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## Battles and events of world war 2 quizlet

During World War II, hundreds of named battlefields were literally fought, described as campaigns, siege, fighting, invasions and offensive actions. As the compilers of 2194 war days show: the chronology illustrated in World War II, the battles per war were fought somewhere in the world in each of those days. Some conflicts in this main list of conflicts lasted only days, while others were months or years. Some of the battles were significant for material damage, such as tanks or air carriers, while others were significant in terms of the number of human losses, or the political and cultural impact the fighting had on the militants. Perhaps surprisingly, historians don't all agree on the exact dates of the fight. For example, some used the date that the city was around, while others preferred the date that the big battles began. This list contains the most agreed dates. In addition, accidents in combat are rarely reported (and are often altered for propaganda purposes), and published totals may include military deaths in battle, deaths in hospitals, wounded in action, missing in action, and civilian deaths. Different historians give different numbers. The table below shows estimates of the number of military deaths in both sides, ass and allies in the fight: 20 Major Battles of World War II Battle Dates Military Death Place Winner Atlantic 1939-May 24, 1945 73,000 Atlantic (Sea) Allies in Britain July 10-31 October, 1940 2500 British Airspace Allies Operation Barbarossa June 22, 1941-Jan 7, 1942 1,600,000 Russia Ailyslengrad (Siege) September 8, 1941-Jan 27, 1944 850,000 Russia Allies Pearl Harbor Dec 7, 1941 2400 Hawai'i Axis Midway June 3-6 In 1942 4,000 Midway Atoll Allies el Alamein (First Battle) July 1-27, 1942 15,000 Egypt deadlocked in Guadalcanal campaign on Aug. 1942-1942 February 9, 1943 27,000 Solomon Islands All Milne Bay Aug 5, 1942 1,000 Papua New Guinea Allies El Alamein (Second Battle) October 23-5 November, 1942 5,000 Egypt Allies Operation Torch Nov. 8-16, 1942 2500 French Morocco and Algerian Allies Kursk July 5-22, 1943 325,000 Russia allies Stalingrad August 21, 1942-Jan. 31, 1943 750,000 Russian allies Leyte October 20, 1942-Jan. 12, 1943 66,000 Philippines Allies normandy (including D-Day) June 6-Aug 19, 1944 132,000 France allies in the Philippine Sea June 19-20, 1944 3000 Philippines Allies Bulge Dec 16-29, 1944 38,000 Belgium Allies Iwo Jima February 19-April 9, 1945 28,000 Iwo Jima Island Allies Okinawa April 1-June 21, 1945 148,000 Japan Allies Berlin April 16-7 May, 1945 100,000 Germany allies Clodfelter, Micheal. War and armed conflicts: an encyclopedia of statistics on casualties and other figures, 1492-2015. 4th edition, McFarland & Company, 2017.Crowl, Philip A. U.S. Army World War II, War in the Pacific, Campaign Military History Center, U.S. Army, 1995.Dick, Ron. Battle of Britain. Air power capacity Volume 37, No 2, 1990, pp. 11-25. Burke, Aivars. Hitler's Last Offensive: The full story of the battle ardennes. Literature Licensing, 2013.Gilbert, Martin. History of the Twentieth Century, Volume II: 1933-1951. Harper Collins, 2002.Glantz, David M. Leningrad siege, 1941-1944: 900 days of terror. History Press, 2001.Keegan, John. Admiralty price: Naval evolution from Trafalgar to Midvey. Penguin Books, 1990.Lundstrom, John B. First Team: Pacific Naval Air Combat from Pearl Harbor to Midway. Marine Institute press, 2013.Ryan, Cornelius. The Last Battle: The classic history of the Battle of Berlin. Simon and Schuster, 2010.Salmaggi, Cesare and Alfredo Pallavisini (eds.). 2194 Days of War: World War II illustrated chronology. Pennsylvania State University, 2011. Toland, John. Rising Sun: The Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire, 1936-1945. New York NY: Random House, 2014.Veitch, Michael. Turning point: The battle for Milne Bay in 1942 - Japan's first land defeat in World War II. Sydney: Hachette Australia, 2014.Zetterling, Niklas and Anders Frankson, Kursk 1943: Statistical analysis. London UK: Taylor & Francis, 2004. The Great War, as it was known before we began capitalizing and numbering our world war, must be remembered as anything but Great now. If it is, it must be remembered at all. World War I (WWI) remains the single largest American war of the 20th century not mentioned in the memorial to the nation's capital Washington, D.C.WWI lacks deep historical reverence, at least among many Americans, that World War II or even the Civil War enjoys. It doesn't carry a hardened cachet of the Vietnam War or the Korean War. It doesn't boast acclaimed movies. Or TV shows. However, 100 years after it ended – the pacistice between Germany and the Allies that would end World War I was signed at 11:11 a.m November 11, 1918 – scientists continue to emphasize ways in which the Great War changed America and shaped it even now. It's worth remembering. After years of promising to stay out of conflict in Europe — and winning a second term with the slogan He kept us out of the war — President Woodrow Wilson finally asked Congress, on April 2, 1917, to go to war. German submarines attacked virtually any boat that crossed their paths, and the Germans worked to pull Mexico to its side. President Wilson – with at least part of the American public behind him (many saw American interference as an ennobling effort) – acted. And a full-blown world war was born. It was during The First World War that America first took on its non-smoking role in the world affairs that it still has today. The war also gave the U.S. federal government a chance to flex some of the newfound power at home, too. World War I began, remember, just half a century after the country was almost ripped apart in its civil war. At the beginning of the 20th century, a united American government united as may be - began to show its strength. It was kind of auditioning, if you will, for the kind of rise of a very large militarized society that we see in World War II and beyond, says Andrew J. Huebner, a history professor at the University of Alabama and author of Love and Death in the Great War. By the time the Americans landed in Europe and were gathered enough to fight their first real fight – at the Battle of Cantir in France on May 28, 1918 – Europe had been at war for more than three years. (The first Marne's first march in France was in September 1914. By the time 1918 was out, Americans had helped win the war and justify everything that was going to get them there. Advertising at home, as the military industry took place, women - still without voting rights - became instrumental in the war effort. From the National Museum of World War II and Memorial, Kansas City, Missouri: With millions of men away from home, women filled production and farming positions in front of the house. Others provided support on the front line as nurses, doctors, ambulance drivers, translators and, on rare occasions, on the battlefield... One observer wrote that American women do whatever they were given to do; that their working hours are long; that their task is difficult; that they have little hope for medals and quotes and glittering deatons. The role of women in WWI has been recognized by many as a stepping stone until the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920, which gave women the right to vote. African-Americans also played an important role in the war. Despite racism at home, as many as 400,000 black soldiers served, mostly in segregated businesses. Many saw it as an opportunity to get right back home. [C]ivil rights activists were disappointed when Wilson's war on democracy failed to overthrow Jim Crow at home. For a long time, historiography ended there, historian Jennifer D. Keene writes in an American historian. Recent history, however, argues that war was a key moment when new military personnel, ideologies, members, and strategies entered the civil rights movement. Says Huebner: If you look at the civil rights movement and the women's rights movement, no one would say that in World War I forced it or created these movements. But it kind of pushed the ball down the field on those movements. Victory itself, of course, changed the rest of the world. The old empires fell and new borders were prepared, especially now, which is now considered to be the Middle East. These new borders triggered a debate that continues today. And at home in the United States, the rise of federal power in dealing with the global war led to reverberations of civil liberties and surveillance — among many other social topics — that echoed years later, especially in America's response to the events of September 11, 2001, according to Keene: [September 11] was a turning point for a nation that changed government policy and concept of their role in the world. The same goes for the First World War. Then, as now, overseas conflicts and the actions of authoritarian regimes suddenly threatened American security and prosperity. Then, as of now, citizens vigorously debated whether the war was America's struggle and eventually embraced the war in the name of both humi and self-defense. There are still, quite striking, parallels. The internal threat from potential terrorist cells in the United States justified an unprecedented reduction in civil rights, prompting disagreements over the right way to deal with internal subversion. Poorly equipped men were sent to battle, and the nation was unable to properly prepare for their return home. History, historians like to say, will teach us if we let it. But because of World War I don't resonate with society, as other wars do, some of the Great War teachings are in danger of being lost. This is perhaps the biggest reason we have to look back at World War I today. We should remember because people went through it, Huebner says. One hundred thousand or so Americans are dead. A much higher number than the injured. Imagine radiating it to all the families that experienced it. It deserves to be remembered and honored.

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