

Unit 9: The Second World War

Chapter 6: **Twentieth Century Monsters** (Pages 24- 29)

On the very day of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's first inauguration, the day he told America that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself," something fearful was happening in Germany. What was happening?

Germans were angry because they thought the Versailles Treaty—the treaty that had ended the Great War—was unfair. They were humiliated by the terms of peace. What were some of the terms of this treaty?

The Great Depression set in worldwide. During this time, people in other countries were looking for strong leaders. The Americans chose _____. The Germans turned to _____. He was an evil genius who captured his countrymen and women in a web of words and convinced them that he could solve all their problems. What were some of the other things he told Germans?

Many other countries that were suffering turned to totalitarian forms of government. Write the dictator that took power in each country.

1. Japan _____
2. Italy _____
3. Spain _____
4. Russia _____

What is the difference between a totalitarian form of government and a democracy?

Why did good people listen to these horrible leaders?

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Chapter 7: A Final Solution (Pages 30- 37)

What does anti-Semitism mean?

Briefly describe the history of anti-Semitism? What happened for centuries that lead up to this anti-Semitic prejudice?

Hitler used that idea of racism, and bad blood, and the old anti-Semitic virus to explain Germany's problems. Germany went farther down the road of wickedness than any nation in history. What did they do?

Abraham Lincoln wrote in 1855: *As a nation we began by declaring that "all men are created equal." We now practically read it, "all men are created equal except Negroes." When the Know-Nothings get control, it will read "all men are created equal except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics." When it comes to this, (finish this sentence)*

In 1939, 20,000 children—all under 14—were in danger in Germany. Hitler wished to get rid of them. He was willing to let them leave the country. Surely America - **the land of promise, the land built on a spirit of generosity, the land that, from the days of the Pilgrims, has been a place of refuge for the persecuted of other nations-** would accept them. Did we? Why or why not?

In 1924, Congress passed a racist immigration bill. Its aim was to keep who out the US?

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Chapter 8: **War and the Scientist** (Pages 38- 39)

What did some scientist wish to tell FDR that had to be told?

Why was it so hard for them to speak to the president and get him to listen?

What story did Sachs tell FDR to get him to read/listen to Einstein's warning?

What was the Manhattan Project?

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Chapter 8: **Fighting Wolves** (Pages 40- 43)

What three nations were major threats to the world? Why were they such a threat?

Why did these nations believe that democracies were weak?

Define:

Isolationist_____

Pacifist_____

What did ("Billy") Mitchell of the U.S. Army say the US needed? What happened to him when he pushed for this?

In 1941, the US military ranked _____ in the world.

"War could have been prevented," said a British statesman named Winston Churchill. "The malice of the wicked was reinforced by the weakness of the virtuous." What does he mean?

Roosevelt took these nations serious and knew they wanted to rule the world. But, what challenges stopped the US from fighting against the Axis nations?

Whether we wanted it or not, war was coming. How would the US win this war?

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Chapter 10: **Pearl Harbor** (Pages 44- 48)

FDR was the only president to serve_____.

Hitler has steamrollered his way to some astounding victories. He has taken control of what democratic countries?

The democratic nations are so sick of war that they are willing to do anything to try to avoid it. How did this make the war much worse?

When did Britain and France finally enter the war? What happened?

What was happening in Asia?

The United States sends letters to Japan objecting to this aggressive behavior and finally does what?

What happens on December 7, 1941?

Pearl Harbor is a disaster, but it may also be a lucky break. How could that be?

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Chapter 11: **Taking Sides** (Pages 49- 53)

Fill in the blanks to complete the chart of the two sides that fought in the war.

Country/Leader

| Allies | Leader | Axis | Leader |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | FDR | | Hitler |
| Britain | | Japan | |
| | | | |

President Roosevelt said Four Freedoms were essential for world peace. What were they?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

What type of government was the Soviet Russia (USSR) ? What is surprising about them joining the allied powers?

In 1939, Hitler and Stalin signed a friendship pact. They said they would not fight each other. What happened that changed that?

What nation lost more soldiers and civilians in WW2 than any other nation? How many are thought to have died?

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Chapter 12: **World War Two** (Pages 54- 57)

Do you remember Billy Mitchell, the man that no one took serious, from earlier chapters? What was he right about?

What was different about WW2? What were some of the newest innovations that aided in fighting in the war?

What did we know that they didn't suspect we knew that proved to be one of most valuable things to help win the war?

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Chapter 13: **A Two Front War** (Pages 58-60)

What was a major challenge for the US in the war?

At the beginning of the war we were losing. People in this country didn't get discouraged. What were some reasons why?

Admiral King warned, "The way to victory is long; the going will be hard." He was right. Then things began to change. What changed in our favor?

We won three big victories and the Japanese learned to respect our fighting ability. What were the three victories?

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Chapter 14: **A Two Front War** (Pages 61- 65)

Describe what happened to Haruko and other Japanese Americans?

What does hysteria mean?

The attorney general reminds the secretary of war that the Fourth Amendment protects citizens from "_____."

The 14th Amendment says,

"_____."

But we are at war, and the War Department is worried about "_____."

President Roosevelt issues Executive Order 9102. What does this order do?

Who were the Nisei? What did they do?

Eventually, the camps were closed and people went out and did their best to build new lives. Why was this challenging for them?

How long after the war did American government apologize to Japanese Americans for this horrible injustice? _____

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Chapter 15: **A Hot Island** (Pages 66-69)

There are a lot of disagreements in strategies to win the war. What did Admiral King do that many disagreed with that turned out to be a decision that helped win the war?

Why couldn't we let Japanese put planes on Guadalcanal?

Guadalcanal was one of the hardest-fought battles in history. Why?

What is a SNAFU?

What was the US SNAFU that occurred in Guadalcanal?

What was the Japanese SNAFU?

Guadalcanal was a turning point in the war. We went from defense to offense. The Japanese went from offense to defense. A captured Japanese document said,
"

"

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Chapter 16: **Axing the Axis** (Pages 70-75)

"We have reached the end of the beginning," said Churchill, early in 1943. Why was the beginning so horrible?

What does blitzkrieg mean?

Describe the significant events that occurred that turned things around for the Allies.

- Guadalcanal:

- Nazi naval code:

- War in Atlantic:

- Russians went on the offensive:

- America's factories

- Control of the Mediterranean Sea

- Husky: Invasion of Sicily

- Italians:

- Operation Overlord: Invasion of France

Describe how the Allies tricked the Axis?

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Chapter 17: **Going for D-Day** (Pages 76- 81)

When was D-day?

Where were we invading?

What time of day did we start the invasion? How?

Then at daybreak, the sky filled with airplanes—wingtip to wingtip—_____ of them. Two submarines raised flags to_____.

The largest armada ever assembled appeared off the _____ coast: landing vehicles, minesweepers, attack transports, tankers, cruisers, battleships, ocean liners, yachts, hospital ships, and puffing tugs—_____.

They made an awesome fleet _____ wide. Giant military barrage balloons floated above to interfere with enemy planes.

The landing had been planned with the precision of a ballet. Everyone had a place and time in the drama. And, at four of the five landing beaches, things went more or less on schedule. What happened at Omaha Beach?

The operation had been brilliantly planned. What were some reasons to support this sentence?

The invasion of Normandy ended by nightfall. Who were the Allied troops now holding French Soil?

Why was this a major turning point in the war?

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Chapter 18: **April in Georgia** (Pages 82- 84)

The Allies will win this war—that now seems clear—but the German and Japanese leaders are making it very difficult. How are they making it difficult?

What has FDR done to become so exhausted and appear much older than his age?

Roosevelt is concerned about the peace that is to come. He wants this war to have meaning. Soon after the war began, he met with Winston Churchill and signed a document called the Atlantic Charter. What does this document say and wish to do?

Roosevelt thinks imperialism—even well-meaning imperialism—is wrong. How did he plan to show the world and lead by example?

Why are FDR and Churchill worried about Russia, their ally?

Explain in your own words FDR's speech that was to be given at a dinner to honor Jefferson's memory. What does this mean?

What were the last words FDR spoke?

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Chapter 19: **President HST** (Pages 85- 86)

Who was vice president and became President when FDR passed away?

What were some of the things he did before being chosen by FDR to be vice president?

What was the one thing he did that impressed most people, including FDR?

Who told Truman of FDR's death?

What did she say after he asked if there is anything he could do for her?

How long after FDR's death was Truman sworn in as president?

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Chapter 20: **A Final Journey** (Pages 87- 91)

How long was FDR president? _____

FDR had broken precedent (never been done before) by running for office four times, he had not forgotten

He had never assumed
_____.

What were some of the things that people did to mourn the president's death?

A poll of 50 leading historians ranked Roosevelt where?

Winston Churchill said that in world importance, Roosevelt was first. And yet, as much as some loved and respected him, others hated and vilified (criticized) him. What did/do some say negatively about FDR?

But no one could take his achievements as president from him. They changed the nation. Here are the most important of them. Briefly explain how he did each of the following.

- He led the nation through two of its worst times:

- He was inspiring.

- He believed in government for the people.

- He strengthened the two-party system.

- He brought new people into government.

- He cared about the environment.

- He set a personal example.

- He won the war

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Day by Day: Pages 92- 94

What do American soldiers find in a Nazi concentration camp on April 12, 1945?

What happens on April 26th?

What happens on April 30th?

What happens on May 7th?

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Chapter 21: **A Little Boy** (Pages 95-98)

The men of the 509th Composite Group of the 313th Wing of the 21st Bombing Command of the 20th Air Force are training for a special mission. What is strange about their training?

President Truman has come to a decision. Truman calls two teams of experts: a team of scientists and a team of civilians and soldiers to help him decide about the new super weapon. What do they decide and why?

What were the dangers of using the super weapon "Little Boy" ?

Why was Hiroshima chosen as a target?

What warning was given to Japan? What was their reaction?

What effect does the atomic bomb have? Describe.

How many people died? _____

How many were injured? _____

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Chapter 21: **Peace** (Pages 99-100)

Americans demand surrender—otherwise, they tell the Japanese, "they may expect a rain of ruin from the air." The Japanese do not respond.

What does Russia do?

What does America do?

Why did Japan not surrender? _____ -

What decision does the emperor make for his people?

Once Truman hears the news of Japan's acceptance of the peace proposal who does he call to tell the news? _____

What happens in Japan as a result of their surrender?

What does Emperor Hirohito ask in the first public speech he ever made?

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