

How to Win a World War

The list below arranges in chronological order the documents that are used in this lesson.

Date	Doc #	Lesson # 2 Document Descriptions	pages	Group #
1942	May 26	1 Twenty-Year Mutual Assistance Agreement Between the United Kingdom and the USSR [public] http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/brsov42.htm	4	
	May 30	2 Memo of Conference Held at the White House Between FDR and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov [secret] http://www.teachingamericanhistory.com/library/index.asp?document=906#1	2	
	June 11	3 Mutual Aid Agreement Between the United States and the USSR [public] http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/amsov42.htm	4	
	Aug 13	4 Memo in Russian from Joseph Stalin (English translation from W. Averell Harriman Papers) [secret] http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mcc&fileName=077/page.db&recNum=2&itemLink=r?amme/m/mcc:@field(DOCID+@lit(mcc/077))	2	
	Nov 17	5 FDR's Statement on North African Policy [public] http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/north-af.htm	2	
1943	Feb 12	6 Casablanca Conference [public] http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/casablan.htm	2	
	Aug 10	7 Memo by General J. H. Burns to Harry Hopkins [secret] http://www.teachingamericanhistory.com/library/index.asp?document=906#2	3	
	Aug 19	8-1 Quebec Conference: Agreement Relating to Atomic Energy [secret] http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/quebec/q002.htm	3	
	Aug 21	8-2 Quebec Conference: Report of FDR and Churchill to Stalin [secret] http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/quebec/q004.htm#stalin	3	
	Oct	9 Moscow Conference: Joint Four-Nation Declaration [public] http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/moscow.htm	4	
	Nov 28	10-1 Tehran Conference: Tripartite Dinner Meeting [secret] http://www.teachingamericanhistory.com/library/index.asp?document=906#3	3	
	Nov 28	10-2 Tehran Conference: Memo of Stalin's Views [secret] http://www.teachingamericanhistory.com/library/index.asp?document=906#3	1	
	Nov 29	10-3 Tehran Conference: Tripartite Dinner Meeting [secret] http://www.teachingamericanhistory.com/library/index.asp?document=906#4	2	
	Dec 1	10-4 Tehran Conference: Roosevelt-Stalin Meeting [secret] http://www.teachingamericanhistory.com/library/index.asp?document=906#5	2	
	Dec 1	10-5 Tehran Conference: Tripartite Political Meeting [secret] http://www.teachingamericanhistory.com/library/index.asp?document=906#6	5	
Dec 1	10-6 Tehran Conference: Declaration of the Three Powers [public] http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/tehran.htm	3		

Activity #2: Document Analysis Sheet

Student Name _____ Date _____

Doc. #		Doc. Name:	
Doc. Date:		Countries Signing the Document:	
What does this document say, if anything, about each issue at the left?			
Winning the War	Guiding Values	Atlantic Charter or UN Declaration	
		A second front	
		Atomic bomb	
		Lend-Lease aid to USSR	
		Unconditional surrender	

Activity #3: 1942-43 Timeline

Student Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Examine the timeline below to see what events and developments affected the diplomatic decision-making process that resulted in the particular documents assigned to your group. Use your copy of “How to Win a World War – Summary Analysis Table” to summarize your findings and analysis for the documents assigned to your group.

Date	Event
December 14, 1941	Soviets counter-attack drives Axis back from Moscow
January 11, 1942	Japan invades Dutch East Indies (modern Indonesia), capturing Batavia (modern Djakarta), its capital, on March 2
January 13, 1942	German submarines (U-boats) begin operating freely off the east coast of the United States
February 15, 1942	British army of 130,000 surrenders Singapore to a much smaller Japanese force—loss of this commercial hub, base for the British Far Eastern Fleet, and strategic “choke point” at the base of the Malay peninsula is a blow to Britain’s war effort—Churchill calls this humiliating blow to British prestige the “greatest disaster and capitulation in British history”
April 16, 1942	Congress Party, representing India’s nationalists, rejects a British offer of full autonomy after the war in return for immediate and full support for the war
May 6, 1942	The Philippines and the American troops there surrender to Japanese
May 8, 1942	Germans launch spring offensives on the Russian front
May 20, 1942	Japanese complete conquest of British colony of Burma, threatening India, the “Jewel in the Crown” of the British Empire
May 26, 1942	Twenty-Year Mutual Assistance Agreement between the United Kingdom and the USSR [Doc. 1]
May 28, 1942	Battle of Kharkov (fourth largest city in the USSR)—Germans defeat the offensive opened by the Soviets in the Ukraine two weeks earlier
May 30, 1942	Memo of Conference Held at the White House Between FDR and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov [Doc. 2]
June 4, 1942	US victory at Midway—first successful challenge of Japanese fleet in the Pacific
June 7, 1942	Japanese invade western Aleutian Islands of Alaska, which US only begins to recapture on May 11, 1943

June 11, 1942	Mutual Aid Agreement Between the United States and the USSR [Doc. 3]
June 23, 1942	Axis troops push into Egypt—major threat to Suez Canal and British supply line to India and the Pacific
June 28, 1942	Axis launches an offensive into the oil-rich Caucasus Mountain region
July 2, 1942	Fall of Sevastapol—Axis control entire Crimean peninsula
August 12-15, 1942	Churchill in Moscow to consult with Stalin and US ambassador to Moscow Averell Harriman
August 13, 1942	Memo in Russian from Joseph Stalin (English translation from W. Averell Harriman Papers) [Doc. 4]
August 27, 1942	Axis forces reach Stalingrad on the Volga river, a city not only with a symbolic name but also the major rail and water hub into the southern USSR—they fight their way into the city on September 10
October 23, 1942	British victorious at El Alamein—Axis threat to Egypt ended
November 8, 1942	Operation Torch—Allied landings in Vichy-controlled Northwest Africa
November 11, 1942	Vichy French forces cease resistance of Allied forces in Northwest Africa—US commander Eisenhower recognizes Vichy's Admiral Jean Darlan as French Chief-of-State in North Africa
November 17, 1942	FDR's Statement on North African Policy [Doc. 5]
November 18, 1942	Soviets launch a counter-offensive against Axis army in Stalingrad
November 23, 1942	Soviet armies encircle Axis-held Stalingrad
December 4, 1942	Admiral Darlan assassinated in Algiers
December 12, 1942	Axis attempt—unsuccessfully—to relieve their Army in Stalingrad
January 3, 1943	Axis forces forced to retreat from their invasion of the Caucasus
January 14-24, 1943	Casablanca Conference
January 15, 1943	Allies drive Japanese from the strategic Pacific island of Guadalcanal after six months of bitter fighting
January 23, 1943	Tripoli (in Libya) falls to the advancing British Army

February 2, 1943	Germans surrender at Stalingrad—besides the loss of nearly 400,000 Axis troops, it was now clear that the Germans could be beaten and the Axis were hereafter largely on the defensive on the eastern front
February 12, 1943	Casablanca Conference statement [Doc. 6]
March 1943	Allied shipping experiences its worst month of losses to German U-boats, which sought to disrupt Allied supply lines across the Atlantic to Britain and on to the USSR
May 11, 1943	Allied victory in Africa—fighting ends as Axis forces in Tunisia surrender
May 12, 1943	Trident Conference in Washington, D.C. between Britain and the US sets date of May 1, 1944 for long-awaited opening of a western and second front against Hitler's
June 29, 1943	US forces land on New Guinea and begin to drive out the Japanese
July 5-23, 1943	Battle of Kursk, the largest tank engagement in history, leads the victorious Russians to begin an advance along the whole front
July 11, 1943	Allies invade Sicily, at the toe of the Italian peninsula
July 25, 1943	Mussolini forced to resign and placed under house arrest—King of Italy authorizes Marshal Pietro Badoglio, a Fascist, to form a new government
August 5, 1943	Soviets retake the important Ukrainian city of Kharkov
August 10, 1943	Memo by General J. H. Burns to Harry Hopkins [Doc. 7]
August 17-24, 1943	Quebec Conference [Docs. 8-1 and 8-2]
August 18, 1943	German resistance on Sicily ends
September 1, 1943	New Italian government secretly accepts an armistice with the Allies
September 3, 1943	Allies invade the Italian mainland at Reggio
September 8, 1943	Allies make public new Italian government's unconditional surrender on September 3
September 10, 1943	German troops occupy Rome, liberate Mussolini two days later, and prepare to defend Italy against the invading Allies (the German resistance is so fierce that the Allies don't capture Rome until June 5, 1944, the day before the D-Day invasion in Normandy)
September 25, 1943	Soviets retake Smolensk, an important communications center and site of a failed Soviet attempt to stop the invading Germans in 1941

October 18-30, 1943	Moscow Conference [Doc. 9]
November 6, 1943	Soviets liberate Ukrainian capital of Kiev
November 28 – December 1, 1943	Tehran Conference [Docs. 10-1 – 10-6]

Activity #3: Summary Analysis Table

Student Name _____ Date _____

	1. Anglo-Soviet Agreement May 26, 1942	2. Memo on FDR & Molotov May 30, 1942 *	3. US-USSR Agreement June 11, 1942	4. Stalin Memo Aug 14, 1942 *
What are the <u>strategic priorities</u> announced in this document?				
Which ally would agree with these priorities and which would not? Explain				
What events on the timeline help explain any differences or agreement?				
What are the <u>post-war plans</u> announced in this document?				
Which ally would agree with these plans and which would not? Explain				
What events on the timeline help explain any differences or agreement?				

	5. FDR's North Africa Statement Nov. 17, 1942	6. Casablanca Conference Feb 12, 1943	7. Burns Memo Aug 10, 1943 *	8-1 & 8-2. Quebec Conference August 1943 *
What are the <u>strategic priorities</u> announced in this document?				
Which ally would agree with these priorities and which would not? Explain				
What events on the timeline help explain any differences or agreement?				
What are the <u>post-war plans</u> announced in this document?				
Which ally would agree with these plans and which would not? Explain				
What events on the timeline help explain any differences or agreement?				

	9. Moscow Conference October 1943	10-1 – 10-5. Tehran Conference Meetings November-December 1943 *	10-6. Tehran Conference Public Declaration December 1943
What are the <u>strategic priorities</u> announced in this document?			
Which ally would agree with these priorities and which would not? Explain			
What events on the timeline help explain any differences or agreement?			
What are the <u>post-war plans</u> announced in this document?			
Which ally would agree with these plans and which would not? Explain			
What events on the timeline help explain any differences or agreement?			