

CHAPTER
16

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

CHAPTER
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GUIDED READING *Hitler's Lightning War*

Section 1

A. Following Chronological Order As you read about war in Europe and North Africa, answer the questions about the time line.

1939			1. What did each leader gain from the secret agreement?
Aug.	Hitler and Stalin sign a non-aggression pact.	↗	
Sept.	Hitler invades Poland.	↗	2. What strategy did Hitler use to conquer Poland?
1940			3. What was Hitler's plan for conquering France?
April	Hitler invades Denmark and Norway.	↗	
June	France surrenders.	↗	4. What happened at Dunkirk?
Sept.	German Luftwaffe begins bombing British cities.	↗	
	Italy moves to seize Egypt and Suez Canal.	→	5. What was the outcome of the Battle of Britain?
1941			6. What was the outcome of the fighting at Tobruk?
Feb.	Hitler sends Rommel to help Italian troops seize Egypt and the Suez Canal.	↗	
June	Hitler invades the Soviet Union.	→	7. How did Hitler's invasion compare with Napoleon's invasion of Russia?

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B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, identify each of the following:

Winston Churchill

Charles de Gaulle

Atlantic Charter

CHAPTER
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GUIDED READING *Japan's Pacific Campaign*

Section 2

A. Drawing Conclusions As you read this section, answer the questions about the war in the Pacific.

a. What happened?

b. What is the significance of the battle or attack?

1. Bombing of Pearl Harbor	a. b.
2. Fall of Southeast Asian colonies	a. b.
3. Doolittle's raid on Japan	a. b.
4. Battle of the Coral Sea	a. b.
5. Battle of Midway	a. b.
6. Battle of Guadalcanal	a. b.

B. Summarizing On the back of this paper, identify **Isoroku Yamamoto** and **Douglas MacArthur**.

CHAPTER
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Section 3

GUIDED READING *The Holocaust*

A. Clarifying As you read about the Holocaust, use the following questions to help summarize information in this section.

<p>1. Who? Who were the victims of the Holocaust? Who were members of the "master race"?</p>	
<p>2. What? What were the Nuremberg Laws? What happened on the night of November 9, 1938? What was Hitler's "final solution"?</p>	
<p>3. Where? Where did German Jews try to migrate to find safety from Nazi terror? Where were Jews forced to live in German-controlled cities? Where were the concentration camps?</p>	
<p>4. Why? Why did Hitler believe that Jews and other "subhumans" had to be exterminated? Why did the Germans build extermination camps?</p>	
<p>5. When? When did the final stage of the Final Solution begin?</p>	
<p>6. How? How did non-Jewish people try to save Jews from the horrors of Nazism? How many Jews died in the Holocaust?</p>	

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B. Summarizing On the back of this paper, define the following terms:

Holocaust **Aryans** **ghettos** **genocide**

CHAPTER
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GUIDED READING *The Allied Victory*

Section 4

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, note how each of the following events or campaigns contributed to the Allies' victory in World War II.

1. Battle of El Alamein	2. Operation Torch
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3. Battle of Stalingrad	4. Invasion of Italy
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5. Propaganda campaigns on home fronts	6. D-Day invasion
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7. Battle of the Bulge	8. Battle of Leyte Gulf
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9. Battle of Okinawa	10. Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
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B. Recognizing Facts and Details On the back of this paper, identify the following people and the role each played in World War II.

Bernard Montgomery

Dwight Eisenhower

CHAPTER
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GUIDED READING *Europe and Japan in Ruins*

Section 5

A. Summarizing As you read this section, fill out the chart by writing notes to describe conditions in postwar Europe and Japan.

Postwar Europe:	
1. Note three ways war affected the land and people of Europe.	
2. Note three political problems postwar governments faced.	
3. Note one way the Allies dealt with the Holocaust.	

Postwar Japan:	
4. Note two effects of Allied bombing raids on Japan.	
5. Note three ways U.S. occupation changed Japan.	
6. Note three provisions in Japan's new constitution.	

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B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, explain the objectives of the Nuremberg Trials and the demilitarization of Japan.