Ms. Ross	Name:	
Socials 11	Date:	
THE FINAL PUSI	H TO VICTORY 1944-1945	
<u>D-DAY</u>		
Happened on	_	
Code name was		
Lessons learned from	will help the Allies stage a successful campaign	
Known as the largest	_ attack in military history and would include air, land,	
and sea attacks		
Canadian troops were in charge of securing Beach		
Canada is recognized for		
• 359 deaths, 715 wounded		
<ul> <li>LIBERATION OF NORTHWESTERN EUROP</li> <li>Battle of the Scheldt</li> <li>This battle occurred in</li> <li>The Allies needed to control the Scheld</li> <li>The Allies secured the river after 1 mon</li> </ul>	t River in order to	
Battle of the Rhineland		
<ul> <li>The Allies need to push German forces</li> </ul>	east of the River; Canada sent 175,000	
troops to aid the Allied effort		
Fighting conditions were difficult: mudd	y,, German resistance	
<ul> <li>The Allies secured the river after 1 mon</li> </ul>	th of fighting; 5, 300 soldiers died	
<u>Liberation of the Netherlands (Holland)</u>	P.C Lou N.L Construction	
Dutch citizens were living in brutal cond	·	
Key cities were  The country side was		
The countryside was		
Food and fuel supplies were		
Canadian troops were given the task of		
Code name was		
	ng, broken dykes and bridges, fighting house by house	
The Germans signed a truce in April 1945; Canada could now bring		
Over 7,600 Canadians lost their lives  The Dutah results accust to Canadians		
<ul> <li>The Dutch people saw the Canadians a</li> </ul>	S	
VICTORY IN EUROPE		
	forces were given the task of pushing Hitler back	
into Germany		
• The was fi	ghting Hitler from the east	
Hitler surrendered May 7, 1945		
May 8, 1945 was declared		

## THE HOLOCAUST AND NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS

•	run by Hitler and the Gestapo	ion, they came upon the concentration camps	
•	<ul> <li>Hitler's plan to exterminate all "undesirables" was called the</li> <li>This included Jews, Communists, homosexuals, gypsies, Slavic people, mentally and</li> </ul>		
	physically disabled, and political opponents.	7 6371 7 1 1 7 7	
•	Description of conditions in the concentration camps:		
•	In total, an estimated 11 million people were kill	ed including million Jews	
•	Nazi officials were charged with war crimes and	against	
•	Their trials are known as the	Trials	
•	After Japan's defeat, military personnel were also accused of mistreating POWs and put on		
	trial, known as the Trials		
VJ DA	<u>AY</u>		
•	While the war in Europe was over, the Allies were still at war with		
•	The Americans tried to bomb in the hopes this would cause Japan to surrender; it		
	created destruction and thousands of civilian deaths, but did not achieve its goal		
•	The Allies decided to drop the bomb on Japan; it had been developed in a secret		
	operation known as the Project		
•	Canada supplied the		
•	The first bomb was dropped on August 6, 1945 on the city of		
•	Three days later, another bomb was dropped on the city of		
•	Cities were destroyed, 100,000 civilians died, 100,000 civilians were wounded; the cities still		
	suffer from long term effects of the radiation		
•	There is controversy over the use of nuclear weapons by the Allies to defeat Japan. An		
	analysis of the argument is below		
	Arguments to support dropping the atomic bombs	Arguments against dropping the atomic bombs	

• Japan surrendered on August 14, 1945 and this day is known as \_\_\_\_ Day