


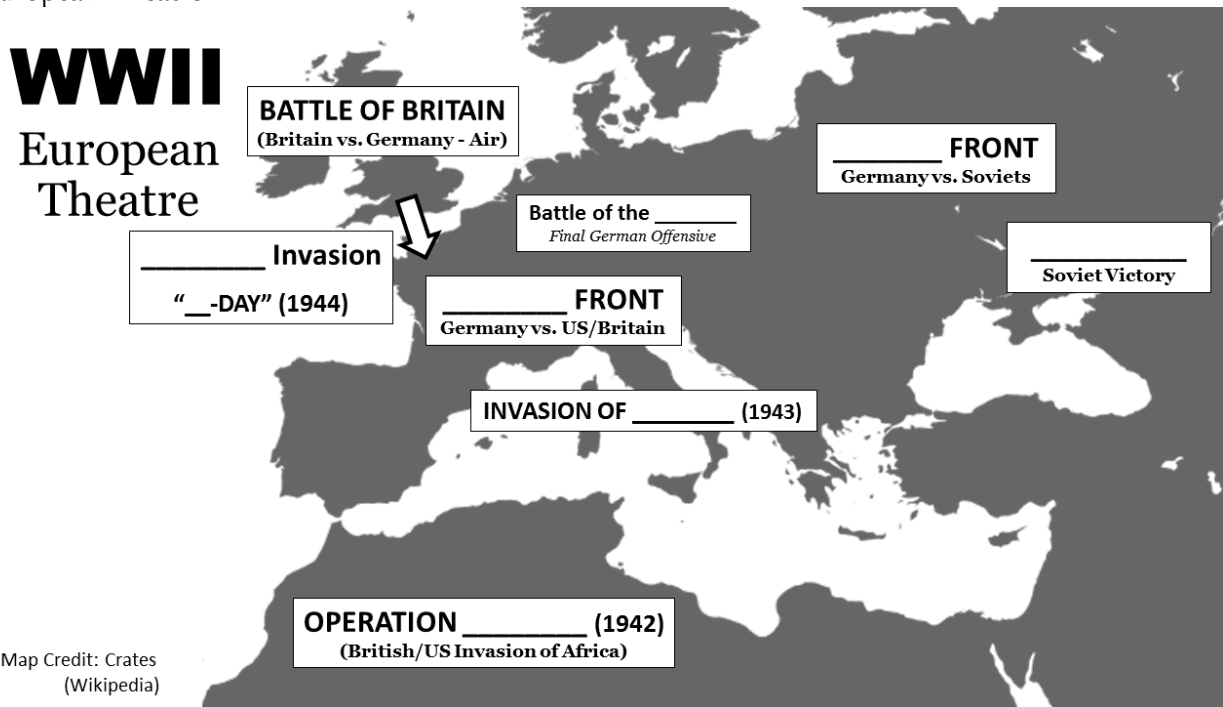
USHC 7.3 Explain how controversies among the Big Three Allied leaders over war strategies led to post-war conflict between the United States and the USSR, including delays in the opening of the second front in Europe, the participation of the Soviet Union in the war in the Pacific, and the dropping of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

The "Big Three"

	“The enemy of my enemy is my friend”	
	United States	
	Winston _____	Joseph _____
<i>Democratic Capitalist</i>	<i>Democratic Capitalist</i>	<i>Totalitarian Communist</i>

What did the *Big Three* have in common? _____

Students are expected to have some familiarity with decisive campaigns and engagements in the European Theatre:



COMPETING ALLIED PRIORITIES:

The Soviets wanted the U.S. to open up a second front in Western Europe, but the British wanted the U.S. to produce bombers.

The U.S. chose to produce bombers to help the _____, while millions of Soviet troops and civilians lost their lives fighting on the Eastern front.

The 1944 D-Day invasion (*Better late than never!*) forced Germany to commit troops on the Eastern, Western, and Italian Fronts. In May, 1945, German resistance collapsed, ending the European War.

ANGLO-AMERICAN INVASIONS

(European Theater)

1. North _____ (1942)
2. _____ (1943)
3. _____ (1944)

The Pacific Theater



Island _____ Campaign

GOAL: Strategic Islands with _____ that would facilitate a U.S. invasion of the Japanese mainland.

MAJOR BATTLES

(Pacific Theater)

1. _____
American **Naval** Victory
Turning Point of Pacific War
2. _____
3. _____

U.S. soldiers at **Iwo Jima** and **Okinawa** suffered heavy casualties, foreshadowing how bloody and costly a land invasion of Japan would be. FDR got Stalin to pledge assistance for a land invasion.

Truman and the Bomb



“THE _____ STOPS HERE.”

President Harry _____ authorized the use of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of _____ and _____.

Truman’s #1 Motivation:

Result: Japan’s _____ Surrender

In addition to saving American lives (as well as, arguably, Japanese lives), Truman also saw the need to end the war quickly in order to avoid a _____ invasion of Japan. The Soviets had mobilized on the Pacific Front and had already invaded northern Korea. A land invasion would have required Soviet assistance and would have resulted in Soviet occupation of Japan. The bomb also displayed the power of American military technology to the Soviets. This set the stage for the Cold War nuclear arms race.



After the war, the U.S. helped to rebuild Japan, which adopted a _____ form of government and became a valuable _____ and trading partner during the Cold War.