

World War II

1938-1945

In this chapter, you will learn how the United States prepared for and fought in World War II. Life changed at home, as U.S. industries worked around the clock to supply the Allied armies. Life also changed for the 16 million Americans who served in the military around the world.



Focus on Themes In this chapter, you will read about the causes and consequences of World War II. You will learn about how **geography** played an important role in the fighting of the war. You will also read about how **society and culture** reacted to the Second World War.

The War Begins

Section 1 Page 804

The Rise of Totalitarianism:

1. What impact did WWI have on Europe?
2. What is totalitarianism?
3. Why did some countries in Europe change to this type of government?

Italy (1):

4. What had the people of Italy gone through since WWI?
5. Who was Benito Mussolini?
6. What is fascism?

Italy (2):

7. How did Mussolini help Italy?
8. How did he try to expand Italy's territory?
9. Who was Haile Selassie?
10. What did he warn the world of?

Germany (1):

11. What about WWI had upset the Germans?
12. Who was Adolf Hitler?
13. How did he gain power?
14. What is a scapegoat?

Main Ideas

1. During the 1930s, totalitarian governments rose to power in Europe and Japan.
2. German expansion led to the start of World War II in Europe in 1939.
3. The United States joined the war after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941.

The Big Idea

The rise of aggressive totalitarian governments led to the start of World War II.

Key Terms and People

totalitarianism, p. 804

Benito Mussolini, p. 804

fascism, p. 804

Adolf Hitler, p. 805

Nazis, p. 805

Joseph Stalin, p. 805

Axis Powers, p. 806







appeasement, p. 806

Winston Churchill, p. 806

Allied Powers, p. 806

Lend-Lease Act, p. 808

Pearl Harbor, p. 808

Germany	 Adolf Hitler	
Italy	 Benito Mussolini	
Japan	 Hideki Tojo	

15. How did Hitler use scapegoats to gain political power?

16. What groups of people did Hitler blame for Germany's loss in WWI?

17. Who were the NAZI's?

The Soviet Union:

18. Who was Joseph Stalin?

19. How did the people of his country feel about him?

20. Why?

Japan:

21. Who was controlling Japan?

22. How did they try to expand their empire?

23. How did America's government feel about this?

24. How did most American citizens feel about it?

Germany Expands:

25. How did Hitler plan to build an empire?

26. How did he break the Treaty of Versailles?

27. What countries made up the Axis Powers?

28. What caused Hitler to threaten war?



Appeasement Fails:

- 29. What was the Munich Conference?
- 30. What is a Appeasement?
- 31. Who was Winston Churchill?
- 32. What did Hitler do after this conference?
- 33. What was the non-aggression pact?



Allied Powers:

- 34. What started WWII?
- 35. Who were the Allied powers when the war began?
- 36. What areas of Europe did Germany and The Soviet Union conquer during the first months of the war?
- 37. Describe what happened in Dunkirk... (1 full paragraph in your own words)

The Battle of Britain:

- 38. What is the *Luftwaffe*?
- 39. What was the Battle of Britain?
- 40. Why did Hitler cancel the invasion of Britain?

The United States Joins the War:

41. Who was the American President?

42. What did the US do under the Lend- Lease Act?

43. How did Hitler break his non-aggression pact?

44. What did this result in?

Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor:

45. How did Roosevelt respond to the Japanese attacks on French Indochina?

46. Describe what happened at Pearl Harbor... (1 full paragraph in your own words)

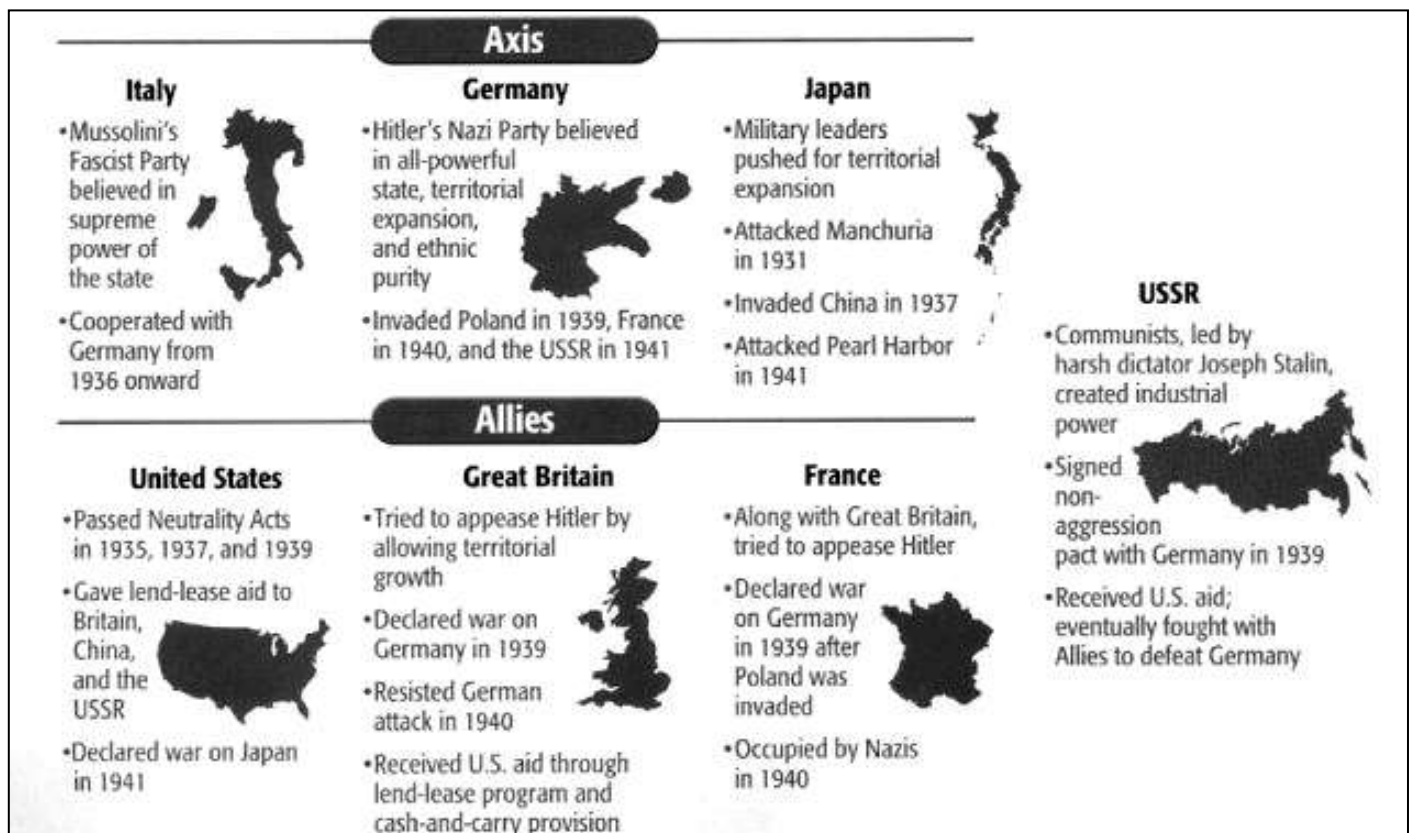
47. What was “the day that would live in infamy”?

48. Who did America declare war on?



Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:

1. What types of leaders came to power in Italy, Germany, and the Soviet Union before World War II?
2. Why did some Europeans have faith in these leaders?
3. What did Adolf Hitler promise the German people, and how did he act on this promise?
4. Which countries formed the Axis Powers and the Allied Powers?
5. What event brought the United States into World War II?
6. How did the Lend-Lease Act help the Allies?



The Home Front

Chapter 26 Section 2 Page 810

Preparing for War (1):

1. What caused the end of the Great Depression?
2. What was the War Production Board(WPB)?
3. What was the *Selective Training and Service Act*?

Preparing for War (2):

4. What did the government do to finance the war effort?
5. How did Americans help the war effort?

Wartime Opportunities:

6. How did women get involved in the war?
7. What 2 organizations were developed for women in the military?
 - a. –
 - b. –

African Americans:

8. What opportunities did African Americans have during the war?
9. What problems did they still face?
10. Who was A. Philip Randolph?
11. Why did he cancel his march?

Main Ideas

1. Businesses, soldiers, and citizens worked to prepare the United States for war.
2. The war brought new opportunities for many women and minorities.
3. Japanese Americans faced internment during the war.

The Big Idea

American involvement in World War II helped the U.S. economy and changed the lives of many Americans.

Key Terms and People

War Production Board, p. 810

A. Philip Randolph, p. 812

Tuskegee Airmen, p. 812

Benjamin O. Davis, p. 812

zoot-suit riots, p. 813

internment, p. 813



Tuskegee Airmen:

12. Who were the Tuskegee Airmen?

13. Who was their leader?

Mexican Americans:

14. What was a *braceros*?

15. Why did merica ask them to come here?

16. What was the "Zoot Suit Riot?"

Japanese American Internment:

17. Describe Japanese internment in your own words including why we started it...



Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:

1. How did people on the home front support the war effort?
2. What government agency oversaw factory production during the war?
3. What were the WAAC and the WASP?
4. Why did A. Philip Randolph organize a march on Washington and then cancel it?
5. How did the *bracero program* benefit both Mexicans and Americans?
6. What was the internment program?

War in Europe and North Africa Section 3 Page 815

The Allies Fight Back (1):

1. What were the 2 strategies that Roosevelt and Churchill agreed upon?

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The Allies Fight Back (2):

2. What did Stalin want?

3. What did the allies decide to do?

4. What did this mean for the Soviets?

The Allies Fight Back (3):

5. How did the Allies overcome the issues with German U-Boats?

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Main Ideas

1. The Allies fought back against the Axis Powers in North Africa and Europe.
2. Key Allied victories halted the German advance.
3. In the D-Day invasion, Allied forces attacked German-controlled France.



The Big Idea

After fierce fighting in North Africa and Europe, the Allies stopped the German advance and slowly began driving back German forces.

Key Terms and People

Battle of El Alamein, p. 816

Dwight D. Eisenhower, p. 816

Battle of Stalingrad, p. 817

D-Day, p. 819



Use the sides for the rest of this section to fill in the following chart.

Battle	Location	Key People	Key words	Outcome	Important Facts
Battle of El Alamein					
Anzio					
Stalingrad					
D-Day Invasion					

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:

- 1. What new strategies did the Allies use in the fight in Europe and North Africa?**
- 2. Why was it important for no individual Allied Power to make peace with the Axis countries?**
- 3. What role did Dwight D. Eisenhower play in the North Africa campaign?**
- 4. Why did the Allies decide to invade North Africa and Italy?**
- 5. Why do you think people call the Battle of Stalingrad a turning point in the war?**
- 6. What was D-Day?**



War in the Pacific
Section 4 Page 820

Japan Advances (1):

1. What areas had Japan invaded while we were repairing the damage from the attack on pearl harbor?

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Japan Advances (2):

2. Who was Douglas MacArthur?

3. What happened to our troops in the Philippines?

4. In your own words describe the Bataan Death March

Key Allied Victories:

5. Who was Chester Nimitz?

6. What advantage did he have?

7. What happened at the following battles:

- a. Coral Sea

- b. Midway

Main Ideas

1. The Japanese continued advancing across the Pacific in 1942.
2. The Allies stopped Japan's advance with key victories over the Japanese navy.
3. The Allies began battling toward Japan.



The Big Idea

Allied forces reversed Japan's expansion in the Pacific and battled toward the main Japanese islands.

Key Terms and People

Douglas MacArthur, p. 820

Bataan Death March, p. 820

Chester Nimitz, p. 821

Battle of the Coral Sea, p. 821

Battle of Midway, p. 821

island hopping, p. 822

Battle of Leyte Gulf, p. 822

kamikaze, p. 822

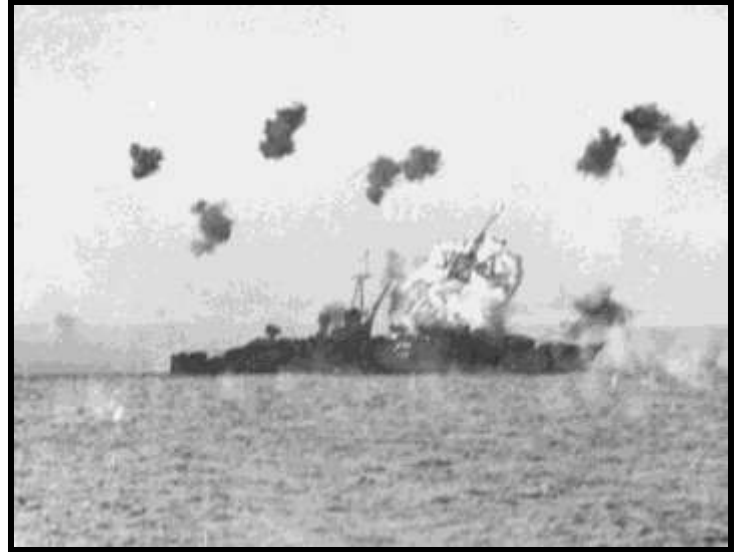


Island Hopping:

8. What was island hopping?
9. What benefit did this strategy have for the allies?

Final Battles:

10. What was Iwo Jima?
11. What happened there?
12. What was Okinawa?
13. What is a kamikaze?
14. What impact did kamikazes have on the battle?



Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:

1. **Why were the Japanese able to advance in the Pacific in 1942?**
2. **Why did so many prisoners die on the Bataan Death March?**
3. **What Allied victories halted Japan's advance?**
4. **How do you think the war might have been different if the Allies had lost at Midway?**
5. **What was island hopping?**
6. **What event led to the retaking of the Philippines?**
7. **Why do you think someone would serve as a kamikaze pilot?**

Victory and Consequences

Section 5 Page 825

Germany Surrenders (1)

1. How did the allies invade Germany?
2. How did the soviets invade Germany?
3. Who was Patton?
4. What did the citizens of France do?

Germany Surrenders (2):

5. What happened at the Battle of the Bulge?
6. Why is it called this?

Germany Surrenders (3):

7. What did bombers do to Germany in the final months of the war?
8. How did Hitler respond?
9. What caused Germany to surrender?
10. What is VE day?

Harry S. Truman:

11. How did Truman become president?
12. What problems did he face as soon as he entered office?

Main Ideas

1. The Allies gained victory in Europe with Germany's surrender.
2. Nazis murdered millions of Jews and other people in the Holocaust.
3. Victory in the Pacific came after the United States dropped atomic bombs on Japan.

The Big Idea

The Allies won World War II, the most devastating war in world history.

Key Terms and People

Battle of the Bulge, p. 826

Harry S. Truman, p. 828

Holocaust, p. 827

genocide, p. 827

Manhattan Project, p. 828

atomic bomb, p. 828



Horrors of the Holocaust :

13. How did the Allies discover the Holocaust?

14. What was the Holocaust?

The Final Solution:

15. What civil liberties were taken from the Jews in Germany prior to WWII?



The Death Camps:

16. What were the Death Camps?

Victory in the Pacific (1):

17. How many soldiers did America estimate would die in a ground invasion of Japan?

18. What was the Manhattan Project?

Victory in the Pacific (2):

19. Why did America bomb Hiroshima?

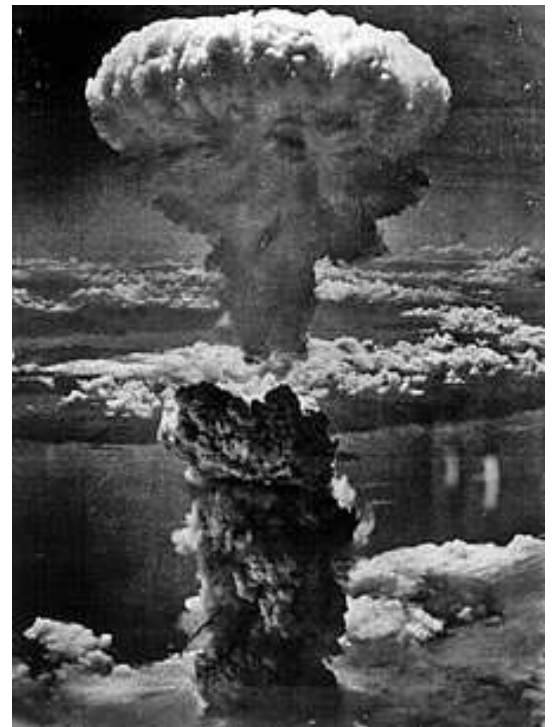
20. What was the name of the plane that dropped the bomb?

Victory in the Pacific (3):

21. Why did America bomb Nagasaki?

22. When did Japan surrender?

23. What was this called?



Causes and Effects of World War II

FACT

Causes

- Global and local economic problems
- Totalitarian governments
- Germany's aggression in Europe
- Japanese aggression in Asia and the Pacific

Effects

- Millions of deaths worldwide
- Widespread destruction of cities and industries
- The Holocaust
- Rise of the United States as the leading world power

Aftermath:

24. How long did WWII last?
25. How many people had died?
26. What were the economies like in Europe and Asia?
27. Why did America feel it was our place to help repair Europe and Asia?

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:

1. What was the last major battle of the war in Europe?
2. What was the biggest task facing Harry S. Truman when he became president?
3. What was the Holocaust?
4. How did the oppression of Jews increase during the war?
5. What was the purpose of the Manhattan Project, and how did it result in the end of the war against Japan?
6. What was the status of the United States after the war?
7. How do you think the invention of the atomic bomb changed people's views of war?