

World History_Week of May 25

Week of May 25_Topic: World War II

Task 1: Winning World War II

Use this online resource [World War II Timeline Experience](#) and/or this print resource [Ch 32 Sec 4.pdf](#) to create an illustrated timeline to show how the Allies (Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union) defeated Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II. Choose one event from each time period.

Date	1942	1943	1944	1945 (in Europe)	1945 (in the Pacific)
Write a 2-3 sentence description here:					
Draw or copy and paste a picture here:					

Task 2: Comparing people's wartime experiences

Choose any 2 resources (print or video) below and use the information from each source to complete the comparison chart.

Video resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• From pacifist to spy: WWII's surprising secret agent - Shrabani Basu• The secret student resistance to Hitler - Iseult Gillespie• The Akune brothers: Siblings on opposite sides of war - Wendell Oshiro	Text resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• World War II Night Witches.pdf• Latinos in World War II.pdf or Spanish_Latinos in World War II.pdf• African Americans in World War II.pdf or Spanish_African Americans in World War II.pdf• Hiroshima survivor.pdf or Spanish_Hiroshima survivor.pdf
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Comparison chart for Task 2:

Describe details of the person's or group's experiences from your first source:	Make a list of the ways that each person's or group's war experiences were similar.	Describe details of the person's or group's experiences from your second source:

Task 3: Decision making scenarios

Source: National World War II Museum

Read each scenario below. Explain what you would do in the middle column. Check the answer and tell what you think about the real decision in the right hand column.	What should you do?	Check your answers here
<p>Scenario 1: You are United States General George Patton. It's July 1943, and your troops are about to invade the island of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea. British cryptographers have learned by decoding German military messages through the Ultra project that the Sicilian town of Gela will be heavily defended by two German divisions. This information would be very useful for the paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne Division, who will be the first to land at Gela, right in the firing line of these divisions. Sharing the information will better prepare the paratroopers to face the German defenders, but it could also endanger the Ultra project. So far, the Germans do not realize that the British know how to translate their secret communication codes. If the Germans were to capture one of the invading American soldiers and interrogate them, they might find out about the Ultra project.</p>	<p>Should you share what you have learned about the two German divisions defending Gela with the paratrooper units that will face them? Or should you withhold that information to prevent the Germans from potentially finding out about Ultra and changing their secret communications codes? Explain your reasoning.</p>	<p>Did you do what the real people decided? What do you think of their decisions?</p>
<p>Scenario 2: You are Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy. It's July 1944, and numerous reports are coming to you from Europe about the Nazi killing of Jews and other prisoners in gas</p>	<p>Do you order the US Army Air Force to make plans to bomb Auschwitz-Birkenau, accepting the risks? Or do you maintain that the best way</p>	<p>Did you do what the real people decided? What do you think of their decisions?</p>

<p>chambers at the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. Jewish leaders are calling on the United States to bomb the camp and the railroads leading to it in order to halt the killing. The camp is narrowly within range of Allied bombers, but there are significant risks. The gas chambers are dangerously close to the prisoners' barracks; a bombing attempt could easily destroy the very lives it was meant to save. It would also divert bombers away from the main task of defeating the German military, which the War Department believes is the fastest way to end all Nazi persecution in Europe. However, if the gas chambers are left intact, many thousands of innocent lives could be lost before the camps can be shut down by defeating Germany on the ground.</p>	<p>to end the killing at Auschwitz is to defeat the Nazi German military first?</p>	
<p>Scenario 3: You are President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It's February 1945, and scientists are secretly developing an atomic bomb. The British have known about the project since it began, but you have not told the other major US ally, the Soviet Union, even though you know Soviet spies know about the project. This situation makes your advisors uneasy because relations between the two nations have been difficult because you do not trust each other. If you tell the Soviets about the atomic bomb project now, you will avoid the impression that you have been keeping secrets from them, which might make your relationship with the Soviets easier. The Soviets might also be willing to help build an international system to prevent a future nuclear war. However, if you choose to keep quiet about the atomic bomb, you may be able to use it as a bargaining chip later when making deals with the Soviets about postwar Europe. Keeping quiet might also slow down the process of the Soviets' creation of their own atomic bomb. The downside to remaining quiet is that the Soviets may feel betrayed and threatened by your secrecy about the new weapon once it has been used.</p>	<p>The next big meeting between you, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin is about to begin at the Crimean resort town of Yalta. Should you bring up the subject of atomic weapons now in hopes of securing better cooperation with the Soviets? Or should you keep the atomic bomb a secret to use later?</p>	<p>Did you do what the real people decided? What do you think of their decisions?</p>