

## Secondary Sources

“Access Britannica School.” Britannica School

An important source that housed information in all aspects of our topic.

History.com Editors. “D-Day.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 27 Oct. 2009,

This was our main source of information, and it was used in every category of the website.

History.com Editors. “Erwin Rommel.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 29 Oct. 2009,

This is a website. We looked into Rommel to understand the German perspective on the planned attack and the misdirection.

Knighton, Andrew. “13 Allied Countries That Took Part in D-Day.” WAR HISTORY ONLINE, 27 Sept.

This is a WWII website that we used to get more information about the Allied powers.

Leuchtenburg, William E., et al. “Franklin D. Roosevelt: Impact and Legacy.” Miller Center, 24 July 2018,

Once again, this site showed us more specific details on how the United States got involved with the planning of D-Day.

Michal. “D-Day: The Allies Invade Europe: The National WWII Museum: New Orleans.” The National WWII Museum | New Orleans, The National World War II Museum, 22 June 2017,

This helped with our notes, specifically with the beginning of D-Day.

“Pacific Theater.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 21 Aug. 2018,

This website showed us how the US got involved in WWII, and how the bombing of Pearl Harbor was a key event in D-Day playing out.

Robinson, Bruce. “History - World War Two: Summary Outline of Key Events.” BBC, BBC, 30 Mar. 2011,

This was another general site for us, that showed us the main layout for what happened immediately after D- Day and how the events played out.

“Soviets Announce Withdrawal from Iran.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 13 Nov. 2009,

This is a website that helped us learn more about the relationship between the United States and Russia today.

“The Atlantic Wall.” History Learning Site, 21 Apr. 2015,

This source showed us how D-Day broke barriers, and more specifically how the physical Atlantic Wall was overcome.

## Primary Sources

Bettmann Archive/Getty Images. "President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill Talking on the Lawn of the President's Villa during the Casablanca Conference, 1943. ." *History.com*,  
<https://www.history.com/news/d-day-roosevelt-churchill-doubts-planning>.

This image from the History Channel helped us show how the Allied leaders would meet to try and plan their strategy, especially when planning for Operation Overlord.

"D-Day Reports - D-Day: Special Midday Bulletin." BBC Radio 4, BBC

This video is a bulletin reported immediately after D-Day arose, which showed us how the news was projected after the events unfolded.

"Du.edu." *Du.edu*,  
<https://www.du.edu/news/qa-what-does-versailles-treaty-teach-us-about-aftermath-war>.

This website had information about the Treaty of Versailles and we also used it to access images of newspaper headlines that expressed the feelings of the world about the Treaty when it was passed.

Deutsche Welle. "Battle of the Bulge Anniversary: German President Urges 'United Europe':

DW: 16.12.2019." *DW.COM*,  
[www.dw.com/en/battle-of-the-bulge-anniversary-german-president-urges-united-europe/a-51692223](http://www.dw.com/en/battle-of-the-bulge-anniversary-german-president-urges-united-europe/a-51692223).

This is an image of a newspaper article that we used to illustrate how the press was covering the war at the time.

Galerie Bilderwelt / Getty Images. "Landing Craft Approach Omaha Beach in Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944. The Soldiers Are Protecting Their Weapons with Pliofilm Covers against the Wetness. These US Army Infantry Men Are amongst the First to Attack the German Defenses." *Buzzfeednews.com*,  
<https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/gabrielsanchez/22-remarkable-color-pictures-from-the-battlefields-of-d-day>

This image was used to illustrate how massive the invasion force actually was and how difficult the conditions were for those participating in the landing.

“Operation Cobra: Follow-up to the D-Day Invasion.” *Warfare History Network*, 28 Oct. 2015, warfarehistorynetwork.com/2015/10/28/operation-cobra-follow-up-to-dday-invasion/.

This is an image we used to learn about what came after the D-Day invasion and how things changed for the Allied once they broke the Atlantic Wall.

“Raising a Flag over the Reichstag.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 3 Feb. 2020, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raising\_a\_Flag\_over\_the\_Reichstag.

Part of our topic involved explaining how Hitler came to power and the Reichstag is where the leaders of Germany would do their work. This image reflects Hitler’s control over Germany.

Smith Collection/Gado/Getty Images. “On June 6, 1944, More than 156,000 American, British and Canadian Troops Stormed 50 Miles of Normandy’s Fiercely Defended Beaches in Northern France in an Operation That Proved to Be a Critical Turning Point in WWII.” *History.com*, [https://www.history.com/news/why-was-it-called-d-day#&gid=ci0241980a10002494&pid=d-day\\_gettyimages-600204788](https://www.history.com/news/why-was-it-called-d-day#&gid=ci0241980a10002494&pid=d-day_gettyimages-600204788).

This is an image that we found on the History Channel site. We used it to show the scale of the invasion.