

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

This is crisis committee that would simulate the historical event of WWII.

Delegates' Positions: Unlike other committees, the crisis committee will have actual historical figures. In this committee, the delegates will be commanders of the forces and they are able to do what they want.

Goal: The committee's ultimate goal is to win the war before their enemies.

Reminders: United Nations (UN) was an international organization built after the WWII in order to promote cooperation among nations and prevent further conflicts that resemble WWII. Therefore, in this conference, the delegates will not be a committee as an UN subsidiary body, but will pretend to be a separate group during the actual war. **The committee starts from January 1st, 1942**, after America has joined the war. What happened before that period has also happened within the context of this committee, but future events will be rewritten by the delegates.

The delegates may actively use their country's military capabilities or political influences, but actions taken cannot be imaginary. There must be a historical evidence and it must be appropriate for periodic technology or weapons.

MESSAGE FROM Under-Secretary GENERAL

Distinguished participants,

My name is Zana Gümüş. I worked as a manager in conferences such as IstanMUN, Model European Union Turkey, MunEuphoria and MKABM as Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General or Director General. I am also the founding President of The Senate of Students of Turkey, which part of OBESSU. I also worked as Under Secretary General in many conferences like MUNIC. I am very excited to be here!

Crisis committees function differently than General Assembly committees. You are able to do what you want with the individuals you represent in the crisis committees. That's why, you can often get stressed and panic. In this case, stay calm and write the best directive you can write with your information!

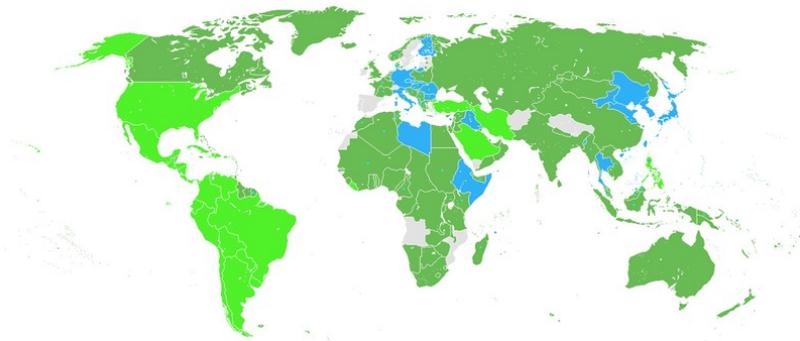
We could not be more excited for MUNIC '19!

Good luck!

Zana Gümüş
Under-Secretary General of Historical Committee

BACKGROUND OF THE WAR

The imbalance created by the First World War (1914-18) in Europe led to the emergence of another international conflict that broke out twenty years later and would be even more destructive. Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist (Nazi Party), who came to power in an economically and politically unstable Germany, supported the nation and signed strategic agreements with Italy and Japan in order to further increase their desire to rule the world.



Hitler's invasion of Poland in September 1939 drove Britain and France to declare war on Germany. World War II started. For the next six years, the conflict will take more lives than any other war in the world and will destroy more land and property in the world. Of the 45-60 million killed, there were 6 million Jews killed in Nazi concentration camps as a part of Hitler's diabolical "Final Solution", now known as the Holocaust.

In late August 1939, Hitler and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin signed the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact. Hitler had planned to occupy Poland, a country in which France and France had been assured of military support if they were attacked by Germany. The agreement with Stalin meant that Hitler would not enter war on two fronts after invading Poland, and that the Soviet would get help in conquering and dividing the nation. On September 1, 1939, Hitler invaded Poland from the west; two days later, France and England, II. At the beginning of World War II declared war on Germany.

On September 17, Soviet troops invaded Poland from the east. Poland, which was under attack from both sides, fell rapidly, and in the early 1940s, Germany and the Soviet Union divided the nation's control, according to a secret protocol added to the Aggression Pact. Stalin's forces proceeded to occupy the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) and defeated a resistant Finland in the Russian-Finnish War. During the six months following the invasion of Poland, the lack of action on behalf of Germany and the Allies in the west led to talk in the news media of a false war in Poland. However, at sea, the British and the German navy faced a deadly battle. German U-submarine submarines in the fiery battle, II. In the first four months of World War II, it sank more than 100 ships and hit the ships that went to England.

On April 9, 1940, Germany occupied Norway and occupied Denmark at the same time and the war began seriously. On May 10, German forces dragged Belgium and the Netherlands into what was known as a "lightning" or a lightning war. Three days later, Hitler's troops crossed the Meuse River and struck the French forces in the Sedan at the northern end of the Maginot Line, an elaborate fortification chain built after World War I, considered an insurmountable defense barrier. In reality, the Germans crossed the line with their tanks and planes, and they continued behind and became useless. The British Expeditionary Force (BEF) was evacuated by Dunkirk in late May, while the southern French forces were convicted of resistance. When France was on the verge of collapse, Benito Mussolini from Italy mobilized his Steel Pact with Hitler and Italy declared war on France and Britain on 10 June.

WESTERN FRONT

On May 10, 1940, a German army consisting of 190 chapters supported by 110 spare parts; The 91 French division attacked the western front, defended by 12 Belgian divisions, 12 British divisions, 1 Polish division and a small Dutch army. The German war plan, however, became final in February. Conquering the French Harbor (France Expedition) and Paris with attacks on Belgium and the Netherlands. The main attack was directed towards the Sedan in the Arden Forest in France. As Hitler knew that Britain and France would attack Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, he sent most of his forces to Belgium. The most excellent armed motor units of the French and British army were immediately attacked in Belgium to capture the German army from the north and seize the Ruhr. But German troops were moving at a terrible speed. At the end of the unreliable attacks of the paratroopers, many bridges of the famous castle "Eben Emael" in Meuse and the Netherlands were seized by the Germans. Rotterdam was destroyed by aerial bombardment and La Haye was later occupied. The Netherlands was occupied by the Germans to deal with one from the beginning. Queen Vilhelmina took refuge in the United Kingdom, the Dutch army was destroyed, the Allies armored troops began to retreat to the south. Another German army reached the Meuse River through Luxembourg and crossed many points between Namur and Sedan. The operation of the sedan became a complete defeat on May 15th. The perpetration of the French border forced Belgian troops to leave the defense line of Antwerp-Louvain and retire to Lys and the British troops to the Douai-Peronne line. On May 16, Paul Reynaud appointed General Weygand in Syria to replace General Gamelin. Weygand attacked on two lines from Abbeville to the north and from Ypres to the south; but it did not get an important result. Belgian armies fought against Lys in a desperate battle between May 25 and 28. On May 26, British troops decided to return home. On May 27 the Belgian border was pierced at many points. Belgium was no longer able to resist the enemy. On May 28, King Leopold signed the treaty with the Germans. In order to prevent the invasion of all three countries, the British Overseas Expeditionary Force and the French armies moved north, the assault line was besieged by the German armored units of Arden Forests, which were heading towards the Channel Channel. The fact was that Belgium, with the defeat of the Allied armies, was left with its destiny under very heavy and disastrous conditions, even after the war. On the invasion of Belgium, the British were able to evacuate the armies of 235,000 in the continent, and the French were able to evacuate their forces up to 115,000 by sea from the harbor of Dunkerque, under the constant bombardment of the Germans; however, all weapons, ammunition and ammunition were lost. This was the end of the Allies' famous northern army.

In France, President Paul Reynaud invited Marshal Philippe Petain to the government on May 18 to confront the very difficult events awaiting him. On June 15, he appointed General de Gaulle as the Undersecretary of the Ministry of War to demand the use of armored units in the army. Government change has not changed France's fate. On June 14, 1940, German troops entered Paris. The same day, the government withdrew to Bordeaux. German soldiers declared war on Italy, Britain and France four days before they entered Paris on 10 June. In the meantime, the German army was going to the Loire by crossing the Maginot line to the Swiss border. France was crashing. Reynaud



resigned on 16 June. Marshal Petain set up a new cabinet and was asked to report from Spain, Italy, the Vatican, Italy on June 17th. Meanwhile, Hitler and Mussolini, who came together in Munich, set the conditions for a cease-fire to be proposed to France. On June 22, 1940, France signed a cease-fire agreement with Germany. On the same day the German armies entered Lyon. The cease-fire agreement with Italy was signed in Rome on June 24th. German forces invaded northern France and the Atlantic Ocean coast, and two-thirds of France's territory entered German control. Italian armored units entered the Alps from France. Menton took control of Italy. In addition, Djibouti port in Somalia and Djibouti-Adis Ababa were given the right to trade with Italy. France lost 80,000 victims of this war from 100,000 soldiers and civilians.

With France remaining out of the war, there was only one enemy against Germany: the United Kingdom. On July 19, Hitler offered peace to the United Kingdom; however, London rejected this offer unconditionally. Such a peace meant that Germany recognized its dominance over the continent. It also allowed Germany to shift all its forces to the eastern front. On this rejection, Hitler initiated the Battle of Britain to force the United Kingdom to sit at the peace table and, if necessary, to invade. Hitler relied on dive bombers to destroy or paralyze the British fleet. The Battle of Britain was conceived by Germany as the preparation phase of the Operation Sea Lion, which was prepared for the British invasion, aimed at the destruction of the RAF (the British Royal Air Force) and was mainly driven by the Luftwaffe (German Air Force). On August 8, Goering ordered an air force attack; however, German planes encountered a heroic defense they did not expect in the United Kingdom and a weapon they did not recognize. This new weapon was radars. With this new instrument, the British had long been able to discover the locations and directions of German planes departing for the UK. The German airplanes, aiming to exclude the British air fleet from war, returned from heavy losses with each attack. In the face of this situation, Germany began to target British air and sea bases and industrial centers. On September 6, the German attack gathered in London. London was bombed every day for a month. During the bombings, 14,000 people were killed and 20,000 were injured. British aviators paid the hell they had created in London for German planes. Luftwaffe Goering was forced to retreat on October 7, and the operation failed. In this war the RAF lost 700 aircraft, but the loss of the Luftwaffe was passing 3000 aircraft. London was bombed every day during the war. The number of bombs in the city was 10,000 in October and 7500 in November. In December, there were great damages in the city; At the beginning of 1941, there was no single wall in Coventry. However, Hitler had lost the party. Like Napoleon, he had to play the most dangerous gamble of his life and had to take a life and death struggle with England. Thus, the fight against sea and land continued on another side.

BALKAN FRONT

In January 1941, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia joined the ranks of the Axis. Bulgaria joined Bulgaria on 1 March 1941 and Yugoslavia on 25 March 1941. A bloodless coup, led by the Yugoslav Air Force commander General Dušan Simović on 27 March 1941, came to power in Yugoslavia and proclaimed as the first to leave the Axis.

Following the death of Greek Prime Minister Ioannis Metaxas, who repeatedly opposed the British government's proposal to have a military force in Greek territory in January, the new Government will accept the British proposal. On March 7, 1941, a British force of 57,000 people, including an armored brigade, was stationed on the territory of Greece.



At a time when the Russian invasion plans were being carried out, Hitler could not afford an allied military presence in Greece.

On the morning of April 6, 1941, the Luftwaffe began a three-day bombardment of Belgrade, and the Panzer divisions attacked Yugoslavia from the eastern and northern borders. On the same day, the Germans attack Greece. On April 12, 1941, Panzer troops entered Belgrade, and on 17 April Yugoslavia surrendered.

The Greek army is drawn to the south of the peninsula, while the British troops in Greece are evacuated to the island of Crete. Almost all weapons and vehicles had to be left to the Germans. Greece surrenders on 24 April 1941.

II. On the morning of May 20, 1941 in World War II, the Fallschirmjäger (German Paratrooper Lightweight Infantry) started with the air landing on the island of Crete. Although successful in the context of the occupation purposes, the German army did not carry out any further airborne operations due to the large amount of losses caused by the German side.

The Battle of Crete is considered to be the biggest airborne operation in the world's history and is an important battle that is taught tactically in airborne divisions throughout the world. Although the Allies II. While the number of paratrooper commandos was used in the Operation Market Garden in World War II, this German attack without support outside of air support was considered the biggest airborne operation since the operation in question was supported by armored units.

EASTERN FRONT

The beginning of World War II is considered by many historians to attack the Polish armies on September 1, 1939. While the German armies waged war on Polish soil, at the end of the same year a USSR offensive began in the eastern part of the country. At the end of 1939, Poland was occupied and divided between Poland, Germany and the USSR. While most of the Polish troops surrendered, those who did not surrender fled to other countries and began work to recover from the German occupation.

Before the end of the year, on November 30, 1939, the Soviet armies attacked Finland. The battles, known as the Winter War, were eventually occupied by the Soviet armies on March 13, 1940, despite hard Finnish resistance.

Then, on April 9, 1940, the German forces began the invasion of Norway. On the 10th of June 1940, the Norwegian resisted the German invasion.

Hitler's next attack was on France. On May 10, 1940, German troops attacked France via Belgium. The clashes ended on June 14th when German forces entered Paris.

On April 6, 1941, Germany attacked Yugoslavia and Greece. Yugoslavia surrendered on April 17 and Greece on April 24.

At around 4:45 am on 22 June 1941, about three million German soldiers crossed the border with the troops of Italy, Romania and other allied countries, and three armies were attacked on the territory of the Soviet Union. The target of the North Armies Group was Leningrad through the Baltic countries. The Central Armies Group attacked Brest-Litovsk and Minsk. The South Army Group was given the mandate to advance Galicia and to invade Ukraine. Panzer forces circled hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers. As part of this lightning strike, the German Air Force had almost completely destroyed the Russian air force in the first week of its operation in the west of the country. At least it was worn out to a certain extent.

With the withdrawal of the Red Army behind the rivers of the Dnieper and Daugava, the Soviet hierarchy planned to rebuild most of the heavy industry in the region by being dismantled and loaded on open freight wagons and in the Ural Mountains and Central Asia far away from the front line. He could not be evacuated along with many civilian equipment and was left to the mercy of the occupying forces.

Minsk passed into the hands of the German forces on June 28, 1941. Guderian's panzer troops crossed the Dnieper River on July 11th. In the south, two armies belonging to the Southern Army Group and two Romanian armies, 3 and 4, were attacked by four mechanized corps of the Soviet Southwest Front commander General Mikhail Kirponos as they traveled through Besarabia and into the Black Sea port city of Odessa. This is the largest tank battle ever before the Battle of Kursk. Tank troops, which the Russians could not coordinate well, were sprayed with Kleist's maneuvers. However, the German losses were also severe. Immediately after these battles, the 1st Panzer Group, under Kleist's control, is moving towards Kiev while heading towards Kiev. When combined with other elements of the South Army Group, Soviet troops under the command of



Marshal Semyon Budyonni, who were gathered in the area, were rounded up. In the clashes that lasted until August 8, known as the Battle of Uman, the Red Army losses found 300,000 as dead or prisoners.

The speed of the German offensive began to fall steadily against the hardening Red Army resistance. The Red Army units, surrounded by the Panzer troops, continued to resist the siege.

Guderian's troops entered Smolensk on July 16, 1941. Smolensk is almost the garden gate of Moscow. However, Russian troops surrounded by the west of Smolensk continued to resist until the end of July. There were extremely violent clashes in this region and the German losses increased.

The strategic goal of Operation Barbarossa has been achieved with the destruction of the Red Army units in the Smolensk region. The destruction of the Red Army forces in the western part of Russia took place exactly as planned. In late July, the Central Armies Group was supplemented by transfers from other sectors. With these reinforcements, 43% of all Eastern Front forces and 74% of all armored units on the Eastern Front were grouped within the Central Armies Group. All this once again emphasizes that Wehrmacht's main strategic goal is Moscow. Guderian's 2nd Panzer Group was reinforced with two infantry corps. On August 1, 1941, the Guderian forces attacked in the direction of Roslavl and captured the city on the same day. After a week-long battle of Roslavl, the target is Vyazma.

On August 21, 1941, however, Hitler turned the direction of the military into South-East Kiev.

Hitler rejected them as the German generals thought of a sudden attack on Moscow. According to Hitler, grain and heavy industry in Ukraine had to be taken under German control.

BARBAROSSA

Over 4.5 million troops of the Axis Forces have invaded the Soviet Union over a 2,900 km frontline. In addition to these units, 600,000 motor vehicles and 625 thousand horses were added to the operation. The planning of Operation Barbarossa began on 18 December 1940. The German armies, which started with the attack of the German armies on the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941 and continued until 5 December 1941, progressed almost uninterruptedly. The preparations, which were continued in secrecy and the operation itself, lasted almost a year. The Red Army fell back to the fronts of Moscow and the Leningrad in the face of the strong strikes of the Wehrmacht. On 5 December 1941, the German progress was stopped for the first time in front of Moscow. From then on, during the first three months of 1942, the situation at the front continued as a relentless clash between the successive Red Army counter-attacks and the German army forces trying to confront them. As a result, Hitler could not reach the victory he had



hoped for, the Red Army had finally succeeded in stopping the Wehrmacht's forward movement. The German forces won the tactical glory victories. The Soviet Union managed to occupy large territories in some of the most economically important regions, including Ukraine.

However, the Soviet forces, which were the operative targets of the operation, were destroyed in the western part of the country and Moscow could not be taken. The forces linked to the German and its allies did not engage in a widespread offensive in the front line until the middle of the following year. From the spring of 1942, the German progress would resume and make deep and broad progress in the territory of the USSR. The failure of Operation Barbarossa led Hitler to the next unsuccessful operations on Soviet territory, such as the Siege of Leningrad, Operation Nordlicht, the Battle of Stalingrad and other operations on the Soviet territory.

Operation Barbarossa has been the largest military operation in military history in terms of the manpower involved and its results. Failure, III. It was a turning point in the history of Reich. Most importantly, the operation opened the Eastern Front. On this front, more and more forces were waged at the beginning and in the process than all the world's historic battlefields. Barbarossa Operation and the areas of the region and cities under the influence of some of the biggest battles in the deadly predatory, high losses and very difficult conditions for both sides, all this in the 20th century and II. It influenced the flow of history in World War II.

On December 5, 1940, Hitler approved the plans for the invasion of the Soviet Union and the date of the operation was set in May 1941. Two weeks later, on December 18, Hitler gave the order to the German High Command, No. 21, and the operation's closed name was "Operation Barbarossa". The first sentence of the order "The German armed forces should be ready for an operation to bring the Soviet Union to the fast line." It shaped. The closed name given to the operation in the 12th century. III. Inspired by the commander of the Crusade and the name of Frederick Barbarossa, the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. It is stated in Hitler's Ordinance No. 21 that "Preparations will be completed by 15 May 1941". This statement is often interpreted as anticipating that the operation would start in mid-May. In fact, 15 May was the "date of completion of preparations". In Emir, the purpose of the operation was defined as "the destruction of the large part of the Russian Army in Western Russia, and of preventing the war-ready forces from being drawn into the vast lands of Russia, which have not yet been put into war." The line that will be reached by the operation is shown as the line extending from Idil River to Arkhangelsk. The text includes highly detailed planning of the main offensive lines. The main skeleton of the operational plan was quite straight forward, the mechanized-motorized elements of the Central Armies Group, which would divide the front line into the Smolensk direction, would be separated into two branches from this point to the south and the north, and thus would be destroyed by surrounding the forces of the Red Army without leaving an opportunity to retreat. Hitler and his staff, Napoleon's Russian Expedition in the Russian War were examined. General Kutuzov, the commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, managed to retreat without losing the majority of his armies without leaving any supplies available to the French. The French army entering Moscow faced with lack of supplies while the winter was suppressed. Napoleon had to retreat in order not to lose his army in this way. In order not to experience the same situation, Hitler felt that the Red Army should not let his retreat.

Operation Barbarossa was a combination of control of the oil fields in the Ukraine behind Ukraine, which was important in terms of the conquest of Moscow, symbolic importance and economic strategy, in the direction of Leningrad. Hitler and his generals could not agree on which issues mattered first. Germany, however, should concentrate on the issue of fuel oil and a compromise decision on priorities. Hitler considered himself a genius in political and military terms. Hitler discussed with his generals many times during the planning of Operation Barbarossa in 1940-1941, and repeated his order, "First Leningrad, secondly the Donets Region, and third, Moscow." Hitler's attitude towards Moscow changed over time or seemed to be so. At the meeting of December 5, 1941, which approved the operational plans, he argued that Moscow was not important, but that the main thing was the destruction of the life force of the Soviet Union. However, on the 18th of December 1941, when the Order of 21 was published, it was stated that the taking of the city would be a definitive economic and political victory. Franz Halder noted in his diary that Britain

would lose hope of victory if the Soviet Union was defeated.

The date for the start of the operation was to be decided on May 15, when the preparations were to be completed. However, Hitler, the German opposition in Yugoslavia, the military coup and the Italian invasion of Albania in the Greek armies to intervene in the decision to intervene in the Balkan Expedition and Operation Barbarossa was postponed. Almost all historians and many soldiers are of the opinion that this postponement decision leads to the failure of Operation Barbarossa. But that was just one of the reasons. The other was the long duration of spring in Russia in 1941. The rainfall continued in June, making it impossible for the heavy vehicles to cross the main roads in the western part of the country. General Halder states that climatic conditions are not favorable before 22nd of June.

Hitler and his generals agreed with the three separate army groups on the strategy of invading certain cities and regions of the Soviet Union. The main German coup was to be carried out on the Napoleon's Moscow approach on the historical invasion line. The North Armies Group will move to the northern part of Russia over the Baltic States, reducing Leningrad (former and present name St. Petersburg). The Central Armies Group will advance to Smolensk and march on Moscow from the central part of western Russia. The South Armies Group will attack Ukraine with densely populated and high agricultural potential, will take Kiev before continuing eastward, and will continue towards the east and head towards the steppes of southern Russia and the rich oil fields of the Caucasus.

The Soviet military intelligence had established a very widespread and effective network of news in Germany. As a result, he was able to monitor developments related to Operation Barbarossa.

Andrey Grechko of the USSR states in one of his articles that he was aware of the final version of the Operation Barbarossa, 11 days after his ratification by Hitler, on 26 December 1940.

Stalin ignored many of his warnings that his intelligence services were preparing to attack Germany. On the other hand, he saw the information coming from British intelligence as an attempt to make war between Germany and the Soviet Union. According to the documentary series *Battlefield*, prepared by British BBC television, Hitler told Stalin that the troops gathered on the eastern borders of the Reich were gathered in this region in order to avoid an attack from the West. On June 13, however, the US Ambassador to London, Ambassador I. M. Mayski had a meeting with the British Foreign Minister A. Eden. In this meeting, a war between the Soviets and Germany in the near future, Britain's Soviet military power to support the fight was discussed. The issues discussed are the direct operation of the British Air Force, the sale of military supplies, and the coordination between the fighting forces and activities of the two countries.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union was preparing for a possible war with Germany. With the Baltic States, half of Poland and the accession of Besarabia and North Bukovina to the Soviet territory, the Stalin Line was essentially the most important defensive line in the West, but was far behind the border. Instead, a new line of defense, called the Molotov Line, was started along the newly formed western borders. However, the construction of this line of defense was progressing rather slowly, and the border was being built in some areas rather than in close proximity and with no concealed measures. These positions were easily observed by the German, the positions and orientations of the fire points, in short, the fire system could be analyzed. Ultimately, on the morning of June 22, moreover, a large part of these blockhouses were quickly suppressed by the German artillery. At the time of the German general offensive, the Molotov Defense Line was not yet completed.

In the West, all the forces connected to the five military regions bordered by Germany and the three fleets of the Soviet Navy form the first strategic level. These divisions are a total of 170 tanks, mechanized, cavalry and infantry divisions. 56 of the divisions were located very close to the western border. The remaining 114 divisions were still behind. However, on June 13, 1941, these troops were also ordered to move closer to the border. The troops in the other military regions were given the same-day command to move west. These union commanders were not initially informed about the new deployments. For example, all forces in the Ural Military Region were shifted to the West.

The total number of armed forces of the Soviet Union is 5 million. 2.6 million of these forces are located in the west of the country, 1.8 million eastward, the remaining part is in different places or in education. These figures refer to the forces in the first strategic tier and do not include the forces in the second strategic tier, which is narrower. Suvorov writes that the 77, which constitutes the second strategic tier, is a force of a totality. The second-tier forces began to be referred to the western parts of the country on the orders they took on June 13 and were still advancing to reinforce the forward lines when the German offensive began. The reinforcement of the front line by these units would be completed on 10 July. The total German and allied forces were a general figure. As German troops, 3.3 million soldiers participated in the operation, but some of them did not participate in the first operation as they were reserve associations. In the meantime, a force of around 600,000 was provided by Germany's allies, but they later joined the operations.

In this case, the total Axis forces available for Operation Barbarossa are over 3.9 million. On 22 June, when the offensive began, the German forces had established a superiority along the facade with 98 divisions, including 29 armored divisions. Ninety percent of the troops were motorized forces and attacked a 1,200 km front line from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathians. NKVD border units and Soviet 1st tier divisions took place against this general attack. The first strategic cadres were deployed in the West Special Military Zone just behind the front. It was planned that these advanced troops would attack when the settlement of the units of the strategic second stage was completed, ie about two weeks later. 41% of these units were located in a 200 km long lane near the border, and fuel, materials and railway wagons were collected in the vicinity of this region due to the order of the Red Army.

In addition, the Red Army gradually gained power during the war. However, the Axis forces maintained a slight numerical superiority in terms of manpower in the conflicts that continued throughout 1941. According to Mikhail Meltyuhov, at the beginning of the war, the total staff of the Red Army was 5.774.211. 4.605.321 of these numbers are ground forces, 475.656 are air force, 353.752 are navy, 167.582 are border guards and 171.900 are NKVD personnel.

Immediately after the German general offensive to the Soviet Union, Hitler argued that the Red Army was making extensive preparations to attack Europe. Thus, he wanted to justify the German attack as a preventive war. After the war, this view has been put forward by some Wehrmacht leaders such as Wilhelm Keitel.

This thesis has been reconstructed in the 1980s with some of the events being examined indirectly and treated as evidence. This analysis concludes that the Red Army troops had been collapsed on the western borders of the army, proposed by Marshal Jukov and secretly implemented by Marshal Vasilevski and Marshal Vatutin. Accepted operative targets envisaged isolating Germany from its allies, especially from Romania. Due to its oil reserves, Romania is a vital source country to sustain the war.

According to Viktor Suvorov (Vladimir Rezun), Stalin used Hitler as a tool against the West. Suvorov describes Hitler's role here as an "icebreaker". In Stalin's opinion, Hitler's aggressive plans against Europe would provide ground for his plan. The Soviet Union would attack Europe when the capitalist countries were sufficiently worn out in their conflict. In order to achieve this result, Adolf Hitler was provided with important political support and material. In the meantime, the Red Army was preparing to "liberate" all the German-occupied Europe. Suvorov, like Hitler, claims that the operation of the German Barbarossa in 1941 was a preemptive attack which benefited from the gathering of Soviet troops at the border. Some others, such as Mihail Meltyuhov, oppose the thesis that Suvorov was preparing for an offensive of the Soviet Union. According to them, both sides were preparing for the attack, but this was totally independent of being a response to the preparations of the other party.

NORTHERN AFRICA FRONT

On 10 June 1940, the war broke out in Germany and the war spread to North Africa. Libya, Eritrea and Somalia were already under Italian control.

Italy's area of Operation in North Africa was the West Desert between the Nile and Tunisia. Since mid-1939, the British Middle East Forces in Egypt has been harassing Italian forces in Libya. Under the command of General Creagh, soldiers of the 7th Armored Division will be referred to as "desert rats" in these conflicts.



The Italian forces in Libya attacked the British on September 13, 1940, under a command of Marshal Graziani, with seven divisions and 300 tanks. In December they were stopped by the troops under Wavell's command before they reached the Nile River. After the collisions the Italians were repelled beyond Benghazi.

On the night of December 7, 1940, a British unit led by General O'Connor attacked Italian positions. Sidi Barrani's British forces captured the Italian troops.

On January 3, 1941, O'Connor was attacked again and reached the port of Tobruk on 22 January. On 7 February 1941 he arrived in Benghazi. While the fact that the Italian troops have kept their positions in North Africa hard, the operation in North Africa has stopped due to the British government's attention to the Balkans.

On February 12, 1941, General Erwin Rommel arrived in Tripoli as the commander of the newly formed German North African Corps in North Africa. On March 31, 1941, Rommel took a surprise raid on British troops in El-Agyla and took over the city. On April 2, 1941, two days after Germany opened the Balkan Front, Rommel continued to advance towards Benghazi.

On November 8, 1942, a task force composed of British and US forces made an expulsion to the shores of Morocco and Algeria. In the face of the British offensive that began on August 6, 1942 (Battle of al-Alamaili II), Rommel was forced to retreat.

The advanced Operation of the British 8th Army, led by General Montgomery, can progress heavily into tens of thousands of mines that Rommel had laid.

Thus, the British 8th Army can reach Tobruk on December 13, 1942. At the end of January 1943, Libya was entirely out of Rommel's control.

Asia-Pacific Front

The Pacific Front is the front line between wars between 7 July 1937 and 14 August 1945, covering the Pacific Ocean and islands, Southeast Asia and China. It is assumed that the front was opened with the Chinese-Japanese War on July 7, 1937. The most important event of the war; After the attack on various countries by Japan, it was attacked by the US forces on 7 December 1941 at Pearl Harbor. With this attack, the United States joined the war and the war literally became a world war. Today most of the Japanese are known as the Pacific War by this war. After the Meiji Restoration, the Japanese Empire followed the policy of "Fukoku Kyoerhei" (Rich country and strong soldier) to catch up with the European and North American forces. In order to achieve this rapid growth policy, it had to expand the territory and obtain natural resources.

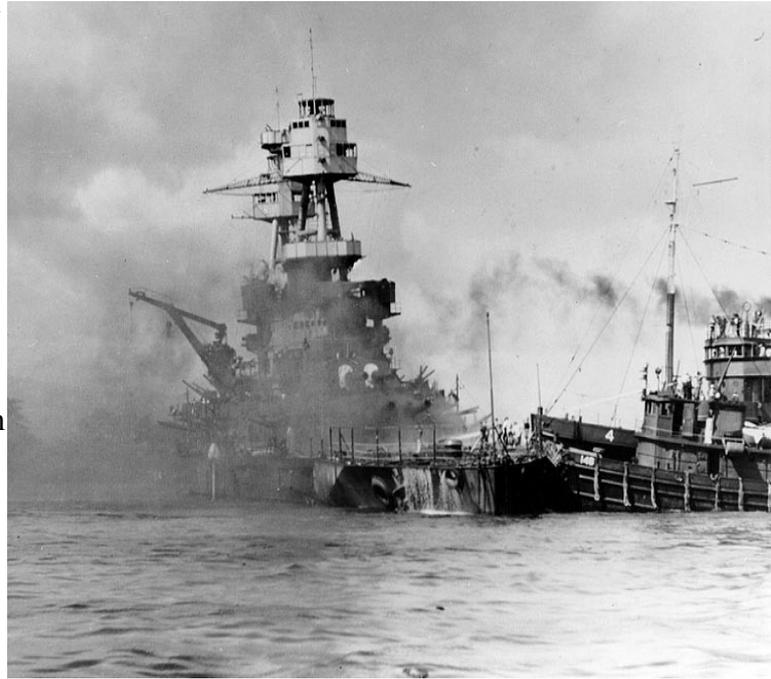


For this, the Japanese Empire resorted to several military operations. In 1894, the First Chinese-Japanese War in which the Japanese took control of Taiwan and the Russian-Japanese War in 1904, which led the Japanese to gain land in China and the Korean Peninsula, are some of these conflicts. After World War I, the League of Nations commissioned Japan to deal with the colonies and colonies of the German Empire in the Far East and the Pacific. In 1931, Japan established Manchukuo in Manchuria, the homeland of the Manchus, but the countries that wanted to have an interest in Manchuria, mainly in the United States, accused it of being a puppet state.

From around 1910 to the 1930s, the country was heavily militarized by a large and modern navy (the third largest marine power of its time) and the army. On July 7, 1937, a small conflict between Japan's 1st Infantry Regiment and the 29th Army of the Chinese National Government, around the Marco Polo bridge, led to the Chinese-Japanese War, despite efforts by the two states to seek peace.

Pearl Harbor Attack

In the early hours of December 7, the Japanese navy carried out operations at the Pearl Harbor Naval Base by aircraft from aircraft carriers. The aim of the operation is to prevent an American military intervention in the Pacific Ocean. As a result of the attack, he seriously damaged or sunk 12 American battleships and destroyed 188 warplanes, killing 2.403 American soldiers and 68 civilians. Japan was impressed by Admiral Andrew Cunningham's ruling operation (the Battle of Taranto), which resulted in nearly half of the Italian war fleet abolishing half of the Italian war fleet from the aircraft carrier at the British base in Alexandria and removed the rest of the Italian Napoleon. Admiral Isoroku sent a naval delegation to Italy to conclude a war fleet that was larger and better supported by Yamamoto Cunningham's marvelous maneuvers, and ultimately to do better and return the US navy to California. Thus, the "Greater East Asia Front Support Shield" will be created and the oil reserves of Dutch East India will be seized with a defensible buffer. Most importantly, the delegates returned to Japan with a shallow-floating torpedo, which Cunningham described as "researchers (boffins)".



In addition, some Japanese strategists were influenced by the operations of US Admiral Harry Yarnell's naval exercises in 1932 (the invasion of Hawaii). Yarnell acted as the attacking fleet commander, driving his aircraft to the north-west of Ohau on hard sea, and airing his 'attack' on the morning of February 7, 1932. Auditors who followed the exercise reported that Yarnell's attack fleet would severely damage defense units that would not be able to deploy its fleet within 24 hours of the attack. The conventional United States navy doctrine of the time (and other naval ideas) found Yernell's strategy unenforceable in the real world, and believed that any attacks could be eliminated by the navy at Pearl Harbor.

The main purpose of the Pearl Harbor Attack was to neutralize the American naval force in the Pacific, but only temporarily, expanding the square was part of an attack on different countries with close coordination. Yamamoto thought that a successful attack would save a time of around a year, thus giving him the advantage of moving to Japan comfortably until the US fleet recovered. The initial plans for the military support of Pearl Harbor began in June 1941 and were endeavored to be endeavored with controversies in the Imperial Navy. Training and trials for the mission found the middle of the year. The planned attack was predominantly torpedoes, but the weapons of the time required deep water to be thrown from the air. This was a critical problem, because Pearl Harbor was dominated by non-shallow channels. After the 1941 post, Japan modified the secret torpedo that could be thrown into the shallow water and made the tests. The work resulted in Type 95 Torpedo, the biggest cause of damage to US ships during the attack. Japanese gun technicians have also produced special armor-piercing 356 and 381 mm navy cannon sleeves. When they were thrown from 10,000 feet (3000 m), they hit the deck of the armored ships if they hit right. In 1924, General Billy Mitchell presented the warning of a Japanese war involving possible airstrikes on 324-page Pearl Harbor, essentially rejected, and no matter what, he would be in the military court the following year.

The US civilian and military intelligence forces intervened among themselves during the summer to propose information about the traditional Japanese attack, and this communication collapsed before the attack. None specifically defined the attack on Pearl Harbor. The local press, including the Hawaii newspapers, published this by reducing the tension and distributing it in the Pacific through deep content throughout the summer and autumn. During November, all Pacific orders for the army and the navy in Hawaii were clearly warning about a war with the Japanese very recently. And on the day of the attack, General Marshall sent a message to Pearl Harbor that there was fear of an attack very soon. In Hawaii, there were some signs of the impending attack, but none led to the local preparation of the defense. If anyone had created an alarm situation, the attack would be much more resilient and would have led to less death and damage. In fact, the attack caught Pearl Harbor off guard: the anti-aircraft guns were not loaded, the ammunition was locked, the anti-submarine mechanisms (eg submarine nets) were not installed, the patrol fighter planes were not flying, and the observation planes were not in the air over the first fire.

The Japanese attack was about 30 minutes after the negotiations with the United States ceased. During the summer, Japanese Ambassador to Japan, Admiral Nomura Kichisaburo and the Japanese embassy diplomats in Washington, where the special representative was Saburo Kurusu, was conducting talks with the Government on the United States' reaction to Japan's Indochina campaign. Admiral Chuichi Nagumo decided to implement the attack in two waves. Nagumo refused to accept this proposal, although the third wave was recommended by pilots. The first wave consisted of 49 bombers, 51 dive bombers, 40 torpedoes, 43 fighter planes (a total of 183 aircraft), starting from the north of Oahu, while the commander was Lieutenant Colonel Mitsuo Fuchida. The second wave consisted of 54 bombers, 78 dive bombers and 35 fighter planes (a total of 167 aircraft), starting in almost the same region. It was also supported by submarines and pocket submarines that would hit the ships that would try to escape from the port. The location of the attack was unknown to the Americans until it moved to return to the Eastern Pacific, and several investigations were conducted in the south of Oahu. A total of 350 aircraft were set up for the airstrike and the remaining 91 aircraft were left to protect aircraft carriers during the attack. The attacking planes were reaching their destination from different locations simultaneously. The torpedo bombers, who could be easily damaged, took part in the first attack, followed by pike and field bombers. The first wave of attack was commanded by the Imperial Navy Air Force, Lieutenant-General Mitsuo Fuchida.

On the morning of the attack, the Army Opana Point radar station (located just north of Oahu), which had not been officially in service and has been on trial for a long time, detected Japanese aircraft, but the warning was confused by an inexperienced and new officer in the partially active intelligence center. Later he retired from the NORAD headquarters on Cheyenne Mountain as Air Force Colonel. Although the operators reported that they had received a signal that they had never seen before, the observation officer thought that six B-17s remained in the base. In addition, some merchant ships may have reported unusual radio traffic in previous days.

When the air strike approached the island, several US planes were hit, and finally one of them sent a meaningless warning on the radio. When the fire started, other warnings were still in progress or pending approval. It is not certain that these early warnings will be effective even when perceived perfectly. Although the Army had 10 hours after the Air Force had been warned that the Japanese attacked Pearl, the results of the Japanese in the Philippines were almost identical to Pearl Harbor.

Atomic Attack on Hiroshima

In the final stage of World War II, at 6:15 am on August 6, 1945, the United States attacked the "Little Boy" with the uranium-235 atomic bomb. It is the only nuclear attack carried out in the history of the military with the atomic bomb attack on Nagasaki. The United States had previously determined the time of the Japanese's life and movement, identifying the time they were outside most and setting the time of the attack at 08:15 am.

On July 17, 1945, the leaders of the Allies, Harry S. Truman, Winston Churchill, and the US, in the city of Potsdam in Germany, The Potsdam Conference was opened with the participation of Josef Stalin and the following day the Soviet Union refused to send the Japanese special envoy.

On July 26, 1945, the Allies urged Japan to surrender with the "Potsdam Warrants". However, the Prime Minister Kantar korun Suzuki was unable to accept the Potsdam project, as the article on the protection of the existing imperial system was removed. Thus, the request for delivery of Japan was turned down. Only 3 days after the attack on the Hiroshima in the United States of America, on 9 August 1945 at 11:02, he attacked the Plutonium-239 atomic bomb "Fat Man" in Nagasaki for the second time.

Atomic Attack on Nagasaki

In the last days of World War II, three days after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on August 9, 1945 (according to the American record at 10:58, according to Japanese record at 11:02), Plutonium-239 type atomic bomb "Fat Man", carried out the second massacre. With this atomic bomb, the total population of Nagasaki killed 74,000 people in about 240,000 people, and 36 percent of buildings were completely destroyed. In 2007, according to the official list of the Nagasaki municipality, the total number of those killed or later killed by the atomic bomb had reached 143,124.



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