

Four Roads to Victory

Trace the major turning points that led to the end of the war in Europe.

USII.6.c "locating and describing the major events and turning points of the war in Europe including, but not limited to the allied invasion of Italy, the invasion of Normandy (D-Day), the Battle of the Bulge, and the Battle of Berlin;"

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the four event descriptions. Circle only these event locations when you find them: Calabria and Salerno, Normandy and France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and Berlin and Germany, then number the events 1 through 4 in chronological order.

Turning Points in Europe

- ① In 1943, Allied leaders looked for a way to weaken Germany from the south. After capturing Sicily, Allied forces landed on mainland Italy at Calabria on September 3. Italy's government announced an armistice with the Allies on September 8. On September 9, other Allied troops came ashore near Salerno. German forces fought hard as the Allies moved north. The Italian campaign forced Germany to send soldiers and supplies into Italy, even while fighting continued in other parts of Europe.
- ② Nearly a year later, the Allies opened a major western front. On June 6, 1944, American, British, Canadian, and other Allied troops crossed the English Channel and landed on the coast of Normandy, France. This invasion is called D-Day. Soldiers faced German defenses on the beaches, but the Allies gained a foothold. They then brought in more troops and equipment. The Normandy invasion helped the Allies liberate France and push east toward Germany, placing German forces under pressure from another direction.
- ③ In December 1944, Germany made a surprise attack through the Ardennes region of Belgium and Luxembourg. The attack created a bulge in the Allied battle line, giving the Battle of the Bulge its name. Cold weather and fierce fighting slowed the Allies, but they held key positions and stopped the German advance. This defeat weakened Germany's remaining forces. In April 1945, Soviet troops entered Berlin, Germany's capital. Germany surrendered in May, and the war in Europe ended.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

- 1 Which came first in the Italy campaign: the landing at Calabria, the armistice announcement, or the landing near Salerno? Include its date.

- 2 How did the D-Day invasion at Normandy change where Germany had to fight?

- 3 Why was the Battle of the Bulge given its name, and where did it take place?

- 4 Which event came last, and what result followed it?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write four chronological captions, one sentence each, for the Italy invasion, D-Day, the Battle of the Bulge, and the Battle of Berlin. In each sentence, name the location and explain how the event changed the war.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the four event descriptions. Circle only these event locations when you find them: Calabria and Salerno, Normandy and France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and Berlin and Germany, then number the events 1 through 4 in chronological order. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which came first in the Italy campaign: the landing at Calabria, the armistice announcement, or the landing near Salerno? Include its date.	The landing at Calabria came first, on September 3, 1943.
2	How did the D-Day invasion at Normandy change where Germany had to fight?	It opened a major western front, putting German forces under pressure from another direction as the Allies pushed toward Germany.
3	Why was the Battle of the Bulge given its name, and where did it take place?	Germany's attack created a bulge in the Allied battle line. It took place in the Ardennes region of Belgium and Luxembourg.
4	Which event came last, and what result followed it?	Soviet troops entered Berlin in April 1945. Germany surrendered in May, ending the war in Europe.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

At Calabria and Salerno, Allied landings opened a southern campaign that pulled German troops into Italy. At Normandy, France, D-Day established a western front and helped the Allies move through France. In Belgium and Luxembourg, the Allies stopped Germany's last major offensive at the Battle of the Bulge. In Berlin, Soviet troops entered the capital, and Germany surrendered soon afterward.

Accept equivalent descriptions of each event's effect if the student correctly names the location and keeps the events in order. The required sequence is Italy in 1943, Normandy in June 1944, the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944, and Berlin in April 1945.