Set a Purpose
- Describe the reasons for the final defeat of the Nazis.
- Summarize how the Allies began to push back the Japanese in the Pacific.
- Explain the American strategy for ending the war against Japan and the consequences of that strategy.

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge
Have the class recap the situation in Europe and the Pacific as presented so far in the chapter. Explain that in this section, they will learn how the war ended.

Set a Purpose
- WITNESS HISTORY: Read the selection aloud or play the audio.
- A Soldier Remembers

Have students look at the photograph that accompanies the Witness History extract. Ask What attitude or mood does the soldier show? (Sample: relaxation, confidence) How does that relate to the words of the passage? (Lt. Ramsey speaks of his renewed hope when he heard that MacArthur had returned.)

Focus
- Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (Answer appears with Section 4 Assessment answers.)
- Preview: Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.
- Note Taking: Have students read this section using the Structured Read Aloud strategy (TE, p. T20). As they read, have them fill in the timeline with events that led to the end of the war.

Victory in Europe and the Pacific
- By early spring 1945, the war in Europe was nearing its end, and the Allies turned their attention to winning the war in the Pacific.
- There remained a series of bloody battles ahead, as well as an agonizing decision for American President Harry Truman.

Nazis Defeated
- By March 1945, the Allies had crossed the Rhine into western Germany. From the east, Soviet troops closed in on Berlin. In late April, American and Russian soldiers met and shook hands at the Elbe River. All over Europe, Axis armies began to surrender.
- In Italy, guerrillas captured and executed Mussolini. As Soviet troops fought their way into Berlin, Hitler committed suicide in his underground bunker. On May 7, Germany surrendered. Officially, the war in Europe ended the next day, May 8, 1945, which was proclaimed V-E Day (Victory in Europe). After just 12 years, Hitler’s “thousand-year Reich” was bomb-ravaged and in ruins.
- The Allies were able to defeat the Axis powers in Europe for a number of reasons. Because of the location of Germany and its allies, they had to fight on several fronts simultaneously. Hitler, who took almost complete control over military decisions, made some poor ones. He underestimated the ability of the Soviet Union to fight his armies.
- The enormous productive capacity of the United States was another factor. By 1944, the United States was producing twice as much as all of the Axis powers combined. Meanwhile, Allied bombing hindered German production. Oil became so scarce because of

Vocabulary Builder
Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

- HIGH-USE WORD: advance
- Definition and Sample Sentence
- Objective, p. 588
- A something worked toward a goal
- Karl decided that his objective for this summer would be to improve his ability to play chess.

Terms, People, and Places
- V-E Day
- Bataan Death March
- Manhattan Project
- Kamikaze
- Hiroshima
- Nagasaki

Note Taking
- Reading Skill: Recognize Sequence

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.
- HIGH-USE WORD: advance
- Definition and Sample Sentence
- Objective, p. 588
- A something worked toward a goal
- Karl decided that his objective for this summer would be to improve his ability to play chess.
After the Battle of Midway, the Allies took the offensive in the Pacific. They gradually worked their way north towards Japan itself.

By May 1942, the Japanese had won an uninterrupted series of victories by 1942, Japan controlled a large portion of northern and eastern China.

Many Filipino civilians risked—and sometimes lost—their lives to give food and water to captives on the march.

The following factors helped the Allies defeat the Germans: Germany’s location; poor decisions by Hitler; superior U.S. productive capacity.

Teach

Nazis Defeated/Struggle for the Pacific

Instruct

- Introduce: Vocabulary Builder
  - Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Ask What was the Allies’ objective in the island-hopping campaign? (to provide stepping stones toward an attack on Japan itself)

- Teach
  - Ask How did the Allies combine ground, naval, and air power to chip away at Japanese defenses? (Ground troops captured different islands as part of the island-hopping campaign, the navy blockaded Japan, and air power bombed Japanese cities and industries.)

- Quick Activity
  - Have students access Web Code nbp-2941 to take the Geography Interactive Audio Guided Tour and then answer the map skill questions in the text.

Independent Practice

Have students fill in the Outline Map War in the Pacific.

Answers

The following factors helped the Allies defeat the Germans: Germany’s location; poor decisions by Hitler; superior U.S. productive capacity.

Map Skills

1. Review locations with students.
2. By 1942, Japan controlled a large portion of the Pacific; Southeast Asia; and large parts of northern and eastern China.
3. Japan’s empire was far-flung, and many of its outposts were on isolated islands, making it difficult to supply and defend its empire.
Defeat for Japan

Instruct

- Introduce Direct students’ attention to the photograph of the mushroom cloud at the bottom of the left page. Then direct them to the photograph of Hiroshima on the top of the right page.
- Teach Ask: What behavior did Japanese fighters show in the battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa and in the air? (willingness to fight to the death rather than surrender) How do you think this behavior affected the decision to use the atomic bomb? (Sample: It probably worried American decision makers when they thought about invading Japan.) Why did the Americans drop the second atomic bomb? (Japan continued to refuse to surrender even after the dropping of the first bomb and the Soviet invasion of Manchuria.)

Quick Activity The decision to drop the atomic bombs is one of the most controversial presidential decisions in history. Have students debate Truman’s decision. They might consult Web sites that carry first-person narratives of the dropping of the bomb. They might also consider the American military estimates of the casualties—Japanese as well as American—that would result from an invasion of Japan.

Independent Practice

Primary Source To help students better understand the impact of atomic weapons, have them read the selection from John Hersey’s Hiroshima and complete the worksheet.

Monitor Progress

Check Reading and Notes/Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.

Answers

- island-hopping

Caption Sample: because they were worried about the harm and destruction it could cause

Vocabulary Builder

- Alien—adj. from a different place

History Background

The Brain Drain Both before and during World War II, thousands of people emigrated from Europe to escape the brutal policies of the fascist states. This massive migration included gifted artists, scholars, and scientists, many of whom were Jewish. Among the scientists were specialists who played vital roles in the Manhattan Project, in which the United States developed the first atomic bombs. Hitler showed little concern for the negative impact that the departure of these brilliant minds would have on German science. He once said, “If the dismissal of Jewish scientists means the annihilation of contemporary German science, we shall do without science for a few years.”
determining that it would save American lives, he decided to use the new weapon against Japan.

At the time, Truman was meeting with other Allied leaders in the city of Potsdam, Germany. They issued a warning to Japan to surrender or face "complete destruction" and "utter devastation." When the Japanese ignored the warning, the United States took action.

Utter Devastation
On August 6, 1945, an American plane dropped an atomic bomb over the city of Hiroshima. The bomb flattened four square miles and instantly killed more than 70,000 people. In the months that followed, many more would die from radiation sickness, a deadly aftereffect of exposure to radioactive materials.

On August 8, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria. Again, Japanese leaders did not respond. The next day, the United States dropped a second atomic bomb, this time on the city of Nagasaki. More than 40,000 people were killed in this second explosion. Finally, on August 10, Emperor Hirohito intervened, an action unheard of for a Japanese emperor, and forced the government to surrender. On September 2, 1945, an American plane dropped an atomic bomb over the city of Nagasaki.

On August 8, 1945, the formal peace treaty was signed on board the American battleship Missouri, anchored in Tokyo Bay.

Checkpoint: What strategies did the Allies use to end the war with Japan?

Assess and Reteach
Assess Progress
- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.
- To further assess student understanding, use Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 126.

Reteach
If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary:
- Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 186
- Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 186
- Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 186

Extend
Have students write an essay explaining whether they think President Truman was right or wrong in approving the use of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Remind them that if they disagree with Truman’s decision, they need to explain how they think the war would have ended otherwise and what casualties, Japanese as well as American, would have been suffered.

Answer
The Americans dropped two atomic bombs on Japan, and the Soviets invaded Manchuria.