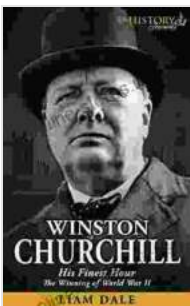# His Finest Hour: The Winning of World War II

World War II was the deadliest conflict in human history, with an estimated 40-85 million fatalities. It was fought between the Allies (primarily the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and France) and the Axis powers (primarily Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy). The war began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland, and ended in 1945 with the Allied victory.

Winston Churchill: His Finest Hour - The Winning of World War II (THE WW2 HISTORY JOURNALS)

by The History Journals

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

Language	:	English
File size	:	4021 KB
Text-to-Speech	:	Enabled
Screen Reader	:	Supported
Enhanced typesetting	:	Enabled
Word Wise	:	Enabled
Print length	:	31 pages
Lending	:	Enabled

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The Outbreak of War

The immediate cause of World War II was the German invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939. However, the roots of the war can be traced back to the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I in 1918. The treaty was harsh on Germany, and many Germans felt that it was unjust. This resentment laid the groundwork for the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party.

Hitler came to power in 1933, and he quickly began to rearm Germany. He also began to pursue a policy of aggression, which led to the annexation of Austria in 1938 and the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1939.

The Major Battles

World War II was fought on a global scale, with major battles taking place in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Some of the most important battles of the war include:

- **The Battle of Britain** (1940): This was a major air battle between the Royal Air Force and the German Luftwaffe. The RAF's victory in the battle prevented Germany from invading Britain.

- **The Battle of Stalingrad** (1942-1943): This was a bloody and protracted battle between the German Wehrmacht and the Soviet Red Army. The Soviet victory in the battle marked a turning point in the war on the Eastern Front.

- **The Battle of Midway** (1942): This was a major naval battle between the United States Navy and the Imperial Japanese Navy. The US victory in the battle prevented Japan from gaining control of the Pacific Ocean.

- **D-Day** (1944): This was the Allied invasion of Normandy, France. The invasion was a success, and it led to the liberation of Western Europe from German occupation.

The Key Players

Many key players played a role in the Allied victory in World War II. Some of the most important include:

- **Winston Churchill**: Churchill was the Prime Minister of Great Britain during the war. He was a staunch advocate for resistance against Nazi Germany, and he played a key role in rallying the Allies to victory.

- **Franklin D. Roosevelt**: Roosevelt was the President of the United States during the war. He provided the Allies with vital military and economic support, and he played a key role in shaping the post-war world order.

- **Joseph Stalin**: Stalin was the leader of the Soviet Union during the war. He led the Red Army to victory on the Eastern Front, and he played a major role in the Allied victory.

The Turning Points

There were several key turning points in World War II. These include:
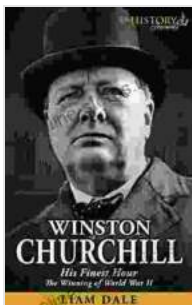
- **The Battle of Britain**: The RAF's victory in the Battle of Britain prevented Germany from invading Britain, and it gave the Allies time to build up their forces.

- **The Battle of Stalingrad**: The Soviet victory in the Battle of Stalingrad marked a turning point on the Eastern Front, and it began the process of driving the Germans back.

- **The Battle of Midway**: The US victory in the Battle of Midway prevented Japan from gaining control of the Pacific Ocean, and it gave the Allies the initiative in the Pacific War.

- **D-Day**: The Allied invasion of Normandy, France, opened up a second front against Germany, and it began the process of liberating Western Europe from German occupation.

The Allied Victory

The Allies achieved victory in World War II in 1945. The war ended with the surrender of Germany on May 8, 1945, and the surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945.

The Allied victory in World War II was a major turning point in human history. It led to the defeat of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan, and it helped to create a new world order based on democracy and human rights.

World War II was a devastating conflict, but it also led to some of the most important advances in human history. The Allied victory in the war helped to create a more just and peaceful world, and it laid the foundation for the modern world order.

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