<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Background</th>
<th>Result</th>
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| Guadalcanal Campaign (August | A military campaign fought between 7 August 1942 and 9 February 1943 on and around the island of Guadalcanal in the Pacific theater of World War II  
1942)                                                                                       | - Strategic victory for Allied  
  ○ Led to future offensive operations in the Pacific Theater                                                                                                                                            |
| Operation Torch (November 1942) | A military campaign fought between 7 August 1942 and 9 February 1943 on and around the island of Guadalcanal in the Pacific theater of World War II  
  ○ It was the first major offensive by Allied forces against the Empire of Japan                                                                                                                  | - Anglo-American occupation of Morocco and Algeria  
- Free France gains control of French West Africa  
- German and Italian occupation of southern France and scuttling of the French fleet  
  ○ From Case Anton (November 1942)                                                                                                           |
| Battle of Stalingrad (November | The largest confrontation of World War II in which Germany and its allies fought the Soviet Union for control of the city of Stalingrad (now Volgograd) in Southern Russia  
1942)                                                                                       | - An extremely costly defeat for German forces  
  ○ the Army High Command had to withdraw vast military forces from the West to replace their losses  
- Expulsion of the German forces from Stalingrad  
- Destruction of the German 6th Army                                                                                                          |
| D-Day (June 1944)              | the landing operations on Tuesday, 6 June 1944 of the Allied invasion of Normandy in Operation Overlord during World War II  
  ○ Codenamed Operation Neptune and often referred to as D-Day, it was the largest airborne invasion in history  
  ○ The operation began the liberation of German-occupied northwestern Europe from Nazi control, and laid the foundations of the Allied victory on the Western Front | - Five Allied beachheads established in Normandy                                                                                                                                                    |
| Battle of the Bulge (December | The last major German offensive campaign on the Western Front during World War II  
1944)                                                                                       | - American forces bore the brunt of the attack and incurred their highest casualties of any operation during the war  
- The battle also severely depleted Germany's armored forces, and they were largely unable to replace them  
  ○ German personnel and, later, Luftwaffe aircraft (in the concluding stages of the engagement) also sustained heavy losses |
| Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima    | The United States detonated two nuclear weapons over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9, 1945, respectively  
and Nagasaki (August 1945)                                                               | - The two bombings killed at least 129,000 people, most of whom were civilians  
- They remain the only use of nuclear weapons in the history of warfare  
- Ended the WWII on the Asian side of the world, as well as overall                                                                            |