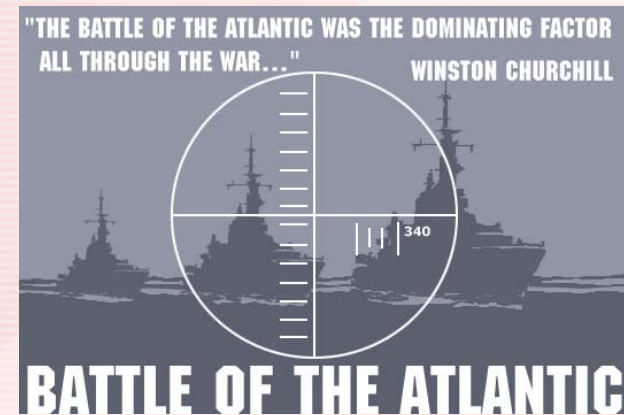


## Battle of the Atlantic

- Britain depended upon shipments of food and supplies from the U.S.
- As allied merchant ships crossed the Atlantic, German U-boats attacked them.
- Allied ships countered by traveling in convoys.
- Germans countered by sending wolf packs.
- In June of 1942 alone wolf packs sank 175





## Battle of the Atlantic,

— limit of Allied air cover

• Allied merchant ship losses

• U-Boat losses

• Allied warship losses

• German warship losses

— main convoy routes

— route of the Bismarck

3/June 1943–May 1945

Scharnhorst Dec. 1943  
Arctic Ocean

Pack ice limit in Nov

Tirpitz Nov. 1944  
Norwegian Sea

Sepp Flotilla  
Shetland Islands

Skagerrak  
DENMARK

UNITED KINGDOM  
EIRE

FRANCE  
VICHY FRANCE

SPAIN

MOROCCO  
ALGERIA

Mediterranean Sea

PORT

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Canary Islands

Cape Verde Islands

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

TROPIC OF CANCER

15°

0°

Michel Nov. 1943  
Pacific Ocean

45°

30°

15°

0°

CANADA

Bermuda

Puerto Rico

HAITI  
S.D.O.M.

Caribbean Sea

Panama Sea

VENEZUELA

COLOMBIA

BRAZIL

Gulf Sea Frontier

Caribbean Sea Frontier

Panama Sea Frontier

0

800 km

500 miles

ND

U S A

MEXICO

CUBA

Barilets  
Derp

N

0

800 km

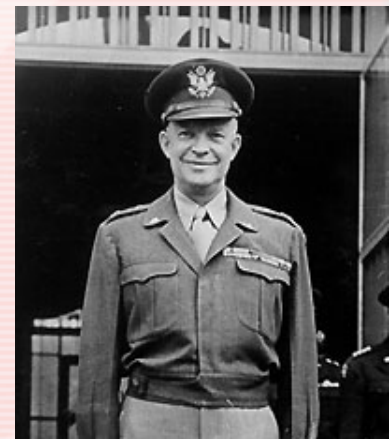
500 miles

ND



## North Africa Campaign

- In 1941 German forces under the command of General Erwin Rommel "the Desert Fox", seized control of North Africa from the British under the command of General Bernard Montgomery
- In late 1942 the British won a key victory at El Alamein and the German army retreated West.
- In Late 1942 the Allies launched Operation Torch. This was an amphibious landing of mostly American troops in Morocco and Algeria.
- This force was under the command of General Dwight Eisenhower



## North Africa (continued)

- When Americans landed they received light opposition from Vichy soldiers.
- Inexperienced Americans suffered an embarrassing loss at Kasserine Pass
- In May of 1943 Allied forces had trapped the Axis in Tunisia.
- 240,000 Germans and Italians surrendered.
- The Afrika Korps escaped to Italy





# Casablanca Conference

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Key meeting between FDR and Churchill
- Met to map out strategy for the remainder of the war
- Committed to defeating Germany first, then focusing on Japan
- Agreed to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender.



## The Invasion of Italy

- The codename for the invasion of Sicily was "Operation Husky".
- In July of 1943 American and British forces moved from North Africa to invade Sicily under the command of General George Patton.
- Mussolini was arrested and imprisoned but was later liberated by German paratroopers.
- American would experience fierce fights at Anzio, Salerno and Cassino before breaking through and capturing Rome.







# War in the Soviet Union

- After losing the Battle of Britain Hitler broke his non-aggression pact with Stalin and attacked the Soviet Union.
- Why? Living Space, Oil, Farmland
- The attack began in June of 1942
- The invasion is referred to as Operation Barbarosa
- Poorly trained and badly equipped Red Army soldiers could not defend.
- The German Army quickly drove deep into the Soviet Union.
- Stalin voiced his displeasure with the results of the Casablanca Conference.



- Some Soviet citizens who had suffered under Stalin welcomed the Germans....Soon however German troops introduced forced labor and began executing civilians.
- Ten days after the retreat the Soviet people retreated utilizing a “scorched earth” policy.
- Stalin requested and received Lend Lease Aid.
- Within a few months Germany had surrounded Leningrad and threatened Moscow .
- During the 900 day siege of Leningrad nearly 1,000,000 citizens will die, many from starvation.





# The Battle of Stalingrad

- In the fall of 1942 the Germans were stopped by the Russian winter.
- In the summer of 1942 the Germans renewed their offensive.
- The Red Army made their stand at Stalingrad.
- Germany firebomed and shelled the city into rubble. During fierce house to house fighting the Germans seized most of the city.
- During the winter the Soviets launched a counter-attack.
- The German Army became surrounded with no supplies and no hope of escape.
- In January Germany surrendered (90,000)
- Costs: Soviets – 1,100,000 losses, Germany – 330,000

## Allied Air War

- Utilized a technique called "carpet bombing"
- Attacks were conducted by the RAF (Royal Air Force) and the U.S. Army Air Corps.
- Targets in Germany included: aircraft factories, railway lines, ball-bearing plants, bridges, oil refineries and cities.
- The goal of the attacks would destroy Germany's ability to wage war.
- By 1943 Germans were experiencing what the Brit's had.

