The Allies Turn the Tide

As 1942 began, the Allies were in trouble. German bombers flew unrelenting raids over Britain, and the German army advanced deep into the Soviet Union. In the Pacific, the Japanese onslaught seemed unstoppable. But helped by extraordinary efforts on the home front and a series of military victories, the tide was about to turn.

**All-Out War**

To defeat the Axis war machine, the Allies had to commit themselves to total war. Total war means nations devote all of their resources to the war effort.

**Governments Increase Power**

To achieve maximum war production, democratic governments in the United States and Great Britain increased their political power. They directed economic resources into the war effort, ordering factories to stop making cars or refrigerators and to turn out airplanes or tanks instead. Governments implemented programs to ration or control the amount of food and other vital goods consumers could buy. They raised money by holding war bond drives, in which citizens lent with interest later. Prices and wages were also regulated. While the war brought some shortages and hardships, the increase in production ended the unemployment of the depression era.

Under the pressures of war, even democratic governments limited the rights of citizens, censored the press, and used propaganda to win public support for the war. In the United States and Canada, many citizens of Japanese descent lost their jobs, property, and civil rights. Many Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians were even interned in camps after their governments converted to war production, the production of consumer goods such as automobiles ceased. All efforts were focused on the massive production of the materials of war.

**Focus Question** How did the Allies begin to push back the Axis powers?
In the Pacific, the Japanese suffered their first serious setback at the Battle of the Coral Sea. The battle lasted for five days in May 1942. For the first time in naval history, the enemy ships never even saw each other. Attacks were carried out by planes launched from aircraft carriers, or ships that transport aircraft and accommodate the take-off and landing of airplanes. The Japanese were prevented from seizing several important islands. More importantly, the Americans sank five Japanese carriers and more than 250 planes. The battle was a devastating blow to the Japanese. After Midway, Japan was unable to launch any more offensive operations.

**Women Help Win the War**

As men joined the military, millions of women around the world replaced them in essential war industry jobs. Women, symbolized by the character “Rosie the Riveter” in the United States, built ships and planes and produced munitions. British and American women served in the armed forces in many auxiliary roles—driving ambulances, delivering airplanes, and decoding messages. In occupied Europe, women fought in the resistance. Marie Fourcade, a French woman, helped downed Allied pilots escape to safety.

The Allies also provided new opportunities at home. At first, defense industries did not want to hire African Americans. In 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802, which banned discrimination in job training programs and in defense industries. He also set up the Fair Employment Practices Committee, to review charges of job discrimination. By the end of the war, nearly two million African Americans worked in defense factories.

**The Big Three Plot Their Strategy**

After the United States entered the war, the Allied leaders met periodically to hammer out their strategy.

**Air War in the Pacific**

Allied forces won decisive victories in the Coral Sea and at Midway Island. The Japanese pilots below may have taken part in these battles, which were fought from planes launched from aircraft carriers. How do you think aircraft carriers changed naval warfare?
In North Africa, the British led by Gen-Dwight Eisenhower radar helped the Allied Force, led by Gen-Omar Bradley, to take control of a joint British and American force in Morocco and Algeria. Advancing on Tunisia from the west, the Allies trapped Rommel’s army, which surrendered in May 1943. The Allies finally halted the Desert Fox’s advance. Allied tanks drove the Axis back across Libya into Tunisia.

In 1942, the “Big Three”—Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin—agreed to focus on finishing the war in Europe before trying to end the war in Asia. From the outset, the Allies distrusted one another. Churchill and Roosevelt feared that Stalin wanted to dominate Europe. Stalin believed the West wanted to destroy communism. None of the new Allies wanted to risk a breakdown in their alliance, however. At a conference in Tehran, Iran, in late 1943, Churchill and Roosevelt yielded to Stalin by agreeing to let the borders outlined in the Nazi-Soviet Pact stand, against the wishes of Poland’s government-in-exile. However, Stalin also wanted Roosevelt and Churchill to open a second front against Germany in Western Europe to relieve the pressure on the Soviet Union. Roosevelt and Churchill replied that they did not yet have the resources. Stalin saw the delay as a deliberate policy to weaken the Soviet Union.

**Allied Victory in North Africa** In North Africa, the British led by General Bernard Montgomery fought Rommel. After the fierce Battle of El Alamein in November 1942, the Allies finally halted the Desert Fox’s advance. Allied tanks drove the Axis back across Libya into Tunisia. Later in 1942, American General Dwight Eisenhower took command of the joint British and American force in Morocco and Algeria.

Advancing on Tunisia from the west, the Allies trapped Rommel’s army, which surrendered in May 1943.

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**INFOGRAPHIC**

**Technology That Helped Win the War**

Deadlier bombs, machines that broke secret codes, dive-bombers—all of these technologies gave those who used them a military advantage. Scientists and engineers on both sides of World War II created and improved technologies at a fast and furious pace in a desperate effort to win the war.

- Radar uses the behavior of electromagnetic waves to detect objects. It helped defenders to “see” and destroy planes before they could reach their targets.
- Improved sonar technology allowed submarines to use sound waves underwater to “see” enemy submarines.
- Nylon replaced silk as a lightweight material used to make parachutes.

Thinking Critically

1. **Draw Conclusions** Radar helped the British win the Battle of Britain. Explain why it made such a difference.
2. **Determine Relevance** How did Hitler use technology in his blitzkrieg tactics?

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**The Allies Forge Ahead**

**Instruct**

- **Introduce**: Key Terms Have students find the key term **aircraft carrier** (in blue) in the text. Point out that Japan was more than 3,000 miles from some of its conquests in Southeast Asia. Ask Why do you think **aircraft carriers** were such a vital part of the war effort? (Sample: Large fleets were needed to move airplanes, troops, and supplies around the vast area of the Pacific.)

- **Teach** Have students refer to the map of the Pacific theater in Section 4 and locate the Battles of Coral Sea and Midway. Then have them refer to the map of the European theater on the next spread to see the location of El Alamein, the points where Italy was invaded, and the site of Stalingrad. Ask How did these battles turn the tide for the Allies? (Midway and the Coral Sea badly damaged Japanese power, preventing Japan from launching any further offensive operations. El Alamein, the points where Italy was invaded, and the site of Stalingrad.)

- **Analyzing the Visuals** To help students visualize the battle of Stalingrad, display **Color Transparency 177: Battle of Stalingrad**. Ask a volunteer to read the description of the battle from the text. As the student reads each sentence, point to the map to show where the action took place. Then use the lesson suggested in the transparency book to guide a discussion.

**Answers**

**Thinking Critically**

1. because it allowed the British to know when German planes were coming and where they were going
2. Improved aircraft and tank technology helped Hitler to overwhelm his opponents.

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**Link to Math**

**The Enigma Code** Intelligence work helped produce the American victory at Midway—and that work owed its success in part to a Polish mathematician. In the 1930s, the Germans developed a machine called Enigma that allowed them to put military communications in code. Polish mathematician Marian Rejewski led a team that cracked the code. The Polish team gave their information to the British, who developed a new device that decoded messages created by a revised version of Enigma. The Germans had given an Enigma machine to the Japanese, and the Americans created their own machine to decode it. As a result, American naval intelligence officers intercepted Japanese plans to attack Midway. That allowed the navy to have a fleet lying in wait to beat back the Japanese attack.
The Allies chose June 6, 1944—known as D-Day. This decision marked the beginning of the end of German control of North Africa. The invasion of Italy attacked one of the Axis homelands. Stalingrad destroyed a large German army in the east.

By 1944, the Western Allies were at last ready to open a second front in Europe by invading France. Allied leaders under Eisenhower faced the enormous task of planning the operation and assembling troops and supplies. To prepare the way for the invasion, Allied bombers flew constant missions over Germany. They targeted factories and destroyed aircraft that might be used against the invasion force. They also bombed railroads and bridges in France.

The D-Day Assault The Allies chose June 6, 1944—known as D-Day—for the invasion of France. Just before midnight on June 5, Allied planes dropped paratroopers behind enemy lines. Then, at dawn, thousands of ships ferried 166,000 Allied troops across the English Channel. The troops

The Pain of Defeat
German prisoners are marched through the snowy streets of Stalingrad after their defeat by the Soviet army.

Independent Practice
- Have students fill in the Outline Map Europe and North Africa.
- Have students access PearsonSchool.com/Worldhist to take the Geography Interactive Audio Guided Tour and then answer the map skills questions in the text.

Monitor Progress
- Have students write a brief paragraph explaining why Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin cooperated during the war, what agreements they reached in their 1942 conference, and what factors caused problems among them.
- Circulate to make sure students have correctly labeled their Outline Maps. Administer the Geography Quiz.

Answer
Midway blocked the Japanese advance in the Pacific. El Alamein was the beginning of the end of German control of North Africa. The invasion of Italy attacked one of the Axis homelands. Stalingrad destroyed a large German army in the east.

756 World War II and Its Aftermath
World War II in Europe and North Africa, 1942–1945

Map Skills
- Axis power reached its height in Europe in 1942. Then the tide began to turn.
- Locate (a) Vichy France (b) Soviet Union
- (c) El Alamein (d) Normandy (e) Berlin

2. Place Describe the extent of Axis control in 1942.
3. Make Inferences How did geography both help and hinder Allied advances?

The Allies Push Toward Germany

Instruct
- Introduce: Vocabulary Builder
  Have students read the Vocabulary Builder terms and definitions. Give them the following sentence and ask which term would best fill in the blank to complete the sentence: The _____ attacks on German cities were repeated against Japan.  (incessant)
- Teach Ask Why did the Americans and British wait until 1944 to invade France? (They said they were not ready until then.) How long did it take the Allied forces to liberate Paris and all of France? (about two and half months to regain Paris and another month to free the rest of France)
  What kinds of targets did the Allies bomb in Germany in 1945? (military bases, factories, railroads, oil depots, and cities) Why was it important for the Allied leaders to meet early in 1945? (They were closing in on Germany from both sides by that time, and the war in Europe was nearing an end; they had to agree on the strategy to end the war and on post-war arrangements.)

Answers

Map Skills
- Review locations with students.
- The Axis controlled all of Eastern and Western Europe except the neutral nations (Sweden, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland) and the United Kingdom, which was fighting them. They also controlled the western part of the Soviet Union and almost all of North Africa.
- Help: They could attack Germany from all sides; hindered: The Americans and British had to move resources through the Atlantic to North Africa and southern Europe.

Careers

Cartographer Mapmakers, or cartographers, make maps that show geographic data—latitude and longitude, the distance between objects, and the height or depth of physical features—or other data, such as political boundaries, the location of economic resources, and living patterns. They usually learn their skills by taking a college degree. They also need strong computer skills. Mapping technicians help cartographers carry out their work. They turn information taken from observations of the land into data that can be incorporated onto maps. These workers need less training than cartographers, and the demand for them is expected to grow more rapidly than for cartographers in the future. However, they earn less than people in cartography, which is considered a more advanced career.
By this time, Germany was reeling. The Allies pushed toward Germany that organizes and highlights subsection The Allies Push Toward Germany that which summarizes his role and achievements during World War II. Have students create an outline of the experience. Have students take the role of a soldier who fought at D-Day and write a letter to family members back home describing the experience.

Monitor Progress
- Have students create an outline of the subsection The Allies Push Toward Germany that organizes and highlights the key points.
- Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.

Independent Practice
- Have each student select one of the three leaders, Churchill, Stalin, or Roosevelt. Have them learn more about this leader and then write an obituary, which summarizes his role and achievements during World War II.
- Have students take the role of a soldier who fought at D-Day and write a letter to family members back home describing the experience.

BIOGRAPHY

Churchill
Winston Churchill (1874–1965) was a staunch antismacist and defender of the British Empire. As a member of Parliament, he loudly warned the British of the threat posed by Nazi Germany. After Neville Chamberlain’s government failed to defend Norway from Hitler, Churchill replaced him as prime minister on May 10, 1940. Within seven weeks, France had surrendered, and Nazi forces threatened Britain. Churchill’s courage and defiance steadied British resolve in the darkest days of the war when Britain stood alone against the Nazis. How did Churchill inspire the British people?

Roosevelt
In 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945) started his first term as president, promising to bring the United States out of the Great Depression. During his second term, FDR lent, and then gave, millions of dollars in war supplies to the struggling British. Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor quickly brought the United States into the war. From the start of American involvement, Roosevelt took the lead in establishing alliances among all countries fighting the Axis powers—including the Soviet Union. How did Roosevelt influence World War II before Pearl Harbor?

Stalin
Joseph Stalin (1879–1953) was born Joseph Dzhugashvili (joosh yoocheel yeeveel). He changed his name to Stalin, meaning “man of steel,” after he joined the Bolshevik underground in the early 1900s. Stalin emerged as the sole ruler of the Soviet Union in the 1920s, and he maintained an iron grasp on the nation until his death in 1953. When Hitler’s army invaded the Soviet Union and threatened Moscow in 1941, Stalin refused to leave the capital city. He eventually forced the Germans into retreat. Why would Churchill and Roosevelt have distrusted Stalin?

Vocabulary Builder
incessant—uninterrupted, ceaseless

Primary Source

“... It all seemed unreal, a sort of dreaming while awake; men were screaming and dying all around me... I honestly could have walked the full length of the beach without touching the ground, they were that thickly strewn about.”

—Melvin B. Farrell, War Memories

Still, the Allied troops clawed their way inland through the tangled hedges of Normandy. In early August, a massive armored division under American General George S. Patton helped the joint British and American forces break through German defenses and advance toward Paris. Meanwhile, other Allied forces sailed from Italy to land in southern France. In Paris, French resistance forces rose up against the occupying Germans. Under pressure from all sides, the Germans retreated. On August 25, the Allies entered Paris. Within a month, all of France was free.

Allies Continue to Advance

By this time, Germany was reeling under incessant, round-the-clock bombing. For two years, Allied bombers had hammered military bases, factories, railroads, oil depots, and cities. Fought their way to shore amid underwater mines and raking machine-gun fire. As one soldier who landed in the first wave of D-Day assault recalled,

Primary Source

“...It all seemed unreal, a sort of dreaming while awake; men were screaming and dying all around me... I honestly could have walked the full length of the beach without touching the ground, they were that thickly strewn about.”

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Allies Continue to Advance

By this time, Germany was reeling under incessant, round-the-clock bombing. For two years, Allied bombers had hammered military bases, factories, railroads, oil depots, and cities.
The goal of this kind of bombing was to cripple Germany’s industries and destroy the morale of its civilians. In one 10-day period, bombing almost erased the huge industrial city of Hamburg, killing 40,000 civilians and forcing one million to flee their homes. In February 1945, Allied raids on Dresden, not an industrial target, but considered one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, killed as many as 135,000 people.

After freeing France, Allied forces battled toward Germany. As their armies advanced into Belgium in December, Germany launched a massive counterattack. At the bloody Battle of the Bulge, which lasted more than a month, both sides took terrible losses. The Germans were unable to break through. The battle delayed the Allied advance from the west, but only for six weeks. Meanwhile, the Soviet army battled through Germany and advanced on Berlin from the east. Hitler’s support within Germany was declining, and he had already survived one assassination attempt by senior officers in the German military. By early 1945, the defeat of Germany seemed inevitable.

Uneasy Agreement at Yalta In February 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met again at Yalta, in the southern Soviet Union. Once again, the Big Three planned their strategy in an atmosphere of distrust. Stalin insisted that the Soviet Union needed to maintain control of Eastern Europe to be able to protect itself from future aggression. Churchill and Roosevelt favored self-determination for Eastern Europe, which would give people the right to choose their own form of government. However, Churchill and Roosevelt needed Stalin’s help to win the war.

At the Yalta Conference, the three leaders agreed that the Soviet Union would enter the war against Japan within three months of Germany’s surrender. In return, Churchill and Roosevelt promised Stalin that the Soviets would take possession of southern Sakhalin Island, the Kuril Islands, and an occupation zone in Korea. They also agreed that Germany would be temporarily divided into four zones, to be governed by American, French, British, and Soviet forces. Stalin agreed to hold free elections in Eastern Europe. However, as you will read later, growing mistrust would later cause a split between the Allies.

**Checkpoint** What agreements did Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin come to at Yalta?

**Section 3 Assessment**

1. They directed and controlled economic resources for the war effort, regulated prices and wages, and enlisted the efforts of all their citizens.
2. American air power inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese in the Pacific. The Americans and British combined to drive the Germans out of North Africa and to invade Italy. At the same time, the Soviets defeated the Germans at Stalingrad.
3. Writing About History

   **Quick Write:** Develop a thesis. A thesis statement summarizes the main idea of your research paper. The thesis statement should express an idea that can be defended or refuted. It should also be narrow enough to be addressed clearly in your writing.

   **Based on what you have read, write a thesis statement for an essay explaining the importance of the Battle of Stalingrad.**

   **For additional assessment, have students access Progress Monitoring Online at PearsonSchool.com/WorldHist.**

**Assess and Reteach**

**Assess Progress**

- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.

**Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 268**

**Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 268**

**Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 268**

**Extend**

Have students compare the role of American women during World War II to their role in World War I. Encourage them to do additional research to gather information on both periods.

**Answer**

Stalin agreed to declare war on Japan in return for gaining land. He also agreed to hold free elections in Eastern Europe after the war. They all agreed to divide Germany into four occupation zones.
Events That Changed the World

D-Day

Objectives
■ Identify the obstacles that Allied forces encountered in reaching and gaining control of the beaches of Normandy.
■ Evaluate the resources the Allies brought to the landing and how those resources contributed to its success.

Build Background Knowledge
Ask students to name major turning points in the war. (Battles of Coral Sea and Midway, El Alamein, the invasion of Italy, Battle of Stalingrad) Then explain that D-Day belongs on this list as well since it launched a new front in the west—forcing the Germans to commit resources and troops to yet another area—and proved that German troops could not keep the Allies out of France.

Instruct
■ Direct students’ attention to the map at the top of the left-hand page. Ask What is the purpose of this map? (to show where Allied troops left Britain and where they landed in France) In what part of France did they land? (Normandy) What were the code names of the beaches on which they landed, and which Allied troops had responsibility for which beach? (Americans—Utah and Omaha; British—Gold and Sword; Canadians—Juno)
■ Ask volunteers to read aloud the captions that describe the obstacles the Allies faced on D-Day. Ask Which facts are the most impressive or startling? (Answers will vary but should show an appreciation for the vast number of ships, planes, troops, and equipment the Allies amassed as well as the serious dangers they encountered before and on the beaches.)

Overcoming Hitler’s Defenses at Normandy

In the earliest hours of June 6, 1944, the Allies launched a surprise invasion of Normandy in France—the largest amphibious, or land and water, invasion in history. More than 156,000 Allied troops crossed the English Channel. Thousands of these troops landed on the beaches, fighting and clawing their way up the steep cliffs under heavy German fire. Paratroopers dropped from the sky. By the end of the day, about 2,500 men had given their lives. But by August, the Allies had made their way to Paris and freed it from German control.

Nearly 7,000 Allied ships head for Normandy.
11,590 Allied aircraft fly 14,674 sorties (missions) to protect the invading troops.
10,000 Allied vehicles land.
More than 132,000 troops land on the beaches.

German naval mines
Underwater obstacles to impale landing craft

Allied troops faced daunting obstacles on D-Day. Naval mines threatened ships trying to land. Steel obstacles on the beaches could rip the bottoms out of landing craft at high tide. The Germans waited atop the steep cliffs.

British special forces storm the beach.

For visual learners and students who need help with basic skills, direct their attention to the diagram titled Overcoming Hitler’s Defenses at Normandy. Remind students that the diagram shows the many obstacles that Allied troops faced on D-Day as they worked to overcome Hitler’s Defenses at Normandy. Tell students that the diagram moves from left to right and can be divided roughly into quarters. Ask four volunteers to explain what the Allies are doing and what obstacles they have to overcome in each quarter. (For example, on the far left, the Allies are approaching Normandy on ships but must avoid German naval mines.)
Fooling the Nazis

The Normandy invasion succeeded in part because of an elaborate trick. In the spring of 1944, German intelligence units photographed “secret” Allied operations in southern England that included jeeps and tanks, busy army bases, and a new oil refinery at Dover, across the English Channel from the French city of Calais. Based on this information—and on intercepted Allied radio messages—the Germans concluded that the long-expected Allied invasion of France would be aimed at Calais. All this information, though, was an elaborate hoax. The radio messages, which were meant to be intercepted, contained false information. When the real invasion took place at Normandy, many German units were stationed at Calais, waiting for the attack that never came.

Thinking Critically

1. Chart Skills Which of the Allies suffered the greatest losses on D-Day?
2. Draw Conclusions Why do you think the D-Day landings were made on beaches instead of at established harbors?
3. Diagram Skills What do you think was the greatest obstacle the Allies had to overcome on D-Day? Explain.

History Interactive

For: interactive map, audio, and more
Visit: PearsonSchool.com/WorldHist

Independent Practice

History Interactive. To enrich and extend the lesson, have students access this unit’s History Interactive map, audio, and slide show at PearsonSchool.com/WorldHist. Ask volunteers to describe the photos and summarize the first-person accounts. Have them write a response to the following question: What actions have you seen and heard about that required an impressive amount of bravery and sacrifice from the Allied attackers?

Monitor Progress

To check students’ understanding of D-Day, have them create a chart with the following headings: Allied Goals, Allied Resources, German Defenses, Outcome. Then have them fill in the chart with the appropriate information.

Thinking Critically

1. the United States
2. There were so many ships and troops that established harbors would have become congested, slowing down the operation and leading to confusion.
3. Answers will vary. Students may point to any one of the obstacles shown, including German naval mines, cliffs topped with barbed wire, or minefields. They may also cite the logistics of such an enormous mission.