

MEMORANDUM FOR STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HISTORY 340 (80627), THE HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II

SUBJECT: Course Syllabus, Spring Semester 2009

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 pertinent information.

2. Scope of the Course: This course covers the inter-war period and World War II, 1939 to 1945. This course is divided into three periods, the European War, the American-European War, and the American-Japanese War. This course will focus primarily on the Allied war efforts (British, American, and 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. The political, social, diplomatic, and cultural aspects of the war are examined in relation to the military conduct of war. The evolution of doctrine, strategy, operations, and tactics are studied, analyzed, and discussed.

3. 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.
- b. To educate students on the theories, concepts, and principles of war. To introduce students to the theory of war delineated by Carl von Clausewitz.
- c. To educate students on the causes, course, conduct, and significance of World War II.
- d. To cause students to think critically about the causes of war, and how culture and human nature influences the conduct of war.
- e. To develop the students' ability to analyze strategic options, operational decisions, and tactical maneuvers.
- f. To educate students on the evolution of technology and doctrine from World War I through World War II.

- g. To provide students with the language of the military and strategic analysts.
- h. To teach students how to analyze geography and terrain from the perspective of operational and tactical maneuver commanders, intelligence officers, and logisticians.

4. Methodology: The two most basic questions in all wars are: What are the arguments on the causes of the war? What are the explanations for the outcome of the war? These questions are related, the causes of war influence the conduct of war, sometimes decisively. 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 that explain the same event, the same outcome? Critical thinking is required. Definitive explanations are not expected. Comprehension of the range of arguments is required.

Wars are carried out by people, and like any other human endeavor imagination, creativity, and mastery of certain skills and techniques play a part in the quality of work produced. It has been argued that the Americans demonstrated a low level of skill and proficiency in the conduct of war during World War II. The same charge is made of the Russian war effort. It is argued that the United States and Soviet Union won the war simply by “out producing and out manning” the Germans. How valid is this argument? To answer this question we will study the evolution of Allied and Axis strategies, operational doctrines, leadership, and conduct of campaigns and battles.

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 the technology employed. This is also true in the study of warfare. Mastery of the language of warfare is, thus, the first task. The second task is to grasp key 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 technology and doctrine from World War I to World War II. The fourth task is to develop a military understanding of geography and terrain. One cannot study wars without studying geography, and one cannot study battles without studying terrain. The fifth task is to study and learn exactly what happened. Students must be able to trace the course of the war in each major theater. *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.

5. 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, 1992).

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).

Joseph H. Alexander, *Storm Landings: Epic Amphibious Battles in the Central Pacific* (Annapolis, Maryland, 1997).

6. Grading:

Midterm I.....	20%
Midterm II.....	20%
Paper.....	20%
Final Examination.....	40%

7. Reading Schedule:

Lesson	Date	Subject	Readings
1	19 Jan	Introduction, Fundametnal Terms and Concepts, What is History? What is historiography? What is War? What is the American Way of War?	Syllabus Shy, Lewis
2	21 Jan	The Causes of W.W.II Evolution of Technology and Doctrine	Murray and Millett, Preface and Ch 1
3	26 Jan	Blitzkrieg Doctrine The Fall of France	Murray and Millettt, Ch 2, 3, & 4, Film
4	28 Jan	Strategic Bombing Doctrine The Battle of Britain	Murray and Millett, Ch 5 & 6
5	2 Feb	Operation Barbarossa	Murray and Millett, Film
6	4 Feb	The Final Solution	Browing, all
7	9 Feb	The Final Solution The Armed Forces of the United States	Film
8	11 Feb	Allied Grand Strategy, Mediterranean Theater North Africa, Sicily, and Italy	Murray and Millett, Ch 5 & 14
9	16 Feb	Naval Warfare Doctrine Battle of the Atlantic	Murray and Millett, Ch 10 Film
10	18 Feb	Midterm I	All above

11	23 Feb	Stalingrad and Kursk The Russo-German War Extermination Warfare	Murray and Millett, Ch 11 Bartov, all
12	25 Feb	The European Theater The Normandy Invasion	Lewis, Ch 1-5 Murray and Millett, Ch 15
13	2 Mar	The Battle for Omaha	Lewis, Ch 6-9,
14	4 Mar	Break-out at St. Lo Eisenhower's Broad Front Strategy	Lewis, Epilogue
15	9 Mar	The Strategic Bombing Campaign	Murray and Millett, Ch 12
16	11 Mar	The Strategic Bombing Campaign	Film
17	23 Mar	Battle of the Bulge	Murray and Millett, Ch 16
18	25 Mar	War Ends in Europe Papers Due	
19	30 Mar	The Causes of the War Japan's Strategy America's Strategy	All Above
20	1 Apr	Midterm Exam II	All above
21	6 Apr	Pearl Harbor Centrifugal Offensive	Murray and Millett, Ch 7 & 8
22	8 Apr	Carrier War: Coral Sea and Midway	Murray and Millett, Ch 9 & 13 Alexander, Ch 1-4
23	13 Apr	Nimitz' Central Pacific Campaign Tarawa and Iwo Jima	Alexander, Ch 5-9
24	15 Apr	Central Pacific, cont.	Dower, Ch 1-5
25	20 Apr	Extermination Warfare	Dower, all
26	22 Apr	Submarine warfare	Murray and Millett, Ch 17
27	27 Apr	Strategic Bombing and the Atomic Bomb	Murray and Millett, Ch 18
28	29 Apr	Why the Allies Won	Murray and Millett, Ch 19

What the War Achieved

29	4 May	Why the Allies Won What the War Achieved	Murray and Millett, Ch 20 Epilogue
30	6 May	Review	All above
32	5-9 May	Final Examination	All above

8. Paper Requirement: Each student will write an 8-10 page historiography paper based on one book. Students may select from the list of books in the attached bibliography. **Books that are required for this course cannot be used as the primary source for this paper.** Books not selected from the list require the approval of the GTA. Students will delineate the authors' theses, how he/she goes about proving his/her thesis, the flaws in his/her thesis and proof, and alternative theses to that of the author's. Students are required to think critically and to challenge the author's thesis. Students may examine book reviews, and use course material and readings to analyze and assess the thesis of their book. **Papers are due in class on 24 March. Papers will not be accepted after class.** See annex D for a list of books, and recommendations on writing your paper.

9. 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." Plagiarism is against University of Kansas policies for students, and against the professor's rules for the conduct of class. Students that plagiarize automatically receive a failing grade, "F," in the course, and an account of the misconduct and the professor's actions are forwarded to the university for review. The university has the option to take additional actions. Students are responsible for the proper documentation of their work, to include quotation marks, footnotes, end notes, and other forms of documentation. Students with questions regarding the proper procedures for documentation will make an appointment to see the professor.

10. Disability Accommodations: Any person with special circumstances covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act should register with the Office of Disability Accommodations, and inform the instructor 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. **Students are not permitted to record lectures.**

11. Office Hours: Class meets Monday and Wednesday 1 to 1:50 PM in Budig Hall, 110. Attendance is mandatory. Students must also attend a discussion session. My office is in Strong Hall, 308. Office hours are immediately following class 2 to 3 PM. Email: ar10008@ku.edu. Students are required to see their GTA for issues and questions involving the content of the course, before seeing me. The syllabus, Fundamental Terms and Concepts, and other information pertinent to this course can be found at www.routledge.com/textbooks/9780415979757.

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Annex A: Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions
Annex B: Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions
Annex C: Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions
Annex D: Recommendations for Paper and Bibliography
Annex E: World War II--A Selected Chronology
Annex F: Fundamental Concept
Annex G: Lewis, The Causes of War

Annex A, The History of World War II.

Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions:

1. What is history? Define history. What is the historian's task? What is historiography? Is history a science? If so, why? If not, why? Delineate the major problems in writing history. Who are the authors of the books used in this class? Given their backgrounds what problems might they have in writing an accurate narrative, and explanation for events?
2. What is war? Are humans by nature warlike? Are men 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?
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 were the causes of World War II? Delineate the various arguments. Which argument do you believe is the most accurate? Why? Trace the events that led up to the Second World War.
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 doctrine influence strategy? What was French doctrine at the start of World War II?
6. 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?
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.
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 several explanations. Which explanation do you believe is most accurate? Why?
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.

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 air doctrine do you believe was most effective? Why? Which doctrine do you believe was morally correct? Why?

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. What was the disagreement about? Delineate the argument of the German generals and Hitler's argument. Which argument 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. 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? 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. Explain your answer.

16. Delineate the events that lead up to the Holocaust. Describe the German process of exterminating the Jews. Who is Christopher Browning? What is his purpose? Why did he write this book? What is his thesis? 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	
Remarkable Trinity	Norway
Denmark	
Strategic Bombing doctrine	Operation Sealion
Hugh Trenchard	Christopher Browning
Giulio Douhet	
Midway	Alfred Thayer Mahan
Sedan	BG William Mitchell
Ardennes	George Marshall
Maginot Line	Hugh Dowding
Battle of the Atlantic	Hurricane
British "indirect approach"	Spitfire
or "indirect grand strategy"	Heinrich Himmler
<i>Command of the Air</i>	Tonnage Strategy

<i>Wehrmacht</i>	Wilhelm Keitel
ideology	Franz Halder
Auschwitz-Birkenau	Reinhard Heydrich
Treblinka	Warsaw Ghetto
Hitler's war objectives	Chelmno
<i>Einsatzgruppen</i>	<i>Lebensraum</i>
The American "direct approach"	
Zyklon B (hydrogen cyanide)	
"Bataille Conduite" the Methodical Battle	
<i>The Influence of Seapower upon History</i>	

Note: All terms defined in the "Fundamental Concepts History of the Military Art" handout are considered part of this list.

Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions:

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? Which nation exerted the dominant influence in the development of Allied strategy? Why?
4. Describe and characterize operations in the Mediterranean theater. Why were these operations undertaken? What contribution did they make to winning 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?
5. 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 argument between the U.S. Army and Navy, which service do you believe had the most military effective doctrine? Why?
6. 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?
7. 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?
8. Why was the battle for Omaha Beach a "flawed victory?" 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?
9. 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.

10. 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?

11. 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.

12. Who is Omar Bartov? What is 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?

13. 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?

14. 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?

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 whites and blacks? How did total war influence the employment of black soldiers? Why did black people fight for America when they were denied full citizenship?

Identify and state the significance of the following terms:

B-17	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 Brook	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

Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions:

1. What were Japan's political objectives in World War II? Why did Japan attack the United States? What caused the Japanese-American war? What was the Japanese strategy for the conduct of the war against the United States? On what assumptions was this strategy based? What were the strengths and weaknesses of Japan in 1941? Given its strengths and weaknesses was it reasonable for the Japanese military leaders to believe they could defeat the United States? Was it possible for Japan to defeat the United States in 1941? Explain the thinking of Japanese military leaders. 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?
2. 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?
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Describe Marine Corps amphibious doctrine. Analyze the battle of Tarawa. Explain why and how the Americans won and the Japanese lost. Delineate the lessons learned by the Marine Corps at Tarawa. Describe, characterize, and analyze the American Central Pacific campaign. Why was it successful? Who is John Dower? What is 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? Develop another explanation to account for the conditions he seeks to explain. Compare and contrast Dower's thesis with Bartov's thesis? What do you think?
6. Describe, characterize, and analyze the Southwest Pacific campaign. Why was it successful?
7. 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? Discuss and analyze President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan. 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 America?
8. 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?
9. 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.

10. What did World War II 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
Chester W. Nimitz	Iwo Jima
Douglas MacArthur	Midway
Curtis E. LeMay	Marshall Islands
Alfred Thayer Mahan	Okinawa
Husband E. Kimmel	Pearl Harbor
Walter C. Short	Guadalcanal
Hideki Tojo	Philippine Islands
Non-Aggression Pact, April 1941	Coral Sea
<i>Enola Gay</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
<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	Magic
Submarine warfare	Isoroku Yamamoto
<i>Lexington</i>	<i>Ranger</i>
Peleliu	Holland Smith
Richmond Kelly Turner	William Halsey
Napalm	Isoroku Yamamoto
Chuichi Nagumo	Rape of Nanking

Annex D, Student Historiography Papers:

1. Read the *entire* book. Delineate the author's thesis, and explain how he/she made his/her argument. Read the introduction, preface, acknowledgements, table of contents, and last chapter first. Then, read the entire book. Know the name of the author, and the titles of his/her other publications. Knowing something about the author tells you something about his/her work.
2. Delineate the author's thesis on the first page in the first one or two paragraphs.
3. Determine the historical method the author employs to make his/her argument, and assess the effectiveness of that method. For example, to explain the outcome of war an author can argue: a great man theory of history, a resource abundance theory, a technological theory, a social/cultural theory, and so on.
4. Analyze and assess the sources used by the author to make his/her argument. Determine whether the author used all the available sources, whether he/she found new, unused sources, and examine the validity of the sources.
5. Utilize the spell check, grammar check, and footnote or end note functions on your computer.
6. Double space papers, use one inch margins, and use paragraphs and complete sentences. Papers will not exceed *ten* pages, and each page will be numbered.
7. Have someone else read your paper before you turn it in for grading. Ask your reader to look for mistakes, awkward constructions, and statements that amount to nonsense. Ask your reader: what is the thesis of the book? What methodology did the author employ? What sources did he/she use?
8. Avoid redundancy, and do not write a book narrative.
9. Papers will be turned in at the date and time specified in the syllabus. Papers will not be accepted after class.
10. Students will do their own work, and seek assistance from GTAs as needed. Do not wait until the day before the paper is due to ask for assistance.

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Students may select a book from the following list (Again, books on the required reading list cannot be used as the primary book for your paper.):

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.

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.
- Bankier, David. *The Germans and the Final Solution*. Cambridge: Blackwell, 1992.
- Beevor, Anthony. *Stalingrad The Fateful Siege: 1942-1943*. New York: Penguin Book, 1999.
- Bidemann, 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.
- 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.
- Cameron, Craig M. *American Samurai*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994. This book is a study of the War in the Pacific, and the US Marine Corps culture, ethics, and approach to training and war.
- Clark, Mark W. *Calculated Risk*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950.
- Danchev, Alex and Daniel Todman. *War Diaries 1939-1945: Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2001.

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Annex F, Chronology-World War II

The Great War

1917

The Tank is introduced by the British.

1918

The Royal Air Force is formed in Britain.

1919

Jun Treaty of Versailles Concluded.

Jul Wiemar Republic formed.

The Inter-War Period**1921**

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

1923

Jan French occupy Ruhr for non-payment of reparations. The US and England oppose this action.

Nov Hitler's "Beer Hall Putsch."

1925

Apr Hindenburg elected President.

1927

Sir Robert Watson Watt construct and tests radar.

1929

Oct Stock Market crashed, the Great Depression.

1930

Sep Nazis gain in elections.

1933

Jan Hitler becomes Chancellor.

Apr Boycott of Jewish Stores. Legislation restricting Jews in the Civil Service, and teachers and students.

Oct Germany withdrew from the League on Nations.

1934

Jan German-Polish non-aggression pact concluded.

1935

Mar Versailles Treaty abrogated. Germany began to rearm.

Sep Nurnberg Laws take away the rights of Jews as German citizens.

Oct Italy invaded Ethiopia.

1936

Mar Rhineland reoccupied.

May Italian Troops take Ethiopia.

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

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

1937

Jul Japanese attack Chinese at the Marco Polo Bridge

Dec Fall of Nanking to the Japanese.

1938

Mar Austria annexed: "Anschluss." Britain formally recognized the seizure of Austria--appeasement.

Apr Goring decreed the registration of Jewish property.

Sep Sudetenland (Czechoslovakia) occupied. Munich Conference, "Peace in our time."

Nov Kristallnacht, an attack on Jewish businesses and Jews. Goring's conference on the centralized control of Jewish policy.

World War II

1939

Jan Founding of Heydrich's Reich Central for Jewish Emigration.

Mar Germany annexes Czechoslovakia.

May German-Italian Alliance concluded.

Aug Germany and USSR sign nonaggression pact.

Sep Germany invaded Poland. Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada declare war on Germany. Soviet forces enter Poland. Conquest of Poland completed on 27 Sep.

Nov Soviets invaded Finland.

1940

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

Apr Germany invaded Denmark and Norway.

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

Jun Germany completed the conquest of Norway. Italy declared war on France and Great 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. British attack French Fleet to preclude it from supporting the German actions. French under Petain break off diplomatic relations with Britain, 5 Jul. Soviet annex Baltic states.

Aug Italians invade British and French Somaliland.

Sep Japan formed military alliance with Germany and Italy. US Selective Service bill enacted. 7 Sep. Germans begin night bombing of London. France allows Japan bases in Indochina. U.S. limits scrap iron and steel exports to Western Hemisphere.

Oct Italians invade Greece. The Battle of Britain is won by the British. Operation Sealion is cancelled. Preparations are made for the invasion of the Soviet Union.

Nov Roosevelt elected president. Hungary and Romania join the Axis.

Dec British offensive in North Africa captures Tobruk and Benghazi.

1941

Jan US and Britain conducted high-level staff meetings, ABC-1 and ABC-2. Bulgaria joins Axis.

Mar U.S. Lend-Lease bill enacted. First German offensive in North Africa.

Apr Germans invade Yugoslavia and Greece. Belgrade falls on the 17th, and Athen on the 27th. Russo-Japanese Neutrality Pact signed. American-Dutch-British (ADB) conducted meetings at Singapore.

May Germans take Crete. *Bismarck* sunk.

Jun Germany invaded USSR, Operation Barbarossa. Einsatzgruppen initiate the killing of Eastern European Jews.

Jul Goring authorized Heydrich to coordinate the "Final Solution." U.S. and Britain freeze Japanese assets.

Aug U.S. and Britain conducted the Atlantic Charter meeting, off the coast of Newfoundland. U.S. bans gasoline exports to Japan.

Oct German U-boats sink U.S.S. Reuben James.

Dec Japan attacks U.S. at Peral Harbor. U.S. and Britain declared war on Japan. ARCADIA conference held between U.S. and Britain. Japanese invaded Philippine Islands, Wake Island, and Hong Kong. Germany and Italy declare war on U.S., U.S. made counter declaration 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 declares war on Japan and Germany. Japanese sink the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse* off Malaya. Japanese capture Hong Kong, Guam, and Wake Island.

1942

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

Feb Singapore surrendered to Japanese.

Mar Japanese land on New Guinea. The deportation of Jews from European nations to Auschwitz was initiated.

Apr Battan surrendered to Japanese. US bombers under the command of Doolittle and Halsey attacked Japan —Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya. US and British leaders met in London - the BOLERO-ROUNDUP conference.

May US 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 Battle of Midway, first decisive defeat of Japanese. Four Japanese carriers sunk, and one American carrier sunk. Japanese land in the Aleutians. US and British leaders met in Washington--SLEDGEHAMMER-ROUNDUP-GYMNAST Conference.

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

Aug US Marines invaded the Solomon Islands at Guadalcanal — first US 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 US Army and Marines battled for the Solomon Islands. El Alamein offensive began in Egypt.

Nov Operation TORCH, US and British forces land in North Africa at Algeria and Morocco. Naval battle for Guadacanal. 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. First attack of USAAF heavy bombers on Germany.

Feb German 6th Army defeated and captured at Stalingrad. Eisenhower appointed theater commander in North Africa. Battle of Kasserine Pass, Tunisia.

May Tunisian Campaign concluded. Trident conference held in Washington.

Jun MacArthur launched offensive in Southwest Pacific.

Jul American, British, and Canadian troops land in Sicily. Battle of Kursk, German offensive against Russian force. The largest tank battle in World War II. The Russian hold and the Germans are depleted.

Aug US Liberator bombers attacked Ploesti oil refineries in Romania. Conquest of Sicily completed. Roosevelt and Churchill conferred at Quebec.

Sep European continent invaded, British force crossed the Straits of Messina and landed in southern Italy. Eisenhower announced the unconditional surrender of Italy. US 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 supports plan for the Normandy Invasion.

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

1944

Jan Allied forces land at Anzio, Italy.

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

May Cassino, Italy taken by Allies.

Jun Rome taken by Allies. Normandy Invasion, Operation Overlord, US British, and Canadian forces invaded western Europe. China based B-29s bombed Kyushu Island Japan -- first B-29 attack on Japan. US forces invaded and captured Saipan, Marianas Islands. First Battle of 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 US airborne forces landed in Holland.

Oct Soviet forces invaded Hungary. 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 invade the Philippines at Leyte. The Battle for Leyte Gulf, the second battle of the Philippine Sea took place. Japanese navy was defeated.

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

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

1945

Jan US 1st and 3rd Armies meet at Houffalize, Belgium, ending the Battle of the Bulge. Soviet forces captured Warsaw, Poland. Hungary declares 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.

Apr US 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. US 7th Army captured Munich.

May Hitler reported dead. Admiral Doenitz succeeded him. Soviet force captured Berlin. Germany surrendered unconditionally.

Jun Japanese resistance of Okinawa ceased.

Jul MacArthur's Philippines campaign ended. The Big Three powers met at Potsdam, Germany. Eight-hundred B-29s fire bomb Japan using Napalm on industrial cities.

Aug Atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima (6th). USSR declared war on Japan (8th). Second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki (9th). Truman announced acceptance by Japan of the Potsdam declaration (unconditional surrender). Occupation forces arrive in Japan.

Sep Japanese officials formally signed the instrument of surrender aboard the battleship *USS Missouri* in Tokyo Bay.