

Fact and Idea Review 85

Section 1 The Origins of the War (Pages 547–550)

Study the following statements and use your book to fill in the missing words.

- (p. 547) 1 In 1922 _____ became the dictator of Italy.
- 2 During the 1930's, _____ became the dictator of Germany, while _____ held all the power in the Soviet Union.
- 3 Both Hitler and Mussolini built strong _____ for their countries to conquer other _____.
- (p. 548) 4 Hitler violated the _____ by building up the German army and sending _____ into the Rhineland.
- 5 Hitler and the Nazi party believed that _____ and other _____ should be removed from Germany.
- 6 After war broke out in 1939, the Nazis began to kill these people. This holocaust mass murder of over six million Jews and others took place in _____ built for this purpose.
- 7 In 1937, _____, _____ and _____, signed an agreement that became known as the _____ in order for each member of the Axis to extend its powers over other _____.
- (p. 549) 8 By spring of 1939, it was clear Hitler had plans for taking over more _____, so when Germany attacked _____ on September 1, 1939, _____ and _____ declared war on Germany.
- (p. 550) 9 When the war began, the United States changed its _____ laws, making it possible for _____ and _____ to buy arms on a _____ basis.
- 10 The United States wanted to stop _____ from taking over rich lands of Asia, and so in 1940 blocked Japan's aggressions by _____ of war materials to Japan.
- 11 At the same time, the United States was moving closer to war with _____ through assisting the _____ and sending war goods to the _____.

Fact and Idea Review 86

Section 2 The United States at War (Pages 547–550)

Study the following statements and use your book to fill in the missing words.

- (p. 551) 1 On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked the United States naval base at _____.
- 2 On the following day, Congress declared _____ against _____.
- 3 Then, on December 11, 1941, _____ and _____ entered the war against the United States.
- 4 The Japanese followed their raid on Pearl Harbor with attacks on other bases in the _____, taking over _____, _____ and the _____.
- 5 In September, 1940, the threat of war led Congress to pass the first _____ in American history.
- (pp. 552–553) 6 Millions of Americans worked to contribute to the _____.
- (p. 553) 7 America's _____ were rapidly converted to meet the needs of _____.
- 8 After the United States entered the war, the need for _____ became even greater and in many cases broke down the barriers that kept _____ from certain jobs.
- 9 To prevent problems caused by shortages, the government undertook a program of rationing, which meant _____.
- 10 The government also set price limits on many goods, hoping to curb ever-rising prices, or _____.
- (p. 554) 11 After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, fear that Japan might attack America's West coast led to a widespread mistreatment of _____.
- 12 In February and March of 1942, the federal government carried out the _____ of over _____ Japanese Americans, which caused many of them to lose their jobs and property.

Fact and Idea Review 87

Section 3 Victory for the Allies (Pages 556–560)

Study the following statements and use your book to fill in the missing words.

- (p. 556) 1 Two weeks after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, leaders from several countries met in _____
- 2 The Allied powers signed a _____
- 3 Representatives from 26 countries at war _____ the Axis powers pledged full _____ in the war effort, agreed not to make a _____ with the Axis, and agreed to work for _____ once the war ended.
- 4 The Big Three among the Allied powers were _____, the _____ and the _____.
- 5 In early May 1943, the _____ and _____ in North Africa were forced to _____
- 6 Next, the _____ armies were quickly _____ by the Allies.
- (pp. 556–557) 7 In August 1942, the Soviet Union ended the German _____ and _____ the German army into a steady _____
- (p. 557) 8 In December 1944, the Allied victory in the Battle of the Bulge forced the Germans to _____
- (p. 559) 9 Finally, Germany _____ on May 7, 1945, and the war in _____ was over.
- (pp. 558–559) 10 By the spring of 1945, the Allies had made great progress in the Pacific and then made final plans to _____
- (p. 559) 11 The Japanese rejected a final warning to surrender, so President Truman decided to use a new weapon called _____ against Japan.
- 12 An atom bomb was dropped on _____ and a second bomb was dropped on _____, forcing the Japanese government to ask the Allies for peace.
- 13 The United States emerged from the war as a _____

Chapter 31 The Second World War

Name _____

SECTION 1 QUIZ The Origins of War

Score _____

I FACTS AND IDEAS In the blank at the left of each statement, write the letter of the term that the statement best defines or describes.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| _____ 1. A leader who holds total power within a country | A Axis powers |
| _____ 2. Mass murder | B Rhineland |
| _____ 3. Japan, Italy, and Germany | C Sudetenland |
| _____ 4. A part of Germany that borders France | D holocaust |
| _____ 5. The western part of Czechoslovakia | E dictator |

Score (I) = number right \times 5 = _____

II CONCEPTS AND UNDERSTANDINGS In the blank at the left of each statement, write the letter of the response that best completes the statement.

- _____ 1. Hitler and Mussolini made promises of wealth and power to their countrymen but while working toward these goals (a) they were honest and fair, (b) they showed no regard for individual rights, (c) they made financial losses, (d) they lost popularity.
- _____ 2. Hitler and Mussolini built (a) new housing, (b) better transportation, (c) improved schools, (d) strong armies.
- _____ 3. Each member of the Axis had plans to (a) work for peace, (b) make new trade agreements, (c) extend its power over other lands, (d) limit immigration.
- _____ 4. The United States changed its neutral stand because of (a) Germany attacking Poland, (b) aggression from the Axis countries, (c) demands from the government, (d) aid to France.
- _____ 5. In 1940, the United States blocked Japan's aggressions by cutting off the sale of (a) war materials, (b) produce, (c) chemicals, (d) medical supplies.

Score (II) = number right \times 15 = _____

Total score = _____

Chapter 31 The Second World War

Name _____

SECTION 2 QUIZ The United States at War

Score _____

I FACTS AND IDEAS In the blank at the left of each statement, write the letter of the term that the statement best defines or describes.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| _____ 1. The United States and other anti-Axis countries | A inflation |
| _____ 2. Limiting the purchase of certain products | B labor shortage |
| _____ 3. Ever-rising prices | C rationing |
| _____ 4. Most were located in cities in the North and West | D Allies |
| _____ 5. It broke down the barriers that kept minorities and women from certain jobs | E wartime industries |

Score (I) = number right \times 5 = _____

II CONCEPTS AND UNDERSTANDINGS In the blank at the left of each statement, write the letter of the response that best completes the statement.

- _____ 1. The Japanese goal for attacking Pearl Harbor was to (a) show the power of the Japanese army, (b) make the Americans withdraw, (c) force Americans to stay neutral, (d) cripple America's power in the Pacific.
- _____ 2. In 1940, Congress passed the first peacetime draft law in American history because of (a) the size of the army, (b) the threat of war, (c) riots breaking out, (d) an increase in federal funds.
- _____ 3. America's industries were rapidly converted to meet the needs of (a) wartime, (b) inflation, (c) peacetime, (d) labor shortages.
- _____ 4. During the war, the government exercised greater controls in order to (a) stimulate the economy, (b) fight inflation, (c) prevent riots, (d) mobilize resources behind the war effort.
- _____ 5. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Americans distrusted the (a) news broadcasts, (b) Japanese Americans, (c) federal government, (d) Mexican Americans.

Score (II) = number right \times 15 = _____

Total score = _____

Chapter 31 The Second World War

Name _____

SECTION 3 QUIZ Victory for the Allies

Score _____

I FACTS AND IDEAS In the blank at the left of each statement, write the letter of the term that the statement best defines or describes.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. England, Soviet Union and United States | A Battle of the Bulge |
| _____ 2. Invasion of German-occupied France | B D day |
| _____ 3. The day set for the invasion | C Operation Overlord |
| _____ 4. The Germans' last major strike | D island hopping |
| _____ 5. Attack only key islands | E Big Three |

Score (I) = number right \times 5 = _____

II CONCEPTS AND UNDERSTANDINGS In the blank at the left of each statement, write the letter of the response that best completes the statement.

- _____ 1. The Big Three were the largest suppliers of goods and troops to the Allied war effort and played a major part in (a) making military plans, (b) organizing a peace treaty, (c) recording the meetings, (d) communication.
- _____ 2. The Allies decided that before undertaking the war in Europe, they had to take control of (a) Japan, (b) China, (c) the Philippines, (d) North Africa.
- _____ 3. The Battle of Stalingrad was a victory for the Soviets over the Germans, and it was a turning point that (a) forced Italy into helping Germany, (b) forced the German army into a steady retreat, (c) helped the German army, (d) helped the Italian army.
- _____ 4. Throughout the war an important factor in helping the Allies defeat the Axis was (a) the weather, (b) the secrecy of their plans, (c) the American Air Force, (d) the familiarity with the land.
- _____ 5. When the Japanese rejected the final warning to surrender, President Truman decided to use (a) an invasion, (b) the American Air Force, (c) Soviet troops, (d) the Atom bomb.

Score (II) = number right \times 15 = _____

Total score = _____

Independent Test—Chapter 31
The Second World War

NAME _____

Score _____

I FACTS Match a word or phrase from the list below with each of the statements that follow. Write the identifying letter in the blank at the left.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| a Poland | d Rhineland | g Rationing | j President Truman |
| b D day | e Stalingrad | h France | k Jews |
| c Pearl Harbor | f Dictator | i President Hoover | l Adolf Hitler |

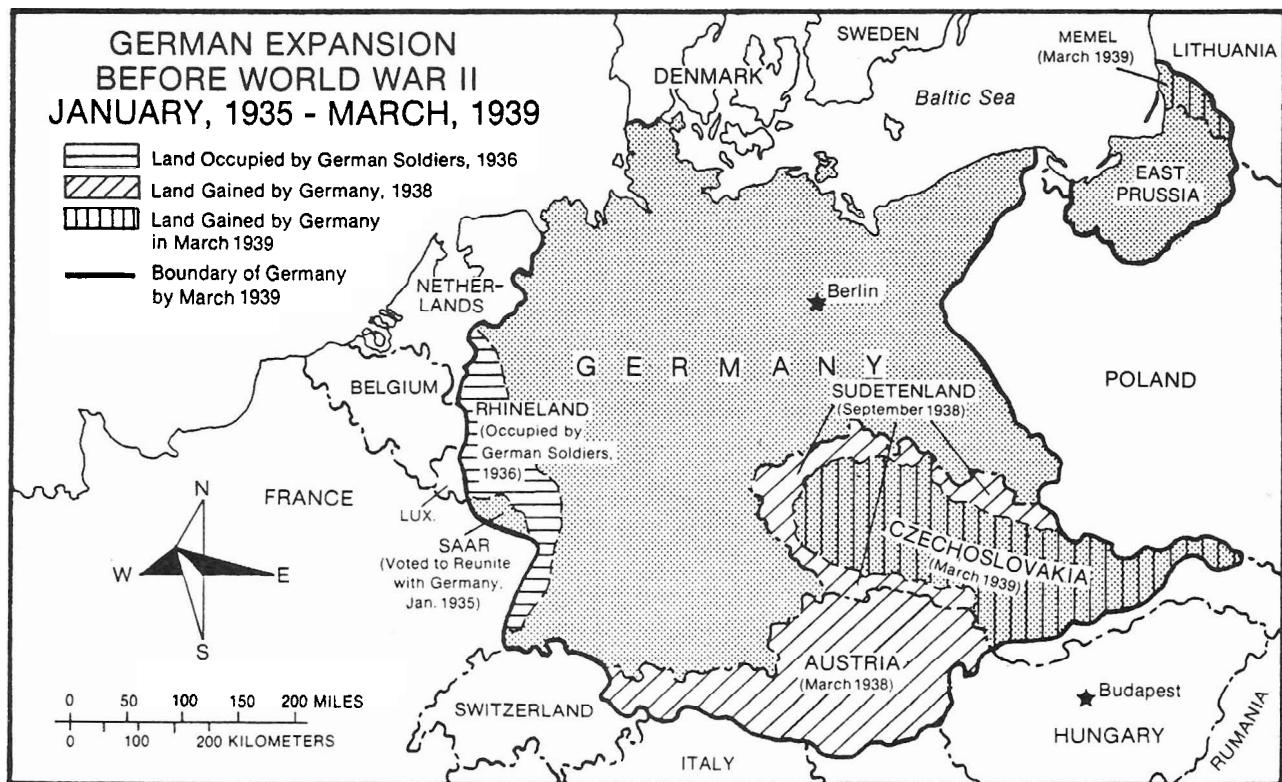
- ____ 1 Ruler who held complete social, economic, and political power within a country
- ____ 2 Leader of Nazi Germany who came to power during the 1930's
- ____ 3 Area of Germany bordering France that was occupied by German soldiers in 1936 in violation of the Treaty of Versailles
- ____ 4 Minority group that was blamed for many problems and that was singled out for persecution in Nazi Germany during the 1930's
- ____ 5 Country attacked by Germany on September 1, 1939, at the start of World War II in Europe
- ____ 6 American naval and air base in Hawaii attacked by Japanese forces on December 7, 1941
- ____ 7 Program set up by the federal government during World War II to limit the purchase of certain products
- ____ 8 City where a five-month battle between German forces and Soviet forces marked the turning point in the war on the eastern front
- ____ 9 Term used for the date set by the Allies for the invasion of Europe
- ____10 American President who made the decision to use the atom bomb against the Japanese

II CONCEPTS AND UNDERSTANDINGS Write in each blank at the left the letter of the answer that best completes the statement.

- ____11 Hitler and Mussolini built strong armed forces to conquer other lands because they (a) claimed their nations had to expand to obtain needed resources; (b) wanted to help weak nations; (c) believed that other nations in Europe wanted Germany and Italy to be powerful.
- ____12 Most Jews in Nazi Germany found it difficult to move to other countries during the 1930's because (a) the German government wanted Jews to live only in Germany; (b) Jews were needed in Germany for government jobs; (c) most countries had laws that limited immigration.
- ____13 In 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt became the first President in history to (a) travel to Europe; (b) speak to Congress in person; (c) be elected to a third term.
- ____14 The United States took action to block Japanese aggression in Asia in 1940 by (a) cutting off the sale of war materials to Japan; (b) refusing to allow Americans to travel to Japan; (c) sending soldiers to China.
- ____15 The United States had a large military force by December 1941 because (a) the army had secretly increased its strength after World War I; (b) Congress had passed a peacetime draft law in 1940; (c) no one had been allowed to leave the army after 1936.

- ___16 During the war, black Americans, Mexican Americans, and Japanese Americans in the armed forces were (a) treated with great respect; (b) not allowed to leave the armed forces; (c) put into segregated military units.
- ___17 During World War II, no new automobiles were built for civilian use because (a) materials and production facilities were needed for the war effort; (b) most Americans had new automobiles; (c) all automobile workers were drafted into the army.
- ___18 Those Americans whose rights were most severely limited by the government during World War II were the (a) Italian Americans; (b) Japanese Americans; (c) German Americans.
- ___19 The Allied plan for the invasion of German-occupied France during World War II was designed to (a) aid the Soviet Union by opening a second front against the Germans; (b) get the Soviet Union to attack Germany; (c) help the Soviet Union arrange a peace treaty with Germany.
- ___20 The United States emerged from World War II (a) as a weak nation; (b) isolated from world affairs; (c) as a major world power deeply involved in global affairs.

III SKILLS Study the map below. Decide whether each of the statements that follow is true or false, and write T or F in the blank at the left.



- ___21 According to the map, German soldiers occupied the Rhineland in 1936.
- ___22 The map shows that Austria was always part of Germany.
- ___23 According to the map, Germany occupied the Sudetenland in 1938.
- ___24 The map shows that France was occupied by Germany in 1938.
- ___25 Based on the map, Germany gained no territory after 1936.