

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

War in Europe and North Africa

1. The Allies Fight Back
 - a. FDR and now British Prime Minister _____ met to work out how to defeat the Axis Powers
 - i. U.S. agreed to have a “_____” approach to fighting
 1. This meant focusing on bringing troops to Great Britain in preparation for an invasion of _____ and an assault on German troops in North Africa
 2. We still wanted to aid China, but could not afford to send troops to _____
 - ii. The _____ also demanded help, as they had suffered the majority of the brunt of the attacks from the Germans
 1. The Allies decided to focus on _____ instead of helping Stalin
2. Halting the German Advance
 - a. North Africa and Italy
 - i. The Germans and British were fight in Africa because the Axis powers want control of the _____
 1. This was a critical _____ in Egypt
 - ii. The German Afrika Korps was led by General _____, the Desert Fox
 1. He was known for his bold, surprise attacks
 2. In the summer of 1942 Rommel tried to take _____
 - a. The British general, _____, stopped him and his Afrika Korps at the Battle of El Alamein
 - b. At the same time General Dwight D. Eisenhower led American troops into _____, forcing the Afrika Korps to surrender in May 1943
 - iii. Allied forces then began an invasion of _____ in July 1943
 1. They quickly moved into mainland Italy
 2. _____ was overthrown by Italian leaders and Italy surrendered to the Allies
 3. Hitler sent _____ into Italy to block the Allies from advancing
 4. After a failed Allied surprise attack at _____ in Italy in January 1944, Allied forces finally captured Rome in June of 1944.
 - a. By _____ Italy was totally under Allied control
 - b. The Battle of _____
 - i. By the middle of 1942, massive German and Soviet _____ were fighting on the eastern front
 1. The _____ armies were deep into Soviet territory
 2. _____ of Soviet soldiers had already died
 - ii. The Germans advanced on Stalingrad, a _____ in Russia
 1. They _____ the city, but street fighting went on for months
 2. German supplies began to run low during the _____, and Hitler did not send reinforcements or more supplies
 - a. Thousands of German soldiers _____
 - b. Finally in _____ the German general surrendered to save his remaining troops and the Battle of Stalingrad was over
 3. More than 1 million Soviet soldiers died at Stalingrad
 - a. 800,000 Axis troops died
3. The D-Day Invasion
 - a. All of the fighting in Africa and Italy was a set up to an Allied invasion of _____
 - i. Dwight _____ was responsible for planning what came to be the largest sea-to-land invasion ever attempted

1. The Germans were expecting this type of invasion and had fortified the _____ with mines and barbed wire, as well as fortified bunkers
 - ii. American, British, and Canadian troops invaded France on _____, D-Day
 1. They crossed the English Channel and landed on five beaches in _____, France
 - a. More than 6,000 ships, 11,000 planes and 156,000 men were part of the invasion
 - b. Fighting was incredibly heavy, but by the end of the day _____ were secured and the Allies began pushing through France
4. Germany Surrenders
- a. After the successful invasion on D-Day hundreds of thousands of Allied troops landed in France
 - i. Led by American General _____ they began fighting their way across France and towards Germany
 1. In July 1944 _____ tank forces broke through German lines
 - a. At the same time Allied forces pushed up from the _____ of France
 - b. By the end of August 1944 Paris was _____
 2. At this point in the war Hitler was so desperate for troops he was conscripting any men between the ages of _____
 - b. Hitler was planning one final, _____ attack
 - i. On December 16, 1944 during a snowstorm he pushed through the forests at _____, driving Allied forces back 65 miles
 1. This became known as the _____
 2. This led to an Allied counter attack that finally broke Hitler's ability to wage an _____
 - a. Despite the victory, the costs were high: between 70,000 and 81,000 Allied casualties
 - ii. In the final months of the war the Allies increased _____ of German cities
 1. In February 1945 Allied bombers attacked _____, creating a firestorm that killed 35,000 civilians
 - iii. On April 30, 1945 Soviet forces entered _____
 1. Hitler committed suicide in his underground bunker before he was captured
 2. A week later the Germans surrendered
 - a. _____ was celebrated as V-E Day (Victory in Europe)
 3. President _____ did not see the war end
 - a. He died of a stroke on April 12
 - b. _____ became president