

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Map Analysis: WWII in Europe

The War in Italy (pg. 126)

1. In addition to American troops, what other groups participated in the Allied campaign in Italy?
2. Which African country was the launching point for operations in Italy?
3. What happened on April 28, 1945?
4. Put the liberation of the following cities in chronological order with the dates of their liberation:
Rome, Naples, Florence, Palermo, Salerno, Milan

The Anglo-American Bombing of Germany, 1943-1945 (pg. 128)

5. How many German civilians died as a result of Allied bombing during the war?
6. Which German city suffered the most civilian casualties from a single Allied air raid?
7. What kinds of bombs were used in Cologne, Hamburg, and Stuttgart? What were the results?
8. How many members of the United States Air Force were killed on operations over Germany?

Liberty Ships (pg. 132)

9. What were Liberty Ships? How did they get their name?
10. How many American cities had shipyards to construct Liberty Ships? Which of these were in California?
11. What was one major design flaw in the Liberty Ships?

12. Why was the Liberty Ship *Stephen Hopkins* notable?

Wartime Conferences (pg. 90)

13. What agreement was made at Casablanca?

14. What did the Allies agree to Teheran?

15. What did the Allies discuss at Yalta?

16. What was discussed at Potsdam?

The Allied Advance (pg. 89)

17. Why was the D-Day invasion of Normandy in France so important to the Allied war plans?

18. Where did 8,000 Americans die turning back a German counterattack?

19. When and where did the first U.S. landings of the war take place?

20. Which North African countries had territory liberated by U.S. troops?

War Dead: Europe (pg. 246)

21. Which of these countries suffered the most as a result of the war? Explain.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE 1942-1945



The Normandy landings involved 4,000 invasion craft, 176,000 troops, 600 warships and air cover of 11,000 aircraft. Between 6 June and 2 July the Allies landed 1 million men, 600,000 tons of supplies and 172,000 vehicles. By 5 September over 2 million men and 3 million tons of supplies had been landed

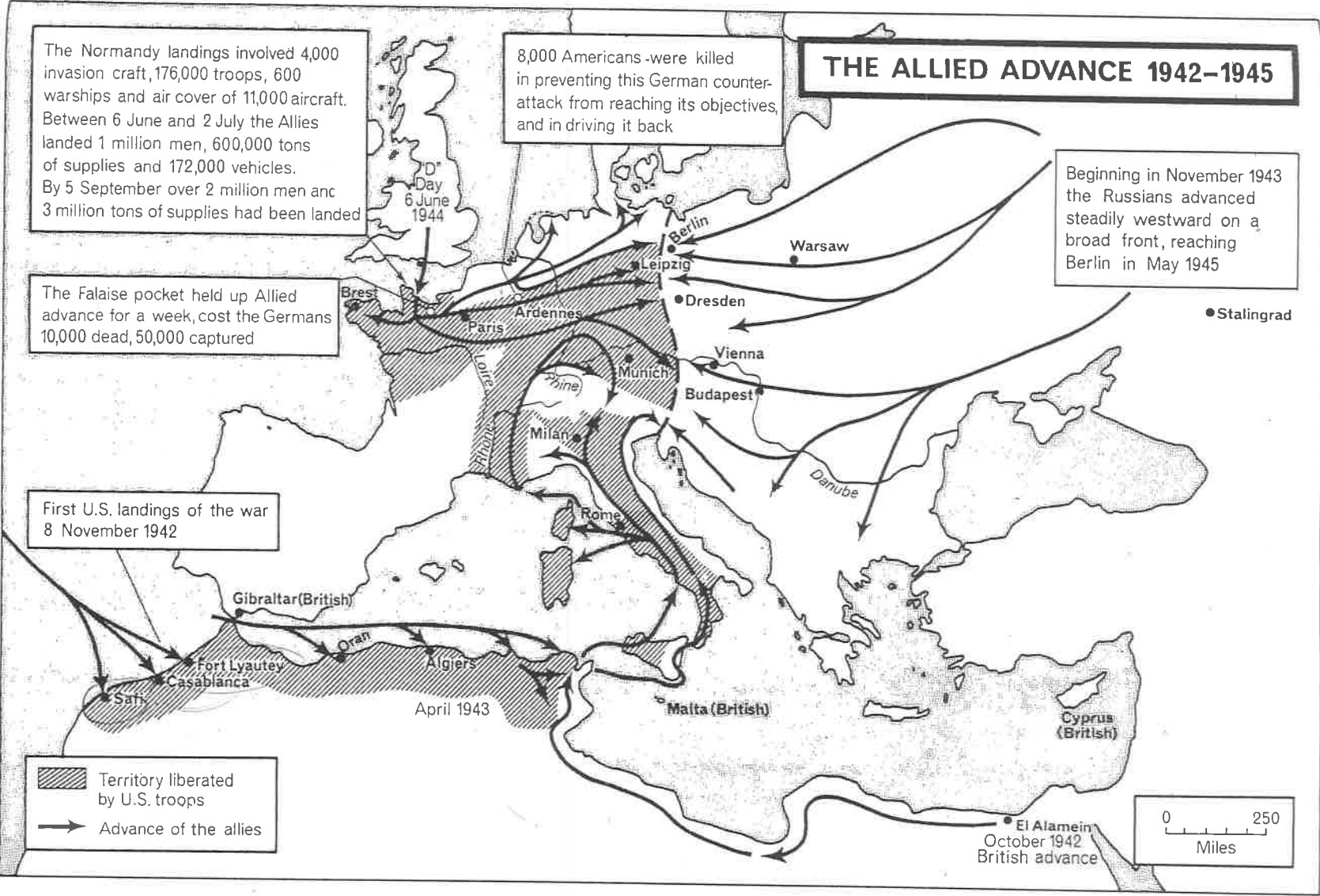
8,000 Americans were killed in preventing this German counter-attack from reaching its objectives, and in driving it back

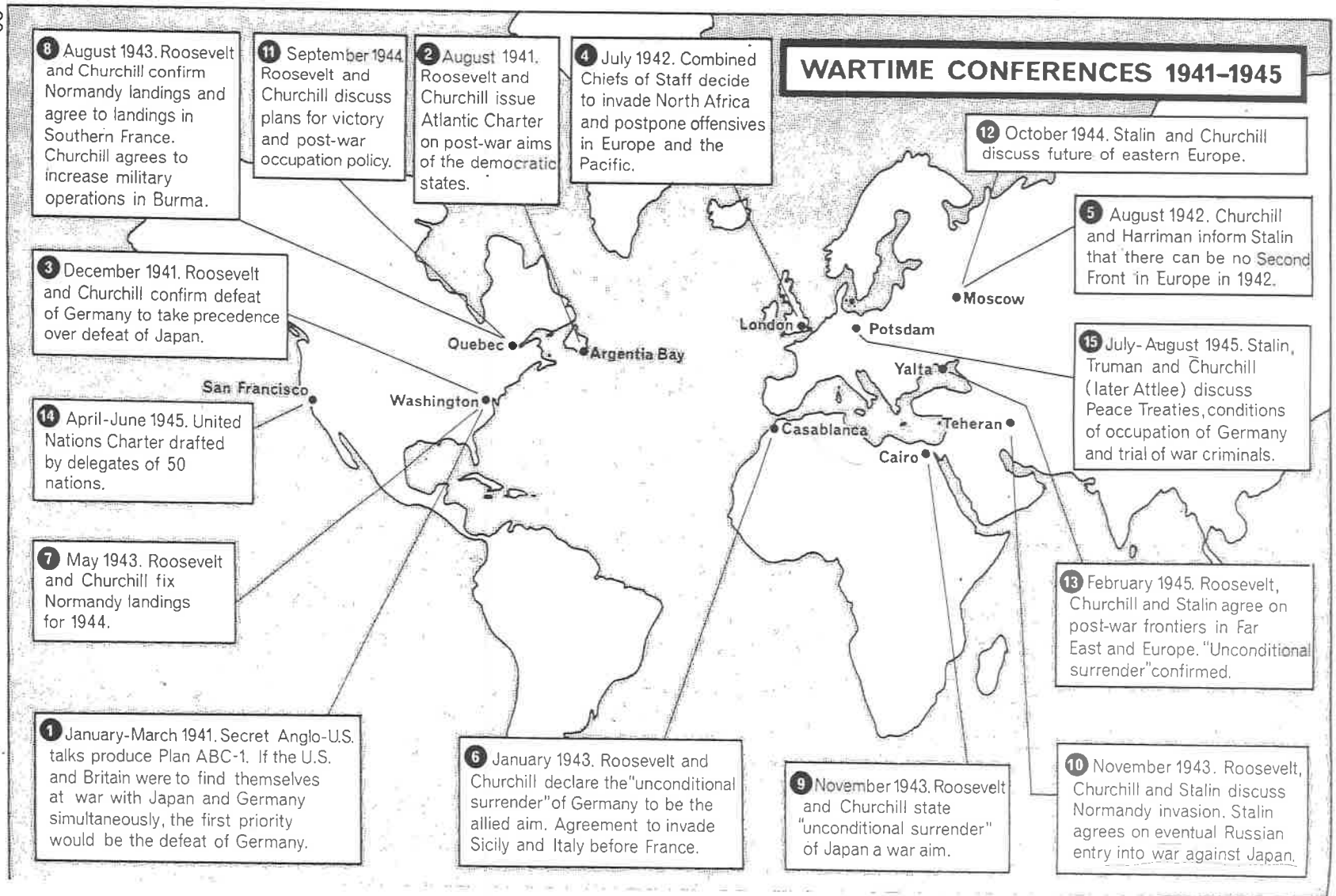
Beginning in November 1943 the Russians advanced steadily westward on a broad front, reaching Berlin in May 1945

The Falaise pocket held up Allied advance for a week, cost the Germans 10,000 dead, 50,000 captured

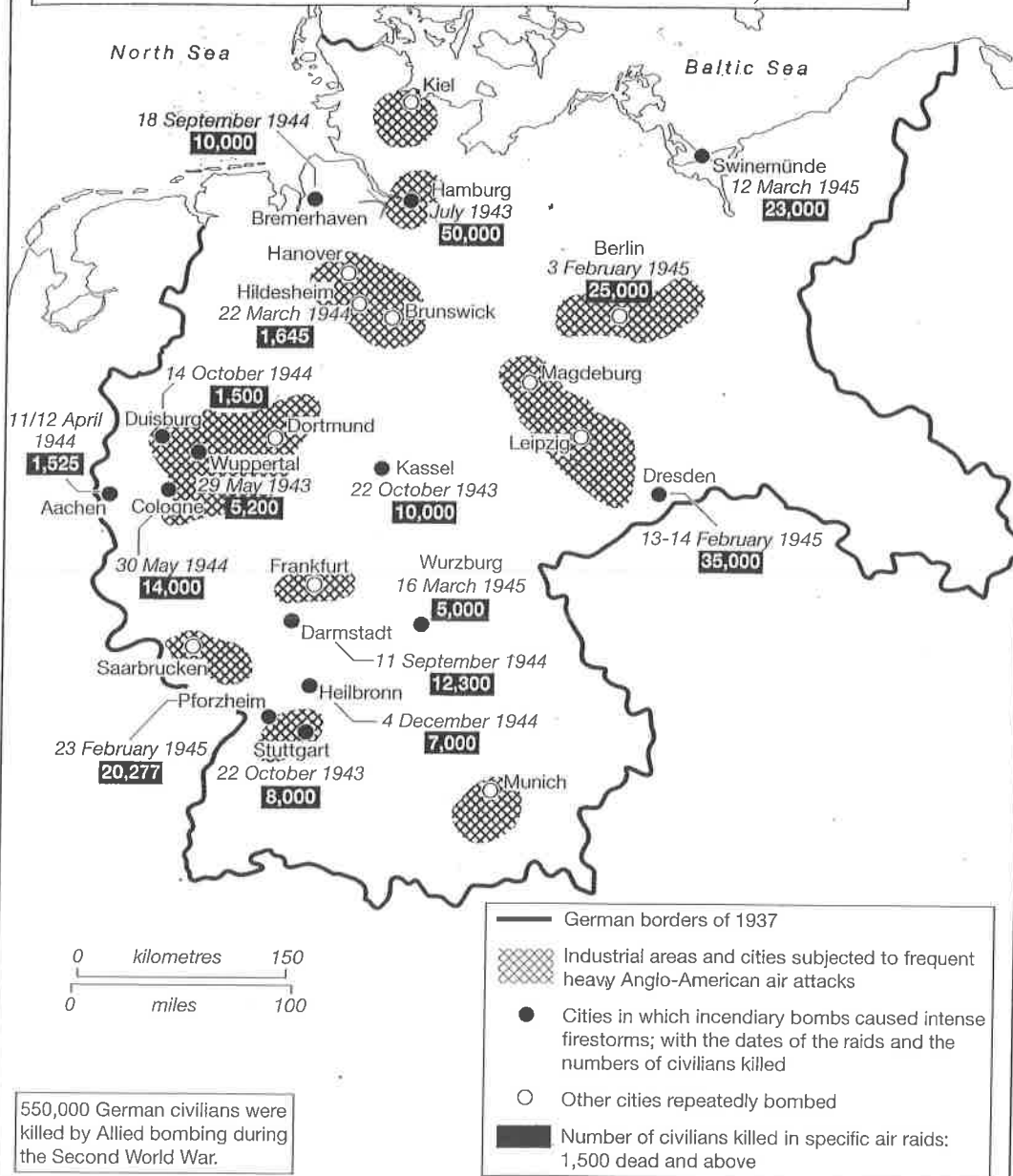
First U.S. landings of the war 8 November 1942

 Territory liberated by U.S. troops
 Advance of the allies





THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BOMBING OF GERMANY, 1943–1945



Royal Air Force Bomber Command deaths included 38,462 Britons, 9,980 Canadians (58% of the Canadians who flew with Bomber Command were killed), 4,050 Australians, 1,703 New Zealanders, 977 Poles, 480 Czechoslovaks, 218 Free French, 188 Rhodesians, 68 Americans attached to Bomber Command from the United States Army Air Force, 34 Norwegians, 12 South Africans, three Indians, and 1,479 ground crew. Ninety-one members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF) also died while on duty with Bomber Command. 10,999 members of Bomber Command were taken prisoner of war, and 8,403 were wounded in action. As many as a thousand evaded capture after being shot down, most of them making their way back to Britain, to fly again (see map 39). More than 26,000 aircrew of the United States Army Air Force were killed on operations over Germany.

