

The American People in World War II

Look and listen for the answers to the questions below as you watch this video presentation.

1. What date did World War II begin?
2. How did it begin? (What event started it?)
3. When the war began, President Roosevelt declared the U.S. to be _____.
4. By the spring of 1941, the U.S. was fighting an _____ against Germany.
5. After the Japanese occupied French Indochina (Southeast Asia), the U.S. declared an _____ on trade with Japan.
6. What event brought the U.S. into World War II? Date?
7. In December, 1941, the U.S. was _____ for war.
8. Approximately how many Americans served in the armed forces in World War II?
9. The entire _____ industry "re-tooled" to supply the war effort.
10. The money spent on war production finally ended the _____.
11. Millions of _____ Americans made employment gains during World War II.

12. 100,000 _____-Americans were sent to "resettlement" camps, despite the fact that many were _____ who were born in the _____.
13. _____-labor laws were "relaxed" during World War II.
14. Many foods and other goods were " _____" (supply was restricted and controlled).
15. In January, 1943, Roosevelt and Churchill announced that the war would be fought until " _____."
16. What happened on June 6, 1944? What was it called?
17. Who became President when Roosevelt died?
18. When did Germany surrender?
19. When did Japan surrender? What did this mean?
20. During the war years the U.S. moved from _____ to _____.
21. Two responsibilities facing the U.S. following World War II were :
 - a. to use its leadership to maintain _____, and
 - b. to provide a "meaningful" _____ for its citizens.

World War II with Professor I.M. Smart

1. What factors led to the outbreak of World War II?

- a. The rise of _____
- b. _____ issues from World War I
- c. _____ expansion by _____, _____, and _____.

2. A "dictator" is a leader with _____.

- a. A dictator answers to _____.
- b. A dictator gets and holds on to power through the use of _____.

3. Draw lines to connect each name with the country he controlled:

Francisco Franco

Adolf Hitler

Benito Mussolini

Emperor Hirohito

Japan

Italy

Germany

Spain

4. The German leaders were angry over issues resulting from _____.

5. The Germany, Italians, and Japanese felt the best way from them to grow stronger was to _____ other countries.

6. Military buildups in Germany and Italy led to a rise in _____ - a sense of _____ and _____ in their nation - and new _____ and _____.

7. The German army used a new tactic called "blitzkrieg" - _____ war.

8. Following the German attack on Poland, _____ and _____ declared war on Germany, but the U.S. remained a _____ nation.

9. Isolationists were people who were against _____

10. More than ____ million Jews were killed by the _____ during World War II. This was known as the _____, meaning _____ of _____.

11. The Battle of _____ was the first large-scale German defeat in World War II.

12. Draw lines to match each group with its goal:

Isolationists

stay out of war

Interventionists

lend military support; try to end war

13. On what date did the Japanese attack our naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii?

14. The two main sides in the war were the _____ Powers and the _____.

a. The main nations belonging to the Axis Powers were _____, _____, and _____.

b. The main nations belonging to the Allies were the _____, _____, _____, and _____.

15. Italy surrendered in _____.

16. June 6, 1944 is known as "_____."

17. The major turning-point in the war against Japan was the Battle of _____.

This ended the threat of a Japanese attack on the U.S. _____.

18. The strategy used to defeat Japan was known as "_____."

19. Germany surrendered on _____, _____.

20. President _____ died before the war ended. He was replaced by Harry S _____.

21. On August 6, 1945, and _____ bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of _____. On August 9, another _____ bomb was used on the city of _____. Japan surrendered _____ a few days later. The war ended in _____, _____.