

Introduction to WWII
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Social Studies 11

Underlying Causes of World War Two

- Treaty of Versailles
- The Great Depression
- The Failure of the League of Nations (Appeasement)
- The Rise of Militarism

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Treaty of Versailles

- Remember, The Treaty of Versailles (1919) was a humiliating Treaty for Germany because it stated that:
 - a) Germany had to pay back millions of dollars in reparations
 - b) the German army could be no greater than 100000 men
 - c) the German navy could not build any large warships
 - d) there could be no German air force
 - e) the German empire was to be divided among the victorious allies
- The idea behind the treaty was that Germany would never be strong enough to declare war on any other country in Europe. Germany was forced to sign the treaty. Hitler used the treaty to stir up German nationalism. This helped him gain political power in the 1930's.

The Great Depression

- The Depression hit the countries of Europe particularly hard due to the damage WWI had done to their infrastructure.
- Of all of these, Germany had it worst. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles crippled the country, creating horrid conditions
- For example, at its peak, inflation was so high that a Mark (the German currency) was worth one cent on the dollar by the end of the day.

Failure of the League of Nations (Appeasement)

- The League of Nations was the brainchild of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States during World War I.
- The League consisted of nations, including Canada, that would band together so wars such as WW I would not occur again. One principle of the League was collective security (if one member of the League was attacked by another power, other members of the League would send military support to the country being attacked).
- A major weakness of the League of Nations was that the United States was not a member.

Rise of Militarism

Three key events lead to the Rise of Militarism before WWII.

- a) In 1904-05, Japan defeated Russia in the Russo-Japanese War. Next, Japan began a war with China.
- b) Mussolini defied the League of Nations by invading Ethiopia in 1935.
- c) Hitler also defied the League of Nations. In 1935 Hitler enlarged the German Army from 100 000 men to 350 000 men. Germany embarked on an intensive naval program. They also began to build up the German Air force. All of these actions went against the Treaty of Versailles.

The Other ISM' s

Nationalism

- Another underlying factor causing the war, Nationalism was the primary reason for German, Italian and Japanese aggression.
- Fascism in these countries was built largely upon nationalism and the search for a cohesive “nation state”

Nazism

- What is Nazism?
- Extremely fascist , nationalistic and totalitarian
- Based on beliefs of the National Socialist German Workers Party (and Hitler’ s “Mein Kampf”)
- Belief in the racial superiority of the Aryan, the “master race”
- Belief that all Germans should have “lebensraum” or living space in Europe
- Violent hatred towards Jews and blamed Germany’ s problems on them

Communism?

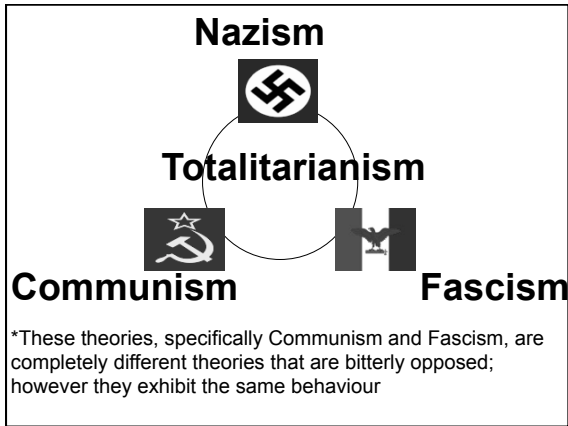
- What is Communism?
- LEFT WING
- Based on a theory by Karl Marx
- Revolutionary idea of a political, economic and social system that creates a "classless society"
- State ownership and control of the means of production (no private ownership)
- Soviet Communism or "Stalinism", was more of a totalitarian and military state combined with elements of communism

Fascism

- What is Fascism?
- RIGHT WING
- Intense nationalism and elitism
- Totalitarian control
- Interests of the state more important than individual rights
- Maintain class system and private ownership

Totalitarianism Reviewed

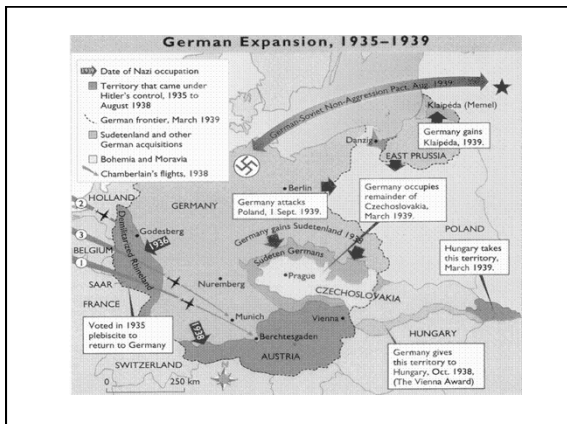
- Government establishes complete control of all aspects of the state (political, military, economy, social, cultural)
- Highly nationalistic (flags, salutes, rallies, uniforms)
- Strict controls and laws
- Military state (secret police, army, military)
- Censorship (opposing literature and ideas)
- Propaganda (media – radio, newspapers, posters)
- One leader (dictator); charismatic
- Total conformity of people to ideas and leader
- Terror and Fear



Territory:

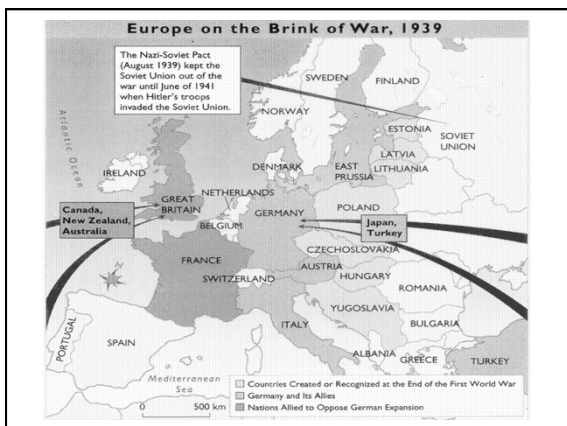
- Many of the members of the Triple Alliance and their allies had lost a significant amount of territory in the First World War.
- This attitude led many members of these nations to support those individuals and political parties who wished to gain territory for these nations





In the Beginning...

- ❖ **The Second World War officially began with the German Invasion of Poland on September 1st 1939.**
- ❖ **Canada as a member of the commonwealth declared war on September 10th 1939.**



Canada and the War

- Canada Goes to War
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y6LpoXpAjPw>

Canada Declares War

- May 1939 the King visits Canada to rally support for Britain in the tense times
- PM Mackenzie King did not want Canada to become involved in another world conflict (couldn't risk having to impose conscription again)



Canada Declares War

- On September 1st, Germany invaded Poland
- Two days later, (Sept 3) Britain and France declared war on Germany
- In WWI when Britain declared war Canada was automatically drawn in
- This time Canada was an independent country so had to decide on their own
- After a special session in Parliament where King **GUARANTEED** there would never be another conscription, on September 10th, Canada declared war on Germany

Mobilizing Canada's resources

- Canada was not prepared
 - Army, Air Force and Navy troops were small in number
 - Most equipment was outdated and unfit for combat
 - 4500 troops, a few dozen anti-tank guns, 16 tanks, and no modern artillery
 - No cheering but there were still many volunteers
 - Aboriginal people volunteered at a higher percentage of their population than any other group in Canada (Thomas Prince would become one of Canada's most decorated soldiers)



Mobilizing Canada's Resources

- At first Canadian army rejected African-Canadian volunteers
- As war continued they were accepted into the army and officer corps
- Years of Depression = pay was appealing (\$1.30/day plus \$60 a month for a dependent spouse and \$30/month for each child)
- Ties to Britain still strong = Volunteers
- New sense of national pride = Volunteers

Mobilizing

- The first Canadian troops sailed from Halifax on Dec. 10, 1939



British Commonwealth Air Training Plan

- Mackenzie King hoped Canada's contribution to the war effort would remain, as much as possible at home, = Conscription could be avoided
- Dec 1939 – Canada agreed to host and administer training plan = British instructors would train pilots and other flight personnel from all over the Commonwealth in Canada



British Commonwealth Air Training Plan

- Canada's open skies, climate, distance from enemies = ideal
- Airfields built in Prairies and near small towns/ villages
- 130,000 pilots, navigators, flight engineers, ground staff trained
- Total cost = \$2.2 billion – Canada paid over 70%

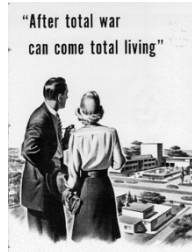


Total War

- April 1940 – the government established the Department of Munitions and supplies
 - C.D. Howe appointed minister and given authority to do whatever it took to gear up the economy to meet wartime demands
 - Vancouver – ships and navy
 - Montreal – planes
 - Ontario/Quebec – munitions factories
 - **Crown Corporations** – government owned businesses that Howe brought in if private sector was unable to produce what he wanted
 - Government ran telephone companies, refined fuel, stockpiled silk for parachutes, mined uranium, controlled food production

Total War

- = Canadians willing to do whatever it took to defeat the enemy



The War at Home

- Under "Total War" Canadians at home were dedicated to producing materials for the war
 - 1944: 14,000 tanks and personal carriers; 4,000 aircraft; 16,000 artillery pieces



The War at Home: Women

- Huge increase of industrial production in Canada
 - However, most young men are serving overseas
- Women needed (once again) to enter the factories
 - Went against the middle-class ideal of the role of women



The War at Home: Women

- Ronnie and Rosie
 - Ronnie the Bren Gun Girl (Canadian)
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-EoKvWve-og>
 - Rosie the Riveter (American)



The War at Home: Wartime Economy

- With increased production and employment, people suddenly had more money to spend
 - Depression-dreary Canadians want to spend it!
- To avoid soaring inflation and massive debt (what happened after WWI), PM Mackenzie King took the following steps:
 - Encouraged Canadians to buy Victory Bonds
 - Government used the money to help finance the war, and people cashed the bonds for profit after the war
 - Increased income tax
 - *Wartime Prices and Trade Board* froze all wages and prices in 1941
 - Introduced food rationing in 1942 limiting the amounts of certain goods that Canadians were allowed to eat
 - 1kg of meat, 220g of sugar, 250g of butter and 225g of coffee
 - Generous rations in comparison to Britain and the USA

The War at Home: Japanese Internment

- 22,000 Japanese Canadians living on the coast of British Columbia
- Anti-Japanese sentiment growing after invasion of Hong Kong and attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941
- In early 1942, Canadian government used the War Measures Act to move Japanese Canadians into internment camps in the Okanagan, regardless of how long they have been living in Canada
- In 1943: Federal Government given the power to confiscate and sell Japanese Canadians' property
 - Possessions were auctioned off – owners received nothing

The War at Home: Racism



The War at Home: Racism

- Video: The Dispossessed
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wFn7-ULrV9U>

The War at Home: The Conscription Crisis (Again)

- When elected, PM Mackenzie King promised Canada (specifically Quebec) that there would be NO CONSCRIPTION
 - May 1940: Clearly evident that Britain needed more help overseas
- Government brings in **National Resources Mobilization Act (NRMA)**
 - Gives government special emergency powers to take over nation's resources
 - More importantly, it also allowed for conscription
 - Only for home defense

The War at Home: Lesson in Politics

- King decides to hold a *plebiscite* (a fancy word for a vote on a particular issue)
 - NOT ON CONSCRIPTION
 - Referendum is on whether to release the government from its earlier promise of not introducing conscription
- Quebec: told voters that the plebiscite was on the _____ of conscription
- Rest of Canada: told that plebiscite was *most definitely* on conscription
- *"Conscription if necessary, but not necessarily conscription"*



The War at Home: Conscription



The Liberals began sneaking conscription through Parliament in October 1940. They began by requiring all single men between 21 and 24 to report for 30 days of basic training. This prompted a rush on jewellery stores and marriage bureaus. By volunteering to work in labour camps, a few were able to avoid 30 days of being shouted at while wearing a uniform two sizes too small. Shortly after, the training period was upped to four months .

War at Home: Conscription

- Video: A rip in the fabric
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LAAY_Qd7kyQ

The War at Home: What the war meant to Canada

- Economic
 - Provided soldiers, weapons, and resources to Britain and its allies in order to resist Germany from 1939 onwards
 - Value of goods produced rose from \$5.6 billion in 1939 to \$11.8 billion in 1945
 - Virtually every sector of the Canadian economy boomed (aluminum, paper, lumber, mining, smelting)
 - Great increase in demand for petroleum, which led to new discoveries of oil in Alberta
 - Manufacturing overtook agriculture as Canada's most important sector of the economy
- *From 1939 to 1949, Canada transformed itself from a rural economy into a modern industrial nation*

The War at Home: What the War Meant to Canada

- Social
 - Women employed in great numbers, which raised their profile in society and promoted their rights as workers
 - Significant wave of immigration: 48,000 war brides; 21,000 children
 - Government paid for their trip
 - Displaced migrants from war-torn countries came to Canada to start a new life
 - Encouraged by Canadian government to meet the growing demand for labour
 - Minority groups who fought as soldiers in the war helped to push civil rights for all Canadians

The War at Home: What the war meant to Canada

- Political
 - Canada had an enormous contribution to the war effort
 - Gave Canada a new role on the world stage as a major player in a global conflict, with one of the world's largest Navy and Air Force
 - Canadian soldiers recognized for their efforts on the battlefields and contribution to the Allied victory around the world
 - Canadian soldiers' liberation of the Netherlands still remembered to this day



War Technology

- Submarines – the Germans invented a snorkel that brought air into the submarine. Batteries could be recharged below the surface
- Radar – an electronic system that uses radio waves to detect objects beyond the range of vision (distance, position, size, shape, direction, speed of an object)
- Atomic Bomb – Developed by the U.S. A sphere the size of a baseball was equal in power to over 20,000t of TNT. A single atomic bomb could cripple an entire medium-sized city



War Technology

- V-2 Rocket (German) – with a range of 350km used with deadly accuracy against London in the closing days of the war (designer Wernher von Braun moved to the U.S. after the war and designed the Gemini and Apollo rockets that eventually led to the U.S. moon landing of 1969)
- Coding machine – developed by the Germans known as "Enigma". Converted radio messages into code so that they could not be understood by the enemy (



War Technology

- Jet-Propelled Airplanes – first used in WWII. Could fly higher and faster than propeller-driven planes but were not perfected until the end of the war
- Synthetics – synthetic rubber was stronger than natural rubber and more resistant to heat. Nylon became a substitute for Japanese silk in parachutes. Aircraft windows were made of Perspex, a clear plastic was superior to glass (would not shatter) etc.
- Medical Technology – *penicillin*, an antibiotic was first isolated in 1929 (not used to treat infections in humans until 1941). Contributed to over 95% recover rate for wounded Allied soldiers. Plastic surgery.

The War in Europe

- Allies
 - Britain
 - France
 - Commonwealth countries (Canada, Australia, and New Zealand)
- Axis
 - Germany
 - Italy (1939)
 - Japan (1940)



The War in Europe: “Phoney War”



- After Germany invaded Poland, allied troops were quickly stationed along France's border with Germany
- Waited for Germany's next move...
- For 7 months nothing happened
- Started to believe there might not be a war

The War in Europe: Blitzkrieg

- This idea was quickly shattered when Germany renewed its blitzkrieg (“lightning war”) by attacking Denmark and Norway in April 1940
- German panzers (tanks) crashed through enemy lines while the **Luftwaffe** (air force) above conducted constant bombing



The War in Europe: Blitzkrieg

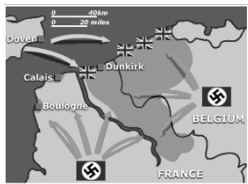


The War in Europe: Blitzkrieg

- Powerful and highly effective war tactic
- Swift and thorough left defending armies confused and disoriented
- Took Germany just hours to conquer Denmark and 2 months to subdue Norway
- On May 10th, Germany began its invasion of the Netherlands
- Moving quickly, Germany advanced through Belgium and finally into France

The War in Europe: Evacuation of Dunkirk

- Within days of arriving in France, German panzers had reached the English Channel
- Allied forces were soon surrounded in the French port of Dunkirk; the only option was an evacuation by sea



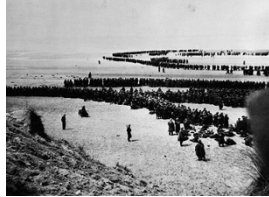
The War in Europe: Evacuation of Dunkirk

- The British navy called for every boat capable of crossing the English Channel to help in the effort
- Hundreds of fishing boats, pleasure crafts, and ferries joined naval and merchant ships in the evacuation



The War in Europe: Evacuation of Dunkirk

- German *Luftwaffe* bombed the port of Dunkirk making the escape by the Allies even more difficult, but the evacuation continued
- Nearly 340, 000 Allied soldiers were brought to safety in Britain



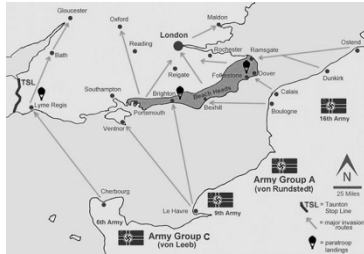
The War in Europe

- German army continued to sweep through France
- French army was no match for the powerful German troops
- June 22 1940 France surrendered
- Britain and the Commonwealth now stood alone against Germany



The War in Europe: The Battle of Britain

- Hitler's next goal: "Operation Sea Lion", the invasion of Britain



The War in Europe: The Battle of Britain

- The first stage was the destruction of Britain's air power
- On July 10, 1940 the *Luftwaffe* began a massive bombing campaign aimed at destroying harbours and shipping facilities in southern England
- In August, the bombing raids target air fields and aircraft factories; by September, the strategy had shifted to bombing civilian targets



The War in Europe: The Battle of Britain

- For fifty-five consecutive nights, German planes bombed London and other cities
- These raids became known as "the Blitz"
- Despite having more fighter aircraft than the British, the Germans were unable to defeat the RAF
- Britain had a very sophisticated radar system that gave them early warnings of German attacks
- The British also used Spitfires and Hurricanes, two extremely effective defence planes
- British joined by several commonwealth pilots including some 80 Canadians

The War in Europe: The Battle of Britain

- May 1941 – the British air force was having more and more success in shooting down German bombers, and Hitler finally gave up on his plans to invade Britain
- Although Germany lost the Battle of Britain, more than 23,000 people were killed in the Blitz, mostly British civilians



Canada – Battle of Britain

- Razor's Edge
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PWpyvUpSB30>

The War Spreads

- Hitler turned his attention eastward
- He launches "**Operation Barbarossa**" ("red beard")







The War Spreads

- In 1942 – Germany launched another offensive
 - Hoped to capture the rich oil fields in the south
- This time, the German troops got as far as Stalingrad
 - But...once again stopped by the severe winter
- More than 300,000 casualties
- German army surrendered in early 1943
- Soviet army went on the offensive re-taking a lot of territory they lost earlier
- By 1944 Soviets were advancing into Eastern Europe towards Germany

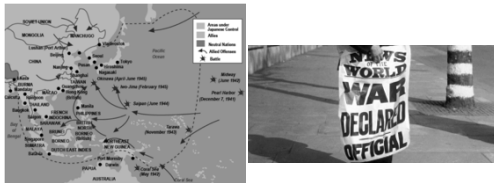
The War Spreads: War in the Pacific

- Dec 7 1941 – Japanese planes bombed the U.S. naval base in Pearl Harbour on the island in Hawaii, destroying half the fleet
- They they bombed the Philippines



The War Spreads: War in the Pacific

- Japan continued its invasion of most of Southeast Asia and Burma (Myanmar) and the Netherlands East Indies (Indonesia), heading toward Australia
- The whole world was now at war



The War Spreads: War in the Pacific

- By Christmas day 1941, Hong Kong had fallen to the Japanese
- Canada had sent troops to Hong Kong only months earlier and all 1,975 Canadians were killed or taken prisoner by the Japanese
- Of the 555 who perished, nearly 1/2 died as prisoners during the 3.5 years they were imprisoned



Canada's Role in Europe

- Middle of 1942, the Soviet Union now one of the Allied powers had lost close to a million soldiers
- Soviet leaders wanted the Allies to invade Europe from the west, a move that would weaken German army by forcing it to fight the war on 2 fronts (like WWI)



Canadian Battles: Dieppe

- 1942
- Purpose/Goal
 - To gather information about German defenses along France's coastline
- Canadian and British troops planned a "punch attack" at Dieppe (French port under German occupation)
- Called *Operation Jubilee*, the attack was a rehearsal for a large invasion

Canadian Battles: Dieppe

- Plan
 - 4 pre-dawn attacks along the coast
 - Followed by one main attack on the town of Dieppe 1/2 hour later
 - Allied troops = covered by air force bombers
 - Tanks to be landed at the town

Canadian Battles: Dieppe

- Disaster from the beginning
- On August 19, 1942 – 5,000 Canadians landed on the beaches.
- One of the ships carrying Canadian soldiers to Dieppe unexpectedly met a small German convoy
- The noise of a brief sea battle alerted German troops on shore
- Canadians were to disembark before dawn, but the ships were delayed and Canadian soldiers were easily machine-gunned by waiting German soldiers in the early daylight.
- Communication between ships and troops on land was poor = commanders sent more reinforcements ashore believing the first wave of soldiers had reached the town
- Also became trapped = easy targets for German soldiers
- Allied tanks couldn't get traction on the pebbled beach

Canadian Battles: Dieppe

- Nearly 900 Canadians killed,
- 1,000 were wounded
- 1,900 were captured
- Only 2,200 returned to Britain



Canadian Battles: Dieppe

- Reverend John Foote, Chaplain (minister) of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry helped many wounded men into retreating boats
- As the last boat headed for England, Foote returned to the beach and was taken prisoner
- Foote later wrote, "...the men ashore would need me more in captivity than any of those going home."
- Foote was awarded the Victoria Cross



Canadian Battles: Dieppe

- The question is, was this wasteful or essential? (remember it was a “practice run” for a larger attack)
- There is much debate about whether it was a valuable learning experience or just a disaster (both?)
- Lessons learned:
 - Enemy must remain ignorant of the proposed landing site
 - Enemy must be prevented from bringing up reinforcements quickly once Allies landed
 - Complete Allied air and naval superiority in the English Channel
 - Local defence must largely be destroyed by air and sea bombardment

Canadian Battles: Dieppe

- Video: Dieppe
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JwyqAiv4goo>

Canadian Battles: Italian Campaign

- 1943
- Purpose/Goal
 - To take pressure off the Russian Front and steal German troops from Western Europe an assault of Italy was planned
- Italians hung fascist dictator Mussolini but Hitler sent German troops into Italy to defend the southern front
- July 10 1943 – Canadian forces supported by British and American troops attacked Sicily
- British PM Winston Churchill felt the best way to recapture Europe was with what was called *Operation Husky* (the soft underbelly of Europe) = Italy and Sicily
- Canadian troops were well trained and equipped
- After 2 weeks of fighting – Allies were successful

Canadian Battles: Italian Campaign

- Video: On the Attack
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5srHwpdysYo>

Canadian Battles: At Sea (Battle of the Atlantic)

- Britain and Russia needed supplies
- German submarines were sinking 20 Canadian and USA supply ships per WEEK
- Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) had only 11 ships and 20,000 sailors at the start of WWII
 - By the end of the war, Canada had the third largest navy in the world with nearly 400 warships and 113,000 sailors
 - The RCN Corvettes escorted supply ships across the Atlantic in Convoys = ensured some supplies reached Europe



Canadian Battles: At Sea (Battle of the Atlantic)

- Supply ships were called the "Merchant Marine"
- These were the main targets for German submarines
- When a supply ship was torpedoed, survivors were often left in the Atlantic by the convoy because it was too dangerous to slow down



A convoy of merchant ships preparing to sail to Britain from Halifax, Nova Scotia (Image courtesy of merchantships.tripod.com)

Canadian Battles: At Sea (Battle of the Atlantic)

- The 1942 German submarines entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence
- They sank 19 supply ships, two naval escorts and a ferry
- BUT things turned around
- By May 1942, British had cracked the German naval code = Allies could track German submarine movements more easily
- Many historians believe that getting supplies to Britain was Canada's most decisive contribution to the WWII effort



Canadian Battles: War in the Atlantic

- Video: A Miserable Rotten Hopeless Life
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sM47oGM4T8w>

Canadian Battles: At Sea

- The Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service was created in 1942
- Most "WRENS" were limited to shore-based jobs working as wireless operators, coders, drivers, and operational plotters



Canadian Battles: In the Air

- At the beginning of the war – Canada’s air force was small
- At the end it was the fourth largest in the world



Canadian Battles: In the Air

- The *Dam Busters*
- Joint British, Canadian, Australian & New Zealand action to destroy key dams on the Mohne River that provided power to German industry
- To destroy the damns, a *bouncing bomb* was used
- When dropped from a plane at high speed & low angle, the bomb skipped across the water like a stone
- *Jumping* over nets placed in front of dams to prevent a torpedo attack

Canadian Battles: In the Air

- September 1939 – The British Commonwealth Air Training Program (BCATP)
- By 1942 – Allied forces began to bomb German cities
- Goal (at first): destroy industries, railways, oil refineries and other vital sites
- Changed to civilian targets to destroy the fighting spirit of the Germans
- Thousands of civilians were killed



Canadian Battles: In the Air

- 1941 – RCAF formed the Women's Division (WD) to support the war effort
- Women were trained as clerks, cooks, hospital assistants, drivers, telephone operators, welders, instrument mechanics, engine mechanics
- Women pilots in Canada were frustrated by the RCAF's refusal to let them fly
- Only later in the war were women allowed to fly bomber planes on flights to deliver them to Britain
- Women never took part in combat



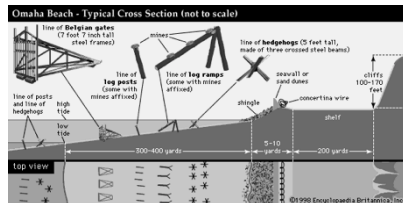
Canadian Battles: D-Day

- The Atlantic Wall
 - Was an extensive system of coastal fortifications built by the Germans between 1942 and 1944
 - Built along the western coast of Europe to defend against an anticipated Anglo-American Allied invasion of the continent from Great Britain



Canadian Battles: D-Day

- Early in 1944, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was assigned to improve the defenses of the ATLANTIC WALL
- A string of reinforced concrete pillboxes were built along the beaches to house machine guns, antitank guns, and light artillery
- Minefields and antitank obstacles were planted on the beaches and underwater obstacles and mines were planted in the waters just off shore to destroy incoming craft
- By the time of the invasion, the Germans had laid almost 6million mines in northern France



Canadian Battles: D-Day

- Normandy invasion the “Day of Deliverance” or D-Day began on June 6 1944
- At 02:00, paratroopers were dropped behind the coast to protect the landing forces. At 03:15 2,000 Allied bombers began to pound German beach defenses.
- At 05:30, the air raid was joined by the guns of the Allied war ships
- 06:30 the first troops landed on the beaches
- This was Canada’s largest military operation
- The Canadian troops landed at Juno Beach
- It was the second most heavily defended Normandy landing site

Canadian Battles: D-Day

- “D-Day” (June 6, 1944) – the Allies launched “Operation Overlord”
- Purpose/Goal:
- Full scale invasion of Europe
- There were to be 5 landing points along an 80km stretch of beach in Normandy in N. France
- Code named “Sword” “Juno” “Gold” “Omaha” and “Utah” (map p.117)



Canadian Battles: D-Day

- Attacks on the beaches were preceded by massive air attacks and paratroopers were parachuted in behind the German lines
- On the morning of June 6 over 30,000 Canadian soldiers arrived at “Juno” Beach as part of the first wave of attacks
- They had to make their way past the concrete barriers the Germans had erected, through barbed wire and other obstacles, in order to work their way inland



Canadian Battles: D-Day

- Allied Troops had 2 advantages
 - They had a massive air and naval support with the ability to land more than a million troops within 2 or 3 weeks of initial landing
 - They had managed to keep the details of the attack a secret from the Germans.
- Weather had been stormy and Germans were expecting an attack but they did not think the Allies would attempt a landing in bad weather and therefore their defence was poorly organized
- 359 Canadians died and 715 were wounded, but numbers were lower than expected

Canadian Battles: D-Day

- Remember the lessons from Dieppe?
- Lessons learned:
 - Enemy must remain ignorant of the proposed landing site
 - Enemy must be prevented from bringing up reinforcements quickly once Allies landed
 - Complete Allied air and naval superiority in the English Channel
 - Local defence must largely be destroyed by air and sea bombardment
- Reasons for Success at D-Day
 - Element of surprise (date, location)
 - Attack at low tide/first light
 - Massive air and naval support (paratroopers)
 - Dividing of beaches (different objectives based on geography, location, German defences)
 - Breaking of German defences with Allied tanks (pincers) and troops encircling Nazis

Canadian Battles: D-Day

- Videos: The Cauldron Part I and II
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LB3nCz982Nw>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4snDsp3-FGg>

Canadian Battles: Liberation of Europe

- The Allies began an 11-month advance through France and Belgium
- Canadian lost 1,000 men for each month of fighting
- Canadians had to clear the channel ports. They entered Dieppe as returning heroes (only 2 years earlier they had suffered a terrible defeat)
- They would then be assigned to **liberate the Netherlands**
- In Holland, the retreating Germans flooded the lowlands
- There was no food and the people ate tulip bulbs to survive
- On May 5 1944 the Germans surrendered and Canadian troops turned to feeding the starving people

The War in Europe Ends

- Germany surrenders its forces on May 7 1945
- Hitler commits suicide before being captured (or did he...?)
- On May 8 1945 Nazi Germany ceased to exist
- *Victory in Europe Day (VE Day)* had arrived
- Now if only the War in the Pacific would end?



Enter the Atomic Age

- Manhattan Project
 - Since march 1943, the US government had been funding a project to develop an atomic bomb
 - In 1945, the new President Truman learned that an atomic test in New Mexico had been successful
 - It cost \$2 Billion and 120,000 jobs to develop the bomb
 - After the test, the Americans had two working bombs, they were called "Fat Man" and "Little Boy"



Potsdam Declaration

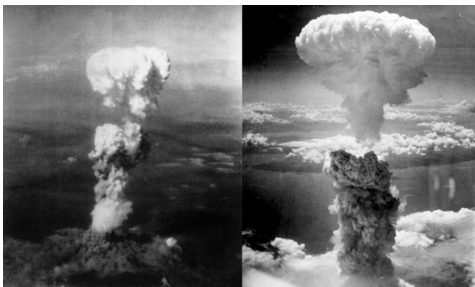
- Truman's first attempt at negotiating with Japan
- Called for Japan's unconditional surrender and an end to Militarism in Japan
- Issued on July 26



Atom Bomb

- Japan refused the Declaration
- Reasoning for using the A-Bomb
 - The USA did not want to invade Japan
 - They reasoned that using the A-Bomb would hit Japan hard in one shot
 - This would save the lives of hundreds of thousands of American troops

Atom Bomb – Regret?



Special Delivery

- A B-29 Superfortress bomber named the *Enola Gay* was chosen to drop the first bomb on Hiroshima
- On August 6, 1945, Paul W. Tibbets and his crew dropped the Uranium-based Atomic bomb on Hiroshima



Aftermath

- An estimated total of 237,000 related deaths resulted from the explosion
- Most deaths and injuries occurred when people were trapped in their burning houses or struck by debris
- Hundreds of thousands more would die from cancers and exposure to radiation



Atomic Bomb

- Another B-29 named the *Bockscar* dropped the “Fat Man” on Nagasaki



World War II Ends

- Japan surrendered to the Allied Powers on August 14, 1945
- Emperor Hirohito accepted the Potsdam Declaration (did he have a choice?)
- VJ day is declared (Victory over Japan)



Essay Response – Compare Contrast

- Was the use of the Atomic Bomb Justified?
 - Two options
 - Both need to use factual evidence to back up your points
 - Compare Contrast Essay
 - you will discuss the different perspectives on the use of the Atomic bomb (should also include your opinion in the conclusion)
 - Persuasive Essay
 - You will choose a side and make a case for it
