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 Normandy landings involved 4,000 invasion craft, 176,000 troops, 800 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.

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

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

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

Territory liberated by U.S. troops

Advance of the allies

THE ALLIED ADVANCE 1942–1945

0 250 Miles

Stalingrad

El Alamein

October 1942

British advance

Milan

Bergen

Brest

Oran

Cassablanca

Fort Lytton

Elba

Gibraltar (British)

Fontainebleau

Narbonne

Agh

Mosta (British)

Cyprus

British advance
1. January-March 1941. Secret Anglo-U.S. talks produce Plan ABC-1. If the U.S. and Britain were to find themselves at war with Japan and Germany simultaneously, the first priority would be the defeat of Germany.

2. August 1941. Roosevelt and Churchill discuss plans for victory and post-war occupation policy.


5. August 1942. Churchill and Harriman inform Stalin that there can be no Second Front in Europe in 1942.

6. January 1943. Roosevelt and Churchill declare the "unconditional surrender" of Germany to be the allied aim. Agreement to invade Sicily and Italy before France.


16. War Conferences 1941-1945
On 10 July 1943, Allied forces landed in Sicily. On July 25, in Rome, Mussolini was overthrown. On 3 September Italy signed an armistice, and Allied forces crossed onto the Italian mainland to forestall the Germans. From 4 to 30 September, German forces occupied Italy as far as Naples. On 13 October, Italy declared war on Germany. Monte Cassino fell to the Allies on 16 May 1944; Rome was liberated on 5 June. All German forces in Italy surrendered on 2 May 1945.

Allied troops fighting in Italy included those from Brazil, Britain, Canada, Italy, Palestine (the Jewish Brigade), Poland, the United States, including Japanese-Americans, Free French including French North Africans, New Zealand, including New Zealand Maoris.
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, 54 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.
The figures for military deaths include those killed fighting on land, at sea, and in the air.

The Soviet military deaths include more than three million Soviet soldiers murdered by the Germans after they had been captured, disarmed, and taken into prisoner-of-war camps and cages.

These figures do not include six million Jewish men, women, and children murdered in German-dominated Europe between 1939 and 1945, including three million Polish Jews (see map 219).
LIBERTY SHIPS, 27 SEPTEMBER 1941 – 25 SEPTEMBER 1945

The Liberty Ship Richard Montgomery was wrecked off the British coast. Her 1,500 tons of explosive are still on board.

By the summer of 1941, Britain was losing more merchant ships than she could construct. The United States, although still neutral, undertook to manufacture merchant ships on a vast scale, for both British and United States needs, using a British cargo vessel design, and to build each one in about 230 days. The first fourteen of these "Liberty Ships" were launched on 27 September 1941. Their name derived from President Roosevelt's speech at the launch, citing Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty or give me death."

2,752 Liberty Ships had been built by the time of the last launch, on 25 September 1945; the largest number of ships ever produced to a single design; 500 were sunk while taking their cargoes across the oceans. Only one Liberty Ship, the Francis J. O'Gara, was named after someone living; the pursuer of a United States steamer was thought to have drowned in a Japanese submarine attack on his ship, but who survived the war in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp.

Three Liberty Ships were reactivated in the 1960s and converted to electronic intelligence gathering and radar picket ships. All three were decommissioned in 1969/70.

The Liberty Ship Jeremiah O'Brien, when a museum ship in San Francisco Bay, was used for most of the engine room scenes in the 1997 film Titanic.

The Liberty Ships were built in prefabricated sections. Three broke in half without warning, including the John P. Gaines, on 24 November 1940, with the loss of ten lives.