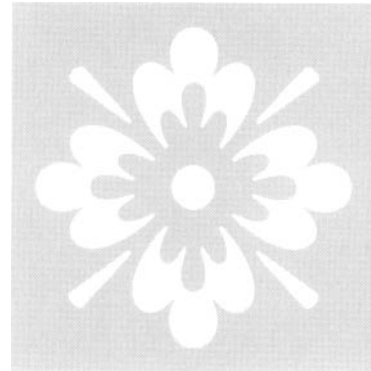


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Yes, although airpower did not win the war, its broad effectiveness made it a decisive factor in the outcome of World War II. (*Conrad C. Crane*) 1
No, airpower was an important adjunct to the Allied war effort, but it was not decisive in defeating the Axis powers. (*Michael Perry May*) 3

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Yes, the grand coalition of the Allied powers was doomed to collapse after World War II because it was built only on the common interest of defeating the Axis; mutual mistrust and postwar self-interest caused the Cold War. (*Grant Weller*) 28
No, the collapse of the grand coalition was not foreordained; it was caused by the United States breaking from its pattern of traditional isolationism after the war and the Soviet policy of territorial expansion, among other factors. (*Frederick W. Kagan*) 31

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No, the relationship between the Americans and British during World War II was characterized by self-interest although they shared a common desire to defeat the Axis. (*Steve Waddell*) 44

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Yes, the U.S. atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were justified because the Japanese were determined to defend their homeland to the last man in order to raise the human cost for Allied victory and induce a negotiated peace. (*Michael Perry May*) 49

No, although the atomic bombing of Hiroshima was justified and morally defensible, the attack on Nagasaki was, in its haste, a morally indefensible result of bureaucratic ineptitude. (*William J. Astore*). 52

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Yes, the Allies should have bombed the death camps and more aggressively opposed the Holocaust in order to save lives and send a message of condemnation to the Nazis. (*William R. Forstchen*) 57

No, Allied bombing raids on the death camps would have been difficult without inflicting heavy losses on the inmates and would have slowed the war effort by diverting airplanes needed for military targets. (*Dennis Showalter*) 59

The Axis: Did the Axis powers cooperate effectively during World War II? 62

The failure of the Axis powers to coordinate their war efforts critically impeded their conduct of the war. (*Richard L. Dinardo*) 63

It was logistically beyond the capabilities of the Axis powers to cooperate in more than a limited fashion, and it was perhaps a better strategy for them to fight “parallel wars.” (*Dennis Showalter*). 66

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An invasion of the Balkans by the Western Allies would not have prevented Soviet domination of the area after World War II. (*Gordon W. Rudd*) 71

If the Western Allies had invaded the Balkans, the war would have ended sooner and much of Eastern Europe would not have fallen under Soviet domination. (*Brian R. Sullivan*) 74

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No, Adolf Hitler's decision to wage war against the United States was based on a poor assessment of American economic and military might. (*John Wheatley*) 135

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Atrocities on a massive scale during World War II were perpetrated by several warring nations as a matter of state policy. (*William R. Forstchen*) 152

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Yes, when compared to other cases of genocide only the Holocaust combined the planned, total annihilation of an entire community on the basis of the quasi-apocalyptic, quasi-religious principles that were the core of National Socialism. (*Thomas Pegelow*) 160

No, the Holocaust was not unlike other attempts at racial genocide; in the past century more than 120 million people have been annihilated under similar circumstances. (*Edward B. Westermann*) 163

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Yes, although the British and French saw World War II as the beginning of the end for their empires, they marshaled all their colonial resources to defeat the Axis. (*Deborah A. Shackleton*) 169

No, the British and French hoped to retain, if not reform, their colonial systems after World War II. (*Dennis Showalter*) 171

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Italian strategic blunders, poor training, inadequate equipment, and military defeats greatly harmed the Axis war effort. (*William J. Astore*) 179

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Yes, although the selective internment of citizens and resident aliens of Japanese descent was a racist policy, it was also

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No, Adolf Hitler should have sent more forces to North Africa in 1941 and invaded the Middle East, providing his army with much-needed oil before attacking the Soviet Union.
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No, although Operation Dragoon was militarily a triumph and diplomatically important for Free French forces, it was a strategic failure because it allowed Soviet domination in Eastern Europe,

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No, although resistance and partisan movements did help boost national pride and distract enemy troops, they were not decisive in bringing about the defeat of Nazi Germany. (*William H. Kautt*) 246

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Yes, Franklin D. Roosevelt was an astute and effective war leader, who picked excellent military subordinates, prepared the United States for war, and helped orchestrate an effective grand strategy and maintained close ties to Britain. (*William J. Astore*) 250

No, Franklin D. Roosevelt was not a great war leader because he too easily followed the British lead, favored the Navy over the Army, and let his personal feelings interfere with policy, especially with regard to General Douglas MacArthur. (*John Wheatley*) 252

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No, submarines absorbed more resources and suffered greater losses in World War II than their combat successes justified. (*Sarandis Papadopoulos*) 259

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No, the Tokyo Trials were essentially without legal validity; they were conducted as retribution against the Japanese for initiating the war. (*John M. Jennings*) 267

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Yes, the demand for unconditional surrender was a wise policy despite the questionable claims that it cost the Allies additional resources and casualties to win the war. (*Curtis S. King*) 270

No, unconditional surrender was not a wise policy, especially in relation to the defeat of Japan, but Harry S Truman's desire to follow Franklin D. Roosevelt's course, the availability of the atomic bomb, and the need to placate American feelings forced Truman to seek total defeat of the enemy. (*Gian P. Gentile*) 274

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No, experience and an effective use of firepower made American ground forces superior to their enemies. (*Wade Markel*) 283

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Yes, U.S. Marine strategy in the central Pacific kept the Japanese off balance and effectively isolated island defenders during the American advance toward Japan. (<i>Dennis Showalter</i>).	296
No, resources given to the island-hopping campaign could have been better spent supporting the U.S. Army’s advance through the Philippines, the D-Day invasion of Normandy, and a submarine blockade of Japan. (<i>William R. Forstchen</i>).	299
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No, the Yalta agreement was a compromise designed to continue cooperation among the Allies and to prevent them from turning their armies on each other after defeating Germany. (<i>Greta Bucher</i>).	313
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