

Is it ever okay to attack civilian populations during war? Why or why not? What other options might be available to end a war quickly?

A Series of Conferences – 1944

- _____ Conference
- FDR and Churchill meet in Morocco
- Decision: to _____ of the Axis powers
- _____ Conference
- The “Big _____ Three” – FDR, Churchill, and Stalin meet in _____
- Decisions: Soviet agreement to enter war with Japan after Germany is defeated
- Begin discussion of demilitarization- _____ and occupation of Germany- _____

1945 Yalta Conference

- The Big Three meet in Yalta, _____
- Decisions: Germany is to be _____ zones and occupied by Allied powers
- Discussion of organization of _____
- USSR to hold _____ on _____ Europe
- _____ crimes to be tried after the war

The Battle of the _____

- Hitler’s _____ offensive
- Attempt to _____ lines in Belgium
- _____ of 1944-45 • Caught American troops _____, forcing their lines to “_____” outward
- Severely depleted Germany’s armored forces
- _____ fought by the United States in World War II

Death of FDR Liberation- (_____)

- American forces liberate _____ at Buchenwald, Mauthausen, and _____
- Liberators confronted _____ in the _____
- Gen. Eisenhower forced _____, and later clean up the camps as punishment for their indifference

Hitler Dies

V-E Day- _____

Ending the War in the Pacific

Iwo Jima - Feb. - March, 1945 (2 months)

- _____ American attack on Japanese home islands _____
- Japanese attacked using a vast _____
- Only _____

- This was the first time an _____ flew over Japanese territory
- Photographer Joe Rosenthal won the Pulitzer Prize for this photo – improved dedication towards ending the war in the Pacific

Okinawa _____ (____mo.), 1945

- Bloodiest battle of the _____ – AKA: “Typhoon of Steel”
- Goal was to take out important Japanese _____
- Heavy use of _____; majority of Japanese force was barricaded in the well-fortified interior of the island (“Let them come to us” attitude)
- Japanese lost over _____ soldiers; over 14,000 _____ Allied casualties

4 Options

1. _____; this would result in _____ on both sides and an _____ timeline (what does that mean?) _____
2. Drop an atomic bomb out in the Pacific away from people to _____
3. Drop the bomb without warning to “_____” Japan into surrendering.
4. We give the people of cities _____ hours’ notice, then we _____.

_____ Ultimatum - _____

- President _____, Prime Minister Clement Attlee, and _____ met at Potsdam, Germany to discuss the end of the war _____.
- Demand Japan’s _____ - why is this hard to do? _____
- If Japan refused, Truman threatened to deliver “prompt and utter destruction” – he received no response.

Atomic Bomb

- Bombs nicknamed _____ and _____

- Delivered from Tinian Island by _____ and the _____.
- _____ sent to deliver _____ to a U.S base in Tinian
- Attacked and sunk _____ by a Japanese submarine
- The ship sent no distress signals
- 300 men died in the attack while another 880 floated in the ocean for _____ before being rescued
- They suffered from lack of food and water, _____ to the elements, severe desquamation- _____, and

did I mention _____?

Hiroshima August 6th, 1945

- Major industrial and military center
- _____ people killed instantaneously, with 90,000 to 166,000 _____ and other effects

Truman's _____

"If they do not now accept our terms, they may expect a _____ from the air, the like of which has _____ on this earth. Behind this air attack will follow sea and land forces in such numbers and power as they have not yet seen and with the fighting skill of which they are already well aware."

Nagasaki August 9th, 1945

- Nagasaki also an industrial and military target (_____)
- The US dropped _____ on Nagasaki.
- Estimated at 40,000- 75,000 casualties, with 80,000 _____ deaths

What's important about the two dates of the bombings? _____

Victory over Japan (_____) Was signed on the _____ August 15, 1945

Building a New World _____ (UN): a new _____ (to replace the ineffectual League of Nations)

- General Assembly: every member nation would have one vote.
- _____: 11 member group, with 5 permanent positions (Britain, France, China, USSR, and USA) and 6 rotating positions; given veto power.
- What do you notice about the permanent positions of the Security Council? _____

Nuremberg Trials

- International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg, Germany
 - Tried _____ suspected of committing _____.
- Similar trials were also held in _____ against Japanese leaders.
- Several sentenced to death and many more were given prison sentences.
 - Many others evaded capture and some _____.
 - _____ sentenced to death; attempted suicide, but failed.
 - Emperor Hirohito was _____-(_____) for his role in the war
 - How much power did he really have during the war?
 - _____, who he saw as a symbol of the continuity and cohesion of the Japanese people

Was the Atomic Bomb Necessary to End World War II? _____

