

World War II: 1939 to 1945

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 26.

I. Section 1: The Basic Causes of World War II (pp. 652–654)

A. Nationalism

1. _____ of Italy, _____ of Germany, and the military leaders of _____ were nationalists
2. They believed they were _____ to other people in the world

B. Imperialism

1. Italy, _____, and _____ wanted to take over the land and _____ of other countries

C. Militarism

1. Italy, Germany, and Japan formed the _____ Powers
2. They developed new _____, built large _____, and glorified war

D. Other Causes

1. The _____ punished Germany severely
2. The world _____ broke down
3. The _____ countries were _____ dictatorships that wanted to destroy _____
4. The _____ failed

II. Section 2: Fascism Threatens Other Countries (pp. 655–657)

A. Hitler

1. Ignored the Treaty of Versailles by invading _____
2. Signed the _____ to gain control of the _____

B. Appeasement

1. _____ and _____ gave in to the fascist dictators
2. Germany and _____ signed a treaty and agreed not to fight each other

C. War Begins

1. Hitler and the _____ invaded _____ from the west
2. _____ and _____ gave up appeasement and declared war on _____

World War II: 1939 to 1945, continued**III. Section 3: Axis Successes in Europe and Asia (pp. 658–662)**

A. Maginot Line

1. Was a line of _____ that _____ used for defense against the German _____, or “lightning war”

B. Battle of Britain

1. Fought between Hitler’s _____ and the British air force
2. Was _____ first defeat

C. Battle of Stalingrad

1. Until this battle, the _____ had retreated
2. _____ was defeated by February 2, 1943

D. Battle of El Alamein

1. Was an important _____ in the war
2. In May of 1943, the _____ forces in North _____ surrendered

E. Pearl Harbor

1. Was attacked by _____ on December 7, 1941
2. The _____ declared war on Japan

IV. Section 4: The Tide Turns in Favor of the Allies (pp. 663–668)

A. Battle of Midway

1. Was a great Allied _____ victory in the _____
2. The Allies captured _____, and _____ retreated

B. Civilians During the War

1. Secretly fought against the _____ by using _____ warfare

C. D-Day

1. Was the _____ invasion of _____ in 1944

D. Battles in the Pacific

1. The Allies used a plan called _____
2. Japanese pilots called _____ crashed their planes into enemy ships

E. The War Ends

1. Allies completed victory in Europe on May 8, 1945, called _____
2. After the _____ dropped two _____ bombs, Japan surrendered on September 2, 1945, called _____

Causes of World War II Match-Up

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail from Column B.
Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) crisis
- _____ 2) axis
- _____ 3) glorify
- _____ 4) Mussolini
- _____ 5) Germany
- _____ 6) nationalism
- _____ 7) League of Nations
- _____ 8) Axis Powers
- _____ 9) Hitler
- _____ 10) imperialism
- _____ 11) Versailles
- _____ 12) dictatorship
- _____ 13) Japan
- _____ 14) "master race"
- _____ 15) militarism

Column B

- a) what Hitler called the German people
- b) to praise someone or something
- c) led to war because Axis Powers wanted to expand
- d) Germany was a totalitarian _____
- e) the failure of this was a cause of World War II
- f) a time of danger
- g) led to war because Axis nations glorified war
- h) German nationalist leader
- i) annexed Austria and Czechoslovakia
- j) treaty that made Germany pay for World War I damages
- k) make-believe line that goes through the middle of an object
- l) formed an alliance with Italy and Germany
- m) Italian nationalist leader
- n) led to war because Axis nations thought they were superior
- o) Germany, Italy, and Japan

What Am I?

Directions: After each sentence, write the correct term from the Word Bank that the sentence describes.

Word Bank		
appeasement	Czechoslovakia	Sudetenland
Axis	front	Versailles
Chamberlain	Munich Pact	war
conference		

- 1) I am the treaty that Hitler broke. _____
- 2) I am an agreement between Great Britain and Germany. _____
- 3) About three million Germans lived in me. _____
- 4) I am a policy of giving in so that others will be happy. _____
- 5) Hitler promised not to attack me, but he did. _____
- 6) I am a meeting to discuss ideas and plans. _____
- 7) I am what Great Britain and France hoped to avoid. _____
- 8) When I returned to England, I was greeted by cheering crowds. _____
- 9) I am the place where armies fight. _____
- 10) I included Japan, Germany, and Italy. _____

Choose the Correct Answer

Directions: Circle the word or phrase that best answers each question.

- 1) What did Germany invent to quickly defeat its enemies?
tanks blitzkrieg maginot arsenals destroyers
- 2) What battle was Hitler's first defeat?
Stalingrad Versailles Britain El Alamein Pearl Harbor
- 3) To what country did the United States stop selling iron and gasoline?
Germany Soviet Union Italy Japan India
- 4) Who was the British prime minister during Axis successes in Europe and Asia?
Chamberlain Churchill Hitler Mussolini Roosevelt
- 5) Where did Axis forces surrender in May 1943?
Russia Japan North Africa India Pearl Harbor
- 6) What German and British forces fought the Battle of Britain?
land sea total air special
- 7) What was the French line of defense along the German border called?
Maginot Blitzkrieg Destroyer Versailles Arsenal
- 8) Where do countries store and make weapons?
destroyers fronts forts arsenals blitzkriegs
- 9) What program did Franklin Roosevelt develop to help Great Britain get supplies?
Stalingrad Deal Lend-Lease Allied-Aid El Alamein Maginot
- 10) What kind of ships did Roosevelt send to Britain?
submarines destroyers arsenals blitzkriegs maginots

Allied Victories True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) Guerilla warfare involves large attacks using tanks, planes, and warships.
- _____ 2) Defensive means attacking others instead of protecting oneself.
- _____ 3) Civilians secretly fought against the Nazis in Germany.
- _____ 4) An occupied country was a country taken over by the Axis Powers.
- _____ 5) The Allied invasion of France is called V-E Day.
- _____ 6) The Allies used a plan called "island hopping" in the Atlantic.
- _____ 7) A kamikaze was a Japanese pilot who crashed on an enemy ship, destroying the ship and himself.
- _____ 8) World War II ended in Europe when the United States dropped the atomic bomb.
- _____ 9) V-J Day was September 2, 1945.
- _____ 10) Japan surrendered after the United States bombed Hiroshima.
- _____ 11) A bomb that uses nuclear energy is called a hydrogen bomb.
- _____ 12) Hitler killed himself after Allied forces captured Berlin.
- _____ 13) By October 1944, almost all of eastern and central Europe was under German control.
- _____ 14) Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945.
- _____ 15) Something is nuclear if it has to do with atoms or energy from atoms.

The Threat of Fascism True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) The Treaty of Versailles said that Germany and Austria could not unite again.
- _____ 2) Neville Chamberlain invited leaders from the Soviet Union and Italy to participate in a conference.
- _____ 3) The Munich Pact was an agreement between Great Britain and Germany.
- _____ 4) The three main Axis powers were Germany, Italy, and Japan.
- _____ 5) Armies fight along a front, or battle line.
- _____ 6) Albania became part of the Italian Empire in 1939.
- _____ 7) Appeasement is a policy of making others unhappy.
- _____ 8) When World War II began, the Allies included France, Britain, and the United States.
- _____ 9) The treaty between Germany and Russia gave the Soviet Union control of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.
- _____ 10) Hitler invaded France on September 1, 1939.
- _____ 11) A conference is a meeting to discuss ideas and plans.
- _____ 12) Japan dropped out of the League of Nations after invading Manchuria in 1931.
- _____ 13) Britain and France took military action when Hitler annexed Austria.
- _____ 14) The area of northwestern Czechoslovakia was called the Sudetenland.
- _____ 15) Hitler believed Britain and France would declare war on Germany when he invaded Poland.

Write the Correct Answer

Directions: Fill in each blank with the correct word or phrase. Choose your answer from the words in the Word Bank.

Word Bank		
arsenal	England	Lend-Lease
Axis	French	Maginot
blitzkrieg	German	Soviet Union
Britain	Hitler	Stalingrad
destroyer	Japan	United States

- 1) In April 1940, _____ troops began to attack.
- 2) By using the _____, or "lightning war," Germany defeated enemies quickly.
- 3) After World War I, the _____ built a line of defense along the German border.
- 4) Hitler got around the _____ line by conquering Belgium.
- 5) The Axis waged a total war to get _____ to surrender.
- 6) The Battle of _____ was Hitler's first defeat.
- 7) A place where a country stores or makes weapons is a(n) _____.
- 8) President Roosevelt developed the _____ program to give Britain supplies.
- 9) Hitler attacked the _____ because he wanted its oil, grain, and other resources.
- 10) The six-month Battle of _____ was a turning point in the war.
- 11) A(n) _____ is a small, fast warship that uses guns.
- 12) The Soviets defeated _____ by destroying anything that might help his troops.
- 13) In May 1943, the _____ forces in North Africa surrendered.
- 14) To cripple the U.S. Pacific Fleet, _____ attacked Pearl Harbor.
- 15) The _____ declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941.

The Tide Turns

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What kind of fighting did members of "The Resistance" use against the Germans? What did they do?

- 2) What is D-Day?

- 3) Explain the Allied plan for the Pacific called "island hopping."

- 4) How did World War II end in the Pacific?

- 5) What is V-E Day? V-J Day?

