

USHC 7.3 - Explain how controversies among the Big Three Allied leaders over war strategies led to post-war conflict between the United States and the USSR, including delays in the opening of the second front in Europe, the participation of the Soviet Union in the war in the Pacific, and the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

- Strategic Decisions During WWII
  - Circumstances and decisions made during World War II laid the \_\_\_\_\_ for postwar tension between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_
- Tensions Between the U.S. and Soviet Union (USSR)
  - US and USSR were allies only because \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Tensions based on the fundamental differences in their economic and political systems.
    - US = \_\_\_\_\_
    - USSR = \_\_\_\_\_
  - At the end of World War I – U.S. landed troops in Russia to support forces that opposed the Russian Revolution – do you think the Soviet Union trusted the US?
  - Before war Stalin signed a nonaggression pact with Hitler – do you think the US trusted the Soviet Union?
- How did the US and USSR become allies?
  - When Hitler \_\_\_\_\_ that pact and invaded the USSR, the Soviets became recipients of \_\_\_\_\_ and an \_\_\_\_\_ in the war against Germany.
- Timeline of the war
  - The Big Three allied leaders, \_\_\_\_\_ of Great Britain, \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States, and \_\_\_\_\_ of the Soviet Union, met throughout the war to plan strategy and later to make post-war plans.
- War Strategy leads to tension
  - Soviets
    - The Soviet Union, taking the brunt of German aggression in 1941-1944 on the eastern front
    - wanted the other Allies to open a \_\_\_\_\_ that would directly attack Germany and provide the Soviet Union with some relief.
  - Great Britain
    - The British were more anxious for US bombers to help the \_\_\_\_\_ (RAF) to take out the German air force that was devastating Britain [Battle of Britain].
- Operation Torch
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ in opening a second front that would take pressure off the ground forces in the USSR was partly based on the decision to \_\_\_\_\_ rather than the landing craft needed to launch a full scale invasion of Europe.

- The invasion of \_\_\_\_\_ was launched to free the Mediterranean Sea from German control and protect the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Middle East.
- Battle of Stalingrad
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - Soviet's fierce resistance to the Germans at Stalingrad that turned the tide on the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - American and British landings in Italy [Italian Campaign] opened another front in Europe but again delayed a direct attack on Germany. \_\_\_\_\_ but German forces continued the bitter fight on the Italian peninsula and tied down Allied forces there.
- Operation Overlord
  - The invasion of Normandy on \_\_\_\_\_ [Operation Overlord] finally provided the long-awaited western front.
  - Germany was now engaged on \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe [Italy, France and the Soviet Union] and had to divert \_\_\_\_\_ to the western front.
- Battle of the bulge
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ = last German offensive and the beginning of the end for the Nazis (\_\_\_\_\_)
  - American, British and French forces marched towards Berlin from the west as the Soviets moved towards Berlin from the east, laying the foundation for the \_\_\_\_\_ and Cold War tensions over the Soviet dominance of Eastern Europe.
- Pacific Theater
  - United States pursued a strategy of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The goal was to get close enough to the Japanese home islands to launch air attacks in preparation for an \_\_\_\_\_ of the Japanese home islands.
  - **TURNING POINT:** The unexpected naval victory at \_\_\_\_\_ stopped the Japanese advance and put Japan on the defensive.
- Why did the U.S. Need the Soviets?
  - Consequently, the United States was determined to have the participation of the Soviet Union in any invasion of Japan and gained that agreement at a Big Three conference \_\_\_\_\_
  - As promised, soon after the war in Europe ended, the USSR marched into Korea.
- Key Points Agreed to At Yalta
  - Agreement to the priority of the unconditional \_\_\_\_\_ of Nazi Germany.
  - After the war, Germany and Berlin would be split into \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Germany would undergo demilitarization and "\_\_\_\_\_."
  - German \_\_\_\_\_ were partly to be in the form of forced labor.
  - Creation of a reparation council which would be located in the Soviet Union.

- The status of \_\_\_\_\_ was discussed. It was agreed to reorganize the communist Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland that had been installed by the Soviet Union "on a broader democratic basis."
- The Polish eastern border would follow the Curzon Line, and Poland would receive territorial compensation in the West from Germany.
- Churchill alone pushed for \_\_\_\_\_ in Poland. The British leader pointed out that the U.K. "*could never be content with any solution that did not leave Poland a free and independent state*". Stalin pledged to permit free elections in Poland, but forestalled ever honoring his promise.
- Citizens of the Soviet Union and of Yugoslavia were to be handed over to their respective countries, regardless of their consent.
- Roosevelt obtained a commitment by Stalin to participate in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Stalin requested that all of the 16 Soviet Socialist Republics would be granted U.N. membership. This was taken into consideration, but 14 republics were denied.
- Stalin agreed to enter the fight against the \_\_\_\_\_ within 90 days after the defeat of Germany.
- Nazi war criminals were to be \_\_\_\_\_ and brought to justice.
- **How do you think each of these points affected the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union?**
- The Atomic Bomb
  - President Truman's decision = to \_\_\_\_\_ the necessity for landing and fighting on the Japanese home islands
  - \_\_\_\_\_ large numbers of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Result = \_\_\_\_\_ unconditionally before any Allied troops landed on their home islands.
- Impact of Korea and Atomic Bomb
  - The end of the war left the \_\_\_\_\_, laying the foundation for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the 1950s
  - Atomic bomb also had the effect of \_\_\_\_\_ between the United States and the USSR since the technology was not shared either before the bombs were dropped or after the end of the war.
  - the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki started an arms race with the Soviet Union.