

Chapter 26
1938 – 1945
World War II
Pages 800 – 837

Name: _____
Vocabulary and Study Guide

Social Studies

Page 800 – 801

In the space below, copy the time line from the pages listed above:

SECTION 1 – The War Begins

Key terms and People

intellectual -

scapegoat -

totalitarianism -

Benito Mussolini -

fascism -

Adolf Hitler -

Nazis -

Joseph Stalin -

Axis Powers -

appeasement -

Winston Churchill -

Allied Powers -

Lend-Lease Act -

Pearl Harbor -

Page 804 – **The WAR Begins (Read If you were there....and answer the following question)**
What would you say to your parents?

Under Fascism, which is more important, individuals' rights or the state?

How were the governments of Italy, Germany, and the Soviet Union similar at the beginning of World War II?

Page 805 – The Third Reich
How did propaganda help Hitler rise to power?

Reading Check – Comparing
What did the leaders of totalitarian governments have in common?

Page 806
What did Hitler do that was in violation of the Treaty of Versailles?

What was the Sudetenland?

What was Churchill's general opinion of the appeasement strategy of Neville Chamberlain?

Page 807 – Geography Skills

Which countries shown on the map remained neutral during World War II?

What major British city was affected by the Battle of Britain?

Reading Check – Sequencing

What event sparked World War II?

Name eight countries that were invaded by the Axis Powers?

Page 808 – Geography Skills

How many miles is it from Pearl Harbor to Tokyo?

From where did the Japanese fleet leave on November 26?

Which campaign promise was President Roosevelt unable to keep?

What strategic program extension did the United States make?

What actions did Roosevelt intend to take when he told Congress, “We must be the great arsenal of democracy?”

Page 809 – Case Study

Daniel Inouye – Why do you think Inouye went into politics?

Reading Check – Identifying cause and effect

What did Japan hope to gain by attacking Pearl Harbor?

What time of day did the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor ?

What was the U.S.S. Arizona in 1941? How does it serve today?

Section 1 Assessment

1a. What type of leaders came to power in Italy, Germany, and the Soviet Union before World War II?

1b. Why did some Europeans have faith in these leaders?

2a. What did Adolf Hitler promise the German people? How did he act on this promise?

2b. Which countries formed the Axis Powers? Which countries formed the Allied Powers?

2c. Do you think Winston Churchill was a good choice for Britain's prime minister? Explain

3a. What event brought the United States into World War II?

3b. How did the Lend-Lease Act help the Allies?

SECTION 2 – The Home Front

Key Terms and People

rations -

solidarity -

War Production Board -

A. Philip Randolph -

Tuskegee Airman -

Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

zoot-suit riots -

internment -

Page 810 – The Home Front (IF you were there..... - read and answer the following question)
In what other ways can you help the war efforts?

Page 811 – Primary Source – Analysis Skill
How did posters like these aim to help troops overseas?

What law required men to register for the draft?

How might limiting the use of rubber help in the war effort?

Why did factories need ore workers?

What is the difference between the opportunities created for women and minorities in the 2 wars?

Reading Check – Identifying Cause and Effect
How did the war affect the U.S. economy?

Page 812 – Primary Source – Analysis Skills
What advantages did the Tuskegee Airmen bring to battle?

What unfair treatment did Randolph protest?

Do you think Roosevelt's order went far enough in prohibiting racial discrimination?

Read: STRUGGLES AT HOME

Page 813 – Read: JAPANESE AMERICAN INTERNMENT

Reading Check – Evaluating
How did the war create both opportunities and challenges for minorities?

What were the advantages promised workers in the *bracero* program?

Page 814 – Reading Check – Evaluating
Why were Japanese Americans interned?

What did Japanese Americans lose when they were interned?

Why was losing everything and starting over especially difficult in the early 1940's?

Section 2 Assessment

1a. How did people on the home front support the war effort?

1b. What government agency oversaw factory production during the war?

2a. What were the WAAC and the WASP?

2b. Why did A. Philip Randolph organize a march on Washington and then cancel it?

2c. How did the *bracero* program benefit *both* Mexicans and Americans?

3a. What was the internment program?

3b. How did the U.S. government change the policy toward Japanese Americans serving in the military? How did many respond?

Section 3 – War in Europe and North America

Key Terms and People

liberating -

obsessed -

Battle of El Alamein -

Dwight D. Eisenhower -

Battle of Stalingrad -

D-Day -

If YOU were there....(read and answer the following question below).

How do you feel about fighting in this war?

Page 816 – Case Study – Drawing Inferences
What were some of Eisenhower's strengths?

How did sonar help the Allied war effort ?

Why did Stalin want the allies to attack in Europe immediately?

What countries did each of the three generals involved in the North Africa campaign come from?

What caused the different views of Italy's strength in 1943 and 1944?

Reading Check – Explaining

What battle plan did the Allies agree to pursue after American entry into the war?

Major Leaders of the War in Europe – QUICK FACTS – COPY

In the Battle of Stalingrad , how did many Germans die?

What is meant by “The tide of the war in the east had turned”?

What advantages did Soviet troops have over the advancing German soldiers?

What was the Allied mission?

Which area would prove to be the toughest fight: North Africa, France, or Italy?

Reading Check – Sequencing

What events led to the Allied victories in Italy and Russia?

Page 818 – Interactive Map – World War II in Europe, 1942 – 1945

What direction did troops move to advance from Anzio, Italy to Rome?

What comparison can you make regarding the area controlled by the Axis Powers in 1942 and 1944?

How many miles is it from Berlin to Stalingrad?

Page 818-819 Time line

Copy the time line below and answer the following questions:

When was the victory at El Alamein?

How many months later did the Allies begin their invasion of Italy?

Page 819 – Reading Check – Summarizing

What was the goal of the D-Day invasion?

What did the “D” in D-Day mean?

Soldiers from which countries took part in the D-Day invasion?

How did the D-Day invasion compare to past sea-to-land invasions?

Section 3 Assessment

1a. What new strategies did the Allies use in the fight in Europe and North Africa?

1b. Why was it important for no individual Allied Power to make peace with the Axis countries?

2a. What role did Dwight D. Eisenhower play in the North Africa campaign?

2b. Why did the Allies decide to invade North Africa and Italy?

2c. Why do you think people called the Battle of Stalingrad a turning point in the war?

3a. What was D-Day?

3b. What did Eisenhower mean when he said, “The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you”?

Section 4 – War in the Pacific

Key Terms and People

execute -

Douglas MacArthur -

Bataan Death March -

Chester Nimitz -

Battle of the Coral Sea -

Battle of Midway -

Island Hopping -

Battle of Leyte Gulf -

kamikaze -

Page 820

If you were there....(read and answer the following)

What would you say to encourage him?

Reading check – Identifying cause and effect

Why could the U.S. Pacific Fleet not immediately stop the Japanese advance?

Page 821 – Code Talkers

Why might the Japanese have been unable to break the Navajo code?

Who was Douglas MacArthur?

Which nations unsuccessfully tried to defend Hong Kong?

What was the Bataan Death March?

Where did the Allies fear the Japanese would advance?

What two advantages did the United States have with codes?

Reading Check – Drawing Conclusions

How did the Allied victory at Midway change the course of the war in the Pacific?

Page 822

What sets the Battle of Leyte Gulf apart from other naval battles?

How did the strategy of island hopping work?

What made Iwo Jima such a difficult island for U.S. soldiers to take?

Page 823 – Interactive Map

Geography Skills – Interpreting Maps

Did the area controlled by Japan by July 1942 include the Hawaiian Islands? How can you tell?

Which major battles occurred south of the equator?

In what direction did Allied troops advance from Guam to Okinawa in 1945?

What country was in control of the red-ringed area in 1942?

From what island group did the allies launch air attacks?

What was a kamikaze mission?

In what way did the Japanese contribute to their own staggering losses?

Why do you think the photograph of the Marines raising the flag on Mt. Suribachi is still a beloved image today?

Reading Check – Analyzing

How did the Allied strategy in the Pacific change starting in 1943?

Section 4 Assessment

1a. Why were the Japanese able to advance in the Pacific in 1942?

1b. Why did so many prisoners die on the Bataan Death March?

2a. What Allied victories halted Japan's advance?

2b. Why was the Battle of the Coral Sea important?

2c. How do you think the war might have been different if the Allies had lost at Midway?

3a. What was island hopping?

3b. What event led to the retaking of the Philippines?

3c. Why do you think someone would serve as a kamikaze pilot?

Section 5 – Victory and Consequences

inferno -

postwar -

Battle of the Bulge -

Harry S. Truman -

Holocaust -

genocide -

Manhattan Project -

atomic bomb -

Page 825 – If YOU were there.....answer the following
How does it feel to be part of this moment in history?

Page 826 – Primary Source – Analysis Skill

What factors made the Battle of the Bulge especially hard on soldiers?

From which direction did Bradley's troops fight toward Germany?

When was Paris liberated?

What was Hitler's reaction to the Allies advance?

Reading Check – Sequencing

What events led to Germany's surrender?

Page 827

Buchenwald – How did Hitler use the concentration camps to fulfill part of his goals for Germany?

Where were the Jews made to live within German territory?

What were Hitler and the Nazis trying to do?

What were living conditions like at Buchenwald?

What happened to elderly and ill people sent to concentration camps?

Why were some non-Jews murdered by the Nazis?

Reading Check – Summarizing

What was the purpose of the Nazis “final solution”?

Why was it to the Allies advantage to use the atomic bomb instead of invading Japan?

Review the picture – What is the difference in devastation between bombs used previously and the atomic bomb used at Hiroshima?

What was the reason the United States dropped the second atomic bomb?

How many civilians were killed in World War II?

What is your opinion about the United States bearing much of the responsibility for postwar rebuilding?

Reading Check – Drawing Conclusions-Causes and Effects of World War II – **COPY QUICK FACTS**

Section 5 Assessment

1a. What was the last major battle of the war in Europe?

1b. What was the biggest task facing Harry S. Truman when he became president?

2a. What was the Holocaust?

2b. How did the oppression of Jews increase during the war?

3a. What was the purpose of the Manhattan Project? How did it result in the end of the war against Japan?

3b. What was the status of the United States after the war?

3c. How do you think the invention of the atomic bomb changed people's views of war?