DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks  Use the information in your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nazi Party chancellor</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Italy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Munich Conference</td>
<td>Sudetenland</td>
<td>March 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles treaty</td>
<td>anti-Semitism</td>
<td>Fascist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>military leaders</td>
<td>Manchuria</td>
<td>Joseph Stalin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutrality Acts</td>
<td>economic</td>
<td>Il Duce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Rise of Dictators

Benito Mussolini rose to power by appealing to Italians’ resentment of the (1) ______. Mussolini’s (2) ______ was strong enough to force the Italian king to make Mussolini head of the government. Known as (3) ______, Mussolini quickly ended democratic rule in Italy. In 1935 Italian forces invaded and annexed (4) ______ in Africa. In 1939 Italy attacked and annexed (5) ______. In 1921 Hitler became chairman of the National Socialist German Workers’ Party, or (6) ______. Openly racist, Hitler’s extreme (7) ______ led to unspeakable horrors. When Hitler became (8) ______ of Germany in 1933, he ended all democracy and established totalitarian rule. To gain support for expansion, Hitler formed an alliance with (9) ______ in 1936. In Japan (10) ______ rose to power because the government failed to solve the country’s (11) ______ problems. In September 1931 Japan launched a surprise attack against (12) ______. In 1940 Japan signed a pact of alliance with (13) ______ and Italy. (14) ______ became the Communist leader of the Soviet Union. To keep the United States out of war, Congress passed a series of (15) ______.

Germany on the March

After annexing Austria in 1938, Adolf Hitler announced Germany’s right to annex the (16) ______. To avoid war, the leaders of Italy, France, and Great Britain agreed to Hitler’s demands at the (17) ______. Hitler promised not to expand Germany’s territory further. In (18) ______ Hitler’s army seized the rest of Czechoslovakia. In August 1939 Hitler and Joseph Stalin signed a treaty called the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact, which freed Hitler to invade (19) ______.
**Reteaching Activity 26-1**

**DIRECTIONS:** Organizing Facts  Create profiles of the dictators whose actions led the world into war in the early 1930s. In the blanks on the chart, write the letter of each item below in the correct category. Some items may fit in more than one place.

### FACT BANK

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Fascist Party</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Communist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Nazi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>extreme anti-Semitism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>believed it could solve the country’s economic problems by expansion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.</td>
<td>vowed to recapture the glory of ancient Romans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td>annexed Ethiopia and Albania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>put an end to democratic rule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>occupied most of China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>rose to power by appealing to resentment over Treaty of Versailles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.</td>
<td>formed alliance with other dictators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>moved troops into the Rhineland, and annexed Austria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q.</td>
<td>tolerated no other political parties or rivals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.</td>
<td>exploited economic concerns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>invaded Manchuria in 1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>sent millions of Russians to labor camps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Axis Leaders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Party/Political Beliefs</th>
<th>Actions/Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolf Hitler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benito Mussolini</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Stalin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many Military Leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guided Reading Activity 26-2

DIRECTIONS: Recalling the Facts Use the information in your textbook to answer the questions. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

1. When did Adolf Hitler invade Poland? What happened two days later?

2. What type of offensive did Germany use to invade Poland?

3. What Baltic republics did Joseph Stalin force to accept Soviet military bases?

4. Where did British and French forces settle in 1939 and 1940?

5. What countries did Hitler attack and conquer in the spring of 1940?

6. Where did Allied troops retreat after Belgium collapsed?

7. How were the trapped troops rescued?

8. What countries formed the Axis Powers?

9. Why did Hitler bomb British shipyards, industries, and cities in August 1940?

10. Who was the prime minister of Great Britain?

11. Why did Hitler call off the invasion of Great Britain?

12. Where did Hitler launch an attack in June 1941?

13. Who were among the isolationist leaders of the America First Committee?

14. What was historically significant about the Selective Training and Service Act?

15. What did Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill pledge and urge in the Atlantic Charter?

16. How did the United States respond to Japan’s aggression in the Philippines?

17. When and where did the Japanese attack the United States?

18. What happened the day after the attack?
Reteaching Activity 26-2

DIRECTIONS: Sequencing Events  For each section, number the events in the order in which they occurred.

Section I. War in Europe

   A. Adolf Hitler attacks Denmark and Norway.
   B. Hitler launches an attack on the Soviet Union.
   C. Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.
   D. German troops march victoriously into Paris.
   E. Hitler’s army uses the blitzkrieg to attack Poland.
   F. More than 800 British ships rescue more than 300,000 British and French soldiers trapped at Dunkirk.
   G. Hitler calls off the invasion of Great Britain.
   H. The Finns surrender to the Soviet Union after a heroic battle.
   I. The Germans bomb and destroy entire London neighborhoods in an attempt to weaken British morale.
   J. The Netherlands and Belgium ask the Allies (Great Britain and France) for help when Hitler invades these countries.

Section II. America and the War

   A. Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.
   B. Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the Selective Training and Service Act.
   C. General Hideki Tōjō becomes prime minister of Japan.
   D. Roosevelt asks Congress for a declaration of war.
   E. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill draw up the Atlantic Charter.
   F. Congress votes to enlarge and strengthen the navy.
   G. The Lend-Lease Act allows the United States to sell, lend, or lease arms or other war supplies to any nation considered “vital” to American defense.
   H. Japanese warplanes attack the American military base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Guided Reading Activity 26-3

DIRECTIONS: Outlining  Locate the heading in your textbook. Then use the information under the heading to help you write each answer. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

I. America Prepares
   A. Introduction
      1. How many Americans joined the armed forces during the war, both as draftees and as volunteers? ________________________________
      2. How many women served in the military during the war and in what branches of the armed forces did they serve? ________________________________
   B. Financing the War—How was most of the $320 billion cost of the war raised? ________________________________

II. Wartime America
   A. Making Sacrifices—What goods were rationed during the war? __________
   B. Helping the War Effort
      1. How else did Americans help the war effort? ________________________________
      2. What was the role of the Office of War Information? ________________________________

III. Women and Minorities
   A. Introduction—What character encouraged women to take factory jobs? ______
   B. African Americans During the War
      1. What was the 332nd Fighter Group known as? ________________________________
      2. In 1941 who demanded that the government ban discrimination against African Americans in defense industries? ________________________________
   C. Native Americans—What minority group worked as “code talkers” using their own language as a code? ________________________________
   D. Hispanic Americans—Who became the first Hispanic woman in the Women’s Army Corps? ________________________________
   E. Japanese Americans—Where were more than 100,000 Japanese Americans relocated during the war? ________________________________
DIRECTIONS: Recognizing Supporting Details Each main idea is related to the topic given. Complete the chart by writing the letter of the items that support each main idea.

**Wartime Commitment**

**Topic:** World War II required commitment from all Americans in almost every aspect of their lives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Idea</th>
<th>Supporting Details</th>
<th>Main Idea</th>
<th>Supporting Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 15 million Americans joined the armed forces.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Americans made personal sacrifices to support the war effort.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supporting Details:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and minorities contributed to the wartime need for labor at home.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Americans contributed financially to the war effort.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supporting Details:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FACT BANK**

A. Women could not buy nylon stockings.
B. Americans had taxes withheld from their paychecks.
C. Ira Hayes, one of the thousands of Native Americans who served, became a hero at Iwo Jima.
D. About 250,000 women served in the WACs, the WAVES, and women’s units of the marines, Coast Guard, and army air corps.
E. Celebrities urged people to buy war bonds.
F. Americans used government-issued ration coupons to buy shoes, gasoline, tires, sugar, and meat.
G. Women worked as welders and riveters in factories.
H. About one million African American men and women served in the armed forces.
I. Many Native Americans left reservations to work in defense industries.
J. People planted “victory gardens” to grow vegetables.
K. Agents recruited farm and railroad workers from Mexico.
L. Of the more than 300,000 Hispanic Americans who served in the war, 12 received the Medal of Honor.
**Guided Reading Activity 26-4**

**DIRECTIONS: Recalling the Facts** Use the information in your textbook to answer the questions. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

1. Under whose control were the Axis forces in North Africa? ________________
2. What happened in November 1942? _________________________________
3. Why was this victory important? _________________________________
4. When did the Allies drive the Germans out of North Africa? ________________
5. What did the Italians do as the Allies advanced into Italy in late 1943? ______
6. What did British and American air forces do in the summer of 1942? ______
7. How long did Germany’s siege of Leningrad last? ________________
8. Why was Stalingrad a major German target? _________________________________
9. How did the Soviets defeat the Germans at Stalingrad? ________________
10. Who commanded the Allied invasion of France? ________________
11. What was the name of this operation? _________________________________
12. What happened on June 6, 1944? What is this day called? _________________________________
13. What happened on December 16, 1944? _________________________________
14. What had the Soviets accomplished by mid-April 1945? ________________
15. When did Germany sign an unconditional surrender? _________________________________
16. Why did FDR not share in the Allied victory celebration? ________________
17. What was the Nazi “final solution of the Jewish question”? _________________________________
18. What was located in Auschwitz, Poland? _________________________________
19. How many Jews died in the Holocaust? _________________________________
20. What other groups were also killed by the Nazis? _________________________________
**Reteaching Activity 26-4**

**DIRECTIONS:** Organizing Facts  Below are events that took place along the way to an Allied victory in Europe. Complete the time line by writing the corresponding letters in each box. Two boxes will have two letters.

**FACT BANK**

A. The British turn Erwin Rommel back in Egypt, preventing the Germans from capturing the Suez Canal.

B. The Allies drive the Germans out of North Africa.

C. D-Day—Allied ships land on the coast of Normandy.

D. After a four-month battle at Anzio, the Allies break through German lines and advance toward Rome.

E. Allied advance falters in Monte Cassino in central Italy.

F. Franklin D. Roosevelt dies suddenly.

G. The inexperienced Americans meet with defeat in Tunisia.

H. Germany signs an unconditional surrender.

I. Allies bombard German factories and cities day and night.

J. German troops surrender in Stalingrad.

K. Germans surround Leningrad to begin a 900-day siege.

L. Germans launch the Battle of the Bulge.


**DIRECTIONS:** Essay  On a separate sheet of paper, answer the question below.

What terrible result of the Nazi tyranny did the world discover after Germany surrendered?
**Guided Reading Activity 26-5**

**DIRECTIONS:** Filling in the Blanks  Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese leaders</th>
<th>Admiral Chester Nimitz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battle of the Coral Sea</td>
<td>Manhattan Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potsdam Declaration</td>
<td>Douglas MacArthur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bataan Death March</td>
<td>Battle of Leyte Gulf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagasaki</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Pacific Front**

In mid-December 1941 Japanese troops landed in the Philippines and quickly took the capital of **(1)**. Troops in the Philippines commanded by American general **(2)** retreated to the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor. Allied troops from Bataan became prisoners and were forced on the **(3)**. In May American and Japanese ships clashed in the **(4)**. It was a strategic victory for the Allies because it halted the Japanese advance on **(5)**. The Battle of Midway in June 1942 was Japan’s first major **(6)**. American commanders Douglas MacArthur and **(7)** used island hopping to move closer to Japan. From August 1942 to February 1943, forces campaigned to control **(8)**. In October 1943, American ships destroyed most of the Japanese fleet in the **(9)**. Japan unleashed **(10)**, which sank several American destroyers.

**The Atomic Bomb**

In 1939 **(11)** warned President Franklin D. Roosevelt that the Nazis might try to build an atomic bomb. Wanting to build the bomb first, FDR created the top-secret **(12)**. The Allies issued the **(13)** warning Japan to surrender or face destruction. Japan refused. On August 6, 1945, the **(14)** dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Three days later, a second bomb destroyed **(15)**.

**The War Ends**

The Japanese surrendered; victory was proclaimed on **(16)**. After the war, top Nazi and **(17)** were tried for war crimes and crimes against humanity. More than **(18)** people died in the war.
**Reteaching Activity 26-5**

**DIRECTIONS:** Determining Cause and Effect  
After each Cause, write the letter of its Effect from the Fact Bank.

1. **Cause:** After months of fierce fighting, Allied troops who had been defending Bataan in the Philippines surrendered on April 9, 1942.  
**Effect:** ★

2. **Cause:** James Doolittle led a daring raid of 16 American bombers launched from an aircraft carrier in the Pacific to bomb Tokyo.  
**Effect:** ★

3. **Cause:** In June 1944 American forces captured Guam and other islands nearby, providing a base for launching bombing strikes on Japan.  
**Effect:** ★

4. **Cause:** American bombers pounded Tokyo and other Japanese cities, killing thousands of civilians and crippling Japan’s economy.  
**Effect:** ★

5. **Cause:** In 1939 German-born physicist Albert Einstein wrote a letter to the president warning him that the Nazis might try to build new types of powerful bombs.  
**Effect:** ★

6. **Cause:** Harry S Truman, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin issued the Potsdam Declaration, warning that if Japan did not surrender it would face “prompt and utter destruction.” Japan ignored the warning.  
**Effect:** ★

**FACT BANK**

- **A.** In retaliation Japan unleashed kamikazes who crashed planes loaded with explosives into American ships.  
- **B.** In October American ships were able to destroy most of the Japanese fleet at the Battle of Leyte Gulf in the Philippines, the biggest battle in naval history. General Douglas MacArthur fulfilled his promise to return.  
- **C.** President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the top-secret operation, the Manhattan Project.  
- **D.** About 76,000 Allied prisoners were forced to endure a death march to a prison camp; only about 54,000 survived.  
- **E.** On August 6, 1945, an American B-29 bomber, the *Enola Gay*, dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Three days later, a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki.  
- **F.** There was little military gain, but American morale, which had been low, was lifted.

**DIRECTIONS:** Essay  
On a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions below.

What was the cost of World War II in terms of casualties worldwide? What was the number of American casualties?
Allies, Axis & Neutral Countries

Map Activity

Countries that fought in the Second World War were divided into two sides: the Allies and the Axis. Countries who were not involved in the war were called Neutral Countries.

**Allies:**
- United Kingdom (Great Britain, Scotland & N. Ireland)
- U.S.A.
- France
- USSR (Soviet Union, Russia)
- Australia
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- Denmark
- Greece
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Poland
- South Africa
- Yugoslavia
- Czechoslovakia
- Estonia
- India
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Malta

**Axis Powers:**
- Germany
- Italy
- Japan

**Neutral Countries:**
- Republic of Ireland
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Afghanistan
- Portugal

Your Task

Colour in the map of Europe to show which European countries were part of the Allies and Axis Powers.

1. Select 3 different colours to represent the Allies, the Axis Powers and Neutral Countries. Colour in the Map Key with your chosen colours.

2. Using your Map Key colours, colour in the European countries which were part of the Allies, Axis Powers and Neutral Countries.
**Make your own origami crane!**

Begin with a square piece of paper - ideally one side coloured and the other plain. Place the coloured side face up on the table. In all diagrams, the shaded part represents the coloured side.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Fold diagonally to form a triangle. Be sure the points line up. Use your thumbnail to make all creases very sharp. Now unfold the paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Now fold the paper diagonally in the opposite direction, forming a new triangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Fold the paper in half to the right to form a tall rectangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Fold the paper in half, bringing the bottom up to the top and form a wide rectangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bring all four corners of the paper together, one at a time. This will fold the paper into the flat square shown on the right. This square has an open end where all four corners of the paper come together. It also has two flaps on the right and two flaps on the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Lift the upper right flap, and fold in the direction of the arrow. Crease along line a-c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Lift the upper left flap and fold in the direction of the arrow. Crease along the line a-b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Lift the paper at point d (in the upper right diagram) and fold down into the triangle b-a-c. Crease along the line b-c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Lift just the top layer of the paper at point a. Think of this as opening a crane's beak. Open it up and back to line b-c where the beak would hinge. Crease the line b-c inside the &quot;beak.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Turn the paper over. Repeat steps 6 to 9 on this side. When you have finished, your paper will look like the diamond below with two &quot;legs&quot; at the bottom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Taper the diamond at its legs by folding the top layer of each side in the direction of the arrows along lines a-f and a-e so that they meet at the center line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Flip the paper over. Repeat steps 14 and 15 on this side to complete the tapering of the two legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>The figure on the right has two skinny legs. Lift the right upper flap at point f and fold it over in the direction of the arrow - as if turning the page of a book. This is called a &quot;book fold.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Flip the entire piece over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Lift the right upper flap formed by steps 22 on this side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Now imagine this image is what you would see if you were looking straight down, at the top of a crane's head. The two points at the top of the picture are the back of the crane's head, and its pointy beak is at the bottom. Open the upper layer of the beak at point a, and crease it along line g-h so that the tip of the beak touches the back of its head (ouch!).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Turn the figure over. Repeat step 20 on this side so that all four points touch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Your paper should look like this image on the right. Next another &quot;book fold.&quot; Lift the top layer on the right (at point f), and fold it in the direction of the arrow to the middle. Be sure to crease the fold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Flip the entire figure over. Repeat the &quot;book fold&quot; (step 22) on this side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>There are two points, a and b, below the upper flap. Pull out each one, in the direction of the arrows, as far as the dotted lines. Press down along the base (at points x and y) to make them stay in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Take the end of one of the points, and bend it down to make the head of the crane. Using your thumbnail, reverse the crease in the head, and pinch it to form the beak. The other point becomes the tail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Open the body by blowing into the hole underneath the crane, and then gently pulling out the wings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Why not use a black and red crayon or marker and give your origami crane the features of a Whooping Crane?*
AMERICAN JOURNEY

Program 26

War on the Home Front
Viewer’s Guide

Directions
As you view the video, keep in mind the following questions. After you have finished the video, answer the questions based on what you have learned.

1. Why were blackouts held, and what did people do during blackouts?

2. What items were rationed during the war?

3. Why were people asked to grow victory gardens?

4. What kinds of jobs did many women hold during the war?

Time Line

- U.S. institutes first peacetime military draft.
- U.S. enters World War II after Japan attacks Pearl Harbor.
- Congress passes G.I. Bill of Rights.
- World War II ends after U.S. drops atomic bombs on Japan.
- Beginning of Cold War

1940 1941 1944 1945 1946
Chapter 26 Concept Cards

Define and/or identify the following terms on index cards. Write the term on one side of 3 x 5 index cards and then define/identify the term on the other side of the index card. In addition describe the historical significance (or why that term is important and included in that section of this chapter) of the term on the same side as the definition/identification. All concept cards are due on the day of the Open Notebook Quiz. If concept cards not complete student will not be allowed to take chapter test and students will have to take makeup test once cards completed. Make sure your name is written on 1st concept card and your initials are written in ink on all cards.

**Section 1**
dictator
fascism
Nazi Party
anti-Semitism

**Section 2**
Axis Power
Winston Churchill
Lend Lease Act
Pearl Harbor
Allied nations

**Section 3**
WACs & WAVES
victory gardens
Rosie the Riveter
Tuskegee Airmen
Navajo “code talkers”
internment camps

**Section 4**
Dwight D. Eisenhower
D-Day Invasion
concentration camp
Holocaust

**Section 5**
Bataan Death March
island hopping
Manhattan Project
Potsdam Declaration
V-J Day
Nuremburg Trials