

UNIT 5, PART 3: WORLD WAR II, PART I

AGGRESSION, APPEASEMENT, AND WAR - Dictators Challenge World Peace

Japan - wanted an empire equal to western powers

- 1931 - Japan seized Manchuria (region of northern China rich in natural resources) - when League of Nations condemned the aggression, Japan withdrew from the organization - Japanese armies overran much of eastern China in 1937

Italy - 1935 - invaded Ethiopia - Haile Selassie (Ethiopia's king) asked for help - League of Nations voted sanctions (penalties) against Italy, but League had no power to enforce them - Italy conquered Ethiopia in 1936

Germany - Hitler challenged the Treaty of Versailles: 1. rearmed Germany 2. returned troops to the Rhineland - 1936

Reaction from Western Democracies - adopted a policy of appeasement: giving in to the demands of an aggressor in order to keep the peace

- **reasons for appeasement:** 1. democracies didn't want another war (many supported pacifism, or opposition to all war) 2. Germany was seen as a defense against Soviet communism 3. Great Depression had sapped the energies of the western democracies

U.S. - Neutrality Acts passed by U.S. Congress: forbade the sale of arms to any nation at war, outlawed loans to warring powers - U.S. policy was to avoid involvement in a European war

Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis: members agreed to 1. fight Soviet communism 2. not to interfere with each other's plans for expansion

The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) - From Monarchy to Republic - King Alfonso XIII forced to leave after public unrest - republic set up a new, more liberal constitution

- govt. took over some Church lands, ended Church control of education, redistributed
- some land to peasants, allowed women's suffrage, reduced size of the military
- conservatives rejected change (backed by the military)

Nationalists (conservatives) vs. Loyalists (liberals) - 1936

- Nationalists led by Francisco Franco who was supported by Mussolini & Hitler
- Loyalists - supported by communists, socialists, and supporters of democracy

A "Dress Rehearsal" - Guernica - 1937 - small Spanish town of no military value - bombed, machine-gunned by Germans testing their new aircraft - 1,600 innocent civilians killed

- 1939 - Nationalists won, Franco created a fascist state - he rolled back earlier reforms, jailed or killed enemies, used terror to promote order (he ruled until 1975)

German Aggression Continues - Austria Annexed - 1938 - Anschluss - union of Germany + Austria - Hitler forced Austrian chancellor to appoint Nazis to key govt. posts

- when chancellor refused to give in to Hitler's other demands, German soldiers were sent into Austria to maintain order

The Czech Crisis - Hitler demanded the 3 million Germans living in the Sudetenland (region of western Czechoslovakia) be given autonomy (freedom) - he later said this region must be annexed by Germany

- **The Munich Conference** - Sept. 1938 - Britain and France chose appeasement, allowed Hitler to take the Sudetenland - Hitler promised that Germany had no further plans to expand his territory
 - **British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain** told his nation he had helped to achieve "peace"

for our time" - reaction from British politician **Winston Churchill**: "They had to choose between war and dishonor. They chose dishonor; they will have war."

Europe Plunges Toward War - Czechoslovakia - entire nation conquered by Germany in March 1939 - democracies realized that appeasement had failed and now promised to protect Poland if Germany attacked
Nazi-Soviet Pact - Aug. 1939 - publicly, it bound Hitler and Stalin (Hitler's enemy) to peaceful relations - secretly, the two agreed to the following conditions: 1. not to fight if the other went to war 2. divide up Poland and other parts of Eastern Europe

- Hitler didn't want to fight USSR and western democracies at the same time when attacking Poland

Invasion of Poland - Hitler wanted Danzig and the Polish Corridor to be part of Germany again - if he attacked, war would be declared

- **Sept. 1, 1939** - Germany invaded Poland
- **Sept. 3, 1939** - Britain and France, honoring their commitment to Poland, declared war on Germany

THE GLOBAL CONFLICT: AXIS ADVANCES - Early Axis Gains

blitzkrieg - German for "lightning war" - 3 stages:

1. German bombers
2. tanks
3. infantry - within one month, Poland fell to Germany + USSR

Baltic states - Stalin's armies took over Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and part of Finland

The "Phony War" - Britain, France waited behind the Maginot Line - no attack occurred

- **April 1940** - Norway + Denmark fell - April/May 1940 - Netherlands + Belgium fell

Miracle at Dunkirk - May 1940 - Allied forces were trapped in France between Germans and the English Channel - 100s of British ships/boats came to rescue 300,000 troops across the Channel - this heroic rescue greatly raised British morale

France Falls - Germany attacked from the north, Italy from the south

- June 22, 1940 - Hitler forced France to surrender - Germany occupied the north, southern France became Vichy France (a puppet state that collaborated with the Nazis)

Africa and the Balkans - Sept. 1940 - Italy attempted, failed to invade Egypt (British colony)

- Germans sent in General Erwin Rommel (the "Desert Fox") - pushed the British back to Cairo, Egypt - British worried Germans would capture the Suez Canal
- Oct. 1940 - Italian forces invaded Greece - 1941 - German forces provided reinforcements again - Greece + Yugoslavia added to Axis empire - Bulgaria and Hungary joined the Axis alliance

The Battle of Britain and the Blitz - Aug. 12, 1940 - German bombers attacked England's southern coast - Royal Air Force (RAF) battled the German air force (Luftwaffe)

The London Blitz - Sept. 7, 1940 - Germans began bombing London - continued for 57 nights - much of the city was destroyed, 15,000 killed - London and other cities bombed off and on until June 1941

- Hitler hoped to break the will of the British, but morale remained high
- Operation Sea Lion (German invasion of Britain) failed, Hitler shifted his focus to Russia

Operation Barbarossa - June 1941 - conquest of the Soviet Union (named for Holy Roman emperor Frederick Barbarossa, medieval German leader who won great victories in the East) - Hitler's reasons for attack:

1. living space for Germany (lebensraum)
 2. gain raw materials
 3. desire to crush communism + Stalin
- German advance - June 1941 - Stalin unprepared because of the Great Purge
 - 2.5 million Russian soldiers killed trying to fend off the invaders
 - Russians burned everything as they retreated (scorched earth) - though some Germans believed victory would come soon, winter weather stalled German advance
 - Siege of Leningrad - Sept. 1941 - 2 1/2 years of fighting, food was scarce, 1 million residents of the city died - Stalin wanted Britain to open up a second front in W. Europe to relieve pressure

American Involvement Grows - "The Arsenal of Democracy"

- **1941 - The Lend Lease-Act** - allowed FDR to send or lend equipment to any nation whose defense was vital to U.S. national security
- **Atlantic Charter - Aug. 1941** - FDR + Churchill met secretly in the Atlantic - charter set goals for the war:
 1. destroy the Nazi regime
 2. people of all nations should choose their own govt. (self-determination)
 3. permanent system of general security (would become the United Nation)

Japan Attacks - Dec. 1941 - Japan took over French Indochina and the Dutch East Indies - to stop them, U.S. banned the sale of war materials to Japan - Japan + U.S. held talks to ease tension - General Hideki Tojo (military leader and prime minister of Japan) wanted to seize lands in the Pacific and Asia, but U.S. was interfering with the plan

Attack on Pearl Harbor - December 7, 1941 - General Tojo ordered surprise attack on the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii - 19 ships destroyed or damaged, 2,400 killed

- FDR asked Congress to declare war on Japan on Dec. 8
- on Dec. 11, Germany + Italy declared war on the U.S.

Japanese Victories - seized American possessions including the Philippines and overran British colonies of Hong Kong, Burma, and Malaya

- Japanese empire stretched from Southeast Asia to the western Pacific Ocean
- summer 1942 - high point of Axis success (both in Pacific and European theaters)

WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5: THE WORLD WARS
VIDEO: *Britain Stands Alone*

1. In July 1940, Hitler offered peace terms to Great Britain. How did Great Britain and Winston Churchill respond?
2. Why did Britain have few modern weapons at this time?
3. What were the part-time volunteers called in Britain?
4. Why were signposts removed throughout Britain?
5. On the verge of the Battle of Britain, how many aircraft did the R.A.F. have to defend Britain? How many aircraft did the Germans have?
6. What was the name of Hitler's invasion plan of Great Britain?
7. In order for Germany to be successful against Britain, what did they need to do first?
8. Who was in charge of the German *Luftwaffe*?
9. What advantage did the British have in the Battle of Britain?
10. What were some of the disadvantages of the German bombers?
11. What types of fighter planes were used by the British and the Germans?
12. Why were the British able to read German messages?
13. In August 1940, what areas in Britain were targeted by Germany? What mistake was made by Germany?
14. How did the R.A.F. do against these initial German attacks?
15. What major problem did the R.A.F. face?
16. What was stated in Churchill's famous speech on August 20, 1940?
17. In August 1940, what mistake was made by a German bomber? How did the R.A.F. respond?
18. Why did Hitler postpone Operation Sea Lion?
19. Where did the Germans now concentrate their attacks?
20. As attacks continued into 1941, where did many Londoners sleep at night?
21. How did Hitler respond to R.A.F. attacks on Germany?

22. What damage did one of the last major raids of the Battle of Britain have on Britain in May 1941?
23. After the Battle of Britain, what major offensive did Hitler go on in June 1941?

After Viewing: Discuss some of the major mistakes the German *Luftwaffe* made during the Battle of Britain. **(minimum of four complete sentences)**

WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5: THE WORLD WARS
VIDEO QUESTIONS: *The Big Red One*

1. When and where does the movie begin?
2. The “Big Red One” is the symbol of what military unit?
3. To what time and place does the movie jump forward?
4. Who are the Vichy?
5. For what purpose do the soldiers use condoms?
6. In what North African country do the Americans land?
7. What happens to the German soldier who badmouths Hitler?
8. After the old sergeant is shot, where is he taken?
9. What’s the next stop for the “Big Red One”?
10. How does one “smoke out a sniper”?
11. What are the old sergeant’s four original soldiers called?
12. If Griff had tried to run away, what would have the sergeant done?
13. When the squad is trapped in the cave, who saves them by shelling the Germans?
14. What does the Italian boy want the Americans to do in return for showing them where the big German gun is hidden?
15. What do the Italian women do to the dead soldier?
16. Why do the soldiers spend seven months in England?

17. What is a “bangalore torpedo”?
18. What is the name of the book Zab wrote?
19. What tactic do the Germans use to try and ambush the American squad?
20. Where is the “Big Red One” in September 1944?
21. How much money does Zab get when his mother sells his book to Hollywood?
22. What kind of camp do the soldiers liberate in Czechoslovakia in 1945?
23. Why doesn't the German soldier hiding in the oven shoot Griff?
24. According to the narrator, what is the only glory of war?

After Viewing: Upon first entering into a combat situation in North Africa, Griff found that he could not bring himself to kill someone. During the course of the war, his attitude changed, and at the end he ruthlessly killed a German soldier that he could have easily taken prisoner. Offer some possible explanations for his change of heart. What does this example say about the nature of war? **(minimum of five complete sentences)**

WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5: THE WORLD WARS
WORLD WAR II, PT. I STUDY GUIDE

Answer the following questions in note, outline, or sentence form.

Identify the following historical figures and explain how they were involved in the events leading up to and during World War II:

1. Haile Selassie
2. Adolf Hitler
3. King Alfonso XIII
4. Francisco Franco
5. Neville Chamberlain
6. Joseph Stalin
7. Erwin Rommel
8. Hideki Tojo
9. Hermann Goering
10. Franklin D. Roosevelt

For each of the following Axis Powers, provide at least one specific example of that nation's aggressive foreign expansion during the 1930s:

11. Japan
12. Italy
13. Germany

14. Name three reasons why Western democracies chose the policy of appeasement.
15. Name and describe the action take by Congress to keep the U.S. out of a European war.
16. What reforms were implemented by Spain's liberal government?
17. Which two sides fought in the Spanish Civil War? Who (from outside Spain) supported each side?
18. What was *Anschluss*?
19. When was the Munich Conference? What land did Germany gain as a result? What did Hitler promise to Britain and France?
20. What happened in March 1939?
21. What were the public and secret conditions of the Nazi-Soviet Pact?
22. Which event marked the start of World War II? When did this happen?
23. Name the three stages of *blitzkrieg*.
24. What was the "phony war"?
25. What happened at Dunkirk?
26. What was Vichy France?
27. Name four European nations that came under Axis control in 1941.
28. Describe Hitler's strategy during the Battle of Britain. Why did it fail?
29. Name three reasons why Hitler attacked the Soviet Union.
30. What problems arose for both Germany and Russia during Operation Barbarossa?
31. Define the Lend-Lease Act.
32. What were the three goals of the Atlantic Charter?
33. Explain the events that led up to Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.
34. Which possessions/colonies were overrun by Japan after Pearl Harbor?
35. How far did the Japanese empire extend by the summer of 1942?



RENDEZVOUS

The political cartoon entitled *Rendezvous* was created by a British artist, Sir David Low, and it appeared in a British newspaper in the late summer of 1939.

1. Who are the two men facing each other?

2. What agreement did these two make in August 1939?

3. How does the conversation contradict their behavior toward each other?

4. What country is represented by the figure on the ground? Explain what happened to this country.

5. What point is the cartoonist trying to make concerning the new relationship between Germany and the Soviet Union?

The Nazi Appeal: Using Visual Evidence

The picture below is a reproduction of a Nazi party election poster from 1932. The words at the top of the poster urge Germans to “end it now,” and the message at the bottom asks people to vote for Hitler. Study the poster and review pages 598-602 of your text. Then answer questions that follow.



1. How is the Nazi party portrayed in this poster? _____

2. Why do you think the Nazis wanted to convey this image to the German people? _____

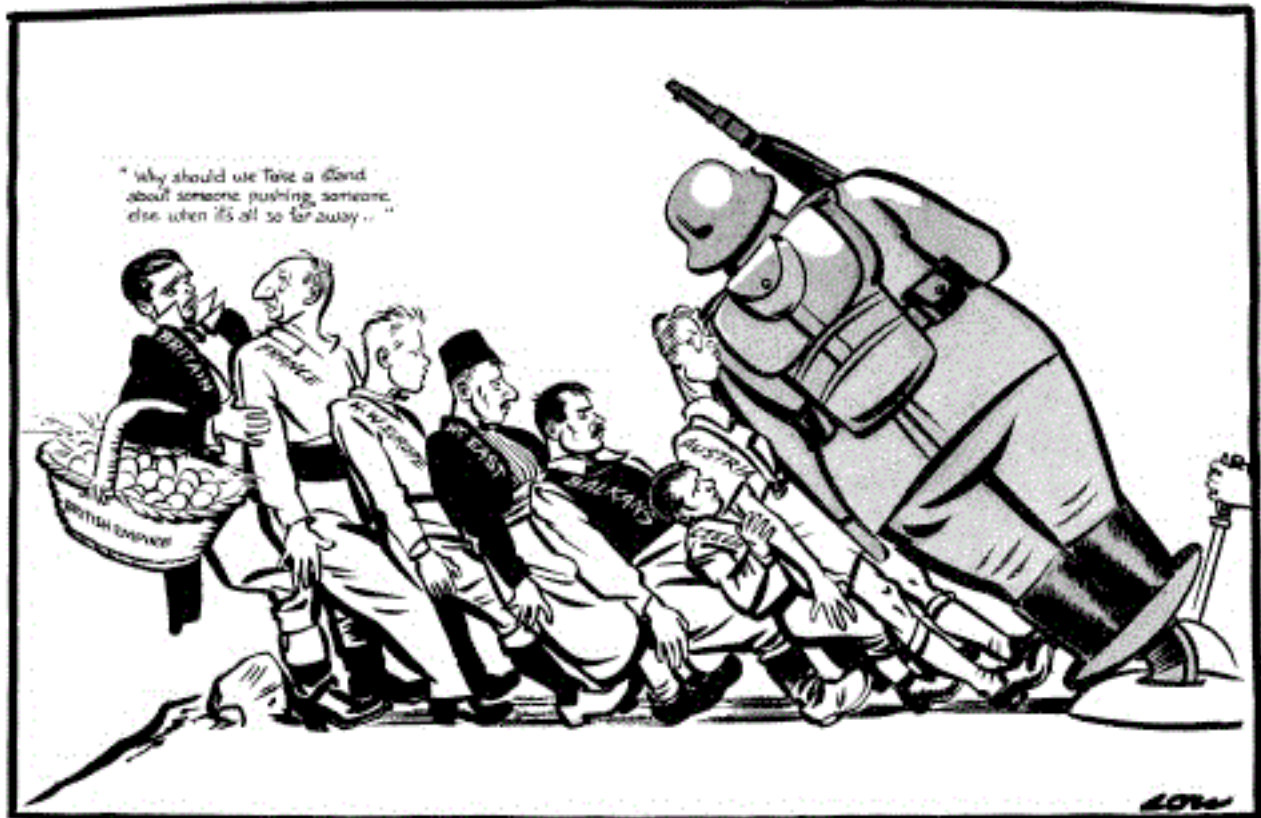
3. What might the Nazis have been referring to in the phrase, “end it now?” _____

4. How did the poster try to show that the Nazi party was capable of dealing with Germany’s grievances? _____

5. Do you think this was a successful election poster? Why? _____

The Policy of Appeasement: Analyzing Cartoons

The following cartoon first appeared in a British newspaper on February 18, 1938. Study the cartoon and review pages 6-7=611 in your text. Then answer the questions that follow.



1. (a) What nation does the military figure on the right represent? _____ (b) What information in your text provides a clue to the answer? _____

2. (a) What country represented in the cartoon is under the most direct pressure? _____
(b) What type of pressure was being put on that country early in 1935? _____

3. (a) What is the British attitude toward the situation illustrated in the cartoon? _____
(b) Why does Britain have that attitude? _____

4. What does the cartoon suggest will happen as a result of Britain's attitude? _____

5. Did events of 1938 and 1939 support the cartoonist's warnings? Explain. _____

UNIT 5, PART 3: WORLD WAR II, PART II

THE GLOBAL CONFLICT: ALLIED SUCCESSES

Occupied Lands - Nazi Europe - occupied lands were an economic resource to be exploited - Nazis stripped countries of their works of art, factories and other resources

- Slavs, other minorities worked as slave laborers in German war industries - Nazis took revenge on resistance fighters, shooting hostages and torturing prisoners

Nazi Genocide - by 1941, Nazis had devised plans for the "final solution" (genocide of all European Jews) - concentration or "death" camps were built in Poland and surrounding countries (at places like Auschwitz, Sobibor, Treblinka, Bergen Belsen, Dauchau) - Jews became slave laborers, some used in medical experiments, others were shot or killed in gas chambers

- by 1945, over 6 million Jews killed - massacre became known as the Holocaust
- almost 6 million other "undesirable" people were killed as well
- some Jews rebelled against the Nazis, but efforts were unsuccessful
- some non-Jews helped to hide Jews from the Nazis, while others were collaborators,
- helping the Nazis hunt down Jews
- Vichy France sent tens of thousands of Jews to concentration camps

The Co-Prosperity Sphere - Japan created the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere - they used the slogan "Asia for Asians," claiming they would help Asians escape western colonial rule - Japan's goal: create an empire in Asia

- Japan tortured, killed Chinese and other conquered people, seized food crops, made local people into slave laborers

The Allied War Effort - The Big Three: FDR, Churchill, Stalin - in 1942, they agreed to finish the war in Europe before finishing the war in Asia with Japan

- June 6, 1944 - D-Day - opening of 2nd front in Western Europe - Stalin saw this delay as a deliberate policy (by Britain, U.S.) to weaken the Soviet Union

Total War - Britain, U.S. directed economic resources into the war effort - factories switched from consumer goods production to war production - govts. rationed consumer goods, regulated prices + wages - the war ended unemployment of the depression era

- democratic govts. censored the press, used propaganda to win public support, limited citizens' rights
- Japanese in U.S. + Canada were sent to internment camps when govt. decided they were a security risk

Women Help Win the War - millions of women replaced men in essential jobs - worked in war industries, staffed offices, served in armed forces in non-combat roles - European women fought in resistance groups against the Axis

Turning Points - El Alamein, Egypt - 1942 - British General Bernard Montgomery stopped Rommel's advance in Egypt - U.S. General Dwight Eisenhower led Anglo-U.S. force from the west (Morocco and Algeria) - Rommel's army trapped in Tunisia, surrendered in May 1943

Invasion of Italy - July 1943 - U.S. + British troops landing in Sicily + southern Italy, defeated Italian forces one month later - Mussolini went into hiding, new Italian govt. signed armistice, fighting in Italy between Germans + Allies continued for 18 months

- Allies took control of Italy - importance of invasion: Hitler forced to fight on another front

The Red Army Resists - Stalingrad - Germans surrounded the city, Russians then surrounded the Germans - harsh winter weather killed thousands - Germans surrendered in early 1943 - 300,000 Germans killed, wounded, or captured

Counterattack - Red Army took the offensive after Battle of Stalingrad, drove Germans into eastern Europe

Invasion of France - before the invasion, Allied bombers flew constant missions over Germany, destroying factories + aircraft that might be used against the invasion forces

- many German cities were destroyed

D-Day - June 6, 1944 - invasion of France - 176,000 Allied troops ferried across English Channel to the beaches of Normandy - faced heavy fire from German forces

- Allies broke through the German defenses, began advance toward Paris
- Allied forces sailed from Italy, invaded southern France

- August 1944 - Allies entered Paris - Sept. - France was liberated by the Allies

TOWARD VICTORY

War in the Pacific - May/June 1942 - major turning point - U.S. warships, airplanes severely damaged two Japanese fleets during battles of the Coral Sea and Midway Island

- these victories weakened Japanese naval power, stopped their advance
- U.S. now took the offensive: U.S. Marines, led by General Douglas MacArthur, landed at Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands - this action was the beginning of the "island-hopping" campaign -> capture Japanese-held islands, use as stepping stones to next objective - U.S. built air bases on captured islands
- 1944 - U.S. Navy, commanded by Admiral Chester Nimitz, was blockading Japan, and American bombers were pounding Japanese cities and industries - Oct. 1944 - General MacArthur began to retake the Philippines

The Nazis Defeated - The Allied Advance - Battle of the Bulge - Belgium

Dec. 1944 - Hitler launched massive counterattack against the Allies

- both sides suffered terrible losses, and Hitler temporarily slowed the Allied advance
- this battle would be Hitler's last success
- Germany was under constant bombing - Allied bombers hit military bases, factories, RRs, oil depots, and cities
 - industrial city of Hamburg almost destroyed - in Feb. 1945, up to 135,000 people were killed in the air raids on city of Dresden
- March 1945 - Allies crossed Rhine River into western Germany, Red Army closed in on Berlin from the east

The End in Europe - April 1945 - Italy - guerillas captured and executed Mussolini, Hitler committed suicide in his underground bunker

- May 7, 1945 - Germany surrendered - May 8 - V-E Day (Victory in Europe)

Defeat of Japan - Invasion vs. the Bomb - some American officials estimated that an invasion of Japan might cost a million or more casualties

during the war, Allied scientists raced to build an atomic bomb (secretly known as the Manhattan Project) - July 1945 - 1st successful test at Alamogordo, New Mexico

- FDR died of a stroke on April 12, 1945 (18 days before Hitler's suicide)
- Vice Pres. Harry S Truman was sworn in as the new president
- at the Potsdam Conference in Germany (where Allied nations met to make plans for post-war Europe) Pres. Truman issued a warning to Japan: surrender or face "utter and complete destruction"

Hiroshima & Nagasaki - Aug. 6, 1945 - A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima - flattened 4 square miles, instantly killed 76,000 people

- Aug. 8, 1945 - USSR declared war on Japan, invaded Manchuria - Japan refused to surrender - 2nd bomb dropped on port city of Nagasaki on Aug. 9
- Sept. 2 - formal surrender signed in Tokyo Bay on the U.S.S. Missouri

Why Use the Bomb? - Pres. Truman believed the only other option was to invade Japan, which potentially cost enormous losses on both sides

- he may have hoped the bomb would impress the Soviets with American power

50 World War II in Europe and North Africa



WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5: THE WORLD WARS
WORLD WAR II IN EUROPE & NORTH AFRICA

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the maps on **pages 773 and 785** of your textbook to assist you in performing the following tasks and answering the following questions.

- 1) On the map of the reverse side of this page, locate each area described in the statements below. Then label each area with its name and the letter of the statement.
 - A) Hitler began his *blitzkrieg* in this nation.
 - B) With the *Anschluss*, this nation became part of Germany.
 - C) Britain appeased Germany by agreeing to German occupation of part of this country.
 - D) The Maginot Line failed to hold back the Nazi invasion of this country.
 - E) A civil war here was a “dress rehearsal” for World War II.
 - F) This European nation joined Germany in a military alliance known as the Axis.
 - G) This nation was the first to stop the German *blitzkrieg* and force the Germans to retreat.

- 2) Use different colors or patterns to shade the main Axis powers, the Allied nations that did not fall under Axis control, and the areas that did fall under Axis control during the first years of the war.

- 3) Create a key in the blank box describing the colors used in #2 above.

- 4) Label any countries not labeled as part of #1 above.

- 5) Which European nations were neutral during the war?

- 6) In what two areas did the first Allied offensives occur during the war? (pgs. 784, 785)

- 7) In which parts of Europe did the Allies go on the offensive in 1943? (pgs. 785, 786)

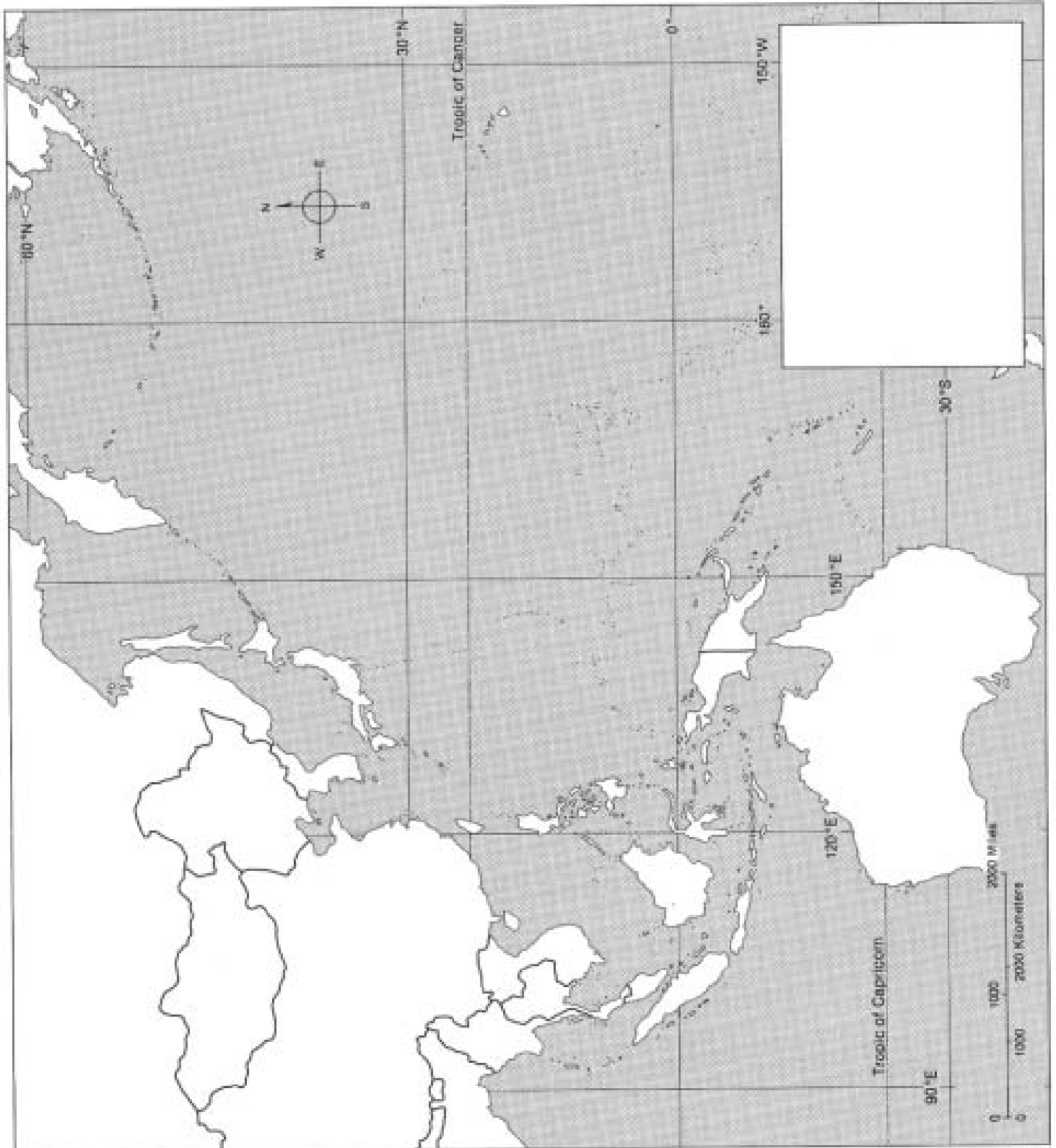
- 8) Add the French city of Dunkirk to the map on the reverse side. Briefly describe what happened here in 1940. (pgs. 775, 776)

- 9) Add the Russian city of Stalingrad to the map on the reverse side. Briefly describe what happened here in 1942-43. (pg. 786)

Name _____

Date _____

51 The Pacific Area in World War II



WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5: WWII, PT. II
WORKSHEET – TURNING POINTS IN THE PACIFIC

Directions: Use the map on page 789 and the text on pages 787-790 of your book to answer the following questions. Answer all map questions on the blank map located on the other side of this paper.

1. Locate Pearl Harbor on your map and label it “1.”
2. Locate the battle of the Coral Sea and label it “2.”
3. Locate the battle that was the turning point in the Pacific and label it “3.”
4. What was the goal of the “island-hopping” campaign?

5. Locate the battle that was the starting point of this campaign and label it “4.”
6. Locate the former U.S. colony that General MacArthur promised to retake from the Japanese and label it “5.”
7. How did Japanese militarists feel about continuing the war?

8. How many American casualties were predicted if the U.S. invaded Japan?

9. Locate Iwo Jima and label it “6.”
10. What was a **kamikaze**?

11. Locate Okinawa and label it “7.”
12. What new weapon had been developed by the Americans? How did it work?

13. What warning did President Truman issue to Japan? How did Japan respond?

14. Locate where the first atomic bomb dropped and label it “8.”
15. What were the results of the explosion?

16. How did the Japanese respond to the first explosion?

17. Locate where the second atomic bomb was dropped and label it “9.”
18. What were the results of this explosion?

19. Who forced the Japanese government to surrender on August 10, 1945?

20. Where was the formal peace treaty signed?

WORLD HISTORY
WW II POLITICAL CARTOON ASSIGNMENT

1. Create an **original** political cartoon about any event from World War II (suggestion: you might choose an event from the illustrated timeline).
2. Draw your cartoon on a **blank, 8 ½ x 11** sheet of paper. Use **colored pencils**. Use as much of the page as possible for your illustration.
3. The cartoon must have a title.
4. The cartoon will be graded on **neatness and originality** and should demonstrate your understanding of that particular event.
5. Write your name and period on the back.
6. Your cartoon can be serious or humorous in its tone. Be clever and creative!

WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5: WW II, PT. II STUDY GUIDE
(pgs. 781-792)
Answer in outline form on a separate sheet.

- I. Occupied Lands
 - A. Nazi Europe
 - 1. Name 3 ways in which Hitler exploited the nations of Eastern Europe.
 - 2. What happened to resistance groups that tried to fight back?
 - B. Nazi Genocide
 - 1. Name 4 groups of people in Europe who were judged “racially inferior” by Hitler.
 - 2. What was the “final solution”?
 - 3. Describe the horrors that Jews faced in the concentration camps.
 - 4. Give 2 examples of people risking their lives to protect and hide Jews during the Holocaust.
 - 5. Which govt. collaborated with the Nazi to send Jews to the camps?
 - C. Co-Prosperity Sphere
 - 1. What slogan did the Japanese use as they moved across Asia?
 - 2. What was their self-proclaimed mission?
 - 3. What was Japan’s real goal?
 - 4. Explain how Asians were treated by the Japanese under the “Co-Prosperity Sphere.”
- II. The Allied War Effort
 - A. The Big Three
 - 1. Who were the “Big Three”?
 - 2. What agreement did they make in 1942?
 - 3. According to the U.S. and Britain, why did they wait until 1944 to open a western front in Europe?
 - 4. How did Stalin interpret this delay?
 - B. Total War
 - 1. Name 3 ways in which democratic govts. directed economic resources into the war effort.
 - 2. Name 3 ways in which these govts. limited the rights of citizens.
 - 3. What happened to Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians during the war? Why did govts. take this action?
 - C. Women Help Win the War
 - 1. Name 3 ways in which women in Allied nations help with the war effort.
- III. Turing Points – Explain the importance of the following Allied victories:
 - A. The Battle of Alamein
 - B. Invasion of Italy
- IV. The Red Army Resists
 - A. Stalingrad
 - 1. Describe the events surrounding this battle.
 - 2. Why did the Germans surrender in early 1943? What did this battle cost the Germans?
 - B. Counterattack
 - 1. What turning point occurred on the eastern front after the Soviets’ victory at Stalingrad?
- V. Invasion of France
 - A. Attack on Germany
 - 1. What did the Allies do to Germany before the invasion of France? What was their goal with this mission?
 - 2. When was D-Day? Describe the events of that day.
 - 3. How long after the Allies landed at Normandy was Paris liberated?
- VI. War in the Pacific – Explain the importance of the following battles:
 - A. Coral Sea
 - B. Midway Island
 - C. What was the goal of the “island-hopping” campaign?
 - D. Which U.S. Marine commander began to retake the Philippines in Oct. 1944?
- VII. The Nazis Defeated
 - A. The Allied Advance
 - 1. The Battle of the Bulge – When and where did this battle take place?
 - 2. Why was victory at this battle necessary for Germany? What was the result of this battle?
 - 3. Which two German cities were devastated by Allied bombing in early 1945?
 - B. The End in Europe
 - 1. What happened to Mussolini and Hitler in April 1945?
 - 2. When did Germany surrender?

3. When was V-E Day? What did “V-E” mean?
- VIII. Defeat of Japan
- A. Invasion vs. The Bomb
 1. On which two islands did the Japanese show that they’d fight to the death instead of surrender?
 2. Who were “kamikazes”?
 3. When and where was the first atomic bomb tested?
 4. The Potsdam Conference (Germany) – What warning did Truman issue to Japan at this meeting?
 - B. Hiroshima & Nagasaki
 1. Explain the damage done by the atomic bombs dropped on the two cities.
 2. Where and when did Japan sign a formal peace treaty with the Allies?
 3. Describe two reasons for Truman’s decision to drop the atomic bomb.
- IX. Aftermath of the War – How many people (worldwide) were killed during WWII? How many died in Europe? In the Soviet Union?
- A. Horrors of the Holocaust
 1. When did the Allies learn of the full extent of the inhumanity and misery of the Holocaust?
 2. Who admitted to supervising the killing of 2.5 million people? What position did he hold at Auschwitz?
 - B. War Crimes Trials
 1. In which German city did the trials take place after the war?
 2. What types of punishments did the guilty receive for their “crimes against humanity”?
 - C. Allied Occupation
 1. What kind of government did the western Allies build in Germany and Japan after the war?
 2. What changes took place in German schools?
- X. The United Nations
- A. Where and when did delegates from 50 nations meet to draft a UN charter?
 - B. Describe the function of the following:
 1. General Assembly
 2. Security Council
 - a. Who became its 5 permanent members?
 - C. Name 3 goals of the UN.

WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5 (MONSTER TEST) STUDY GUIDE

World War I (pgs. 678-697)

1. When was the war fought?
2. Four sources of tension in Europe which led to the war
3. Event that sparked the war – Why did it occur?
4. Final alliances (before the war – 3 nations of the Triple Entente, 3 nations of the Triple Alliance)
5. New weapons of war – explain the impact of each
6. The *Lusitania* incident
7. The Zimmerman telegram
8. 1st and 2nd Russian Revolution (1917)
9. What brought the U.S. into the war?
10. Signing of the armistice – When? Who signed it?
11. Paris Peace Conference
12. “Big Three” countries and their representatives
13. Main ideas of Wilson’s “14 Points”
14. Treaty of Versailles – How did it punish Germany?
15. Map of Europe in 1914 – be able to identify nations involved/battle sites
16. Schlieffen Plan

People – Identify each of the following figures:

1. Otto von Bismarck
2. Nicholas II
3. Gavrilo Princip
4. Woodrow Wilson
5. Francis Joseph
6. Francis Ferdinand
7. Wilhelm II
8. David Lloyd George
9. Georges Clemenceau
10. V.I. Lenin
11. Vittorio Orlando

Totalitarian States: USSR (pgs. 702-712), Italy (pgs. 757-760), Germany (pgs. 761-765)

1. Six features of totalitarian states
2. Examples of how Russia, Italy and Germany displayed these features
3. The Reds vs. The Whites
4. The Cheka
5. Five-Year Plans
6. Collectivization and the kulaks
7. The Great Purge
8. Comintern
9. Mussolini – How did he rise to power in Italy?
10. Black Shirts
11. March on Rome – When? Who? Why?
12. Fascism – What is it? How is it similar to/different from communism?
13. *Mein Kampf*
14. “Lebensraum”
15. Hitler – How did he rise to power in Germany?
16. Brown Shirts
17. Nuremberg Laws

People – Identify each of the following figures:

1. Joseph Stalin
2. Leon Trotsky
3. Benito Mussolini
4. Victor Emmanuel III
5. Adolf Hitler

World War II (pgs. 770-792)

1. When was the war fought?
2. General causes of WWII
3. Japanese aggression in Asia – Where/when did it begin?
4. Italian aggression in Ethiopia
5. Spanish Civil War
6. Hitler's violations of the Treaty of Versailles
7. *Anschluss*
8. Appeasement – reasons for nations to choose this policy
9. The Munich Conference
10. Nazi-Soviet Pact
11. Blitzkrieg in Poland
12. Dunkirk
13. Battle of Britain
14. Lend-Lease Act
15. Operation Barbarossa
16. Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis: their agreement/goal
17. Attack on Pearl Harbor
18. Allied Counterattack: El Alamein, Stalingrad, D-Day, Coral Sea, Midway, "island hopping," Hiroshima, Nagasaki
19. Dates of surrender: Italy (Sept. 3, 1943), Germany, Japan
20. Fate of Mussolini and Hitler
21. The Holocaust: concentration camps, final solution, Auschwitz
22. Truman's ultimatum to Japan at the Potsdam Conference
23. War crimes trials (Nuremberg)
24. Occupation of Germany and Japan
25. The UN

People – Identify each of the following figures:

1. Francisco Franco
2. Neville Chamberlain
3. Winston Churchill
4. Franklin Roosevelt
5. Harry Truman
6. Hideki Tojo
7. Erwin Rommel
8. Rudolf Hoess
9. Hermann Goering
10. Bernard Montgomery
11. Dwight Eisenhower
12. Douglas McArthur

TO: PARENTS OF WORLD HISTORY STUDENTS
FROM: MR. CHEVALIER, MR. CREASON, MR. HALL, MR. MEYER,
MR. PETERS
RE: VIEWING OF *SCHINDLER'S LIST*

In World History class during the month of April, we will be viewing scenes from Steven Spielberg's movie about the Holocaust, *Schindler's List*. A powerful and moving film, *Schindler's List* does an excellent job of portraying both the brutality of the Nazi regime as well as the heroic efforts taken by courageous individuals on behalf of the Jewish community in Poland. A winner of numerous Academy Awards, the film is also an excellent learning tool for those who are just becoming acquainted with the specific events of the Holocaust.

The portions of the film which we intend to show include some violent scenes which, although they are graphic, add to the power and impact of the overall lesson. We are using the film as the culmination of a mini-unit on the Holocaust and we believe that all students will benefit from seeing it. Please indicate below whether or not you want your child to participate in this lesson. If you do not wish for your child to see the film, he/she will be given an alternate assignment. Choosing the alternate assignment instead of the film lesson will not hurt your child's grade or standing in the class in any way. Thank you in advance for your thoughtful consideration of this issue.

_____ Yes, I want my student to participate in the viewing of scenes from *Schindler's List*.

_____ No, I would prefer that my student be given an alternate assignment and not be required to watch the film.

Student's name

Parent's signature

WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5: THE WORLD WARS
VIDEO QUESTIONS: *Schindler's List*

SCENE #1: THE GHETTOIZATION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF KRAKOW, POLAND

As the more than 25,000 Jews of the Krakow community were forced into a walled ghetto of only 16 square blocks, the Nazis began the process of removing for extermination those who were not considered workers with “essential” skills.

Question: Why would a musician or a history professor not be considered “essential” by the Nazis? In what way might the Nazis consider educated Jews to be dangerous? Explain how Stern (played by Ben Kingsley) saves them from being deported to the death camps.

SCENE #2: JEWS SHOVELING SNOW

As they are being marched from the ghetto to the factory, Schindler’s workers are stopped by Nazi military officers and forced to shovel snow from the road. One worker is executed.

Question: To the Nazis, what is the “richer significance” of Jews shoveling snow? Why is it important to the Germans to de-humanize the Jews in this way?

SCENE #3: LIQUIDATION OF THE KRAKOW GHETTO

As a further step in their plan of eliminating the Jewish presence in Europe, the Nazis closed the ghettos and forced the inhabitants into labor camps. Those who resisted were killed.

Question: Why does the Nazi commander consider the liquidation of the ghetto to be an “historic” event? Describe the speech that he makes to his troops as the operation begins.

Question: Director Steven Spielberg shot *Schindler's List* in black and white to make it look like actual documentary footage from the period of the Holocaust. He used color for only one character. In your opinion, what is the significance of the girl in the red coat? What does she represent?

SCENE #4: SELECTION OF UNHEALTHY WORKERS FOR DEPORTATION TO THE DEATH CAMPS

As the Nazis captured more and more territory in Europe, they found that they had more workers than they could possibly use. Thus, on occasion they sorted through the workers in the labor camps to determine which were healthy and which were not. The unhealthy workers were separated out for deportation to the death camps.

Question: Why do you think that the workers who were separated out for deportation to the death camps did not fight back against the Nazi guards?

SCENE #5: DESTROYING THE EVIDENCE AND LIQUIDATING THE LABOR CAMP

As the Russians closed in on German-occupied Poland in the last year of the war, the Nazis scrambled to destroy the evidence of their campaign against the Jews. They cremated the bodies of those previously massacred and sent all remaining workers to the main death camp at Auschwitz for extermination.

Question: If the Nazis believed that the extermination of the Jews was a good thing, why do you think they tried to cover up what they had done?

Question: How did Schindler save the Jews who were working for him? Explain the following line from the film: “The list is an absolute good, the list is life.”

AFTER VIEWING: The goal of the Nazis was to dehumanize the Jews and get the people of Europe to think of them as a group of people and not as individuals. From what you know about the Holocaust, explain how the Nazis accomplished this goal. Do you find any examples of this kind of dehumanizing treatment of groups in the United States today? Explain. (minimum of 5 complete sentences)

WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5: THE WORLD WARS
Alternative Assignment for *Schindler's List*

1. Choose **one** important **event, battle** or **individual** from World War II to research (for example: the Miracle at Dunkirk, the Battle of Midway Island, General Erwin Rommel).
2. For your topic, write the following:
 - a) a **summary** of the event, battle or person's life
 - b) an **analysis** of the **importance** of your topic – What impact would the event/battle/figure have on the outcome of World War II?
 - c) Write using **your own words**. **COPYING = PLAGARISM = NO POINTS**
3. You must include a **bibliography** with your research paper. You must have at least **two cited sources**. Only **one** source can be from an **encyclopedia**. Use **MLA format** for the bibliography.
4. The paper must be **typed, 12 point font, spell checked, double spaced** and at least **2 to 3 pages** in length.