World War II













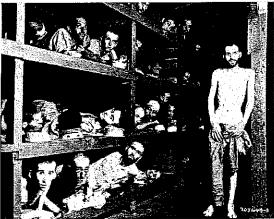


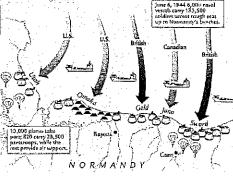












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Essential Questions:
1. When should the United States go to war?
2. What is required to achieve victory in war?
3. How did America become a Superpower?
4. What impact do challenges abroad have on Americans at home?
Enduring Understanding:
1. International conflict often leads to strong disagreements regarding isolation an intervention.
2. The government often reinterprets the rights and liberties of citizens when the nation faces a major threat.
3. Mobilization for war can bring profound changes in society?
4. American foreign policy is motivated by both pragmatism and idealism.
5. The means by which the Allies achieved victory came at great cost and redefined international relations.

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Fascism:	
Mussolini:	
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Mein Kampf:	

Hitler:						
Germany:						
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Puppet State:			
Isolationism:	 		
Neutrality Acts:			
Anschluss:			
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Chamberlain/Munich Conference:			
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Churchill:			
Appeasement:			

Nonaggression Pact:				
Blitzkrieg:				
Denmark/Norway/Netherlands:	elute.			
France:		,		
Vichy:				
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Phony War:				
De Gaulle:		· .	. ,	
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Battle of Britain:				

Cash-and Carry:	
Lend-Lease Act:	
Supporting Stalin:	
Atlantic Charter:	
Allies:	
Japan:	
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Embargo:	
Pearl Harbor:	

Axis Powers:					
Selective Service and the GI:					
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Manhattan Project:		-	· .		
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African American Soldiers:					
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Eisenhower:	
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El Alamein:	
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D-Day:	
Dresden:	
Diesdell,	
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Battle of the Bulge:	
Unconditional Surrender:	
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V-E Day:	

Truman:						
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Kamikaze:						
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Island Hopping:						
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Iwo Jima:						
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Okinawa:					·	.*

Oppenheimer:				
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A-Bomb:				
Hiroshima:				
			 	
Nagasaki:				
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Yalta:				
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Nuremberg Trials:				
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Internment:					
ALAK BARNASAN					
Holocaust:					
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Kristallnacht:					
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Nuremberg Laws:					
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Genocide:		1			
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Ob-us-s					
Ghettos:					
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Concentration Camps:				•	
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Extermination Camps:					

Final Solution:	-

Essential Questions:
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Fascism first used by Benito Mussolini in Italy to describe the form of government he brought to that nation in the

its most notorious version, developed in Germany under Adolf Hitler, it was called National Socialism (Nazism)

holds to the notion that the state is

supreme over the individual

it is the responsibility of all

individuals to work together for the

betterment of the state

tend toward dictatorship and the

deprivation of human rights

despised democracy

- forges a political alliance with capitalism, working with those who control production, for the better economic functioning of the nation
- exalts the nation (or, as in Germany, the nation and race) as the supreme value, and it uses the police and military powers of the state to enforce its policies
- did not begin as a doctrine, but as a technique for gaining power and wielding it

there was also strong opposition on the part of those with economic and

political power to any notion of

democratic reform.

there was an impetus toward a strong central authority, uniformity of purpose, and a willingness to subordinate the general will to the good of the state

behalf of the exploited working class to break the power of capitalism, in which a few people control production, and hand over the means of production to the people

Communism

- is supposed to be a transitional phase in history, awaiting the time when the state will wither away and all workers will cooperatively determine their own economic destiny
- has had many theorists, especially Karl Marx, and has become a quite complex ideology
- the key to social justice was the abolition of private property
- means of production in industry and agriculture should be taken from individual owners and distributed among the people in common ownership
- everyone would share equally in the benefits of production, and everyone would have an equal share in the goods that were produced
 - basis of Communism was historical materialism: the belief that the course of history is determined primarily by the operation of economic forces
- history could be explained in terms of class struggles between the ruling groups (bourgeoisie) and the oppressed (proletariat)

European Theater of War

<u>Directions</u> – Use the map on page 405 in the textbook and the maps the pages 93 and 96 in the atlas to label the map of Europe. Be sure to print neatly!

United Kingdom

Ireland Portugal

Spain

France

Italy Belgium

The Netherlands

Switzerland

Germany

Austria

Hungary

Czechoslovakia

Romania

Bulgaria

Turkey

The USSR

Norway

Sweden

Finland

Libya

Egypt

North Sea Atlantic Ocean

Mediterranean Sea

Black Sea

Pacific Theater of War

<u>Directions</u> — Use the map on page 408 in the textbook and the maps the pages 93 and 99 in the atlas to label the map of the Pacific region. Be sure to print neatly!

The USSR

Manchuria

China

Mongolia

French Indochina

Siam

Burma

Japan

Korea

Taiwan

The Philippines

Borneo

New Guinea

Australia

Solomon Islands

Hawaii

Midway Island

Okinawa

Iwo Jima

Guadalcanal

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Tokyo, Japan

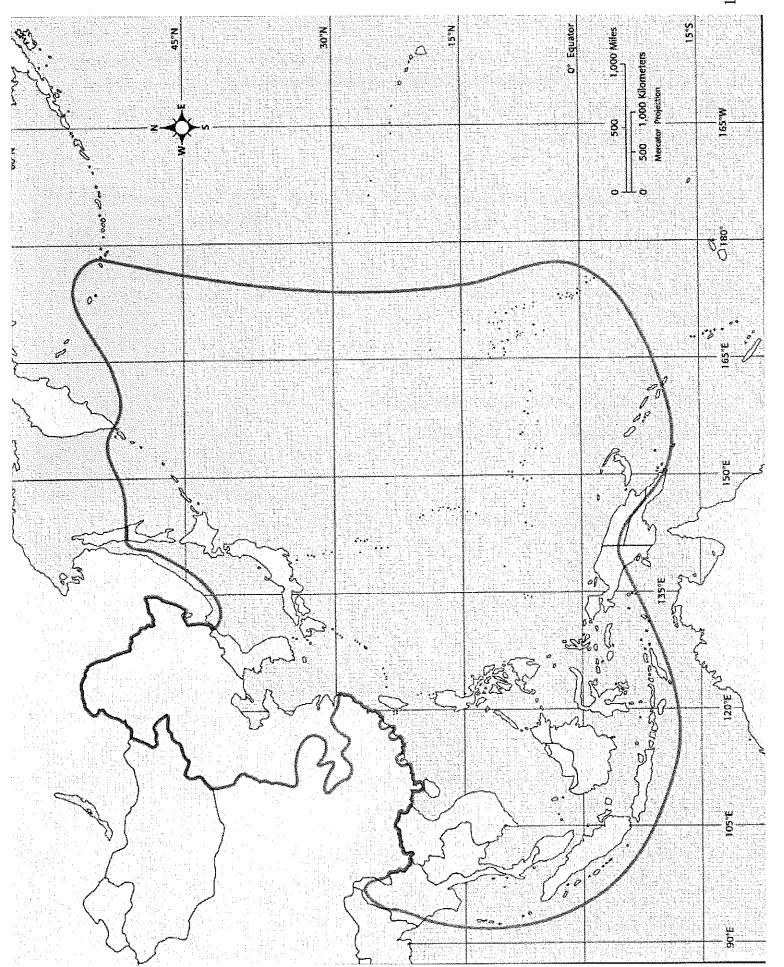
Hiroshima, Japan

Nagasaki, Japan

Leyte Gulf

Coral Sea

Pacific Ocean



Name: Date:

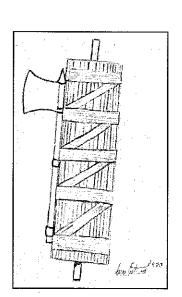
The Rise of Dictators – Benito Mussolini

<u>Directions</u>: Read the section, "Mussolini and Italian Fascism," on page 397 in the textbook. Answer the following questions as you read.

- 1. Why did many Italians feel wronged by the Treaty of Versailles?
- 2. What is a demagogue? Why was Mussolini considered a demagogue?
- 3. Explain the common fears and hatreds that Mussolini exploited in order to gain the popular support of the Italian people.



- 4. What were the fundamental beliefs of the Italian Fascist Party?
- 5. How did the "Black Shirts" help solidify Mussolini's control of Italy?
- 6. What actions did Mussolini take after he was named as Prime Minister?
- 7. Explain the message conveyed by the popular Fascist Party slogan, "Believe! Obey! Fight!"



Hitler Gains Fame
Hitler was a soldier in WW1
He participated in a failed coup (revolution) in 1923 (Beer Hall Putsch)
While in jail he outlined his philosophies in a book called <u>Mein Kampf</u> (<u>My Struggle</u>)
Hitler Gains Power
Hitler was named Chancellor of Germany in 1933
He suppressed ideas through intimidation and massive book burnings
Hitler Solidifies Power Hitler solidified his power by establishing:
The special Nazi forces murdered or arrested leaders of opposition political parties (Communists, liberals)
Nazi Policy
Enabling Act – gave dictatorial powers to Hitler (Der Führur – The Leader)
Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass) - November 10, 1938, nationwide pogrom (organized riot / violence
directed against Jewish communities)
Racial Ideology
Racial ideology guided national law:
eugenics –
forced sterilization of "undesired" people
euthanasia –
21

Rise of Adolf Hitler

1.	Who were "Threats" to Germany?
2.	When did discrimination of Jews in Europe begin, according to the article?
3.	How were Jews identified?
4.	What were the protocols of the Elders of Zion?
5.	How was the Weimar Republic viewed?
6.	Why did people hold the view that Germany had been stabbed in the back?
7.	Give a brief history of Hitler.
8.	Describe the Aryan Race.
9.	What were the Nuremberg laws?

The Faces of a otalitarianism

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Joseph Stallin												
Hideki Toio	<i>a</i>											
Francisco Franco												
Benito Mussolini				-								
Adolf Hitler												
	Country	Party	Beliefs				-	Key things to	rememeber			

	Italian, German, and Japanese Territorial Aggression				
	<u>Italy</u>				
ŀ					
	<u>Germany</u>				
1	In 1935, Hitler announced that Germany would no longer obey the Treaty of Versailles and would rebuild the military				
	•				
1	<u>Japan</u> <u>Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere</u> – theory that Japan's manifest destiny was to drive out all				
	Western colonial powers from Asia and to dominate Asia and the Pacific (territorial expansion to gain living				
	space and natural resources)				
	Reaction of the League of Nations				
1	The League of Nations condemned the aggression, but it did not have any enforcement powers (as the				
	aggressor nations well knew)				
Dir	rections: Look Up The Following In Your Textbook (page numbers are in parentheses) and write a				
	ort summary of each on the back of this paper.				
~	Rome-Berlin Axis – Steel Pact (533)				
✓	German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (539)				
✓	Munich Conference (537)				
✓	Policy of Appeasement (538)				
✓	Neutrality Acts (535)				

EVENT	THE FACTS	WHO FAILED TO ACT?	IMPORTANCE?
1923 <i>Mein Kampf</i> published			
p. 531			
192 8 Kellogg-Briand Pact			
p. 534			
1933 Hitler takes power			
p. 531			
1935 Italy invades Ethiopia			
p. 532			
1936 Rome-Berlin axis formed			
p. 533			
1936-1939 Spanish Civil War			
p. 533			
1936 Germany occupies the Rhineland			
p. 536			
1938 Kristalinacht			
- 542			i
p. 543 1938 Germany annexes Austria	. ,		
p. 403	,		
1938 Munich Conference			
p. 537			

A Most Americans remained <u>isolationist</u> and did not want to get involved in the war B Neutrality Act (1939) — US law that allowed the US to sell weapons to nations who were engaged in war as long as US ships did not sail into war zones Net Y Let Y "ar de Y Att Y ne Y inv Scott Y "the en frie Y inv Scott Y Inv Scott Y Inv	elgium, and nn. Follow the
War starts in Europe WWII started when Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939 using a blitzkrieg ("lightening war") quickly defeat the Polish forces. The Soviet Union occupied Eastern Poland and invaded the Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania of 1939. Germany used its very successful blitzkrieg strategy to conquer Denmark, Norway, The Netherlands, Be France by July of 1940. Directions = Read pages 534-535. As you read, create an outline of the important content in the left column model started below and refer to the hints in the right column. I Debating the American Role A Most Americans remained isolationist and did not want to get involved in the war B Neutrality Act (1939) — US law that allowed the US to sell weapons to nations who were engaged in war as long as US ships did not sail into war zones New York of the war in the column of the column of the war in the column of the column of the war in the war in the column of the w	elgium, and nn. Follow the
Debating the American Role A Most Americans remained isolationist and did not want to get involved in the war Neutrality Act (1939) – US law that allowed the US to sell weapons to nations who were engaged in war as long as US ships did not sail into war zones At least the second of the war was long as US ships did not sail into war zones At least le	
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Ja ✓ br cc Impor identi ✓ Fr Ri ✓ W ✓ Ja ✓ A	plationism putrality Act and-Lease Act resenal of amocracy" lantic Charter putrality patrols vasion of the poviet Union are enemy of my anemy is my end" vasion of China S embargo of apan pizure of apanese assets roken Japanese ode rtant people to

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GUIDED READING War in Europe

A. As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about how Germany started World War II. Note the development of events in the time line.

1938 March September	Germany invades Austria. Munich Pact is signed by Germany, France, and Britain.	Why did Neville Chamberlain sign the Munich Pact?	2. Why did Winston Churchill oppose the pact?
1939 March August	Germany invades Czechoslovakia. Germany and USSR -> sign nonaggression	3. What did Germany ar	d the USSR agree to in their accords?
September November	pact and secret agreement. Germany invades Poland. USSR invades Finland.	4. What happened to Po Britain and France re	land as a result of the invasion, and how did spond to it?
	Germany invades Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and	5. What were the surrer	nder terms offered to France?
Junes Summer	Luxembourg. France surrenders to Germany. USSR overruns Baltic states: Battle of Britain begins.	6. What type of battle w victory so important?	as the Battle of Britain, and why was England's

B. On the back of this paper, identify who Charles de Gaulle was. Then define appearement, nonaggression pact, and blitzkrieg.

GUIDED READING America Moves Toward War

As you read, take notes about how the United States entered World War II.

1939	Congress passes Neutrality Act.	→	What did the Neutrality Act allow?
1940	Axis powers form alliance.	→	Who were the Axis powers? What did their alliance mean for the United States?
1941	Congress passes Lend-Lease Act. Germany invades USSR.	→	3. What did the Lend-Lease Act do?
	Japan takes over French mil- itary bases in Indochina.	→	4. What did the United States do to protest Japan's action?
	Congress extends the draft. Churchill and Roosevelt draft the Atlantic Charter.	→	5. What pledges were contained in the Atlantic Charter?
	"A Declaration by the United Nations" is signed by the		
	Allies. Hideki Tojo becomes Japan's prime minister.	→	6. Who were the Allies?
	U.S. Senate allows arming of merchant ships.		7. What did the attack do to the U.S. Pacific fleet?
	Japan launches a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. As U.S. declares war on Japan, Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.	→	8. Why did Germany and Italy declare war on the United States?
POTENTIAL STATES			

Name		 	



GUIDED READING Mobilizing for Defense

A.	As you read about how the United States mobilized for war, note how each	of	th ϵ
	following contributed to that effort.		

1. Selective Service System	6. Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD)
2. Women	7. Entertainment industry
3. Minorities	8. Office of Price Administration (OPA)
4. Manufacturers	9. War Production Board (WPB)
5. A. Philip Randolph	10. Rationing

3. On the back of this paper, briefly describe George Marshall's position on how women could contribute to the war effort. Then, explain who the Nisei were and what happened to them.

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RETEACHING ACTIVITY America Moves Toward War

Summarizing

A. Complete the chart below by summarizing the significance of each entry.

Event	Significance
Lend-Lease Act	
Atlantic Charter	
Attack on Pearl Harbor	

Main Ideas

 ${f B}_{{f \cdot}}$ Answer the following questions in the space provided.

ł.	How did the United States react to the early Nazi victories in Europe?
	How did the United States respond to Japanese aggression in Asia?
	Why did Japan launch an attack on U.S. naval forces at Pearl Harbor?
•	

\underline{D} - \underline{D} ay	<u>Name</u>
1) 1:56:	How did the soldiers get on to the landing crafts?
	After the planes bombed the beaches, what happened next? What were the called? Which ones were American?
3) 4:53:	What is H-hour? When was it?
4) 7:54:	Once the Rangers scaled Pointe Du-Hoc what did they find?
·	Where were the guns?
6) 12:15	: When the soldiers came on shore in the wrong place, what did they do?
): What were some of the things that made the Normandy beaches nable?"
8) 14:07	7: The defenses were supposed to be wiped out and weren't. Why?
•	2: Why were the American officers allowed to deviate from their plans? Why the German officers allowed to?
10) 17:4	6: How many soldiers died on Omaha Beach?

	at Juno, Gold and, Sword why was the fighting easier than it was at
	Why was their a traffic jam on Juno?
	What did Rommel think was the most important day of the invasion? What e first day? Where was he when the invasion happened?
	Why did the German commander in charge hesitate? What did he have to
15) 30:30: W	hy was the Luftwaffe unsuccessful at defending Normandy?
	For the British trying to take Caen, why did their progress slow?
	he American paratroopers were mistakenly spread across Normandy. Why
	Thy was Walt Ehlers awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor? How Day could they feel confident that the invasion would work?
19) 43:00: Но	ow many soldiers invaded Normandy? How many were casualties?
DO) 42-44- W	hat should be considered the biggest blunder in military history?

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GUIDED READING The War for Europe and North Africa

A. As you read about the Allied war effort, take notes to explain what made each event a critical moment or turning point in the war.

fabruary 1943	End of Battle of Stalingrad		1.
May 1943	End of Operation Torch	→	2.
Mid. 1943	Victory in Battle of the Atlantic		3.
June 1944	D-Day	->	4.
7. July 8. 1944	Liberation of Majdanek		5.
August 1944	Liberation of France	→	6.
October 1944	Capture of Aachen	-> -	7.
Uanuary 1945	End of Battle of the Bulge	→	8.
Spring 1945	End of Italian campaign	->-	9.
May 1945	V-E Day	→	10.
		[क्ष्मुक्षक स्थाप केरा का स्थाप कर का

B. On the back of this paper, note the official title of each of the following and describe the roles they played during the war.



Dwight D. Eisenhower

George Patton

Harry S. Truman

Name	Date		•	
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GUIDED READING The Home Front

A. As you read this section, write notes to answer questions about the impact of the war on various segments of American society.

How did the war and ats immedia	ite alternativatie citie following?
1. Labor	2. Agriculture
·	
3. Population centers	4. Family life
5. Returning GIs	
	, and the same of

How did these groups react to discrimination and racism during and after the war?
6. African Americans
7. Mexican Americans
7. Wexican Americans
4,
8. Japanese Americans
National Annual



B. On the back of this paper, briefly explain why James Farmer is an important historical figure.

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GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: PLACE Thunderclap

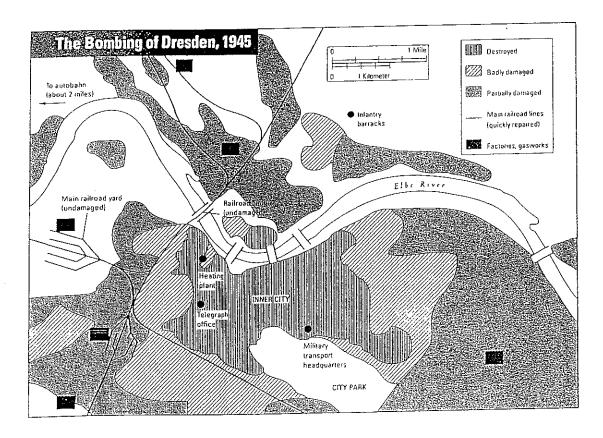
Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

One of the most controversial incidents of World War II was the Allied aerial bombing of Dresden late in the war. Located in eastern Germany near the Polish and Czech borders, Dresden was, according to writer Alexander McKee, a city with "fantastic architecture," with a town center "housing world-class collections of paintings, statues, and art objects of all kinds."

By means of a plan code-named Thunderclap, the Allies sought to deliver to Germany a "mighty blow"—the destruction of a major city to hasten Germany's surrender in a war it had no chance of winning. Eventually, Dresden was selected. The city's numerous military targets included an infantry barracks, an autobahn (expressway) skirting the city to the west and leading to the German front, a railway network, bridges, and a number of factories.

During massive night and day bombings by Allied aircraft between February 13 and 15, 1945, the heart of Dresden was almost completely destroyed. The bombing was so intense during one raid that the explosions created a firestorm in which thousands of people were suffocated as the fires consumed all the oxygen for blocks around. Estimates of the number of people killed in the raids range from 25,000 to 135,000. The exact figure will never be known, because at the time Dresden was teeming with thousands of refugees from other German cities.

Although some targets such as the autobahn were left intact, the physical damage was staggering. Out of 220,000 living units—houses and apartments—more than 90,000 were destroyed or made uninhabitable by the bombing.



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Interpreting Text and Visuals

	purpose of the map?
	
What part o	of Dresden was most heavily damaged?
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	s in and around Dresden might the Allies have considered targets of
military sign	uificance?
. Which of the	ese targets was completely destroyed?
 _	
ran e e e	
in what part	s of Dresden were most of these targets located?
	of the map, what might you conclude about the purpose of ?
· .	
-	
"Dresden was government o	arris, British commander of the Allied raids, wrote after the raids that is a mass of munitions [guns and ammunition] works, an intact tenter, and a key transportation center to the East. It is now none of To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement? Why?
"Dresden was government o	arris, British commander of the Allied raids, wrote after the raids that s a mass of munitions [guns and ammunition] works, an intact enter, and a key transportation center to the East. It is now none of
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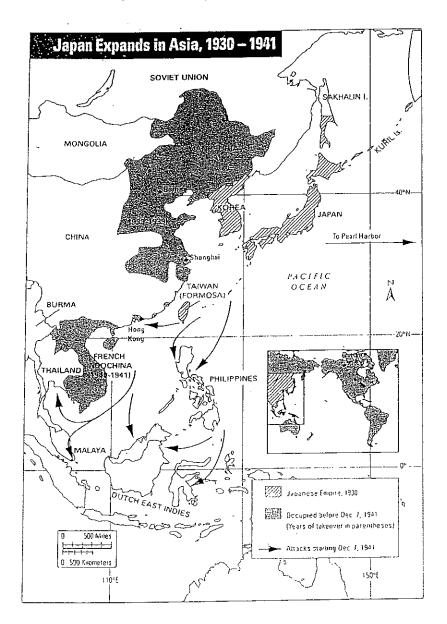


GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION Japanese Aggression

Directions: Read the paragraph below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

Japan, a densely populated country with few natural resources, substantially increased its territory in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Primarily as a result of wars with Russia and China, Japan gained "living space" during these years: the Kuril Islands (1875), the island of Taiwan (1895), Korea (1905), and the southern half of Sakhalin Island (1905). By

1931, Japanese militarists had thwarted the civilian government and begun seizing still more land. This time the emphasis was on controlling areas that held resources vital to the Japanese economy. Over the next ten years, targets included the Chinese region of Manchuria, rich in coal and iron, and the Dutch East Indies, with its abundant oil fields.





Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Describe Japan's empire as it existed in 1930.

·	
2. Where did Japan first expand its empire after 1930?	

·	· ·		
Why do you think Japan t	argeted this region?		

	•		-	
3. Describe the extent of Japanese influence is	n China in	1938	•	

What advantage did its control of Fre	nch Indochina give Japan in attacks starting
on December 7, 1941?	5. J.1

5.	Japan seized Hong Kong on December 8, 1941. From where was the attack
	mounted?

6.	Which objective of the attacks starting on December 7, 1941 is outside the area	•
	shown in the map?	<u> </u>

7. What do you think made the Philippines a particularly attractive target for Japanese expansion	1?
	-

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guided reading $The\ Holocaust$

A. As you read, take notes to answer questions related to the time line.

1925	In Mein Kampf, Hitler presents his racist views on "Aryans" and Jews.			
1930	Hitler comes to power. Soon after, he orders non-Aryans to be removed from government jobs and begins to build concentration camps.			
	Thousands of Jews begin leaving Germany.	Why didn't France and Britain accept as many German Jews as they might have?		
1935 1935	Nuremberg laws are	2. What did the Nuremberg laws do?		
1988	Kristallnacht occurs.	3. What happened during Kristallnacht?		
1939	As war breaks out in Europe, U.S. Coast Guard prevents refugees on the St. Louis from landing in Miami.	4. Why didn't the United States accept as many German Jews as it might have?		
1941	Nazis build six death camps in Poland.	5. What groups did the Nazis single out for extermination?		
1945 102 1949	After war in Europe ends in 1945, many Nazi leaders are brought to justice for their crimes against humanity.	6. How did the Nazis go about exterminating the approximately 11 million people who died in the Holocaust?		



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B. On the back of this paper, define genocide.



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RETEACHING ACTIVITY The Holocaust

Finding Main Ideas
The following questions deal with the Holocaust. Answer them in the space provided.
1. Why were the Jews especially targeted by the Nazis?
2. What was the Kristallnacht?
3. Why was the United States willing to accept only a limited number of Jewish refugees?

- 4. How did Jews in the ghettos challenge the Nazis?
- 5. What was the "Final Solution" and why was it implemented?
- 6. What methods did the Nazi use to kill the occupants of their concentration camps?