Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

World War II

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 16.1

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- aggressor (471): one who attacks first
- pledge (471): promise
- escorting (473): go with and provide protection
- vowed (474): pledged or promised

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms or names.

_____ **1.** Munich Conference
_____ **2.** appeasement
_____ **3.** Joseph Stalin
_____ **4.** nonaggression pact
_____ **5.** Allied Powers
_____ **6.** Blitzkrieg
_____ **7.** Maginot Line
_____ **8.** Dunkirk
_____ **9.** Charles de Gaulle
_____ **10.** Battle of Britain

a. giving in to the demands of another person or country in the hope of keeping peace
b. months of fighting between the British Royal Air Force and the *Luftwaffe*, the German air force
c. port from which British ships rescued troops
d. meeting in 1938 of French, British, and German leaders
e. leader of "Free French" army
f. attack on Poland that used airplanes and tanks in strategic areas
g. Soviet leader who made an agreement with Hitler
h. heavily defended wall along border of France and Germany
i. agreement between Hitler and Stalin not to attack each other's countries
j. Britain and France

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ORGANIZING INFORMATION Complete the following graphic organizer to describe the programs used by the United States to provide weapons to the Allies during World War II.

NAME	HOW IT WORKED	BENEFITS
cash-and-carry	Allies had to pay for weapons in cash and carry them to Europe on their own ships	1. _____
Lend-Lease Act	2. _____	protected the United States from German aggression

REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

Atlantic Charter	Battle of the Atlantic	Pearl Harbor
convoys	infamy	French Indochina

1. The _____ was a struggle to control trade routes across the ocean.
2. The U.S. Navy escorted _____ of cargo ships from the United States toward Europe as far as Iceland.
3. In the _____, Churchill and Roosevelt promised to work together for peace after the war ended.
4. In July 1941 Japan invaded _____ to gain access to its natural resources.
5. On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked _____.
6. Roosevelt called December 7 "a date which will live in _____" when he asked Congress to declare war on Japan.

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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 16.2

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- sacrifice (475): give up something
- shipyard (476): place where ships are built
- loyalty (479): faithfulness
- relocated (479): moved to another place

CLASSIFYING INFORMATION Identify the following as examples of the roles played by industry, the government, or the military during the preparation for World War II. Mark each blank with *I* (Industry), *G* (Government), or *M* (Military).

_____ **1.** regulated the economy

_____ **2.** provided higher wages

_____ **3.** 15 million Americans served

_____ **4.** created War Production Board

_____ **5.** produced huge numbers of tanks, jeeps, guns, and ammunition

_____ **6.** allowed deferments for medical or religious reasons

EVALUATING INFORMATION Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

_____ **1.** Most Japanese immigrants, called issei, settled in the United States on the East Coast.

_____ **2.** Full citizens who were born in the United States to Japanese parents were called nisei.

_____ **3.** In 1942 the U.S. government began forcing Japanese Americans to leave their homes on the West Coast.

_____ **4.** All Japanese Americans refused to fight for the United States during World War II.

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ORGANIZING INFORMATION Complete the graphic organizer by filling in the three circles with the appropriate letters.

a. served in the armed forces in segregated units

b. many moved to take wartime jobs on the West Coast and in the Midwest

c. gained new opportunities in some defense companies

d. replaced men at factories

e. served in the Auxiliary Army Corps

f. executive order banned racial discrimination in defense work

g. Airforce Service Pilots

h. very important to agricultural economy in West and Southwest

i. many moved from the South to the North to take factory jobs

j. braceros authorized by the government to work in the United States

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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

World War II

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 16.4

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- lagoon (486): shallow pond
- carrier (487): large ship carrying airplanes
- intercept (488): to seize or interrupt on the way
- crippled (488): badly damaged
- interval (488): time between events
- guerrillas (490): members of small military forces who often make raids behind enemy lines

EVALUATING INFORMATION Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

_____ **1.** Before attacking Pearl Harbor Japan attacked U.S. holdings in the Pacific and British and Dutch colonies in Southeast Asia.

_____ **2.** In early 1942 Japan took control of what is now Indonesia from the Dutch.

_____ **3.** Japan was unsuccessful in an attempt to capture Guam and Wake Island from the United States.

_____ **4.** During the Bataan Death March, the Japanese soldiers treated American and Filipino prisoners harshly, killing many of them.

_____ **5.** The U.S. Navy was unable to crack the Japanese code or to read any secret Japanese messages.

_____ **6.** Admiral Chester Nimitz ordered U.S. carriers to stop the Japanese before they could seize Midway Island.

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IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms or names.

_____ **1.** Battle of the Coral Sea

_____ **2.** Japanese code

_____ **3.** Battle of Midway

_____ **4.** Guadalcanal

_____ **5.** China

_____ **6.** island-hopping

_____ **7.** Philippines

_____ **8.** Battle of Leyte Gulf

a. place where the U.S. fleet defeated the Japanese, putting Japan on the defensive for the rest of the war

b. island on which the Japanese planned to build an airstrip

c. largest naval engagement in history

d. Allied strategy of taking important islands to cut off Japanese troops

e. battle that kept the Japanese from taking Port Moresby in New Guinea

f. country that Japan firmly controlled in early 1943

g. islands where MacArthur kept his promise to return

h. cracked by U.S. Navy experts who could now read intercepted messages and know about attacks in advance

INTERPRETING VISUAL IMAGES Examine the drawing below and answer the questions that follow.

1. What is shown above?

_____

2. What were Japanese pilots called who flew missions to crash into American ships?

_____

3. Why did these pilots fly directly into ships?

_____

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CHAPTER 16

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

World War II

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 16.3

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- strained (480): stretched; to have pressure applied
- vital (481): very important
- brutal (482): cruel or harsh
- foothold (484): a secure position
- breakout (484): military attack to break from crowded situation

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

_____ **1.** Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to focus on the war in
a. the United States.
b. Europe.
c. Japan.
d. Australia.

_____ **2.** Which countries fought the Axis Powers along with the United States and Britain?
a. Germany and Italy
b. Japan and China
c. China and the Soviet Union
d. Germany and the Soviet Union

_____ **3.** How did the Allies use sonar technology?
a. to target locations for air raids
b. to locate and track German submarines
c. to follow the path of their own ships
d. to locate German airplanes

_____ **4.** What was significant about the Soviet victories over the Germans at Stalingrad and Kursk?
a. They were the first German losses.
b. The Germans surrendered immediately.
c. Hitler still held power in the Soviet Union.
d. With these defeats, Hitler's attempt to conquer the Soviet Union failed.

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ORGANIZING INFORMATION Complete the following chart by drawing a line from the general on the left to the correct description on the right.

1. Bernard Montgomery	a. U.S. general whose troops pushed back the Germans in French North Africa
2. Erwin Rommel	b. led tank forces through the German lines after the invasion at Normandy
3. Dwight D. Eisenhower	c. British general who stopped the German advance into Egypt
4. George C. Marshall	d. led the Allied breakout from the beaches at Normandy
5. Omar Bradley	e. called the Desert Fox
6. George S. Patton	f. President Roosevelt's top military adviser

REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

fake	Germany	Battle of the Bulge
Ardennes	D-Day	Paris

1. June 6, 1944—date of the Allied landing on Normandy—is known as _____.

2. The Allies staged _____ landings to mislead the Germans about the exact location of their attack.

3. Within three months of the invasion at Normandy, _____ was liberated.

4. Even though defeat seemed certain for _____, Hitler refused to surrender.

5. As the Allies advanced, the Germans planned to split the Allied lines in the _____ region.

6. During the _____, Germans inflicted 77,000 casualties on American troops.

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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

World War II

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 16.4

VOCABULARY

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_____ **5.** China

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_____ **7.** Philippines

_____ **8.** Battle of Leyte Gulf

a. place where the U.S. fleet defeated the Japanese, putting Japan on the defensive for the rest of the war

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d. Allied strategy of taking important islands to cut off Japanese troops

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g. islands where MacArthur kept his promise to return

h. cracked by U.S. Navy experts who could now read intercepted messages and know about attacks in advance

INTERPRETING VISUAL IMAGES Examine the drawing below and answer the questions that follow.

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_____

3. Why did these pilots fly directly into ships?

_____

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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

World War II

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 16.5

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- alternative (493): a choice between things
- civil rights (495): rights enjoyed by a country's citizens
- uprooted (496): removed from one's home

UNDERSTANDING TIME LINES Place the following events in chronological order by writing the letter of each in the correct box on the time line.

a. Atomic bombs are dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

b. Germany surrenders and victory in Europe is declared.

c. Japan surrenders.

d. Allied forces cross the Rhine River, and the Soviets push westward toward Berlin.

e. The Allies conduct air raids on Germany.

f. Adolf Hitler commits suicide.

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REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

ghettos	genocide	50 million
6 million	*Enola Gay*	Holocaust
Manhattan Project	V-E Day	70,000

1. World War II in Europe ended on _____.

2. The program to develop an atomic bomb was called the _____.

3. The B-29 bomber _____ dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

4. At least _____ people died in the atomic blast.

5. About _____ people were killed during World War II.

6. During the _____, Nazi Germany systematically tried to kill every Jew in Europe.

7. Many Jews were forced to live in isolated urban areas called _____.

8. A planned attempt to murder an entire people is called _____.

9. About _____ Jews were killed during World War II.

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