**Study Guide: Slide Set 19-20**

**Slide Set 19: Victory in Europe**

**Unconditional Surrender:**

* Demand made by the allied powers for the axis powers to surrender without any conditions or negotiations and lay down their arms and accept defeat.

**Casablanca Conference:**

* High level meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt in Casablanca in 1943. Outcomes included:
  + Strategy for the Allied war effort
  + North Africa Campaign
  + Operation Husky
  + Strategic bombing
  + Eastern front and soviet union
  + War crimes and post war Europe
  + Future allied conference
* Boosted the alliance between the US and UK and solidified their commitment to defeating the axis powers.

**Italian Campaign:**

* Series of military operations that took place from 1943 to 1945 to push to axis powers out of Italy. The key phases were: Sicily(Operation Husky), Mainland Italy(Serno, Anzio, and Cassino), Anzio Landing, Battle of Monte Cassino, Rome and Northern Italy, and End of the Campaign when they surrendered in May 1945. marked series of successful soviet offenses that led to the liberation of eastern Europe and defeat of nazi Germany in 1945.

**Battle of Kursk:**

* Biggest tank battle in history that took place on the eastern front from July to aug 1943 between the german and the soviet forces. Turning point on the eastern front which halted german offensive but

**Operation Overlord:**

* Codename for the allied invasion of Normandy, known as the most ambitious assault in history that marked the beginning of the liberation of Europe from nazi occupation. Launched on 1944 known as D-Day.

**Allied Bombing Campaign:**

* Large scale aerial operations conducted by the allied powers against axis targets in Europe and the pacific. It aimed to disrupt enemy infrastructure, weaken the war effort and contribute to defeat of the axis powers. By the end it brought up debates about the use of aerial bombardment on civilian populations.

**Operation Bagration:**

* Massive miliary offensive launched by the soviet union on the eastern front from June 22 to aug 29one of the most devastating offensives of the war. Significant turning points of ww2 on the eastern front. Resulted in the liberation of Belarus but weakened the german eastern front and set the stage for the soviet advance into eastern Europe to the defeat of nazi Germany.

**Slide Set 20: The Fall of Japan**

**Island Hopping:**

* Known as leapfrogging was a military strategy employed by the allied powers in the pacific which involved selectively capturing and bypassing certain Japanese held islands to help advance towards Japan.

**Tarawa:**

* Battle held from nov 20-nov 23 known for its intense and bloody fighting. Was important in the US island hopping strategy as it provided value experience and demonstrated the need for adjustments in assault tactics.

**Nimitz and Central Pacific:**

* Critical roles in the allied effort in the pacific. Nimitz was commander in chief of the us pacific fleet and the central pacific campaign was a major military campaign that aimed to advance through the central pacific towards Japan, achieving victory over Japanese empire. Used the strategy of island hopping and the capture of strategic islands brought the allies within striking distance of Japan.

**MacArthur and Southeast Pacific:**

* Macarthur was the US commander in the army forces in the Far East and led the Southwest pacific Theater which included the region to the south and west of the equator. With MacArthurs leadership and success of the campaign led to the overall victory in the pacific. His return to the phillipines and the liberation of the islands were crucial in the fight against the Japanese.

**Iwo Jima:**

* Took place from Feb to March 1945 between the US Marine Corps and the Imperial Japanese Army. The capture oft this land provided the US with a vital base for its ongoing air campaign and further advanced allied position in the pacific It highlighted the human cost of warfare and the challenges faced inconfronting entrenched and determined enemy defenses.

**Okinawa:**

* Battle lasted from April 1 to June 22 1945 fought between the US and the allied against the imperial Japanese army and navy. Hardfought campaign that showed the determination and sacrifice on both sides. Legacy as the stark reminder of the human cost of war and the impact of civilians caught in the crossfire.

**Operation Olympic:**

* Codename for the planned allied military invasion of the Japanese home islands. One of the two planned operations under operation downfall the overall strategy against Japan. The other operation was operation coronet was followed Olympic. The decision to drop atomic bombs made Olympic unnecessary.

**Atomic Bombs:**

* Known as nuclear bombs that were devastating weapons that use nuclear reactions to release energy in the form on explosion. First developed of the Manhattan project a top secret research and development effort by the us, uk and Canada. Used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki which raised moral and ethical questions about the use of such devastating weapons. Initiated the nuclear age and ushered in an era of higher national security.