**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ GRADE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ 20 pts.**

**World War II Battlefield**

*Political and economic instability in Europe led to the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party in Germany. By the late-1930s Europe was, once again, engulfed in conflict as Germany’s war machine began to overwhelm the entire continent. The following webquest explores various features of the battles and key events of World War Two. You will examine several interactive activities, articles, and images as you complete this assignment.*

**The Battle of Britain:**[**Interactive WWII**](https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/battle-of-britain)

After taking control of France, Hitler turned his attention toward Great Britain. In the interactive activity, click on “Europe and Africa” and then on “Battle of Britain.” Read the first paragraph of the article. Utilize the link and outside searches for answers.

1. After Hitler took control of France, how did he hope to force Great Britain’s surrender?

Still in the section “Battle of Britain” - examine the images and their captions.

1. Write three key facts about the Battle of Britain:

A.

B.

C.

1. What did the London citizens go through? How did they survive the attacks?

**The Battle of the Atlantic:** [**Interactive WWII**](https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/atlantic-charter)

The Nazis had a devastating underwater strategy they used during the war. Utilize the link and outside searches to find the answers below.

1. Why did German U-boats attack Allied ships in the Atlantic?
2. How many U-boats and how many Allied ships were destroyed during the Battle of the Atlantic?
3. What strategies did the Allies use to eventually win the Battle of the Atlantic? (HINT: WWI)

**Battle of Stalingrad:**As the U.S. was joining the war, Germany was attacking Russia and advancing on the capital city of Moscow. Nazi forces met Soviet troops in the pivotal Battle of Stalingrad, a major turning point of the war. Using the link, watch the video clip about the [**Battle of Stalingrad**](https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/battle-of-stalingrad) (Scroll down to the section entitled “WW2 Battles Videos”). Utilize the link and outside searches for answers.

1. When and how does the battle begin?
2. What is the state of the Nazi forces by November of 1942?
3. When does the battle end? How many casualties were caused by the battle?

**The North Africa Campaign:**[**BBC History: WWII in North Africa**](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/launch_ani_north_africa_campaign.shtml)

With much of Europe in the hands of the Axis Powers, Hitler aimed to expand his empire into Africa. Using the link above and outside searches follow the major battles in North Africa:

1. Who were the main generals for the British and the Germans?
2. How would you characterize the fighting from 1940 to 1942?
3. What major battle took place in October of 1942? What was the effect of this battle?
4. What was the name of the operation as American forces join the fighting in November of 1942?
5. When and how does the North Africa campaign end?
6. What does the victory in North Africa allow the Allies to do?

**The Italian Campaign:**[**BBC History: WWII The Italian Campaign**](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/interactive/animations/wwtwo_map_italy/index_embed.shtml)

1. Why do the British and the Americans both agree that the Allies should invade Italy?
2. Where do Allied forces begin their attack of Italy? Who is leading the Allied troops?
3. When do the Allied forces capture Rome? What is the ultimate fate of Mussolini?

**The Tuskegee Airmen:**[**History Channel: Tuskegee Airmen Exclusive**](http://www.history.com/topics/tuskegee-airmen/videos#tuskegee-airman-luther-smith)

Before the Allied forces were prepared to launch a second front in France, Allied fighter pilots began bombing German targets. An all-black squadron—known as the Tuskegee Airmen—was a part of the bombing campaign against strategic targets in Germany. Click on the link above to learn about the experience of one Tuskegee Airmen, Luther Smith.

1. What was the specific mission of the Tuskegee Airmen?
2. Was the “Tuskegee Experiment” successful? Why or why not?

**D-Day:** The turning point battle of the Western European theatre is the Normandy Invasion, officially named Operation Overlord, but more commonly known as D-Day. Visit the History.com cite and other internet resources to learn more facts about the D-Day Landing.

1. Read the paragraph on the meaning of the “D”. What do you think is the most likely explanation of what the “D” in D-Day means?
2. How many ships (vessels) were part of the D-Day invasion? How many men were transported on those ships?
3. How many men made it to shore on the first day of the invasion?
4. What was American journalist George Hicks the first to do?

A key aspect of the D-Day invasion was the support of Army paratroopers behind the enemy lines. What made the job of the paratroopers do dangerous?

1. What challenges did the 101st and 82nd Divisions face during the campaign?
2. Read through the list of items parachutists and officers took with them in their packs or in their pockets. What items do you find most surprising on this list?

**The Philippines and the Bataan Death March:**[**Interactive WWII**](https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/bataan-death-march)

While American troops found early success fighting in North Africa, Americans were not so successful during the early battles in the Pacific. Using the link above, click to explore “Asia,” then click on the box in the top right that reads “Death at Bataan.” Read the article.

1. Approximately how many soldiers died during the Bataan Death March?
2. Why did this battle represent a disastrous start to the war in the Pacific for the U.S.?
3. What were the conditions like for the troops as they traveled? List ways the Japanese forces intimidated the Filipino and American soldiers?

**The Doolittle Raid:**[**History Channel: Battle 360-The Doolittle Raid**](http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/james-h-doolittle/videos/battle-360-the-doolittle-raid)

Though American morale was low after Pearl Harbor and the defeat at Bataan, the tide began to turn in the Pacific after the Doolittle Raid. Click and link above and watch a video clip about the Doolittle Raid.

1. What was the goal of the Doolittle Raid?
2. What had to happen for the Raid to be successful?
3. What was the psychological effect of the Doolittle Raid?
4. What becomes Japan’s goal after the Doolittle Raid? This leads to what battle?

**The Battle of Midway:**[**Battle of Midway Article**](http://combinedfleet.com/battles/Battle_of_Midway)and [**Battle of Midway: WWII in Colour**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1v4I6RGRW50) video clip.

1. When does this battle occur?
2. Who are the Japanese generals leading the attack? How many destroyers, carriers, and planes did Japan have?
3. Who was the American general during the battle? How many destroyers, carriers, and planes did the U.S. have?
4. How did the U.S. ultimately win the Battle of Midway?
5. What was the effect of the battle?

**America on the offensive in the Pacific – The U.S.S. Enterprise:**[**History Channel: Interactive WWII**](http://www.history.com/interactives/inside-wwii-interactive)

After defeating the Japanese at Midway, U.S. troops go on the offensive in the Pacific. Using the link above, explore “Asia,” then click on the box on the right that reads “USS Enterprise.” Read the first paragraph.

1. List three significant statistics about the U.S.S. Enterprise.