

# Unit 6 Guided Reading (ch. 16-17) - World War 2

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## World War Looms

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### Section 1

# Dictators Threaten World Peace

## Hot Topics

Joseph Stalin

totalitarian

Benito Mussolini

fascism

Adolf Hitler

Nazism

Francisco Franco

Neutrality Acts

## Notes

**Section 1, *continued***

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As you read this section, take notes about the rise of dictators in Europe and Asia.

|   | <b>1. Joseph Stalin</b> | <b>2. Benito Mussolini</b> | <b>3. Adolf Hitler</b> |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Nation  |                         |                            |                        |
| Political movement and beliefs                  |                         |                            |                        |
| Aggressive actions taken in the 1920s and 1930s |                         |                            |                        |

|   | <b>4. Japanese Militarists</b> | <b>5. Francisco Franco</b> |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Nation  |                                |                            |
| Political movement and beliefs                  |                                |                            |
| Aggressive actions taken in the 1920s and 1930s |                                |                            |

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## World War Looms

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### Section 2

# War in Europe

### Hot Topics

Neville Chamberlain

Winston Churchill

appeasement

nonaggression pact

*blitzkrieg*

Charles de Gaulle

### Notes

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**Section 2, *continued***

As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about how Germany started World War II. Note the development of events in the time line.

|                  |   |   |  |  |
|------------------|---|---|--|--|
| <b>1938</b>      |   |   |  |  |
| <b>March</b>     | <b>Germany invades Austria.</b>   |   |  |  |
| <b>September</b> | <b>Munich Pact is signed by Germany, France, and Britain.</b>                     | → |  |  |
| <b>1939</b>      |   |   |  |  |
| <b>March</b>     | <b>Germany invades Czechoslovakia.</b>  |   |  |  |
| <b>August</b>    | <b>Germany and USSR sign nonaggression pact and secret agreement.</b>             | → |  |  |
| <b>September</b> | <b>Germany invades Poland.</b>  | → |  |  |
| <b>November</b>  | <b>USSR invades Finland.</b>  |   |  |  |
| <b>1940</b>      |   |   |  |  |
| <b>Spring</b>    | <b>Germany invades Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg.</b> |   |  |  |
| <b>June</b>      | <b>France surrenders to Germany.</b>  | → |  |  |
| <b>Summer</b>    | <b>USSR overruns Baltic states.</b>   |   |  |  |
|                  | <b>Battle of Britain begins.</b>  | → |  |  |

1. Why did Neville Chamberlain sign the Munich Pact?

2. Why did Winston Churchill oppose the pact?

3. What did Germany and the USSR agree to in their accords?

4. What happened to Poland as a result of the invasion, and how did Britain and France respond to it?

5. What were the surrender terms offered to France?

6. What type of battle was the Battle of Britain, and why was England's victory so important?

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## World War Looms

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### Section 3

# The Holocaust

## Hot Topics

Holocaust

*Kristallnacht*

genocide

ghetto

concentration camp

## Notes

Section 3, *continued*

As you read, take notes to answer questions related to the time line.

|                     |  |   |  |
|---------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>1925</b>         | <b>In <i>Mein Kampf</i>, Hitler presents his racist views on “Aryans” and Jews.</b>  |   |  |
| <b>1933</b>         | <b>Hitler comes to power. Soon after, he orders non-Aryans to be removed from government jobs and begins to build concentration camps.</b> |   |  |
|                     | <b>Thousands of Jews begin leaving Germany.</b>  | → | 1. Why didn't France and Britain accept as many German Jews as they might have?                            |
| <b>1935</b>         | <b>Nuremberg laws are passed.</b>  | → | 2. What did the Nuremberg laws do?   |
| <b>1938</b>         | <b><i>Kristallnacht</i> occurs.</b>  | → | 3. What happened during <i>Kristallnacht</i> ?   |
| <b>1939</b>         | <b>As war breaks out in Europe, U.S. Coast Guard prevents refugees on the <i>St. Louis</i> from landing in Miami.</b>                      | → | 4. Why didn't the United States accept as many German Jews as it might have?                               |
| <b>1941</b>         | <b>Nazis build six death camps in Poland.</b>  | → | 5. What groups did the Nazis single out for extermination?   |
| <b>1945 to 1949</b> | <b>After war in Europe ends in 1945, many Nazi leaders are brought to justice for their crimes against humanity.</b>                       | → | 6. How did the Nazis go about exterminating the approximately 11 million people who died in the Holocaust? |

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## **World War Looms**

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### **Section 4**

# **America Moves Toward War**

## **Hot Topics**

**Axis powers**

**Lend-Lease Act**

**Atlantic Charter**

**Allies**

**Hideki Tojo**

## **Notes**

**Section 4, *continued***

As you read, take notes about how the United States entered World War II.

|             |   |   |  |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| <b>1939</b> | <b>Congress passes Neutrality Act.</b>                                      | → | 1. What did the Neutrality Act allow?  |
| <b>1940</b> | <b>Axis powers form alliance.</b>   | → | 2. Who were the Axis powers? What did their alliance mean for the United States? |
| <b>1941</b> | <b>Congress passes Lend-Lease Act.</b>                                      | → | 3. What did the Lend-Lease Act do?   |
|             | <b>Germany invades USSR.</b>  |   |  |
|             | <b>Japan takes over French military bases in Indochina.</b>                 | → | 4. What did the United States do to protest Japan's action?                      |
|             | <b>Congress extends the draft.</b>  |   |  |
|             | <b>Churchill and Roosevelt draft the Atlantic Charter.</b>                  | → | 5. What pledges were contained in the Atlantic Charter?                          |
|             | <b>"A Declaration by the United Nations" is signed by the Allies.</b>       | → | 6. Who were the Allies?  |
|             | <b>Hideki Tojo becomes Japan's prime minister.</b>                          |   |  |
|             | <b>U.S. Senate allows arming of merchant ships.</b>                         |   | 7. What did the attack do to the U.S. Pacific fleet?                             |
|             | <b>Japan launches a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.</b>                    | → |  |
|             | <b>As U.S. declares war on Japan, Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.</b> | → | 8. Why did Germany and Italy declare war on the United States?                   |



## **The United States in World War II**

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### **Section 1**

# **Mobilizing for Defense**

## **Hot Topics**

**George Marshall**

**Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC)**

**A. Philip Randolph**

**Manhattan Project**

**Office of Price Administration (OPA)**

**War Production Board (WPB)**

**rationing**

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## **Notes**

**Section 1, *continued***

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As you read about how the United States mobilized for war, note how each of the following contributed to that effort.

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Selective Service System | 6. Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) |
| 2. Women                    | 7. Entertainment industry                               |
| 3. Minorities               | 8. Office of Price Administration (OPA)                 |
| 4. Manufacturers            | 9. War Production Board (WPB)                           |
| 5. A. Philip Randolph       | 10. Rationing   |

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## **The United States in World War II**

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### **Section 2**

# **The War for Europe and North Africa**

### **Hot Topics**

**Dwight D. Eisenhower**

**D-Day**

**Omar Bradley**

**George Patton**

**Battle of the Bulge**

**V-E Day**

**Harry S. Truman**

**Section 2, *continued***

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As you read about the Allied war effort, take notes to explain what made each event a critical moment or turning point in the war.

|                          |  |    |     |
|--------------------------|--|----|-----|
| <b>February<br/>1943</b> | <b>End of Battle of<br/>Stalingrad</b>       | —→ | 1.  |
| <b>May<br/>1943</b>      | <b>End of Operation<br/>Torch</b>            | —→ | 2.  |
| <b>Mid-<br/>1943</b>     | <b>Victory in Battle<br/>of the Atlantic</b> | —→ | 3.  |
| <b>June<br/>1944</b>     | <b>D-Day</b>                                 | —→ | 4.  |
| <b>July<br/>1944</b>     | <b>Liberation of<br/>Majdanek</b>            | —→ | 5.  |
| <b>August<br/>1944</b>   | <b>Liberation of<br/>France</b>              | —→ | 6.  |
| <b>October<br/>1944</b>  | <b>Capture of<br/>Aachen</b>                 | —→ | 7.  |
| <b>January<br/>1945</b>  | <b>End of Battle of<br/>the Bulge</b>        | —→ | 8.  |
| <b>Spring<br/>1945</b>   | <b>End of Italian<br/>campaign</b>           | —→ | 9.  |
| <b>May<br/>1945</b>      | <b>V-E Day</b>                               | —→ | 10. |

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## **The United States in World War II**

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### **Section 3**

# **The War in the Pacific**

## **Hot Topics**

**Douglas MacArthur**

**Chester Nimitz**

**Battle of Midway**

**kamikaze**

**J. Robert Oppenheimer**

**Hiroshima**

**Nagasaki**

**Nuremberg Trials**

## **Notes**

**Section 3, *continued***

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As you read about the Allied war effort, take notes to explain what made each event a critical moment or turning point in the war.

| <b>The War in the Pacific</b> |                        |                       |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Date and Place</b>         | <b>Leader Involved</b> | <b>What happened?</b> |
| 1. April 1942, Bataan         |                        |                       |
| 2. June 1942, Midway          |                        |                       |
| 3. August 1942, Guadalcanal   |                        |                       |
| 4. October 1944, Leyte Gulf   |                        |                       |
| 5. March 1945, Iwo Jima       |                        |                       |
| 6. June 1945, Okinawa         |                        |                       |
| 7. September 1945, Tokyo Bay  |                        |                       |

| <b>The Science of War</b>           |                         |                       |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Date and Place</b>               | <b>Leaders Involved</b> | <b>What happened?</b> |
| 8. July 1945, Los Alamos            |                         |                       |
| 9. August 1945, Hiroshima, Nagasaki |                         |                       |

| <b>Planning and Rebuilding or Peace</b> |                         |                       |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Date and Place</b>                   | <b>Leaders Involved</b> | <b>What happened?</b> |
| 10. February 1945, Yalta                |                         |                       |
| 11. April 1945, San Francisco           |                         |                       |
| 12. 1945–1949, Nuremberg                |                         |                       |

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## **The United States in World War II**

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### **Section 4**

# **The Home Front**

## **Hot Topics**

**GI Bill of Rights**

**James Farmer**

**Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)**

**internment**

**Japanese American Citizens League (JACL)**

## **Notes**

**Section 4, *continued***

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As you read this section, write notes to answer questions about the impact of the war on various segments of American society.

| <b>How did the war and its immediate aftermath affect the following?</b> |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Labor   | 2. Agriculture |
| 3. Population centers  | 4. Family life |
| 5. Returning GIs   |                |

| <b>How did these groups react to discrimination and racism during and after the war?</b> |
|--|
| 6. African Americans   |
| 7. Mexican Americans   |
| 8. Japanese Americans  |