



# World War II: The Invasions of “Fortress Europe”

The Italian and French  
Campaigns



A historical map of the Normandy invasion area, showing the coastline from Cherbourg to Avranches. It includes labels for major military leaders like Gen. Eisenhower, Montgomery, Bradley, Dempsey, and Patton, along with their respective army groups. The map also shows the locations of the D-Day landings, the Battle of the Falaise, and the subsequent advance into France. A legend in the top right corner explains some of the symbols used, such as 'Établissement de la tête de pont' (Establishment of the Lodgment) and 'Débarquement et Percée' (The Assault and the Break out).

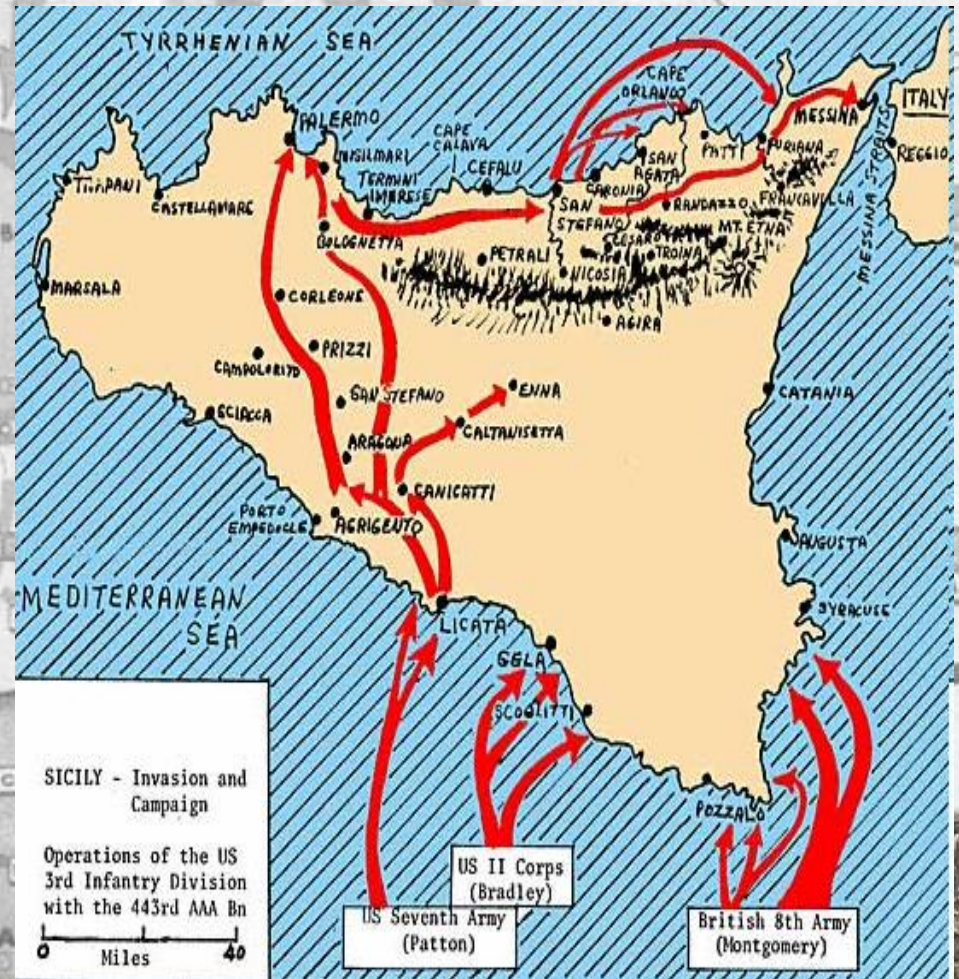
# Invasion of “Fortress Europe”

The British and Americans  
land on the Italian Peninsula



# Invasion of Sicily

- Sicily (Operation Husky)  
July 10-1943
- Three main Goals:
  - Give the soviets some breathing space and take the pressure off of them
  - Keep the pressure on the Axis powers
  - Control the Mediterranean





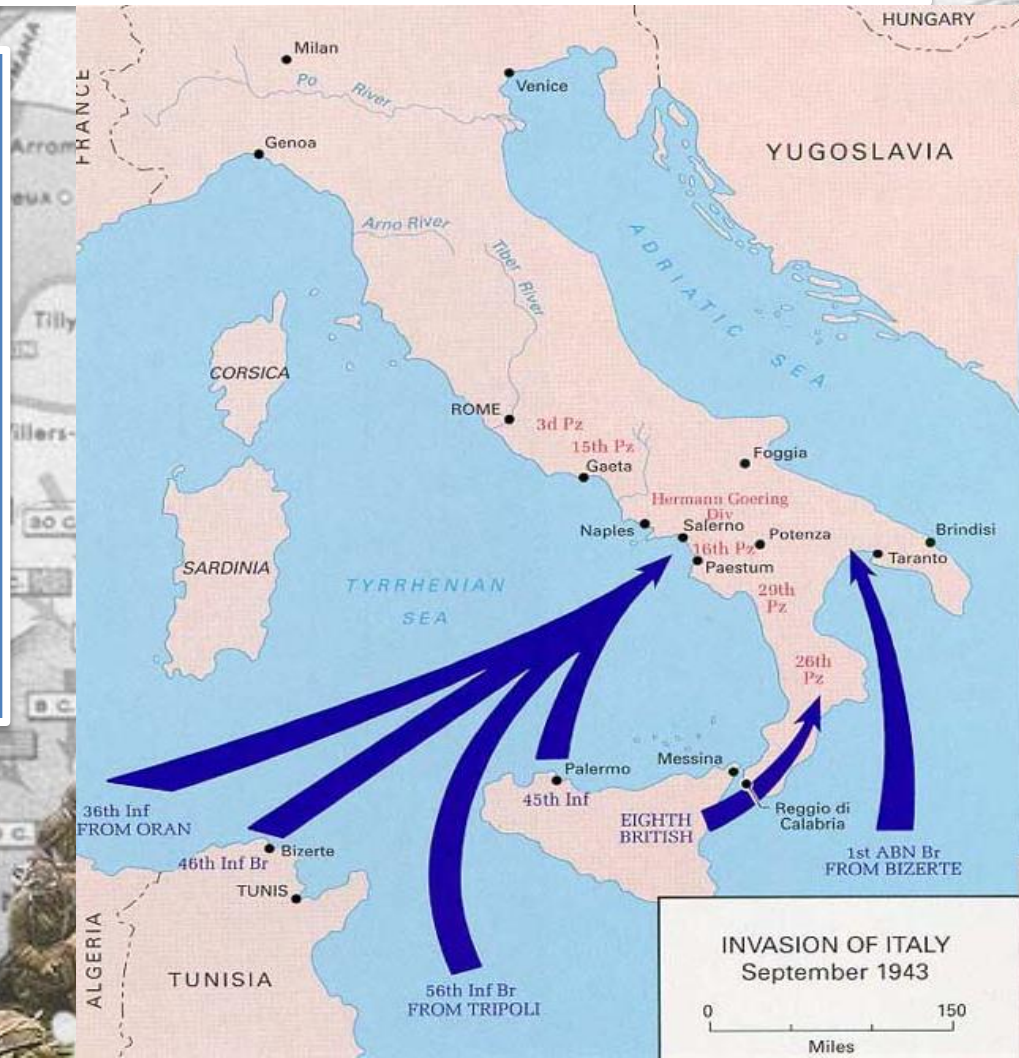
# Results of Sicily

- Italy overthrows Benito Mussolini
  - ITALY drops out of WWII
- Allies now decide to invade the Soft Underbelly of Europe = Italy.



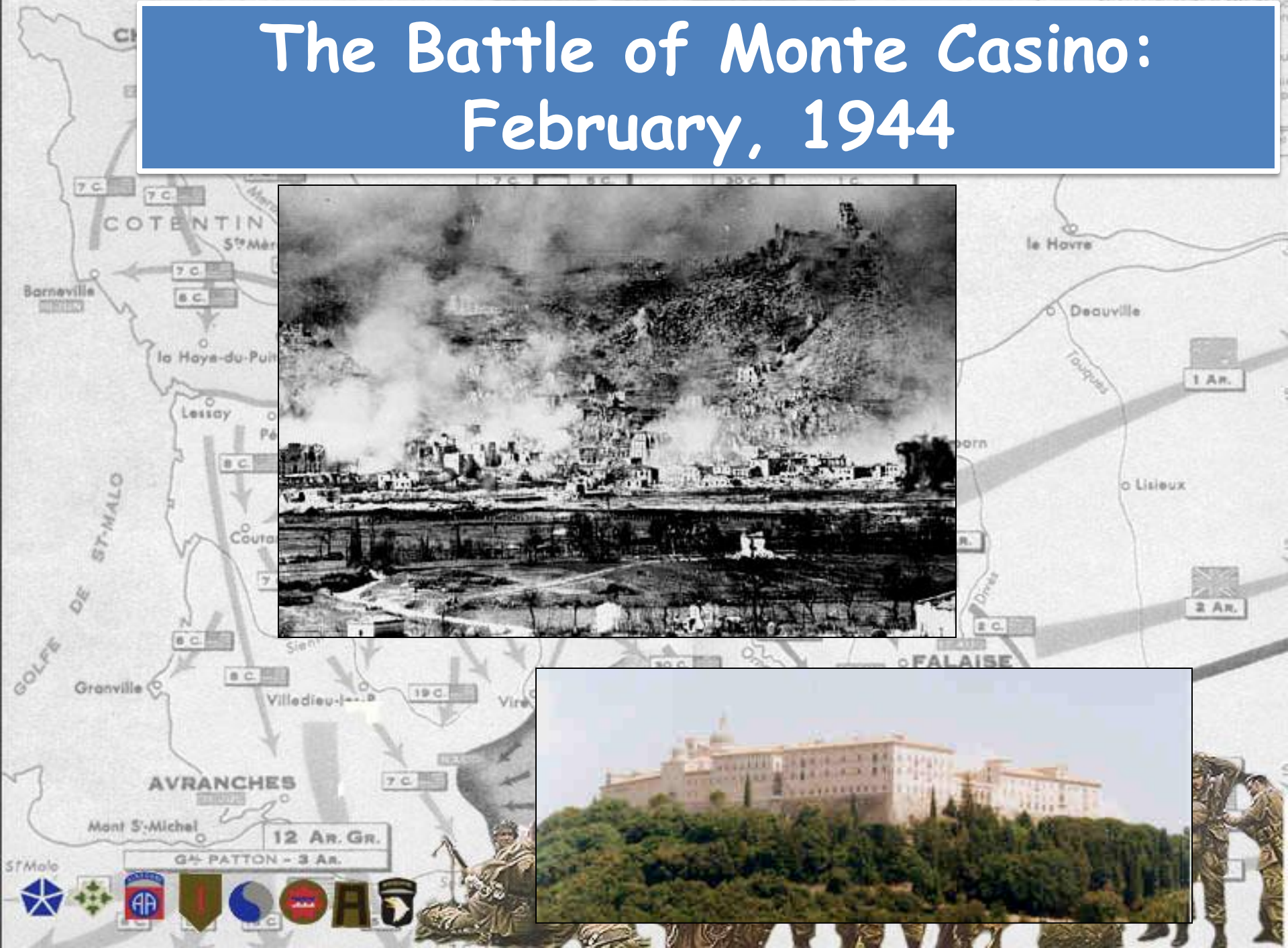
# Goal and result of Italy

- Again, Create a second front to help the Russians.
  - Italy is only successful in part. Allies get bogged down immediately.
  - Monte Casino-Monastery catastrophe



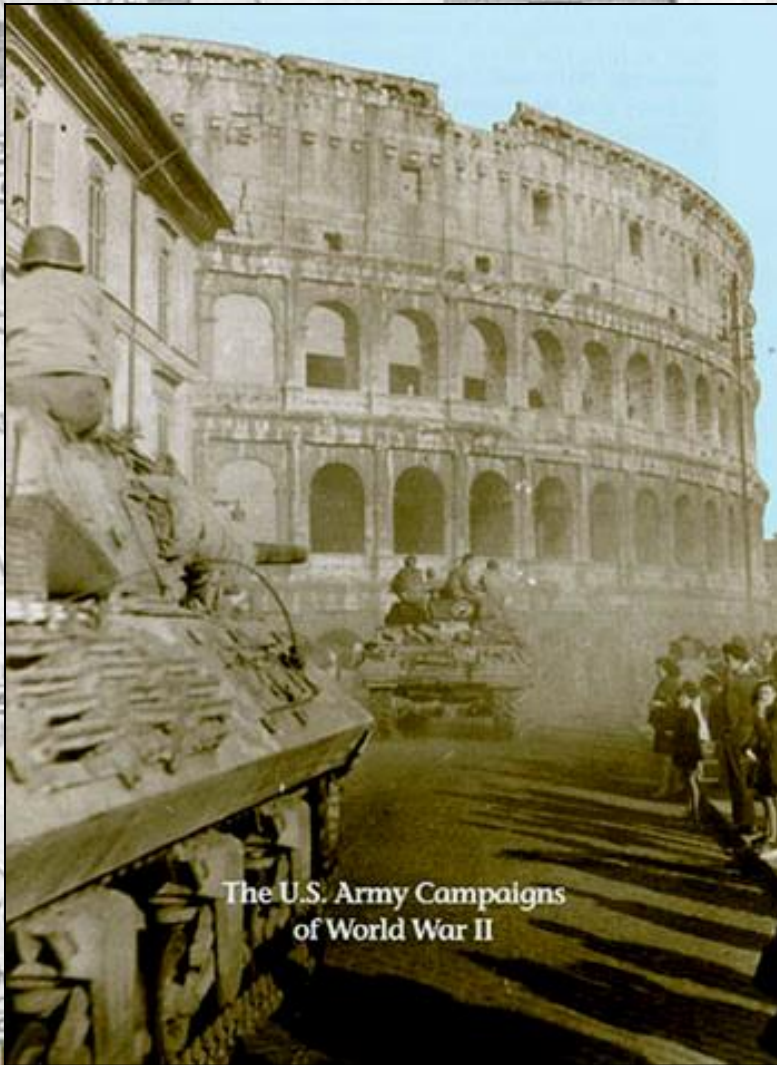


# The Battle of Monte Casino: February, 1944





# The Allies Liberate Rome: June 5, 1944



A detailed map of the Normandy invasion area, showing the coastline from Cherbourg in the north to Avranches in the south. Key locations include St Vaast-la-Hougue, Bayeux, Lisieux, Falaise, and Chambois. Arrows indicate the direction of the Allied advance. Various military units are labeled, including the 1st and 2nd Armies, and the 12th Army Group. The map also shows the positions of German forces, such as the 7th and 19th Panzer Divisions. A legend in the top right corner explains the symbols used for the establishment of the lodgment, the assault and the break out, and the reduction of the Mortain-Falaise pocket. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates distances in miles and kilometers. The map is overlaid with two blue text boxes containing the title and subtitle of the presentation.

# Invasion of “Fortress Europe”

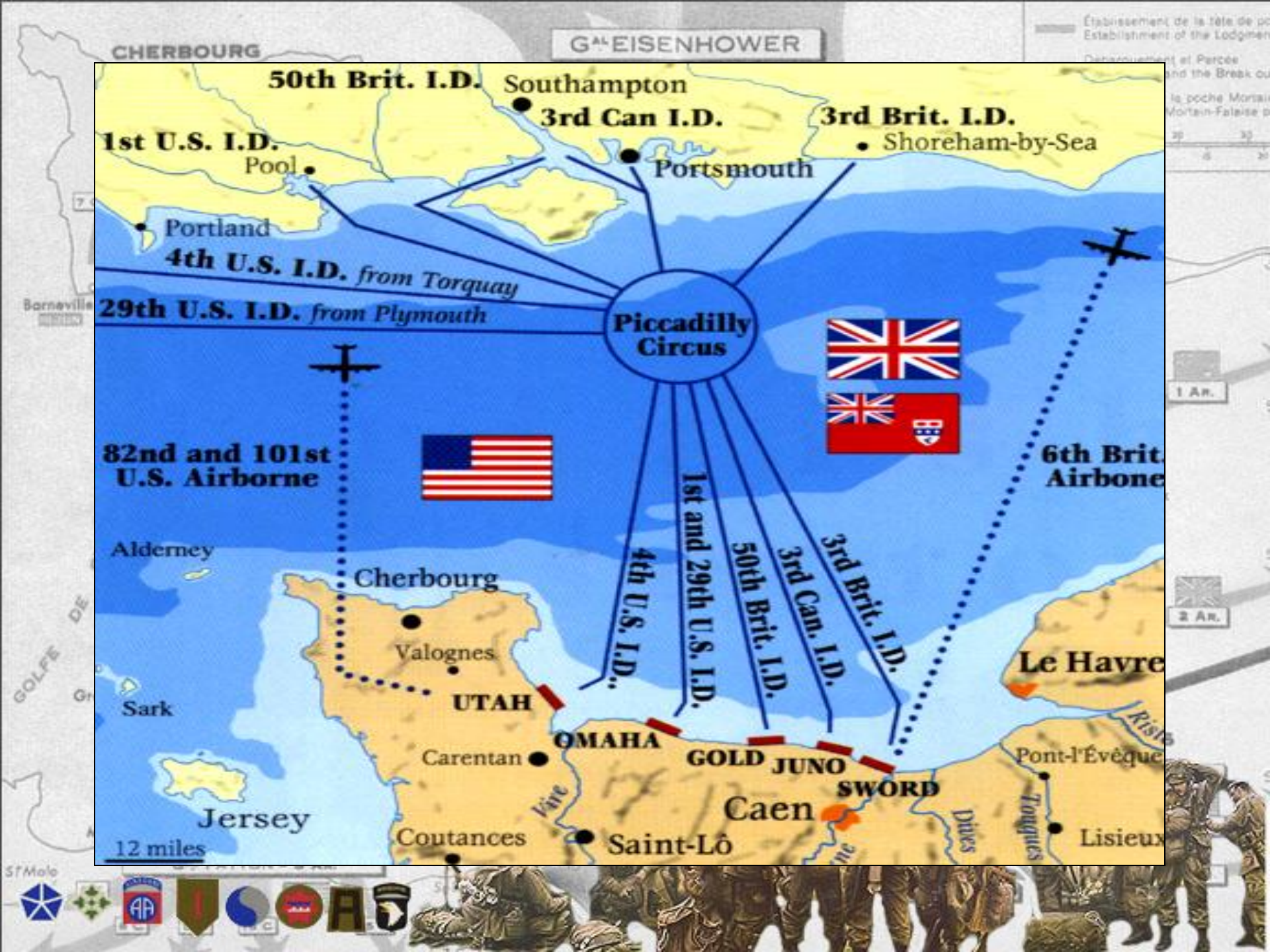
The British and Americans  
land in Normandy



# Gen. Eisenhower Gives the Orders for D-Day [“Operation Overlord”]







CHERBOURG

GAL. EISENHOWER

50th Brit. I.D. Southampton

3rd Can I.D.

3rd Brit. I.D.

Shoreham-by-Sea

1st U.S. I.D.

Pool

Portsmouth

Portland

4th U.S. I.D. from Torquay

29th U.S. I.D. from Plymouth

Piccadilly Circus



82nd and 101st U.S. Airborne



6th Brit. Airborne

Alderney

Cherbourg

Valognes

UTAH

Sark

Jersey

12 miles

OMAHA

GOLD JUNO

SWORD

Caen

Coutances

Saint-Lô

Le Havre

Pont-l'Évêque

Touques

Lisieux





# June 6<sup>th</sup> 1944

- 3000 landing craft
- 3000 other ships (battleships, destroyers, transports, etc)
- 822 Aircraft
- 13,000 Paratroopers



# The Liberation of Paris:

August 25, 1944

De Gaulle in  
Triumph!





# U. S. Troops in Paris, 1944





# French Female Collaborators





# Battle of Kursk

- By July of 43' The Russians had their T-34's out in mass production.
- Russians were dug in with trenches and heavy artillery
- Germans were relying on Blitzkrieg to carry the day.
- Largest tank battle in History
- Russians win



# Operation Market Garden

- Sept 1944
- General Montgomery's idea to get into Germany through the Netherlands





# The Failure of Market Garden

- Instead of facing light resistance, Allies faced hardened veterans who were there for a rest.



# The Battle of the Bulge

- THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE
  - Surprise German Attack into Belgium
  - The Goal: Force allies to sign a truce by repelling them out of Europe
  - Last major German offensive





# The Bridge at Remagen

- March, 1945
- Allowed British and Americans access to Germany



# Bombing Campaign takes its toll





# Battle of Berlin

- Russians given honor of taking Berlin
- Germans down to very few soldiers
- Russians lose about 70,000 Troops



St Malo

GA PATTON - 3 AR.



# End of World War II

- Hitler commits suicide April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1945 with mistress Eva Braun
- May 2<sup>nd</sup> Fall of the Reichstag
- May 7<sup>th</sup>, German Army Unconditionally Surrenders

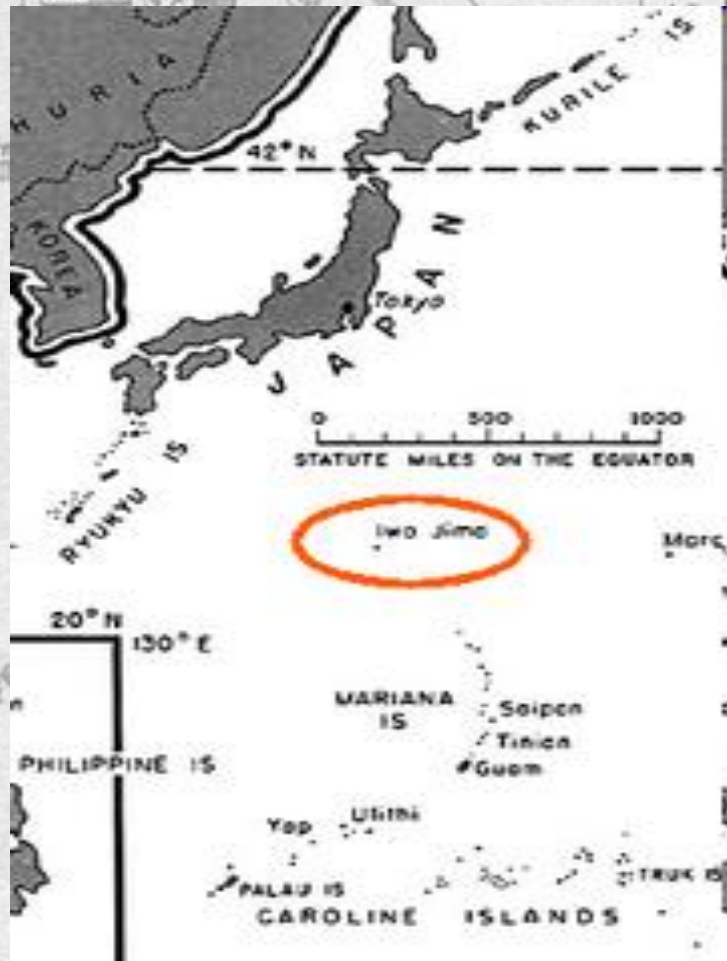




# The End of World War II: The Pacific



# Iwo Jima





# Iwo Jima

- America's Bloodiest land battle of WWII
  - Lost 7,000 men
  - About 20,000 wounded



# Okinawa

- April 1945
- First attack on a Japanese Home Island
- US Casualties about 40,000
- Japanese Casualties
  - 150,000 Civilians (33%)
  - 100,000 Soldiers (90%)





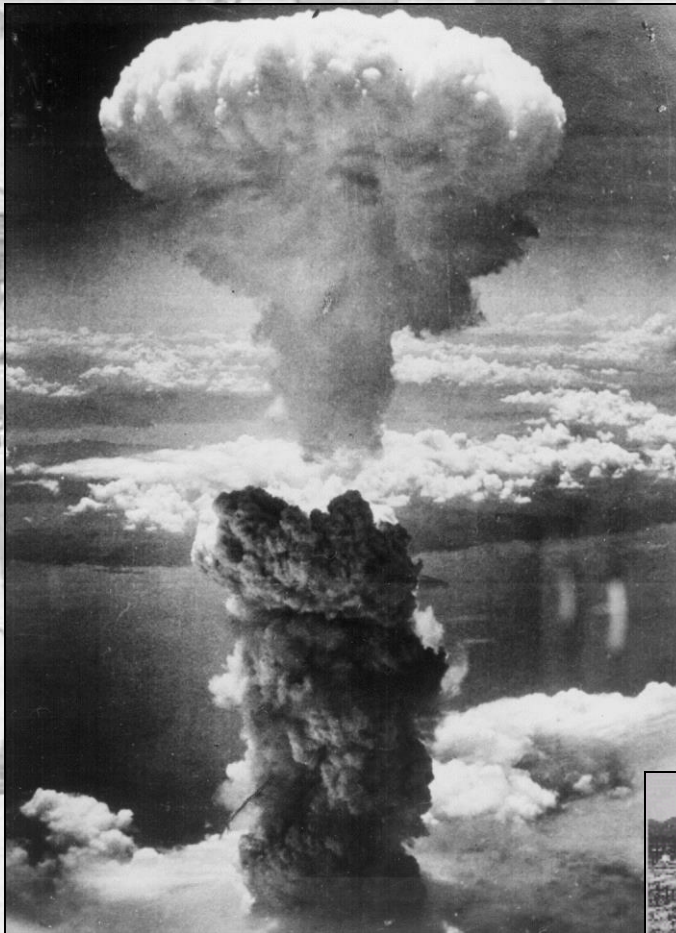
# Bombing Campaign

- March 1945
- 200+ B-29s dropped incendiaries on Tokyo creating a fire storm
- 80,000 - 120,000 killed





# Hiroshima - August 6, 1945

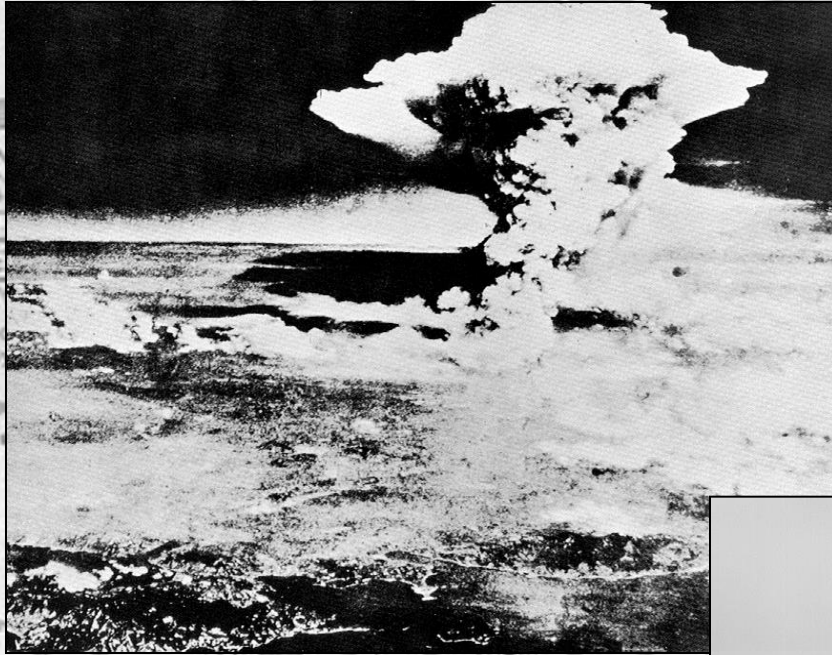


- © 70,000 killed immediately.
- © 48,000 buildings destroyed.
- © 100,000s died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.

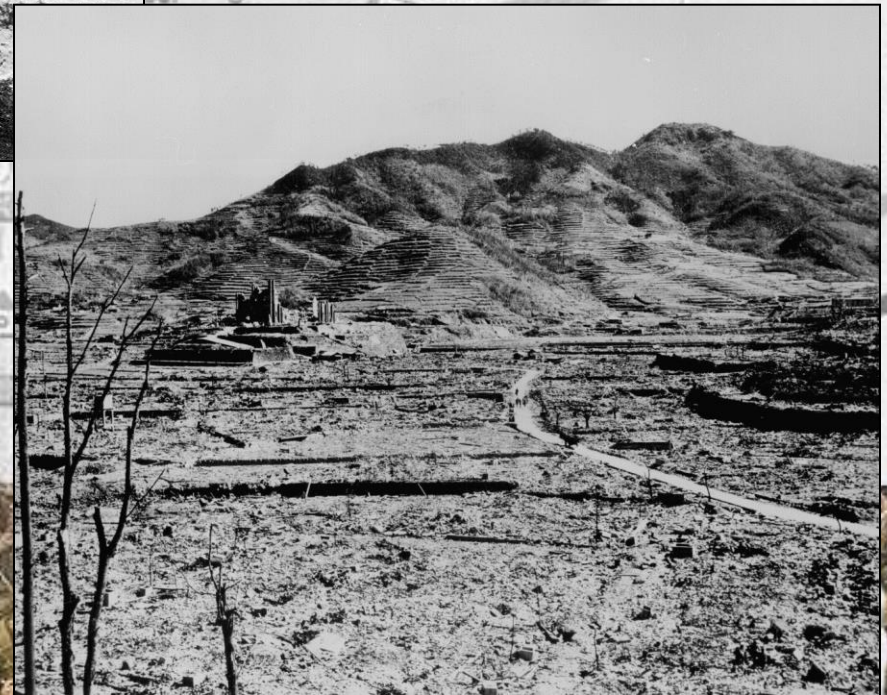




# Nagasaki - August 9, 1945



- © 40,000 killed immediately.
- © 60,000 injured.
- © 100,000s died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.



# Why drop the Atomic Bomb?

- Pros
  - Ended the war quickly
  - Saved American lives (estimated 1 million men would have died if invaded)
- Cons
  - Killed 100,000's of innocent civilians
  - Only country to have dropped an atomic bomb
  - Unleashed the Nuclear age



# V-J Day (September 2, 1945)

