

Unit 6

Chapter 10

A World in Flames

Very Important Papers

(FRQ) Analyze the home-front experiences of TWO of the following groups during the Second World War.

- African Americans
- Japanese Americans
- Jewish Americans
- Mexican Americans

Very Important Phenomena

Fascism – strong central government that preached nationalism and had one authoritarian leader

Communism – strong central government that organized society and the economy to achieve a utopia

Manchuria – first territory that Japan invaded in order to gain natural resources

Neutrality Act of 1935 – this law made it illegal for Americans to sell arms to any nation at war

Anschluss – German for unification; Hitler wanted to unite all German speaking people of Austria, Sudetenland and Germany

Appeasement – policy of giving into demands in exchange for peace

Blitzkrieg – German for lightning war; used large numbers of tanks, jeeps and motorcycles to break through and encircle enemy forces

Maginot Line – a line of concrete bunkers and fortifications that stretched from the Swiss Alps to the border of Belgium; Hitler simply blitzkrieged around the Belgium end and captured it

Dunkirk – French and British troops became encircled at Dunkirk in Belgium; 850 ships of all shapes and sizes rescued 338,000 troops across the English Channel

Battle of Britain – aerial battles and bombings between Germany and England; lasted 4 months

Holocaust- the attempted extermination of 6 million Jews, gypsies, communists and disabled

Nuremberg Laws – citizenship was taken away from Jewish Germans and marriage between Jews and Germans banned

Wannsee Conference – a conference held in Berlin where the “final solution of the Jewish question” was planned; concentration and death camps were planned out

Concentration Camp – healthy Jews were rounded up and worked until they died from malnutrition, disease or exhaustion

Extermination Camp – sick, elderly, mothers and children were separated from the healthy and sent to the gas chambers to die

America First Committee – a group that opposed any intervention in the war or giving any aid to the Allies

Lend-Lease Act – England ran out of money to buy arms; FDR proposed that the US would lend or lease arms to Britain if they paid or returned the arms after the war

Hemispheric Defense Zone – FDR declared the entire western half of the Atlantic as part of the Western Hemisphere and thus the US Navy could patrol it and notify the British of Germany sub locations

Atlantic Charter – Churchill and Roosevelt agreed to a post war world based on democracy, nonaggression, free trade, economic advancement and freedom of the seas

Very Important People

Benito Mussolini – fascist leader of Italy

Vladimir Lenin – created the system of government call communism; led communist revolution of 1918 in Russia

Joseph Stalin – communist leader of the Soviet Union (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or USSR); had 10 million peasants put to death for “opposing” communism

Adolf Hitler – fascist leader of Germany; started World War II

Neville Chamberlain – leader of England before WW II; use policy of appeasement to try and pacify Hitler

Winston Churchill – became leader of England during WW II

Franklin D. Roosevelt – President of US during WW II

Hirohito Showa – emperor of Japan during WW II

Hideki Tojo – Prime Minister of Japan

Very Important Places

Map #76a Atlas, pg 85

Label the following water ways:

- ❖ Pacific Ocean
- ❖ Sea of Japan
- ❖ Yellow Sea
- ❖ East China Sea
- ❖ South China Sea
- ❖ Philippine Sea

- ✓ Japan
- ✓ Formosa (Taiwan)
- ✓ Korea
- ✓ Manchuria
- ✓ Amor
- ✓ Canton
- ✓ Hainan
- ✓ Swatow

Label the following cities with a black dot:

- Tokyo
- Peking
- Nanking

- Color Japan and its colonies orange
- Color vertical orange stripes on areas Japan took over in 1931
- Color horizontal orange stripes on areas Japan took over in 1937
- Color diagonal orange stripes on areas Japan took over in 1938
- Color dark orange the areas Japan took over in 1939
- Color all United Kingdom (British) colonies blue
- Color all United States colonies green

Label the following nations and regions:

- ✓ Soviet Union
- ✓ Mongolia
- ✓ China
- ✓ Tibet
- ✓ India
- ✓ Nepal
- ✓ Bhutan
- ✓ Burma
- ✓ Philippines

Unit 6

Chapter 11

America and World War II

Very Important Papers

(FRQ) After the Bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the United States battled for control of the Pacific Ocean. How effective was the Allies strategy in defeating Japan?

(FRQ) Analyze how the Allies ended the war in Europe and Asia. Why did the Allies take different approaches?

Very Important Phenomena

Reconstruction Finance Corp. – an agency that was set up to fight the Great Depression was now allowed to make loans for companies to retool for the war effort

Liberty Ship – basic cargo ship built to transport supplies and men all over the world during WW II

War Production Board – an agency that oversaw the production goals and set priorities for the war effort

Selective Service and Training Act – this was the first peace time draft

Convoy – cargo ships that were escorted by naval ships

Soft Belly of Fascism – Italy was seen as less of a threat as compared to Hitler in Germany

Sunbelt – the West and the Deep South where new industries sprung up during the war; named after the abundance of year round sun

Zoot Suit – suit that had very baggy, pleated pants, long lapels on a knee length jacket and a wide brimmed hat

Zoot Suit Riot – Los Angeles was the center of the Pacific Naval Fleet and 1 out of 5 people were part of the military; after a rumor went around that a Mexican-American youth had attacked a sailor, soldiers and sailors began attacking Mexican-American youth for three nights

Victory Suit (aka Eisenhower suit) – a suit that used less fabric; not vest, cuffs, Jacket that only went to the belt line, and narrow lapels

Victory Garden – gardens planted in backyards or parks to grow personal food, so commercial food could be sent to the troops

Rosie the Riveter – image of a woman working in factories; came from a song by the Four Vagabonds

E Bond – war bond sold to raise money for the war effort; sold for \$18.75 and redeemed for \$25 after 10 years

Kamikaze – Japanese pilots that crashed their planes into ships as a last weapon; only used in last few months of war

Casablanca Conference – conference of The Big Three (early 1943); Stalin was invited, but could not leave USSR while war was going on; US and Britain agreed to increase the bombing of Germany and invade Italy (soft underbelly of fascism) instead of opening a second front in northwestern Europe; everyone agreed to unconditional surrender of the Axis powers

Tehran Conference – conference of The Big Three (late 1943); Stalin agreed to launch a major offensive the same time the US and Great Britain opened a Western Front in northwestern Europe; Stalin demanded land in eastern Europe after the war and agreed to an independent Iran

Operation Overlord – the Normandy invasion; an all out assault on the continent of Europe

D-Day – the first day of invasion at Normandy; June 6, 1944

Guadalcanal – US Army began island hopping throughout the Solomon Islands

Napalm – jelly explosive that spread fires quickly; used against Japan to try and shorten the war

Battle of the Bulge – Final major offensive of the Nazis

Yalta Conference – conference of the Big Three (early 1945); it was agreed to divide Germany into four sections administered by France, England, USSR and the US, and the leaders would be tried as war criminals; Stalin promised free elections in Poland in exchange for other Land in Eastern Europe; Stalin agreed to attack Japan 6 months after the surrender of Germany
 V-E Day – Victory in Europe Day; unconditional surrender by Germany; May 8, 1945
 Potsdam Conference – conference of the Big Three (mid 1945); Truman attended instead of FDR (FDR died in February); final decisions on Post war Germany and the Nuremburg Trials; Stalin recommitted to attack Japan 6 months to the day after Germany’s surrender
 V-J Day – Victory in Japan Day; unconditional surrender by Japan; August 15, 1945
 Manhattan Project – program to develop an atomic weapon
 Los Alamos, New Mexico – the secret based where atomic weapons were produced
 Nuremberg Trials – the leaders of Germany were tried for “crimes against humanity”
 International Military Tribunal for the Far East – (IMTFE) the leaders of Japan were put on trial for “crimes against humanity”

Very Important People

Chester Nimitz – Admiral of US Navy in the Pacific
 Douglas MacArthur – General of US Army in the Pacific
 James Doolittle – Led the first attack on Japan, just 5 months after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
 George Patton – US Army General that led the invasion of North Africa, Sicily and in Europe
 Philip Randolph – head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; civil rights leader that forced FDR to sign Executive Order 8802 prohibiting any discrimination in defense industries
 Omar Bradley – General of US Army in Europe
 Dwight D. Eisenhower – Supreme Allied Commander of all Allied Forces; Both American and British Generals and Admirals were under his command
 Harry S. Truman – Vice President under Roosevelt; became president when Roosevelt died in office; made the decision to drop the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 Curtis LeMay – General of US Army planes in the Pacific; ordered the use of bombing Japan with napalm
 Robert Oppenheimer – scientist that headed the program at Los Alamos to develop an atomic weapon

Very Important Ponderings 11.3 Impact

War in Europe

Directions: Write all answers on a separate sheet of paper. Answers may be typed. Questions do not need to be copied, but answers should be in complete sentences and more than one or two sentences long to adequately explain the answer.

1. How were Roosevelt and Churchill at odds over how to attack the Axis powers in Europe? Which leader’s plan was chosen? How did the attack in North Africa go?
2. How did the Soviet Union stop the German forces all by themselves on the European Eastern front?
3. What was the “soft underbelly of fascism”? How easy was it to defeat the “soft underbelly of Fascism (consider Sicily and Italy)?
4. What agreements were worked out at the Tehran Conference?
5. Describe the planning needed for Operation Overlord.
6. Compare D-Day at Utah Beach and Omaha Beach. What made the difference?

Very Important Places

Map #66 Text, pg 430 Atlas, pg 91

Label all nations/islands:

- ✓ Soviet Union
- ✓ Mongolia
- ✓ Manchuria
- ✓ China
- ✓ Korea
- ✓ Japan
- ✓ Okinawa
- ✓ Guam
- ✓ Wake Island
- ✓ Burma
- ✓ French Indochina
- ✓ Thailand (Siam)
- ✓ Sumatra
- ✓ Borneo
- ✓ Philippine Islands
- ✓ New Guinea
- ✓ Australia
- ✓ Iwo Jima
- ✓ Leyte Gulf

Outline Japan in purple and color the area Japanese forces had acquired by 1942 with purple.

Draw a dark black dashed line showing the farthest extent of Japanese control in 1942.

Label and color the location Japan attacked the US with a BLUE dot:

- Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Label all oceans:

- ❖ Indian Ocean
- ❖ Pacific Ocean

Label cities and color with a black dot:

- Tokyo

Label and place a RED dot for the places atomic bombs were dropped:

- Hiroshima
- Nagasaki

Label the following battles with a yellow star.

Draw green arrows showing the island hopping from the listed battles ONLY in the order they are listed:

- ★ Midway
- ★ Tarawa
- ★ Guadalcanal
- ★ Leyte Gulf
- ★ Iwo Jima
- ★ Okinawa