

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

9B-Module 11 Review Worksheet (WWII Looms)

Person, Place, Date, Term	Description
Dawes Plan	1). Provided \$200 million loan from American to stabilize German currency 2). Set up more realistic schedule for reparation payments
Why did the new democracies set up after World War I fail?	A lack of democratic tradition, failure of the Treaty of Versailles and economic devastation.
	Took over as Soviet Union's leader after Vladimir Lenin died. Stalin turned the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state (a country where the government has complete control). Stalin used the army and other police forces (Brown Shirts) to crush all opposition.
Red Army	The nickname given to represent the Soviet army
Great Purge	Stalin led purge of those who threatened his power (8-13 million killed)
Totalitarian	
What are the characteristics of a totalitarian state?	Complete control over citizens and ruthless suppression of opposition.
Benito Mussolini	
	Mussolini's police force who destroyed any opposition to Mussolini.
Fascism	
What factors led to the rise of Fascism in Italy?	Italians' pride was hurt, rising inflation, unemployment, and social unrest.
Adolf Hitler	
What were the key ideas and goals that Hitler presented in <i>Mein Kampf</i> ?	TO reunite all German; Germans were a master; another "races" were inferior; Germany needed more living space.
Third Reich	
Brown Shirts	
Berlin	The capital of Hitler's Third Reich. City where Hitler's bunker was located.
Francisco Franco	

What foreign countries were involved in the Spanish Civil War?	Germany and Italy on the side of Franco; the Soviet Union in support of the Spanish government.
Hideki Tojo	Force behind Japanese strategy, became Japan's prime minister in 1941.
Why did Japan invade Manchuria?	To gain "living space" and resources for people; Japanese troops invade and occupied Manchuria in northeastern China. They did this because Manchuria was mineral-rich and contained an abundance of factories. They were seeking new land, resources, and factories because Japan's population had exceeded its land. They broke many treaties include Kellogg-Briand Pact and Washington Conference.
Kellogg-Briand Pact	
In 1935 Italy invaded	
Annexation of Austria	Post WWI left Austria small (breakup of Austria-Hungary); majority of Austrians favored unification of Germany and in 1938 German troops marched in unopposed
What moves did Germany make in its quest for <i>lebensraum</i> ?	Annexation of Austria and the Sudetenland.
Czechoslovakia	Hitler took part of Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland—a German speaking region) and then broke the Munich Conference pact by taking the rest of Czechoslovakia
Neville Chamberlain	
Munich Conference	
	Giving in to demands in an attempt to avoid a larger conflict; the allies appeased Germany by allowing them to take part of Czechoslovakia and in return agreed not to advance on any other territories (Munich Conference).
Winston Churchill	
What was appeasement, and why did Churchill oppose it so strongly?	An attempt to do whatever was necessary to pacify Hitler; Churchill saw it as an abandonment of moral principles that would lead to a war and national disaster.
Nonaggression Pact	
9/1/1939	
Germany started war by attacking	Poland on September 1, 1939.
Blitzkrieg	Lightning war; German tactic to overcome their opponent by striking quickly with large numbers
How did German blitzkrieg tactics rely on new military technology?	The development of tanks and airplanes had made <i>blitzkrieg</i> tactics effective.

<i>Luftwaffe</i>	
sitzkrieg	French and British troops waiting on the French/German border for German invasion; the distraction allowed Germany to invade Denmark, Norway, and then Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg.
How did Hitler rationalize the German invasion of Denmark and Norway?	As a way of protecting their independence.
Dunkirk	Once Belgium fell, the British forces were trapped. The only means of escape back to England was the port of Dunkirk on the French coast. The British called upon its civil population to donate any small ships that were available to move men and equipment from the European mainland. From May 26 to June 4, 1940, Operation Dynamo was put into action; 887 ships of all sizes (mostly private), sometimes dangerously, crossed the English Channel to rescue 338,226 men by bringing them to England. Allied forces were battered, but they were in tact enough to fight another day.
Charles de Gaulle	French general who set up the French government-in-exile
Battle of Britain	
Blackouts	Cities would turnout their lights because they did not want the lights of the cities to create a target
Holocaust	
Nuremberg Race Laws	Nazis took away citizenship, jobs, and property; required Jews to wear a bright yellow Star of David
What problems did German Jews face in Nazi Germany from 1935 to 1938?	Loss of employment and property; harassment, humiliation, and physical harm; death threats and murder.
Kristallnacht	Night of Broken Glass—November 9, 1938—First act of German violence towards Jews. All over Germany, Austria and other Nazi controlled areas, Jewish shops and department stores had their windows smashed and contents destroyed.
How did the United states respond to Jewish refugees?	The United States refused to loosen immigration restrictions to allow more Jews to immigrate to the United States. Only took 100,000 people of “exceptional merit”
Why did American’s fear more jewish refugees?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● refugees would deny U.S. citizens jobs during the depression thus further straining economy ● enemy agents ● the already widespread anti-Semitism would increase
	German ocean liner carrying 943 Jews in 1939 that was trying to escape Germany. The ship went to Miami and although 740 of the liner’s 943 passengers had U.S. immigration papers, the ship was forced to return to Europe. Several countries in Europe also dined port and the ship returned to Germany. More than ½ of the passengers were later killed in the Holocaust.
Genocide	

Ghettos	Areas blocked off by the Germans where Jews were forced to relocate
Warsaw Ghetto Rebellion	In January 1943, Warsaw ghetto fighters fired upon German troops as they tried to round up another group of ghetto inhabitants for deportation. Fighters used a small supply of weapons that had been smuggled into the ghetto. After a few days, the troops retreated. This small victory inspired the ghetto fighters to prepare for future resistance. On April 19, 1943, the Warsaw ghetto uprising began after German troops and police entered the ghetto to deport its surviving inhabitants. Seven hundred and fifty fighters fought the heavily armed and well-trained Germans. The ghetto fighters were able to hold out for nearly a month, but on May 16, 1943, the revolt ended.
Concentration camps	Isolated camps where the Nazis sent “undesirable” citizens in order to work (and in many cases—die)
Auschwitz	A German concentration camp in Poland. The camp was a major element in the perpetration of the Holocaust. The camp was actually subdivided into three camps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auschwitz I, the original concentration camp which served as the administrative centre for the whole complex, and was the site of the deaths of roughly 70,000 Poles, gay men and Soviet Prisoners of War • Auschwitz II (Birkenau), an extermination camp and the site of the deaths of roughly 1 million Jews, 75,000 Poles, gay men and some 19,000 Roma • Auschwitz III (Monowitz), which served as a labor camp for the IG Farben company
Explain the Nazis’ “final solution to the Jewish question” and how they justified this policy.	The Nazis’ “final solution” was to exterminate the Jews. They justified this policy by arguing that so-called Aryans were superior to Jews and that inferior groups threatened the strength and purity of the “master race.” Nazis also justified their anti-Semitism by arguing that Jews and other minority groups were the cause of German’s problems after World War I.
What was the goal of the Nazis’ Final Solution, and how was that goal nearly achieved?	Extermination of European Jews in death camps.
Elie Wiesel	
Analyze how the Depression affected the United States foreign policy.	For most of President Roosevelt’s first two terms, he focused on domestic affairs. The crisis of the Depression brought foreign affairs into the background. Roosevelt realized that Americans were too involved with the situation at home to be interested in foreign affairs. For this reason even though Roosevelt believed that German expansion posed a threat to the United States, he was cautious in his efforts to alert the nation to this danger.
“Good Neighbor” Policy	FDR’s policy of not being intrusive to neighbors and just being a “good neighbor.” Good Neighbor specifically applied to Latin America.
	Allowed the state Department to make treaties with other countries to mutually lower import duties. Within six years, the United States had reached such agreements with more than a dozen nations.
Why did the US finally recognize the USSR?	Recognizing the growing threat that Japan posed, the US officially recognized the USSR in the hopes that the Soviets would help eliminate the military threat of the Japanese expansion.
What resentment factors of WWI contributed to Americans’ growing isolationism?	Evidence that large profits had been made by banks and arms industries (“merchants of death”) during World War I; regret over having been involved in that war; hatred of militarism.

Neutrality Acts	
Evaluate the steps that President Roosevelt took to increase support to the Allies before December 1941.	In September 1940 President Roosevelt issued an executive order in which he transferred 50 older, World War I era destroyers to Britain in return for the use of certain military bases. In March 1941, Congress passed lend-lease, which made United States resources available to any nation whose deemed vital to the security of the United States. To protect United States merchant ships from German submarine attack, Congress revised the Neutrality Acts to allow that merchant ships be armed.
Axis Powers	
Axis Advantages	Better prepared for war and firm control of invaded areas (could be defensive)
Allied Advantages	Tremendous manpower, great production capacity, enemy had to maintain troops on two active fronts
Allied Powers	
Explain the advantages the Axis Powers had over the Allies when the United States entered the war.	Axis Powers had two distinct advantages. First, Germany and Japan had already secured firm control of the areas they had invaded. As a result, the United States and the Allies faced a long, drawn-out fight on several fronts. Second, Germany and Japan were better prepared for war. In the 1930s both nations had rearmed and built airfields, barracks, and training center.
Selective Service Act	
Wendell Willkie	In 1940 he was the Republican nominee for the 1940 presidential election. Willkie's biggest campaign idea was urging people not to vote for FDR because it would lead to the US entering the war. Willkie, however, lost the election to Franklin D. Roosevelt.
What impact did the outbreak of war in Europe have on U.S. foreign and defense policy?	Revision of the Neutrality Acts; dramatically increased defense spending; institution of the nation's first peacetime draft.
lend-lease	
Why did Roosevelt take one "unneutral" step after another to assist Britain and the Soviet Union in 1941?	Roosevelt believed that the best way to stop the Axis of powers was to help their opponents—mainly Britain and the Soviet Union.
Wolf Packs	groups of up to 40 Germany submarines patrolling the North Atlantic/Atlantic
Atlantic Charter	

Why was the Atlantic Charter important?	It set forth the war aims of the Allies.
What expectations about the postwar world were expressed in the Atlantic Charter?	The Atlantic Charter contained pledges of collective security, disarmament, self determination, economic cooperation, and freedom of seas. These points indicated the following assumptions and expectations: The Allies would win the war. Nazism, fascism, and totalitarianism would be defeated. Territory would change hands only as a result of the inhabitants' wishes. Governments would reflect their citizens' wishes. Nations would conduct freed trade and would cooperate in other matters. Aggressor nations would be disarmed. A system would be established to ensure and defend a secure peace based on freedom from want and fear.
Hideki Tojo	a General in the Imperial Japanese Army, political right-wing thinker and the 40th <u>Prime Minister of Japan</u> during much of World War II. During World War II he led Japanese forces in the Pacific War, but after a series of military disasters, he was forced to resign on July 18, 1944, when some of his backers abandoned him in the aftermath of the fall of Saipan. He left the government and went into seclusion.
Embargo	The restriction of trade on another country, in this case the US placed an embargo on Japan
Pearl Harbor	
What did the U.S. fear from Japan if they did not fear a submarine or an aerial attack?	The US feared sabotage and for that reason they put all of their planes together at the airports so it would be easier to guard them. This made them easy targets on December 7.
What pieces of evidence (all the way up to the attack) could have/should have warned the US about the attack on Pearl Harbor?	1) The missing Japanese's fleet, 2) The overflow of Japanese communications (this usually meant a country was up to something and they did it to delay the interpretations/translations of the real messages because the enemy had to sort through all the false messages), 3) The Radar station picking up the Japanese aircraft but were dismissed as US B-59 Bombers flying in from the mainland, and 4) The Japanese Embassy closing up and destroying all confidential documents including their decoding machine.
What pushed Japan to attack the United States?	The US had been pushing for Japan to ease off and allow for an "Open Door Policy" in the Pacific. When Japan occupied Manchuria, Roosevelt immediately froze all Japanese assets in the US as well as stopping all trade of scrap metal to China. When Japan joined the Axis Powers, Roosevelt passed an embargo on shipments of gas, machines, tools, scrap iron, and steel going to Japan. This put a stranglehold on the Japanese military as well as the Japanese industries.
Why did the US not anticipate an aerial attack from Japan?	Because Pearl Harbor was too shallow for conventional torpedoes to be dropped. Conventional torpedoes would bottom out; however, Japanese modified the tail to allow them to be dropped into shallower water.
"A day that will live in infamy"	
12/7/1941	Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.
According to President Roosevelt, what were the Four Freedoms that Americans were fighting for in the war?	The Four Freedoms were freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.