nazi Germany was unable to gain control of the skies and had to delay invasion plans. Found at www.schoolhistory.co.uk</p>			<p>HIROSHIMA Although devastated by the Allied bombing attacks, Japan's defenses threatened to make an amphibious invasion extremely costly. The USA decided to use the recently developed atomic bomb to force Japan's surrender. On 8 August 1945 an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and three days later, a second fell on Nagasaki. The catastrophic effect of the new weapon forced the Japanese to surrender.</p>
<p>WAR AT SEA Britain's survival depended upon the flow of supplies from North America. German submarines, known as U-boats, posed the biggest threat to the supply routes. The Royal Navy tried to protect and escort supply convoys but for much of the war, U-boats caused serious damage to shipping in the Atlantic. Better anti-submarine weapons and detection devices, trained convoy support groups, long-range aircraft and secret carriers all helped to eventually defeat the threat of the U-boats.</p>			<p>DESERT WAR Axis troops won a brilliant series of victories in North Africa. But shortages of equipment and fuel, along with supply lines under Allied attack meant the Allies were able to eventually win the desert war at the battle of El Alamein.</p>