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
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.
• 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 Barbarossa
- 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 firebombed 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.