

CHAPTER
32**BUILDING VOCABULARY***World War II*

A. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Winston Churchill Douglas MacArthur Atlantic Charter
Charles de Gaulle Erwin Rommel Nuremberg Trials kamikaze

1. The joint declaration issued by Roosevelt and Churchill during World War II upholding free trade among nations and the right of people to choose their own government was called the _____.
2. The American commander of the Allied land forces in the Pacific during World War II was _____.
3. In the _____ after World War II, former Nazi leaders faced charges of waging a war of aggression and committing crimes against humanity.
4. The prime minister of Great Britain during World War II was _____.
5. The French general who set up a government-in-exile in London and organized the Free French military forces during World War II was _____.
6. The American general who served as commander of the Allied forces in Europe during World War II was _____.

B. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

1. The Germany military strategy that means "lightning war" was (a) kamikaze (b) demilitarization (c) blitzkrieg.
2. The German air attacks on Britain's air force and cities that lasted from the summer of 1940 until May 10, 1941 is known as the (a) Battle of Midway (b) Battle of the Bulge (c) Battle of Britain.
3. The first day of the invasion of Normandy in World War II is known as (a) D-Day (b) the Battle of Guadalcanal (c) Pearl Harbor.
4. The battle that brought the war in Europe to a quick end was the (a) Battle of Midway (b) Battle of the Bulge (c) Battle of Britain.
5. The process of disbanding a country's armed forces is called (a) democratization (b) nonaggression pact (c) demilitarization.
6. The short battle that turned the tide of war in favor of the Allies in the Pacific was the (a) Battle of Midway (b) Battle of Stalingrad (c) Battle of Guadalcanal.

C. Writing Using the following terms, write a paragraph describing Hitler's policy toward the Jews.

Aryan Holocaust ghetto "Final Solution" genocide

Name _____

Date _____

CHAPTER 32

RETEACHING ACTIVITY Hitler's Lightning War

Section 1

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer(s) in the blank.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. Agreement between Soviet leader Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler in which the two agreed to divide Poland between them | A. Winston Churchill |
| _____ 2. Germany's military strategy of "lightning war" | B. Maginot Line |
| _____ 3. A system of fortifications along France's border with Germany | C. Atlantic Charter |
| _____ 4. French port city near the Belgian border from which a fleet of British ships and civilian craft evacuated trapped soldiers in 1940 | D. Charles de Gaulle |
| _____ 5. French general who organized the Five French military forces to fight the Nazis | E. Evacua Boumell |
| _____ 6. British prime minister during World War II | F. Dunkirk |
| _____ 7. Name for Germany's air force | G. Battle of Midway |
| _____ 8. 1941 battle that demonstrated that Hitler's attacks could be blocked | H. Blitzkrieg |
| _____ 9. Commander of Hitler's crack German tank force, the Afrika Korps | I. Battle of Britain |
| _____ 10. Joint declaration issued by Roosevelt and Churchill that upheld free trade among nations and the peoples' right to choose their own governments | J. nonaggression pact |
| | K. Lufwaffe |

Name _____

Date _____

CHAPTER 32

RETEACHING ACTIVITY Japan's Pacific Campaign

Section 2

Classifying Write T in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write F in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- As the war progressed, Japan's desire to expand its empire led to attacks on Manchuria and China.

- Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was Japan's greatest naval strategist.

- The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in the Philippines killed more than 2,300 Americans.

- The *Bataan Death March* was a forced march of Japanese prisoners of war on the Malay Peninsula.

- Bombers under the command of Colonel James H. Doolittle bombed Tokyo and demonstrated Japan's vulnerability to air attack.

- The Battle of the Coral Sea, using a new kind of naval warfare, was a victory for Japanese forces.

- The Battle of Midway turned the tide of war in the Pacific toward the Allies.

- General Douglas MacArthur devised the strategy of "island-hopping," which meant that the Allies would seize islands that were not well-defended but were closer to Japan.

- The Battle of Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands lasted for two months and ended with Japanese withdrawal.

- The "island of death" was what the Allies called Japan.

CHAPTER
32
RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Holocaust*

Section 3

Determining Main Ideas Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

genocide	Final Solution	SS
concentration camps	Kristallnacht	Holocaust
Austria	Poland	Communists
Nazis	Star of David	Nuremberg Laws
	Anschultz	

- Political party in Germany that proclaimed that Aryans were a "master race" _____
- Term that refers to the systematic mass killing of Jews and other groups judged to be inferior: _____
- 1935 laws that deprived Jews of their rights to German citizenship and forbade marriages between Jews and non-Jews: _____
- "Night of Broken Glass" in Germany when Nazi stormtroopers attacked Jewish businesses, homes, and synagogues. _____
- Segregated areas in certain cities into which Jewish people were herded: _____
- Synahed Jews in German-controlled areas were forced to wear for identification: _____
- Hilber's term for his long-term program for the Jews: _____
- The systematic killing of an entire people: _____
- Acronym for Hilber's elite security force: _____
- Locations where Jews were taken as prisoners: _____
- The largest of the extermination camps: _____
- Country that had the highest number of Jews killed during the Holocaust: _____

CHAPTER
31
RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Aggressors Invade Nations*

Section 4

Multiple Choice Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- The 1935 agreement among nations to avoid war was called _____
 - the disarmament agreement.
 - League of Nations.
 - the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
 - appeasement.
- Japan turned to a militaristic government and kept it in its hand _____
 - Jiang Jieshi.
 - a coalition of advisers.
 - Emperor Hirohito.
 - a prominent general.
- All of the following countries posed a threat to the League of Nations except _____
 - Great Britain.
 - Germany.
 - Japan.
 - Italy.
- As part of his dream of building an empire in Africa, in 1935 Mussolini ordered a massive invasion of _____
 - Somalia.
 - Eritrea.
 - Llôya.
 - Ethiopia.
- Giving in to an aggressor in order to keep the peace is called _____
 - containment.
 - appeasement.
 - accommodation.
 - negotiation.
- The alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan came to be called _____
 - the Central Powers.
 - the Axis Powers.
 - the Allies.
 - the Triple Entente.
- Spain's Fascist dictator was _____
 - Adolf Hitler.
 - Benito Mussolini.
 - Francisco Franco.
 - Joseph Stalin.
- The belief that political ties to other countries should be avoided is called _____
 - nationalism.
 - isolationism.
 - nonaggression.
 - appeasement.
 - isolationism.
- Another name for the German empire under the Nazis was the _____
 - Third Reich.
 - Nazi Party.
 - Second Reich.
 - Communist Party.

Name _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 32

RETEACHING ACTIVITY Europe and Japan in Ruins

Section 5

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with the legacy of World War II. Answer them in the space provided.

1. What were the short-term effects of World War II?

2. Which governments remained in power after the war? Which lost power?

3. How did U.S. occupation affect Japan?

Reading Comprehension Put the noun or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| _____ 4. The Blitz left blackened ruins in this British city | a. refugees |
| _____ 5. This army of displaced persons wandered Europe following the war | b. demilitarization |
| _____ 6. The former prisoner at Auschwitz described the search made by Holocaust survivors for family members | c. Simon Wiesenthal |
| _____ 7. In 1946, an International Military Tribunal tried Nazi war criminals | d. democratization |
| _____ 8. MacArthur ordered Japanese armed forces to disband after the war | e. Diet |
| _____ 9. The process of creating a government elected by the people | f. London |
| _____ 10. The Japanese people elected a two-house parliament after the war | g. Nuremberg Trials |

Match the following answers—which are out of order—with the questions on your handout.

Prewar governments returned to Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Norway. In France and Italy, Communist Party membership temporarily grew, and Communists made gains in postwar elections. However, as the economies began to recover, Communist influence declined.

MacArthur began to disband the Japanese armed forces and bring war criminals to trial. The United States drew up a new constitution that changed the empire into a constitutional monarchy. Occupation reduced the power of the emperor and gave political power to the people.

40 million European deaths; great destruction in cities such as London, Warsaw, and Berlin; thousands of displaced persons; famine; disease