

SYLLABUS FOR STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HISTORY 340, THE HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II, Instructor: Professor Adrian R. Lewis, Email: ar10008@ku.edu, MW 1100-1215, Summerfield Hall, Room 506

SUBJECT: Course Syllabus, Fall Semester 2021

1. Introduction: Welcome to the study of World War II. This syllabus delineates the scope of the course, course objectives, methodology, required books, grading procedures, written requirements, midterm and final examination and discussion questions, reading schedule, and other important information.

2. Scope of the Course: This course covers the inter-war period and World War II, 1939 to 1945. It is divided into three periods, the European War, the American-European War, and the American-Japanese War. We will focus primarily on the Allied war efforts (British, American, and Soviet/Russian) in the Western European, Eastern European, Mediterranean, and Pacific theaters. The campaigns on the ground, in the air, and at sea are studied, analyzed, and discussed. This course is a study of the military conduct of World War II: hence, we will study the Normandy Invasion, Operation Barbarossa—the German invasion of the Soviet Union, the British and American Strategic Bombing Campaigns, the Stalingrad Campaign, the Holocaust, the U.S. Navy’s Midway Campaign, the Marine Corps’ battle for Iwo Jima, the decision to drop the atomic bomb and other major campaigns and battles. The political, social, diplomatic, and cultural aspects of the war are examined in relation to the military conduct of war. In this course we will study, analyze, and discuss the evolution of air, ground, and naval operations, doctrine, strategy, technology, tactics, command and control, and leadership. Students are required to attend lectures, complete required reading, view required documentaries, participate in discussions, and complete midterms and final exams.

4. Course Objectives:

- a. To educate students on historical methods and standards, and the historiography of World War II. And, to teach students to think critically and analytically about issues of strategic importance to the security of the United States.
- b. To introduce students on the theories, concepts, practice, and principles of war. To introduce students to the theory of war delineated by Carl von Clausewitz (Military), Alfred T. Mahan/Julian S. Corbett (Naval), and Giulio Douhet/William (Billy) Mitchell (Air).
- c. To educate students on the causes, course, conduct, and significance of World War II. To motivate students to think critically about the causes of war, and how culture and human nature influences the conduct of war.
- d. To develop the students’ ability to analyze strategic options and operational decisions. To help students understand the nature and consequences of war. To help students become knowledgeable and confident in their ability to discuss war and military affairs.
- e. To educate students on the evolution of technology and doctrine from World War I through World War II.

- f. To provide students with the language, the fundamental terms and concepts, and analytical tools necessary to think critically and analyze war.
- g. To teach students how to analyze and think about geography and terrain from the perspective of operational and tactical maneuver commanders, intelligence officers, and logisticians.
- h. To help students understand the influence of World War II on their lives. To relate World War II and national security issues of concern today.
- i. To develop student interest in national security and military affairs.

5. Methodology: World War II is the seminal event of the twentieth century. No other event has more profoundly influenced human life on Earth. When it was over the world was changed. Roughly seventy million people were dead. Some states and nations had been destroyed; others created. Two new Superpowers emerged from the war, and almost immediately entered “the Cold War.” Technologies profoundly influenced the nature and conduct of the war, calling into question human existence. Humankind had finally invented the technology that had the potential to extinguish life on Earth—the atomic bomb. When the war ended the horrors of the war were revealed: the extermination of European Jews, Poles, and Russians; the destruction of German and Japanese cities with airpower and Napalm and High-Explosive, and the carnage of Stalingrad, Kursk, Normandy, the Bulge, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. World War II was the most destructive event in human history. To understand the world you live in, you must understand World War II.

The two most basic questions in the study of war are: What was the cause of the war, and why did one side win and the other lose? In this course we will change these questions to read: What are the *arguments* on the causes of the war? And, what are the *explanations* for the outcome of the war? Historians do not agree, and where one stood, or stands influences how these questions are answered. These questions are related, the causes of war influence the conduct of war, sometimes decisively. The historiography of World War II is rich, second only to the American Civil War. We will not master this enormous body of work during this one semester course. However, we will study the major explanations. Throughout this course students should ask themselves: “Why did the Allied powers win? Why did the Axis powers lose?” How does this book explain the outcome of war? Are there other explanations? *There is no single answer to these questions.* Since the end of the war historians, military leaders, political scientists, and others have debated these questions on both sides of the Atlantic and Pacific. Critical thinking is required. Definitive explanations are not expected. Comprehension of the range of arguments is required.

Before a student can begin the study of any discipline, he/she must first master the language of that discipline and gain some understanding of basic concepts and principles, and the technologies employed. This is also true in the study of warfare. Mastery of the language of warfare is, thus, the first task. What is strategy? What is doctrine? The second task: is to learn fundamental concepts, such as, Clausewitz’ theory of total war, and the remarkable trinity (the

people, armed forces, and government). The third task: is to understand the evolution of air, ground, and naval technologies and doctrines from World War I to World War II. These were the machines and methods deployed to kill seventy million people. The fourth task: is to develop a military understanding of geography and terrain. One cannot study wars without studying geography, and one cannot study campaigns and battles without studying terrain. The war is analyzed and discussed in reference to geographic theaters, for example, the Mediterranean Theater, the South West Pacific Theater. The fifth task: is to study and learn exactly what happened from all perspectives, American, German, Russian, British, etc. (note that there is a chronology of events in this syllabus). Students must be able to trace the course of major operations in each theater of war. *The sixth task: is to read and understand the various historical arguments and interpretations of major events.* The final task: is to think, analyze, and assess; to use the concepts you have learned to determine which historical arguments provide the most accurate explanations. The approach we take in the course can be applied to the study of any war, Korea, Vietnam, Iraq.

This course divides World War II into three periods. The first period covers the war in Europe, 1930s to 1941. The second period covers the American war in Europe, 1941 to 1945. And, the third period covers the American Japanese war in the Pacific. After each period there will be a midterm or final exam. Each period is divided into five modules, with exam questions delineated in the attached annexes.

6. Books, Required:

Omar Bartov, *Hitler's Army: Soldiers, Nazis, and War in the Third Reich* (New York: Oxford, 1991).

Christopher Browning, *Ordinary Men: Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland* (NY: Harper, 2017).

John Dower, *War Without Mercy: Race and Power in the Pacific War* (New York: Pantheon Book, 1986).

Adrian R. Lewis, *Omaha Beach: A Flawed Victory* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2001).

Williamson Murray and Alan R. Millett, *A War to Be Won: Fighting the Second World War* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Belknap Press, 2000).

7. Mandatory Documentaries

Required from The World at War Series European Theater of War:

A New Germany: 1933-1939 (Hitler's Rise)

France Falls: May-June 1940

Alone: May 1940-May 1941 (The Battle of Britain)

Barbarossa: June-December 1941, (The Invasion of the Soviet Union)

The Final Solution: Part 1 & 2, (The Holocaust)

Wolf Pack: U-Boats in the Atlantic: 1939-1944 (The Battle of the Atlantic)

Stalingrad: June 1942-February 1943 (The turning point in the war)

Morning: June-August 1944 (The Normandy Invasion)

Whirlwind: Bombing Germany September 1939-April 1944 (The Strategic Bombing)
Pincers: August 1944-March 1945(The Battle of the Bulge)

Required World at War Series Pacific Theater of War:

Banzai!: Japan Strikes 1931-1942 (Pearl Harbor)
Midway Is East, Victory at Sea Documentary Series.
Iwo Jima (The Marines in the Central Pacific)
Operation Downfall, The Invasion of Japan
The Bomb: February-September 1945 (The Atomic Bomb)

8. Recommended Films/Movies:

—*Patton*
 —*Saving Private Ryan*
 —*The Longest Day*, Darryl F. Zanuck
 —*Fury*, David Ayer Film
 —*Stalingrad*
 —*Midway*, Roland Emmerich Film
 —*Memphis Belle*
 —*Twelve O'clock High*
 —*T-34*

9. Grading:

Midterm and final exams will be taken in class on the dates indicated. Blue books are required. The questions for the exams are available in this syllabus, annexes A, B, and C. Each annex is for a specific exam, for example, the first midterm will come from annex A, the second midterm exam, from annex B, etc. To focus your study and preparation specific questions will be noted for each exam. The course readings provide partial answers, the lectures and discussions provide a more complete picture/analysis.

Midterm I.....	20%
Midterm II.....	20%
Lecture and Participation.....	10%
Book Review.....	10%
Final Examination.....	40% ¹

10. Reading Schedule:

Lessons	Date	Subject	Readings
1	23 Aug	Introduction. Fundamental Terms and Concepts. Technology & Doctrine What is history? What is War? <i>A New Germany: 1933-1939</i>	Syllabus Appendixes and Handout Lecture/Discussion Documentary

¹ All examinations are closed-book. No notes. No books. No computers. No other sources of information. Students will bring to class **one bluebook**. Do not put your name on the bluebook. You will be required to exchange bluebooks with another student.

2	25 Aug	Overview of World War II Causes of World War II	Murray, Preface, Ch 1, & Lecture/Discussion
3	30 Aug	Blitzkrieg Operational Doctrine The Fall of France	Murray, Ch 2, 3 Lecture/Discussion
4	1 Sep	<i>France Falls, World at War Series</i> , EP 3 ² Dunkirk	Documentary
5	8 Sep	Strategic Bombing Doctrine Douhet, Mitchell	Murray, Ch 4, 5 Lecture/Discussion
6	13 Sep	<i>The Battle of Britain, World at War Series</i> The Battle of Britain	Documentary Lecture/Discussion
7	15 Sep	Operation Barbarossa: The Eastern Front The Invasion of the Soviet Union	Murray, Ch 6 Lecture/Discussion
8	20 Sep	<i>Barbarossa: June-December</i>	Documentary (In-class)
9	22 Sep	The Final Solution: The Holocaust The Extermination of the Jews	Browning, all Lecture/Discussion
10	27 Sep	<i>The Final Solution</i> , Part 1 <i>The Final Solution</i> , Part 2	Documentary Documentary
11	29 Sep	Midterm I (Bring Blue Book)	
12	4 Oct	Allied Grand Strategy Mediterranean Theater, North Africa, Sicily & Italy	Lewis, hand-out Murray, Ch 14 Lecture/Discussion
13	6 Oct	Naval Warfare Doctrine The Battle of the Atlantic	Murray, Ch 10 Lecture/Discussion
14	13 Oct	<i>Wolf Pack: U-Boats in the Atlantic, 1939-1944</i>	Documentary
15	18 Oct	Hitler's Army The Eastern Front: Stalingrad	Bartov, all Lecture/Discussion
16	20 Oct	<i>Stalingrad: June 1942-February 1943</i>	Documentary
17	25 Oct	The European Theater The Normandy Invasion	Lewis, all Murray, Ch 15

² *The World at War* Documentaries are available on YouTube.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---|--|
| 18 | 27 Oct | <i>Morning: June-August 1944</i>
Omaha Beach | Documentary
Lecture/Discussion |
| 19 | 1 Nov | Break-out at St. Lo
Eisenhower's Broad Front Strategy
BOOK REVIEW DUE | Murray Ch 11
Lecture/Discussion |
| 20 | 3 Nov | The Strategic Bombing Campaign,
<i>Whirlwind: Bombing Germany, World at War</i> | Murray, Ch 12
Documentary |
| 21 | 8 Nov | The Battle of the Bulge
End of the War in Europe
<i>Pincers: August 1944-March 1945</i> | Murray, Ch 16
Documentary |
| 22 | 10 Nov | Midterm II (Bring Blue Book) | |
| 23 | 15 Nov | <i>Banzai: Japan Strikes 1931-19</i>
The Causes of the War in the Pacific | Documentary
Lecture/Discussion |
| 24 | 17 Nov | Japanese Strategy
American Strategy | Murray, Ch 7, 8, 9
Lecture/Discussion |
| 25 | 22 Nov | Naval Warfare in the Pacific
<i>Midway Victory at Sea</i> | Murray, Ch 13
Documentary |
| 26 | 29 Nov | Nimitz's Central Pacific Campaign
The Marines at Tarawa and Iwo Jima
<i>Iwo Jima</i> | Dower, Parts I and II
Lecture/Discussion
Documentary |
| 27 | 1 Dec | War without Mercy:
Extermination Warfare | Dower, Parts III and IV
Lecture/Discussion |
| 28 | 6 Dec | Strategic Bombing of Japan
The Atomic Bomb
<i>The Bomb: February-September 1945</i> | Murray, Ch 17-20
Lecture/Discussion
Documentary |
| 29 | 8 Dec | Explaining Victory and Defeat | Lecture/Discussion |
| 30 | | Final Exam, Thursday 16 Dec 1030 to 1 PM (Bring Blue Book). | |

11. Disability Accommodations. Any person with special circumstances covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act should register with the Academic Achievement and Access Center (AAAC) and inform the professor of this course. Reasonable adjustments will be made to accommodate the special needs of students with disabilities where such adjustments are necessary to provide equality of educational access.

12. Book Review. Each student will read and write a review of one book selected from the attached bibliography (Annex E). **Books from the required reading list cannot be used. The Book Review is due on 2 November.** The book review will: identify the author, delineate his/her purpose (why they wrote the book), his/her thesis, methodology, contribution to our understanding, contributions to the historiography, and the strengths and weaknesses of the book. A brief biography of the author, who they are and why they matter, should also be included in the review. The review will be 3-5 pages in length. Use 1-inch margins, 12-point font, and single-space. Include cited sources, page numbers, and a title page. **Reviews will be submitted electronically on Blackboard and in class.** The requirements for reviews will be discussed more fully during class. Students are encouraged to examine published reviews of the book they select (see reviews on Amazon.com).

13. Rules of Engagement:

- a. Follow University rules and policies regarding COVID prevention and spread.
- b. Introduce yourself to your fellow students, at least four.
- c. Engage your fellow students in conversation in class and online. Learn from each other.
- d. Listen to the news and/or read a newspaper. Know what is happening on our planet, particularly regarding national security, military affairs, and the pandemic.
- e. Have an opinion. Be informed of current events and contribute to the discussion.
- f. Do the reading and watch the documentaries. Consider and reflect on how current events are influenced by history.
- g. Time is your most valuable resource. Use it well. Work hard and excel.

12. Plagiarism: Students are responsible for their own work. To plagiarize is to "steal and pass off as one's own (the ideas and words of another)."³ Plagiarism is against University of Kansas policies for students. Students who plagiarize automatically receive a failing grade, "F" for the assignment. An account of the misconduct and the professor's actions will be forwarded to the University for review and consideration for additional disciplinary actions. Students are responsible for the proper documentation of their work, to include quotation marks, footnotes, endnotes, and other forms of documentation. Students with questions regarding the proper procedures for documentation will make an appointment to see the professor, GTA, or seek guidance at the Office of Student Success and/or the KU Writing Center. The Office of Student Success offers free workshops on how to manage time, improve reading skills and study for exams: <http://www.achievement.ku.edu/~achieve/students/workshops.shtml> and the KU Writing Center site offers suggested ways to avoid plagiarism: <http://www.writing.ku.edu/guides/index.shtml?1#plagiarism>.

³ Philip Babcock Gove, edited, *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* (Springfield, Massachusetts: G. & C. Merriam Company, Publishers, 1971), 1728.

13. Office Hours: Location, Wescoe Hall, Room 3618. Office hours are Mondays and Wednesdays 2 PM to 3 PM, and by appointment. Email: arl0008@ku.edu.

ADRIAN R. LEWIS
David B. Pittaway Professor of Military History
Department of History
University of Kansas

Annex A: Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions

Annex B: Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions

Annex C: Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions

Annex D: World War II--A Selected Chronology

Annex E. World War II Selected Bibliography

Annex F: Summary of Clausewitz and other concepts discussed

Note: This course counts towards the KU Global Awareness Program (GAP) certificate. For more information on how to earn the GAP certificate go to www.gap.ku.edu.

Annex A, The History of World War II.

The War in Europe: Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions:

Module ONE: Introduction, Overview, and The Causes of World War II, 1933-1939

1. What is history? Define history. What is the historian's task? What is historiography? Is history a science? Is history an art? Explain. Delineate the major problems in writing history. What does an understanding of history and historiography tell us about humanity

about ourselves? Who are the authors of the books used in this class? Given their backgrounds what problems might they have in writing an accurate narrative of, and explanation for specific events?

2. What is war? What are the causes of war? Is humanity by nature warlike? Is it possible to end war? What is Hobbes' thesis on human nature? Do you agree or disagree with his thesis? What is Rousseau's thesis on human nature? Do you agree or disagree with his thesis? (See handout: "The Causes of War," by Adrian R. Lewis)
3. Who was Carl von Clausewitz? Explain his concept of the total and limited war? World War II was the most total war in human history. Why? Explain Clausewitz' thesis on the "remarkable trinity" in war. How do you win a war? Explain Clausewitz' thesis on "center of gravity." World War II was a watershed event. Why?
4. What is policy? What is strategy? How are policy and strategy related? What was Hitler's domestic and foreign policy in 1939? What was Hitler's strategy in the late 1930's? Did he plan to start a World War? How did World War II start? What was British policy and strategy, and how did it influence the march towards war in the late 1930's? What was French policy and strategy and how did it influence the march towards war in the late 1930's?
5. What is doctrine? What is the relationship between doctrine and technology? What was Germany's ground, operational doctrine at the start of World War II? How did it influence strategy? What was the French operational doctrine at the start of World War II? How did it influence strategy?
6. What were the causes of World War II? Delineate the various arguments. Which argument do you believe is the most accurate? Why? What were Hitler's war aims? What was his vision of the world? Trace the events that led up to the Second World War.

Module TWO: Blitzkrieg Operational Doctrine and The Fall of France, May 1940

7. Trace the evolution of technology from World War I to World War II. What were the most significant technological developments during the inter-war period? Explain the relationship between technology and doctrine. How did these technological developments influence the conduct and outcome of the war? What were the most significant doctrinal developments during the inter-war period? Which nations were the most forward looking in the development of new doctrine? Why?
8. What are "Joint Operations?" What are "Combined Operations?" Delineate the problems involved in conducting joint and combined operations.
9. Explain the fall of France in the Spring of 1940. Delineate the various explanations. Which explanation do you believe is most accurate? Why? Describe the German plan for the battle of France. Who developed the plan, and why was the plan successful? Describe the French and British plan for the battle of France. Why did the plan fail? Develop and delineate a comprehensive argument.

Module THREE: Air War Doctrine and The Battle of Britain, 1940-1941

10. Describe and characterize the British retreat at Dunkirk. Explain why the British were able to save over 300,000 British and Allied soldiers when German panzer divisions were

so close. Delineate the major explanations. Which explanation do you believe is most accurate? Why? What was the significance of the British retreat from Dunkirk?

11. Describe and characterize the Battle of Britain. Explain why the British won the battle, and the Germans lost. Explain how technology influenced the battle. What were the technological innovations that influenced the battle? Develop a comprehensive argument. What was the significance of the Battle of Britain?
12. Who was the father of modern strategic bombing doctrine? What exactly was his thesis on the role of the bomber in modern warfare? How did the British, Americans, and Germans incorporate air doctrine into their practices of war? Why did the British and Americans adopt strategic bombing doctrine, and why did the Germans fail to adopt this doctrine? Which national airpower doctrine do you believe was most effective? Why? Which doctrine do you believe was morally correct? Why? What are the primary missions of airpower?

Module FOUR: The German Invasion of the Soviet Union June 1941

13. Why did Hitler decide to invade the Soviet Union? Delineate at least three explanations. Which explanation do you believe is most accurate? Develop a comprehensive explanation.
14. Describe and characterize Operation Barbarossa. Hitler and his generals disagreed on the plan for the conduct of the operation. Why? Delineate the argument of the German generals and Hitler's argument. Which strategy do you believe had the best chance for achieving German objectives? Why? Explain why Operation Barbarossa failed. Delineate the historical arguments on the causes of German defeat in Russia in the fall and winter of 1941 and '42. Develop a comprehensive explanation.
15. Who was Adolph Hitler? What qualities of character made him the leader of the German people? Discuss the various arguments on Hitler's system of command and control in Nazi Germany. Delineate the two major schools of thought. Which argument do you believe is most accurate? Why? What qualities of Hitler's character led to the destruction of Germany?
16. Who was Stalin? What qualities of character made him the leader of the Russian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union? What was his strategic vision and strategy for the conduct of World War II? How did Stalin save the Soviet Union from defeat in World War II?

Module FIVE: The Final Solution: The Holocaust

17. Delineate at least two explanations for the cause of the Holocaust. Which explanation do you believe is most accurate? Why? Explain the behavior of the German people. Was their behavior unique? Was the Holocaust a unique event in human history? If so, in what ways? Explain the behavior of Jews. Delineate the events that lead up to the Holocaust. Describe the German process of exterminating the Jews.
18. Who is Christopher Browning? What was his purpose? Why did he write this book? What is his thesis? How does he prove his thesis? Did he convince you? Do you agree or disagree with his thesis? Explain your answer.

Identify and state the significance of the following terms:

Blitzkrieg	Joseph Stalin
Barbarossa	Adolf Hitler
Doctrine	Winston Churchill
Strategy	Franklin D. Roosevelt
Operations	Bernard L. Montgomery
Tactics	Omar N. Bradley
War	George S. Patton
Dunkirk	Erich von Manstein
The Final Solution	Heinz Guderian
Phony war	Carl von Clausewitz
Battle of Britain	Operation Sealion
Remarkable Trinity	Christopher Browning
Denmark	Alfred Thayer Mahan
Strategic Bombing doctrine	BG William Mitchell
Hugh Trenchard	George Marshall
Giulio Douhet	Hugh Dowding
Midway	Hurricane
Sedan	Spitfire
Ardennes	Heinrich Himmler
Maginot Line	Tonnage Strategy
Battle of the Atlantic	Wilhelm Keitel
British “indirect approach” or “indirect grand strategy”	Franz Halder
<i>Command of the Air</i>	Chelmno
<i>Wehrmacht</i>	Lebensraum
Ideology	
Auschwitz-Birkenau	
Treblinka	
Hitler’s war objectives	
<i>Einsatzgruppen</i>	
The American “direct approach”	
Zyklon B (hydrogen cyanide)	
“Bataille Conduite” the Methodical Battle	
<i>The Influence of Seapower upon History</i>	

Annex B, The History of World War II.

The American War in Europe: Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions:

Module ONE: Allied Strategy and the Mediterranean Theater of War

1. What is policy? What is strategy? What is the relationship between policy and strategy? How is strategy formulated? Delineate Anglo-American strategy for the conduct of World War II. How did the British practice of war influence Allied strategy? How did the American practice of war influence Allied strategy? Which nation exerted the dominant influence over Allied strategy? Why?

2. Describe and characterize the Armed Forces of the United States during the inter-war period 1918 to 1939. What was the state of the Army, Navy, Army Air Force, and Marine Corps? Delineate each service's vision for the conduct of the next war. Were they correct in their assessments of the future of warfare in their particular environment, ground, sea, and air? How prepared was the United States for war in 1939? Explain why the Armed Forces were in the state you delineated.
3. Delineate Allied strategy for the conduct of World War II. What was the policy upon which this strategy was built? What was the American way of war, and how did it influence American strategy? What was the British way of war, and how did it influence strategy?
4. Who was Winston Churchill? What qualities of character made him the leader of the British people during World War II? What was his strategic vision and strategy for the conduct of the war? How did he plan to win the war? Why was he successful? Characterize and describe the leadership of Winston Churchill during World War II.
5. Who was Franklin D. Roosevelt? What qualities of character made him the leader of the American people? What was his strategic vision and strategy for the conduct of the war? How did he plan to win the war? Why was he successful? Describe and characterize the leadership of FDR during World War II.
6. Describe and characterize operations in the Mediterranean theater. Why were these operations undertaken? What contribution did they make to win the war? What was the nature of the disagreement between the British and Americans? What did the Russians want the Anglo-Americans to do in 1943? Why did the Anglo-American team fail to keep its promise to the Russians? What do the Russians believe? What do you think?

Module TWO: The U-Boat War, The Battle of the Atlantic

7. Who is Admiral H. Kent Hewitt? What are combined operations? What are joint operations? Explain the nature of the conflict between Admiral Hewitt and the U.S. Navy on one side, and the U.S. Army and British Army on the other side. Based on your readings and understanding of the arguments between the U.S. Army and Navy, which service do you believe had the most military effective doctrine? Why?
8. Describe and characterize the Battle of the Atlantic. Explain why the Allies won and the Germans lost. What was the German "tonnage strategy," and how was it defeated? Describe and characterize the key technology with which the battle was fought. Why was the Battle of the Atlantic significant? How did it contribute to the war effort? Delineate the historical debate. What do you think?

Module THREE: Hitler's Army, Stalingrad, and The Turning Point in the War, 1941-1943

9. Discuss and analyze the Battle of Stalingrad. What was strategically important about Stalingrad? Why did one side lose and the other side win? What did the battle of Stalingrad mean to the overall war effort?
10. Discuss and analyze the Kursk campaign--Operation Citadel. Why did one side lose and the other side win? How did the outcome of the campaign influence the war? Consider both the Soviet and Anglo-American perspective.

11. Who is Omar Bartov? What was his purpose? Why did he write this book? What is his thesis on Hitler's Army? Delineate Bartov's argument. Do you agree or disagree with his thesis? Explain your answer. Why is this important?

Module FOUR: Eisenhower's Strategy, The Normandy Invasion, Omaha Beach, June 1944

12. Describe and characterize the Normandy invasion. Why did the Allies succeed in this campaign? Analyze the German defensive plans and the Allied offensive plans. Explain victory and defeat. Why was the Normandy invasion significant?
13. Why was the battle for Omaha Beach a "flawed victory?" What is the thesis in *Omaha Beach*? Explain why the American 1st Infantry Division suffered heavy casualties. Analyze Allied plans for the invasion and Allied, combined amphibious doctrine. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the plan and the doctrine?
14. Discuss and analyze Eisenhower's "broad front strategy." What were the strategic visions of Eisenhower, Montgomery, and Patton; and how did they differ? Whose strategic vision do you believe was most correct given the conditions and circumstances? Why did Eisenhower select a broad front strategy? Was it for military reasons, or for political reasons, e.g., the sake of the coalition?
15. What was the racial composition of the US Army in World War II? What part did African Americans play in the war? What was Jim Crowism and how did it influence the behavior of Europeans and British citizens? How did total war influence the employment of black soldiers? Why did black people fight for America when they were denied full citizenship?

Module FIVE: The Strategic Bombing Campaign, Ending the War

16. Discuss and analyze the Strategic Bombing Campaign. Why did the British and Americans adopt the vision of the proponents of air power? Did the Strategic Bombing Campaign achieve all that the proponents of air power claimed it would? What were the successes of the campaign and what were the failures? Delineate the reasons for both success and failure. Compare and contrast the British and American strategic air doctrines. Which doctrine do you believe was most successful? Why? Explain the bombing of Dresden and Hamburg.
17. Discuss and analyze the Battle of the Bulge. What were Hitler's objectives? Why were the Allies caught by surprise? Delineate the major arguments on the intelligence failure. Why did Hitler's plan fail? What did the battle mean to the overall war effort?

Identify and state the significance of the following terms:

B-17, B-24	SHAEF
Kammhuber Line	Operation COBRA
Carl Spaatz	Operation GOODWOOD
Arthur Harris	The Falaise Pocket
Combined Chiefs of Staff	Joint Chiefs of Staff
The British Way of War	The American Way of War
Sir Alan Brooke	Sir John Dill
H. Kent Hewitt	John Lesslie Hall
Omar Bradley	Operation Market-Garden

George Patton	Intelligence
Dwight D. Eisenhower	Logistics
The Blitz	Main Attack
Battle of the Atlantic	ASW
Henry H. Arnold	Supporting Attack
Stalingrad	T 34
Kursk	St. Lo
The Battle of the Bulge	Normandy
Montgomery vs. Eisenhower	Omaha Beach
Clarence R. Huebner	Karl Doneitz
Sicily	Salerno
H. Kent Hewitt	Alexander
Morocco	Gela
Salerno	Anzio
Defend and delay	Italy
Operation Torch	Lend-Lease
Operation Husky	The Second Front
Operation Avalanche	Field Marshal von Kluge
Amphibious Warfare Doctrine	Field Marshal Model
Antwerp and Scheldt River	M4 Sherman
Single thrust vs. Broad Front	Mediterranean Strategy
Field Marshal Rommel	Field Marshal von Rundstedt
Malmedy Massacre	James Doolittle
Strategic Bombing Campaign	Mark Clark
Audie Murphy	Amphibious Force Atlantic Fleet
LCVP	DUKW

Annex C, The History of World War II

The American Japanese War in the Pacific: Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions:

Module ONE: American and Japanese Strategy

1. What were Japan's political objectives in World War II? What were Japanese war aims? What was the Japanese vision of the world? Why did Japan attack the United States? What caused the Japanese-American war? Delineated the major arguments? Which argument do you believe is most accurate? Why?

2. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Japan, in 1941? Given its strengths and weaknesses was it reasonable for Japanese military leaders to believe they could defeat the United States? Explain the thinking of Japanese military leaders. What was the Japanese strategy for the conduct of the war against the United States? On what assumptions was this strategy based?
3. Describe and analyze the Japanese plan for the attack on Pearl Harbor. What were the objectives? Did the plan and conduct of the operation achieve those objectives? What were the flaws in the Japanese plan and thinking about war?
4. What was the American strategy for the conduct of World War II? What was the American strategy for the conduct of the war in the Pacific? Divide the Pacific theater into sub-theaters. What was the reasoning behind this division of command? Did the United States violate the principle of unity of command?
5. What were the three major technological and doctrinal developments evinced in the Pacific theater? Discuss the influence of each development on the course, conduct, and outcome of the war, and on future wars.

Module TWO: Naval Warfare, The Carrier Wars: The Battle of Midway

6. Analyze the battle of Midway. Explain why and how the Americans won and the Japanese lost. Delineate the Japanese plan and the mistakes they made. Delineate the American plan and the luck they had. Explain how the battle of Midway fit into the Japanese strategy and American strategy.
7. Describe, characterize, and analyze the American submarine campaign in the Pacific. Was it successful? What contribution did it make to the war effort? What was the operational doctrine for submarines? What role did intelligence play in the submarine campaign?

Module THREE: The Central Pacific Campaign and Marine Corps Amphibious Doctrine

8. Describe Marine Corps amphibious doctrine. Analyze the Marine battles for Tarawa and Iwo Jima. Explain why and how the Americans won and the Japanese lost. Delineate the lessons learned by the Marine Corps at Tarawa. Were those lessons applicable at Iwo Jima? Describe, characterize, and analyze the American Central Pacific campaign. Why was it successful?
9. Who is John Dower? What was his thesis on the conduct of the war in the Pacific? Do you agree or disagree with his thesis? What are the strengths and weaknesses in his argument? Why was World War II so bloody? What is extermination warfare? Did World War II degenerate into extermination warfare? Explain your answer. Develop another explanation to account for the conditions Dower seeks to explain. Compare and contrast Dower's thesis with Omar Bartov's and Christopher Browning's theses? What do you think? Which authors present the most persuasive and comprehensive argument?
10. Describe, characterize, and analyze the Southwest Pacific campaign of General Douglas MacArthur. How did U.S. Army battles and campaigns in the Southwest Pacific differ from Marine Corps battles and campaigns in the Central Pacific? Which service developed the most effective operational and tactical doctrine for the conduct of

amphibious operations against the Japanese? Why were MacArthur's campaigns successful?

Module FOUR: The Fire Bombing of Japan and the Atom Bomb

11. Describe, characterize, and analyze the strategic bombing campaign against Japan. What was American air doctrine? Explain how and why it evolved over the course of the war. Was the campaign successful? What did it achieve? Who was Curtis LeMay, and how did he contribute to the campaign?
12. Discuss and analyze President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japanese cities. Delineate America's plan for winning the war in the Pacific at the conclusion of the Central Pacific and the Southwest Pacific campaigns. Delineate the argument for and against the employment of the atomic bomb. Which argument do you believe is most valid? Why? What did the atomic bomb achieve? What did the atomic bomb mean for the future of Japan? What did the atomic bomb mean for the future of the United States?

Module Five: Explaining Victory and Defeat

13. Explain the outcome of the war in the Pacific. Why did the Americans win, and the Japanese lose?
14. Explain the outcome of World War II. Why did the Allies win World War II? Why did the Axis Powers lose World War II? Delineate the major historical arguments. Which thesis do you believe is most accurate? Why? Develop a comprehensive explanation for the outcome of World War II.
15. What was the significance of World War II? What did the war achieve? How did it influence the post-war world? What influence did World War II have on the US, USSR, Britain, France, Germany, Eastern Europe, Japan, China, Asia? Could the "Cold War" have been avoided?

Identify and state the significance of the following terms:

Ernest J. King	Tarawa	Peleliu
Chester W. Nimitz	Iwo Jima	Holland Smith
Douglas MacArthur	Midway	William Halsey
Curtis E. LeMay	Marshall Islands	Richmond Kelly Turner
Alfred Thayer Mahan	Okinawa	Chuichi Nagumo
Husband E. Kimmel	Pearl Harbor	Isoroku Yamamoto
Walter C. Short	Guadalcanal	Rape of Nanking
Hideki Tojo	Philippine Islands	Naplam
Non-Aggression Pact, April 1941	Coral Sea	Fat Man and Little Boy
<i>Enola Gay</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>	J. Robert Oppenheimer
<i>Yamato</i>	<i>Musashi</i>	
<i>Yorktown</i>	James Doolittle	
<i>Akagi</i>	Bataan	
Hiroshima	Marianas	
Raymond A. Spruance	Solomon Islands	
B-29	Kyushu	
Operation DOWNFALL	Honshu	
OLYMPIC and CORONET	Manhattan Project	

Atomic Bomb
Submarine warfare
Lexington

Magic
Isoruku Yamamoto
Ranger

Annex E, Chronology-World War II

1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War.

1910 Japan annexed Korea.

The Great War

1917

The Tank is introduced by the British.

1918

The Royal Air Force is formed in Britain.

1919

Jun The Treaty of Versailles is concluded.

Jul The Weimar Republic is formed.

The Inter-War Period**1921**

Giulio Douhet, an Italian military theorist, writes *Command of the Air*.

1923

Jan The French occupied the Ruhr for non-payment of reparations. The U.S. and U.K. opposed this action.

Nov Hitler's "Beer Hall Putsch" took place.

1925

Apr Hindenburg is elected President.

1927

Sir Robert Watson Watt constructed and tested radar.

1929

Oct The U.S. Stock Market crashed, starting the Great Depression.

1930

Sep Nazis gained support in German elections.

1931 Japan seized Manchuria, China, creating the puppet state Manchukuo.

1933

Jan Hitler became Chancellor.

Apr Boycott of Jewish Stores began. Legislation restricting Jews in the Civil Service is enacted.

Oct Germany withdrew from the League of Nations.

1934

Jan German-Polish non-aggression pact is concluded.

1935

Mar Versailles Treaty abrogated. Germany began to rearm.

Sep The Nurnberg Laws are enacted, taking away the rights of Jews as German citizens.

Oct Italy invaded Ethiopia.

1936

Mar Rhineland reoccupied.

May Italian forces take Ethiopia.

Jul Spanish Civil War began (to Mar '39).

Oct Anti-Comintern Pact concluded: Germany, Italy, and Japan.

1937

The Japanese invade mainland China, in an effort to expand the Japanese empire in Asia and create "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Jul The Japanese attacked the Chinese at the Marco Polo Bridge

Dec The "Rape of Nanking" by the Japanese.

1938

Mar Austria is annexed: the "Anschluss." Britain formally recognized the seizure of Austria—"The Policy of Appeasement."

Apr Herman Goring, a German General, decreed the registration of Jewish property.

Sep Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia occupied by German forces. Munich Conference, "Peace in our time"—Policy of Appeasement.

Nov Kristallnacht, an attack on Jewish businesses and Jews, was carried out. Goring's Conference on the centralized control of Jewish policy takes place.

World War II

1939

Jan Heydrich's Reich Central for Jewish Emigration is formed.

Mar Germany annexed Czechoslovakia.

May German-Italian Alliance is formed.

Aug Germany and USSR signed a nonaggression pact.

Sep Germany invaded Poland. Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada declared war on Germany. Soviet forces entered Poland. The conquest of Poland was completed on 27 Sep.

Nov The Soviet Union invaded Finland.

1940

Mar Russo-Finish war ended. Finland signed peace treaty.

Apr Germany invaded Denmark and Norway.

May Germany invaded the Netherlands, Belgium, and France—Blitzkrieg Operations. Churchill became Prime Minister. Allied forces are evacuated at Dunkirk--Operation Dynamo.

Jun Germany completed the conquest of Norway. Italy declared war on France and Britain. France signed armistice with Germany (22nd) and Italy (24th).

Jul The Battle of Britain began. The air war was the prelude to the planned invasion of Britain--Operation Sealion. The British attacked and sank ships of the French Fleet to preclude them from supporting the German war effort. France, under Petain's leadership, break-off diplomatic relations with Britain, 5 Jul. The Soviet Union annexed the Baltic States.

Aug The Italians invaded colonial empire, British and French Somaliland.

Sep Japan formed a military alliance with Germany and Italy. The US Selective Service Bill was enacted. The Germans began night bombing of London. France allowed Japan military bases in Indochina. The U.S. limited scrap iron and steel exports to Japan.

Oct The Italians invaded Greece. The Battle of Britain was won by the British—the air war continues. The Germans cancelled Operation Sealion, the planned invasion of Britain. The Germans started preparations for Operation Barbarossa, the invasion of the Soviet Union.

Nov FDR re-elected President. Hungary and Romania joined the Axis Powers.

Dec The British offensive in North Africa captured Tobruk and Benghazi.

1941

Jan The U.S. and Britain conducted high-level staff meetings, ABC-1 and ABC-2. Bulgaria joined the Axis Powers.

Mar The U.S. Lend-Lease Bill was enacted. The first German offensive in North Africa takes place.

Apr The Germans invaded Yugoslavia and Greece. Belgrade fell on the 17th, and Athens on the 27th. The Russo-Japanese Neutrality Agreement signed. American-Dutch-British (ADB) conducted meetings at Singapore.

May The Germans take Crete. The German battleship, *Bismarck*, is sunk by the Royal Navy.

Jun Germany invaded USSR, Operation Barbarossa. Einsatzgruppen initiated the extermination of Eastern European Jews.

Jul Goring authorized Heydrich to coordinate the “Final Solution” to the “Jewish Problem.” The U.S. and Britain freeze Japanese assets.

Aug The U.S. and Britain conducted the Atlantic Charter meeting, off the coast of Newfoundland. The U.S. banned oil exports to Japan.

Oct German U-boats sank the U.S.S. Reuben James.

Dec Japan attacked the U.S. at Pearl Harbor. The U.S. and Britain declared war on Japan. ARCADIA conference held between U.S. and Britain. Japanese invaded the Philippine Islands, Wake Island, and Hong Kong. Germany and Italy declared war on U.S. The U.S. made counter declarations of war. The first gassings of Jews at Chelmno took place. The Riga Massacre of German deportees took place. The Wehrmacht advanced to within thirty miles of Moscow. China officially declared war on Japan and Germany. The Japanese sank the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse* off Malaya. The Japanese captured Hong Kong, Guam, and Wake Island.

1942

Jan The United Nations Pact is signed in Washington. The Japanese invaded Solomon Islands, Bismarck and Bougainville. Wannsee Conference on “the final solution” to the Jewish problem was held.

Feb Singapore surrendered to the Japanese.

Mar The Japanese landed in New Guinea. The deportation of Jews from European nations to Auschwitz and other camps was initiated.

Apr American soldiers on Bataan surrendered to the Japanese. U.S. bombers under the command of Doolittle and Halsey attacked Japan—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya. U.S. and British leaders met in London—the BOLERO-ROUNDUP conference.

May U.S. planes attacked Japanese fleet near Tulagi, Solomon Islands. Corregidor surrendered to Japanese. Battle of Coral Sea, Japanese and American aircraft carriers fought the first naval battle out of visual range of one another. The USS Lexington was sunk, and one Japanese carrier went down.

Jun The Battle of Midway, first decisive defeat of Japanese, takes place. Four Japanese carriers and one American carrier were sunk. Japanese land in the Aleutians. U.S. and British leaders met in Washington--SLEDGEHAMMER-ROUNDUP-GYMNAST Conference.

Jul The British 8th Army stopped Rommel’s drive at El Alamein in North Africa. U.S. bombers began operations in Europe. U.S. and British leaders met in London to discuss Operation TORCH, the invasion of North Africa.

Aug The U.S. Marines invaded the Solomon Islands at Guadalcanal—first U.S. offensive land action in World War II. British and Canadian forces raided the coast of France at Dieppe. Naval battle conducted in the Eastern Solomons.

Oct The U.S. Army and Marines battled for the Solomon Islands. The British El Alamein offensive began in Egypt.

Nov Operation Torch, U.S. and British forces landed in North Africa at Algeria and Morocco. The naval battle for Guadalcanal took place. The Japanese fail to retake the island.

1943

Jan Roosevelt and Churchill met in Casablanca — decided on Operation Husky, the invasion of Sicily, pushing back the date for the invasion of western Europe, the Normandy Invasion. The first attacks of USAAF heavy bombers, B 17s and B 24s, on Germany took place.

Feb The German 6th Army was defeated and captured at Stalingrad. Eisenhower is appointed theater commander in North Africa. The Battle of Kasserine Pass, in Tunisia took place. The U.S. Army's first defeat in battle against the Germans.

May Tunisian Campaign is concluded. The Trident Conference is held in Washington.

Jun MacArthur launched offensives in Southwest Pacific.

Jul American, British, and Canadian troops land in Sicily. Battle of Kursk, German offensive against Russian force began. It is the largest tank battle in World War II—the Russian hold and the Germans breakoff their attacks.

Aug U.S. Liberator bombers attacked Ploesti oil refineries in Romania. The conquest of Sicily is completed. Roosevelt and Churchill conferred at Quebec.

Sep The European continent is invaded, British force crossed the Straits of Messina and landed in southern Italy. Eisenhower announced the unconditional surrender of Italy. The U.S. 5th Army landed at the Gulf of Salerno, Italy--Operation Avalanche.

Oct Italy declared war on Germany.

Nov Roosevelt, Churchill, and Chiang Kai-shek conferred at Cairo. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin conferred at Tehran, Iran. Stalin supported the plan for the Normandy Invasion.

Dec Eisenhower is appointed the supreme allied commander for the invasion of Europe at Normandy.

1944

Jan Allied forces landed at Anzio, Italy.

Feb U.S. forces invaded and captured Kwajalein and Eniwetok Atolls, Marshall Islands—the first offensive against Japanese Territory. Merrill's Marauders (US 5307th Prov. Unit) initiated operations against the Japanese in Burma.

May Cassino, Italy is taken by Allies.

Jun Rome is captured by the Allies. The Normandy Invasion, Operation Overlord, U.S., British, and Canadian forces invaded Western Europe. China based B-29s bombed Kyushu Island, Japan—the first B-29 attacks on Japan. U.S. forces invaded and captured Saipan, Marianas Islands. The first Battle of the Philippine Sea took place.

Jul Operation Cobra, the break-out at St. Lo, took place under the command of General Omar Bradley.

Aug Operation Anvil-Dragoon, the invasion of southern France took place with American and free-French forces. Falaise pocket closed capturing part of the German 7th Army. German forces in Paris surrendered.

Sep Allied forces entered Germany. Operation Market-Garden took place under the command of General Bernard Montgomery. British and U.S. airborne forces landed in Holland.

Oct Soviet forces invaded Hungary. An announcement was made of the proposed international organization, the United Nations. Allies landed in Greece. Soviet forces advanced to Czechoslovakia, and into East Prussia. US forces invaded the Philippines at Leyte. The Battle for Leyte Gulf, the second battle of the Philippine Sea took place. The Imperial Japanese Navy was defeated.

Nov The Allies initiated offensives against Germany on a 450-mile Front. B-29s flying out of Saipan initiated the strategic bombing campaign against Japan.

Dec The Germans launched the Ardennes counter-offensive, the Battle of the Bulge.

1945

Jan The U.S. 1st and 3rd Armies meet at Houffalize, Belgium, ending the Battle of the Bulge. Soviet forces captured Warsaw, Poland. Hungary declared war on Germany.

Feb Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin conferred at Yalta. U.S. Marines begin the battle for Iwo Jima.

Mar Allied troops crossed the Rhine in force. General LeMay initiated the fire-bombing of Japanese cities using napalm.

Apr U.S. 10th Army invaded Okinawa. Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Georgia. Truman became President of the United States. Soviet forces captured Vienna. American forces captured Nurnberg. Soviet forces entered Berlin. Mussolini was executed by Italian patriots. The U.S. 7th Army captured Munich.

May Hitler is reported dead. Admiral Doenitz succeeded him. Soviet force captured Berlin. Germany surrendered unconditionally (8 May VE Day, Victory in Europe).

Jun Japanese resistance of Okinawa ceased.

Jul MacArthur's Philippines campaign ended. On 16 July the scientist of the Manhattan Project successfully test the first atomic bomb. The Big Three powers met at Potsdam, Germany. Eight-hundred B-29s fire bomb Japanese industrial cities.

Aug The Atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima (6th). The Soviet Union declared war on Japan (8th). The second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki (9th). The Emperor of Japan broadcast surrender (14th). Truman announced acceptance by Japan of the Potsdam declaration (unconditional surrender). U.S. occupation forces arrive in Japan.

Sep Japanese officials formally signed "the instrument of surrender" aboard the battleship *USS Missouri* in Tokyo Bay—ending World War II.

Annex E. World War II Bibliography. Students will select a book from the following list for their writing assignment:

Alexander, Bevin. *Inside the Nazi War Machine: How Three Generals Unleashed Hitler's Blitzkrieg Upon the World*. New York: NAL Caliber, 2010.

Alexander, Joseph H. *Storm Landings: Epic Amphibious Battles in the Central Pacific*. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1997.

- . *Utmost Savagery: The Three Days of Tarawa*. New York: Ivy Books, 1995.
- Ambrose, Stephen E. *D-Day June 6, 1944: The Climactic Battle of World War II*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1994.
- . *Citizen Soldiers*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1997.
- Arnold, Henry H., General of the Air Force. *Global Mission*. New York: Harper, 1949.
- Atkinson, Rick. *The Day of Battle: The War in Sicily and Italy, 1943-1944*. New York: Henry Holt, 2007.
- . *The Guns at Last Light: The War in Western Europe, 1944-1945*. New York: Henry Holt, 2013.
- Bailey, Beth and David Farber. *The First Strange Place: Race and Sex in World War II Hawaii*.
- Balkoski, Joseph, *Omaha Beach: D-Day June 6, 1944*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2004.
- . *Utah Beach: The Amphibious Landing and Airborne Operations of D-Day June 6, 1944*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2005.
- Ballendorf, Dirk A. and Merrill L. Bartlett. *Pete Ellis: An Amphibious Warfare Prophet, 1880-1923*. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1997.
- Bankier, David. *The Germans and the Final Solution*. Cambridge: Blackwell, 1992.
- Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague Upon Humanity: The Hidden History of Japan's Biological Warfare Program*. New York: Harper Collins, 2005.
- Barnett, Correlli, edited. *Hitler's Generals*. New York: Grove Weidenfeld, 1989.
- Beevor, Anthony. *D-Day: The Battle for Normandy*. New York: Viking, 2009.
- . *Stalingrad The Fateful Siege: 1942-1943*. New York: Penguin Book, 1999.
- Bidermann, Gottlob Herbert. *In Deadly Combat: A German Soldier's Memoir of the Eastern Front*. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 2000.
- Blair, Clay. *Hitler's U-Boat War: The Hunted 1942-1945*. New York: Random House, 1998.
- . *Ridgway's Paratroopers: The American Airborne in World War II*. New York: The Dial Press, 1985.

Bloch, Marc. *Strange Defeat: Statement of Evidence Written in 1940*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1968.

Blumenson, Martin. *The Battle of the Generals: The Untold Story of the Falaise Pocket--the Campaign that should have Won World War II*. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1993.

----- . *Kasserine Pass: Rommel's Bloody Climatic Battle for Tunisia*. New York: Cooper Square Press, 2000.

----- . *The Patton Papers 1940-1945*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1974.

----- . *Mark Clark: The Last of the Great World War II Commanders*. New York: Congdon and Weed, 1984.

Boyd, Carl. *Hitler's Japanese Confidant: General Oshima Hiroshi and Magic Intelligence 1941-1945*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1993.

Bradley, Omar N. *A Soldier's Story*. New York: Henry Holt, 1951.

Brietman, Richard. *Official Secrets: What the Nazis Planned, What the British and Americans Knew*. New York: Hill and Wang, 1998.

Breuer, William B. *Operation Dragoon: The Allied Invasion of the South of France*. Novato CA: Presidio Press, 1987.

Brotherton, Marcus, *We Who Are Alive and Remain: Untold Stories from the Band of Brothers*. New York: Berkley Caliber, 2009.

Browning, Christopher R. *The Origins of the Final Solution: The Evolution of Nazi Jewish Policy, September 1939-March 1942*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2004.

Bungay, Stephen. *The Most Dangerous Enemy: A History of the Battle of Britain*. London, UK: Aurum Press, 2000.

Burgin, R. V. *Island of the Damned: A Marine at War in the Pacific*. New York: NAL Caliber, 2010.

Burleigh, Michael. *Moral Combat: Good and Evil in World War II*. New York: Harper Collins, 2011.

Cameron, Craig M. *American Samurai*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Campbell, Douglas E. *USS Dorado (SS-248): On Eternal Patrol*. Syneca Research Group, Inc., 2011.

Chang, Iris. *The Rape of Nanking: The Forgotten Holocaust of World War II*. New York: Penguin Books, 1997.

Citino, Robert M. *The Wehrmacht's Last Stand: The German Campaign of 1944-1945*. Kansas: University of Kansas, 2017.

------. *The German Way of War: From the Thirty Years War to the Third Reich*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2005.

------. *Quest for Decisive Victory: From Stalemate to Blitzkrieg in Europe, 1899-1940*. Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 2012.

Clark, Lloyd. *The Battle of the Tanks: Kursk, 1943*. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 2011.

Clark, Mark W. *Calculated Risk*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950.

Cumming, Anthony J. *The Royal Navy and the Battle of Britain*. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 2010.

Danchev, Alex and Daniel Todman. *War Diaries 1939-1945: Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2001.

Davis, Richard G. *Carl A Spaatz and the Air War in Europe* Washington DC: GPO, 1993.

Dawidowicz, Lucy S. *The War Against the Jews 1933-1945*. New York: Macmillan Publisher, 1986.

Delaforce, Patrick. *The Battle of the Bulge: Hitler's Final Gamble*. Harlow, England: Pearson Longman, 2006.

D'Este, Carlo. *Bitter Victory: The Battle For Sicily, 1943*. New York: Harper Collins, 1988.

------. *Eisenhower: A Soldier's Life*. New York: Henry Holt, 2002.

------. *Fatal Decision: Anzio and the Battle for Rome*. New York: Harper Collins, 1991.

------. *Patton: A Genius For War*. New York: Harper Perennial, 1995. This is a biography of the life of General George S. Patton.

------. *Warlord: The Life of Winston Churchill at War, 1874-1945*. New York: Harper Collins, 2008.

Doubler, Michael. *Closing with the Enemy: How GIs Fought the War in Europe, 1944-45*. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1994.

Drea, Edward J. *Japan's Imperial Army: Its Rise and Fall, 1853-1945*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2009.

Eckhertz, Holger. *D Day Through German Eyes: Eyewitness Accounts by German Soldiers of June 6th 1944*. DTZ History Publications, 2015.

Ehlers, Robert S. Jr. *Targeting the Third Reich: Air Intelligence and the Allied Bombing Campaign*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2009.

Eisenhower, Dwight D. *Crusade in Europe*. New York: Doubleday, 1948.

Ellis, John. *Brute Force: Allied Strategy and Tactics in the Second World War*. New York: Viking Press, 1990.

Faber, David. *Munich 1938: Appeasement and World War II*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2008.

Frank, Richard B. *Downfall: The End of the Imperial Japanese Empire*. New York: Random House, 1990.

Fraser, David. *Knight's Cross: A Life of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1993.

French, David. *Raising Churchill's Army: The British Army and the War Against Germany 1919-1945*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Friedlander, Saul. *Nazi Germany and the Jews: The Years of Persecution, 1933-1939*. New York: Harper Perennial, 1997.

Fritz, Stephen. *Frontsoldaten: the German Soldier in World War II*. Kentucky: University Press of Kentucky, 1995.

Gebhardt, Miriam. *Crimes Unspoken: The Rape of German Women at the End of the Second World War*. Cambridge, UK: Polity, 2017.

Gelb, Norman. *Desperate Venture: The Story of Operation Torch the Allied Invasion of North Africa*. New York: William Morrow, 1992.

----- *Ike and Monty: Generals at War*. New York: William Morrow, 1994.

Gilbert, Martin. *The Holocaust: A History of the Jews of Europe During the Second World War*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1985.

Gillon, Steven M. *Pearl Harbor: FDR Leads the Nation into War*. New York: Basic Books, 2011.

Glantz, David M. and Jonathan House. *When Titans Clashed: How the Red Army Stopped Hitler*. Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1995.

------. *Stumbling Colossus: The Red Army on the Eve of World War*. Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1998.

------. *To the Gates of Stalingrad: Soviet-German Combat Operations, April-August 1942*. Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 2009.

------. *Armageddon in Stalingrad, September-November 1942, Volume 2*. Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 2009.

Goldhagen, Daniel J. *Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996.

Gordon, John. *Fighting for MacArthur: The Navy and Marine Corps' Desperate Defense of the Philippines*. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 2011.

Guderian, Heinz, German General, *Panzer Leader* (New York: E.P. Dutton, n.d.).

Hatfield, Thomas W. *Rudder: From Leader to Legend*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2011.

Hamerow, Theodore S. *On the Road to the Wolf's Lair: German Resistance to Hitler*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1997.

Hamilton, Nigel. *Monty: The Battles of Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery*. New York: Random House, 1994.

------. *Master of the Battlefield: Monty's War Years 1942-1944*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1983.

Hamilton, Nigel. *The Mantle of Command: FDR at War, 1941-1942*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2014.

------. *Commander in Chief: FDR's Battle with Churchill 1943*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2016.

------. *War and Peace: FDR's Final Odyssey D-Day to Yalta, 1943-1945*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2019.

Harris, Sir Arthur, Marshal of the R.A.F. *Bomber Offensive*. California: Presidio Press, 1990.

Harrison, Gordon A. *Cross-Channel Attack*. Washington DC: GPO, 1993. This book is a study of the Normandy invasion.

Hastings, Max. *Armageddon: The Battle for Germany, 1944-1945*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2004.

------. *Overlord: D-Day and the Battle for Normandy*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1984.

Hilberg, Raul. *The Destruction of the European Jews*. 3 vols. New York: Holmes and Meier, 1985.

Hitchcock, William I. *The Bitter Road to Freedom: The Human Cost of Allied Victory in World War II Europe*. New York: Free Press, 2008.

Holborn, Andrew. *The D-Day Landing on Gold Beach*. London: Bloomsbury, 2015.

Holland, James. *The Battle of Britain: Five Months that Changed History, May-October 1940*. New York: St. Martin Press, 2010.

Hopkins, William B. *The Pacific War: The Strategy, Politics, and Players That Won the War*. Minneapolis, MN: Zenith Press, 2008.

Horne, Alistair. *Monty: The Lonely Leader 1944-1945*. New York: Harper Collins, 1994.

------. *To Lose A Battle, France 1940*. Boston: Little Brown, 1969.

Houston, Donald E. *Hell on Wheels: The 2nd Armored Division*. Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1977.

Howard, Michael. *Strategic Deception in the Second World War: British Intelligence Operations Against the German High Command*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1995.

Hull, Isabel V. *Absolute Destruction: Military Culture and the Practice of War in Imperial Germany*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2005.

Iriye, Akira. *Pearl Harbor and the Coming of the Pacific War: A Brief History with Documents and Essays*. New York: Bedford/St. Martin's, 1999.

------. *Power and Culture: The Japanese-American War 1941-1945*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1981.

Isely Jeter and Philip A. Crowl. *The U.S. Marines and Amphibious War: Its Theory and Its Practice in the Pacific*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1951.

Jackson, Julian. *The Fall of France: The Nazi Invasion of 1940*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003.

Johnson, Paul. *Churchill*. New York: Viking, 2009.

Jordan, Jonathan W. *Brothers, Rivals, Victors: Eisenhower, Patton, Bradley, and the Partnership that Drove the Allied Conquest in Europe*. New York: NAL Caliber, 2011.

Kennedy, David M. *The American People in World War II*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Kershaw, Ian. *Hitler 1889-1936: Hubris*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1999.

-----, *Hitler 1936-1945*. New York: W.W. Norton, 2000.

Kirk, Tim. *Nazi Germany*. New York: Palgrave, 2007.

Kitchen, Martin. *Rommel's Desert War: Waging World War II in North Africa, 1941-1943*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009.

Kirkpatrick, Charles E. *Writing the Victory Plan of 1941: An Unknown Future and a Doubtful Present*. Washington DC: GPO, 1990.

Korda, Michael. *IKE: An American Hero*. New York: Harper Collins, 2007.

Lacey, Jim. *Keep From All Thoughtful Men: How U.S. Economists Won World War II*. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 2011.

Larrabee, Eric. *Commander in Chief: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, His Lieutenants & Their War*. New York: Harper & Row, 1987.

Lebert, Stephan and Norbert. *My Father's Keeper: Children of Nazi Leaders—An Intimate History of Damage and Denial*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 2000.

LeMay, Curtis E. with MacKinlay Kantor. *Mission with LeMay: My Story*. New York: Doubleday, 1965.

Lukacs, John. *Five Days in London, May 1940*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1999.

-----, *The Legacy of the Second World War*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2010.

MacArthur, Douglas. *Reminiscences General of the Army Douglas MacArthur*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1964.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Mighty Endeavor: American Armed Forces in the European Theater in World War II*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1969.

MacFarlane, John. *Triquet's Cross: A Study of Military Heroism*. Montreal, Canada: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2009.

Macksey, Kenneth. *Guderian: Creator of the Blitzkrieg*. New York: Stein and Day, 1975.

Maiolo, Joseph. *Cry Havoc: How the Arms Race Drove The World to War, 1931-1941*. New York: Basic Books, 2010.

Manstein, Erich von. *Lost Victories*. Novato, California: Presidio, 1984. This is an edited and translated copy of the personal memoirs of the German field marshal von Manstein who commanded on the Eastern Front in World War II.

Marshall, S.L.A. *Men against Fire*. Gloucester, Mass: Peter Smith, 1978. And, Lord Moran. *Anatomy of Courage*. New York: Avery Publishing, 1987. Both books must be read for the paper project. They are small books that address the same issue--men in battle--from different points of view.

McEnery, Jim. *Hell in the Pacific: A Marine Rifleman's Journey from Guadalcanal to Peleliu*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2012.

McManus, John C. *The Dead and Those About to Die D-Day: The Big Red One at Omaha Beach*. New York: NAL Caliber, 2014.

Megargee, Geoffrey P. *Inside Hitler's High Command*. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 2000.

Mellenthin, F.W., Major General German Army. *Panzer Battles: A Study of the Employment of Armor in the Second World War*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1956.

Melvin, Mungo. *Manstein: Hitler's Greatest General*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2010.

Mierzejewski, Alfred C. *The Collapse of the German War Economy 1944-1945: Allied Air Power and The German National Railway*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988.

Miller, Edward S. *War Plan Orange*. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1991.

Mitcham, Samuel W. Jr. *The Rise of the Wehrmacht: The German Armed Forces and World War II*, Volumes I and II. Westport, Connecticut: Praeger Security International, 2008.

Montgomery, Bernard L. *The Memoirs of Field-Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G.* London: Collins, 1958.

-----, *Normandy to the Baltic*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1948.

Moorhouse, Roger. *Berlin at War*. New York: Basic Books, 2010.

Morison, Samuel Eliot. *The Two-Ocean War: A Short History of the United States Navy in the Second World War*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1963.

------. *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II, Volume XI, The Invasion of France and Germany 1944-45*. Boston: Little Brown, 1957.

Murphy, Audie. *To Hell and Back: The Classic Memoir of World War II by America's Most Decorated Soldier*. New York: Henry Holt, 2002.

Myers, Michael W. *The Pacific War and Contingent Victory: The Japanese Defeat Was Not Inevitable*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2015.

Neillands, Robin. *The Bomber War: The Allied Air Offensive Against Nazi Germany*.

Ohler, Norman. *Blitzed: Drugs in the Third Reich*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2017.

Overy, Richard J. *The Air War 1939-1945*. New York: Scarborough Book, 1980.

------. *Why the Allies Won*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1995.

Padfield, Peter. *War Beneath the Sea: Submarine Conflict during World War II*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1995.

Pauley, Bruce F. *Hitler, Stalin, and Mussolini: Totalitarianism in the Twentieth Century*, Third Edition. West Sussex, UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2009.

Plating, John D. *The Hump: America's Strategy for Keeping China in World War II*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2011.

Pogue, Forrest C. *George C. Marshall: Ordeal and Hope 1939-1942*. New York: Viking Press, 1966.

Potter, E. B. *Nimitz*. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1976.

Reynolds, Clark G. *The Fast Carriers: The Forging of an Air Navy*. New York: Krieger Publishing, 1978.

Roberts, Andrew. *Masters and Commanders: How Four Titans Won the War in the West, 1941-1945*. New York: Harper Collins, 2009.

Sledge, E. B. *With the Old Breed at Peleliu and Okinawa*. Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1981.

Smith, Holland M., General USMC. *Coral and Brass*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1949.

Spector, Ronald H. *Eagle Against the Sun: The American War with Japan*. New York: Free Press, 1985.

Staecker, Del. *The Lady Gangster: A Sailor's Memoir*. Brule, Wisconsin: Cable Publishing, 2009.

Stahel, David. *Operation Barbarossa and Germany's Defeat in the East*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009.

Stoler, Mark A. *Allies and Adversaries: The Joint Chiefs of Staff, The Grand Alliance, and U.S. Strategy in World War II*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2000.

Taafee, Stephen R. *Marshall and His Generals: U.S. Army Commanders in World War II*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2011.

Tillman, Barrett. *Whirlwind: The Air War Against Japan 1942-1945*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2010.

Truscott, L.K., Lieutenant General U.S. Army. *Command Mission: A Personal Story*. New York: Dutton, 1954.

Wagner, Robert L. *The Texas Army: A History of the 36th Division in the Italian Campaign*. Austin Texas: State House Press, 1991. The 36th Division was a Texas National Guard Division in World War II.

Wedemeyer, Albert C. *Wedemeyer Reports! An Objective, Dispassionate Examination of World War II, Postwar Policies, and Grand Strategy*. New York: Henry Holt, 1958.

Weigley, Russell F. *Eisenhower's Lieutenants: The Campaign of France and Germany 1944-1945*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1990.

Gerhard Weinberg. *Germany, Hitler, and World War II*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

Westermann, Edward B. *Hitler's Police Battalions: Enforcing Racial War in the East*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2005.

Westphal, Siegfried. *The German Army in the West*. London: Cassell, 1951.

Wilt, Alan F. *War From the Top: German and British Military Decision Making During World War II*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1990.

Wukovits, John F. *Black Sheep: The Life of Pappy Boyington*. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 2011.

Zuehlke, Mark. *Forgotten Victory: First Canadian Army and the Cruel Winter of 1944-45*. Madeira Park, B.C.: Douglas McIntyre, 2014.

Annex F: Summary of Clausewitz and other concepts discussed:

—War is an act of force to compel our enemy to do our will.

—War can be limited or total. There is range of commitment of resources and effort.

—The political objective will determine both the military objective to be reached and the amount of effort, it requires.

—To fight total war the government, the armed forces, and the people must support the war and work with some minimal degree of harmony—the “remarkable trinity” of war.

—There are three ways to win a war, destroy the enemy’s main armed forces, destroy the will of the people, and/or destroy the enemy government.

—There are three levels of war, the strategic, operational, and tactical. The tactical level concerns the conduct of the battle, the operational level, the conduct of the campaign, and, the strategic level, the conduct of the war.

—A state is a political entity, with geographic borders, a central government and bureaucracy capable of extracting and directing the resources and energy of its people, a military to maintain external security, and a police force to maintain internal security. States possess legitimate authority to which people respond, as a rule, without question.

—A nation is a cultural entity. The people of a nation are connected to one another in significant ways through language, history, custom, ethnicity or race, religion, nationality, or some other ideologies. The peoples of nations possess the cohesion that makes possible total war.

—A nation-state combines the attributes of both the state and the nation, to form the most powerful political and military entity in history. Only nation-states are capable of fighting modern total war.

—Strategy is the art and science of using the resources of the nation-state to achieve political objectives. Political objectives are deduced from broadly stated national Policies, which ideally reflect the values, ethics, and beliefs of the people. There are multiple levels of strategy, national, coalition, theater, operational, and tactical. Nation-states, as a rule, act in their own best interest. Hence, national strategy normally has priority over coalition strategy.

—The Center of Gravity is the point of decision, the focal point against which all resources are, or should be, directed to produce decisive results. The strategic centers of gravity are the will of the people, the enemy's main forces, and/or the enemy's government.

—A nation, a people, can suffer traumas that damage them psychologically influencing their ability to think and act rationally and objectively. Coherent, effective strategy takes into consideration psychological injuries.

—Doctrine is the authoritative, fundamental principles that guide the conduct of military forces towards the achievement of theater military objectives and ultimately national or coalition political objectives. Doctrine is employed at all levels of war. Tactical doctrine is unique to a particular service and terrain. Operational doctrine, at its best, is joint doctrine that produces synergy; however, it too can be exclusive to a particular service. Strategic doctrine is unique to a particular nation-state. Doctrine is a function of culture, technology, geography, knowledge, experience, and leadership. Doctrine transmits ways of fighting to all the members of a service and to enemies and potential enemies, ideally deterring war.