1. Who were the 3 Axis Powers (bad guys)?

Germany (Hitler), Italy (Mussolini), Japan (Tojo)

2. What 4 major countries made up the Allied Powers?

America, Britain, France, Soviet Union (USSR)

3. What event Marked the beginning of WWII?

Germany’s invasion of Poland

4. What is Appeasement? Give an example of it.

Giving into an aggressor in hopes of stopping their aggression/advance. An example would be giving into a bully who threatens to beat you up. If you give him your lunch money, he will come back again and again. A historical example would be France and Britain allowing Germany to take the Sudetenland without challenge if he promised to stop there. He didn’t!

5. What event drew the United States into WWII? Who was President at the time? What was the date?

FDR- “Yesterday, December 7th, 1941 A date which shall live in infamy, the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked (at Pearl Harbor) by the naval and air forces of Empire of Japan.”

6. How did the United States react to the bombing of Pearl Harbor, in the home-front? (Executive Order 9066)

They were fearful and suspicious of Japanese Americans and forced them into Internment camps. In these camps, they were not allowed to leave and had limited possessions. All other possessions, including houses and businesses, were confiscated by the government.

7. Other than the Japanese, who else was forced into internment camps? **Why?**

Germans and Italians, because together, these countries made up the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan)

8. Why did Harry Truman decide to drop a-bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

To save American lives and end the war

9. What rights did Executive Order 9066 violate? **Explain.**

\*14th Amendment – Violation of Equal Protection Clause

4th Amendment – Illegal search and seizure

5th Amendment – Violation of Due Process

10. Why were U.S. soldiers forced to march 60 miles (Bataan Death March)?

After the attack on Pearl Harbor the Japanese took the Philippine Islands and captured U.S. and Filipino soldiers and forced them to march to a prison camp, killing many of them along the way.

11. What are two main types of concentration camps Jews were put into?

Work camps – building things Germany needs to keep fighting

Death Camps – used for the extermination of Jews and other “undesirables”

12. Why was the Battle of Midway Significant?

Turning point in the war, United States stopped the Japanese from advancing in the Pacific.

13. What was the goal of the Normandy Invasion (D-day)?

Liberate France and along with Patton from the south, open a new Front in the war

14. Explain the Allied strategy of “Island Hopping” during WWII.

The goal was to get bases “dug-outs” closer to Japan. They would serve as staging area and launch points for an invasion of the Japanese mainland.

15. How did the role of women change on the home front during WWII?

Women stepped up and took manufacturing jobs left vacant from men going to war. They build airplanes, tanks, trucks, bullets, and anything else needed for the war effort. They also moved in to non-military jobs as well, such as constructions, journalist, doctors, etc. After the war, many of them stayed in these jobs.

16. How did WWII help get America out of the Great Depression?

Industrial manufacturing increased as we built tools of war for Britain and France, and eventually for ourselves.

17. What are some ways people could have supported the war effort?

They could have joined the military.

They could have joined the nursing corps/ Red cross.

They could have volunteered in the Flying Tigers, to go defend China.

They could have collected scrap metal to be used to make war time goods.

They could have grown a Victory Garden to allow more food to go to the troops.

They could buy war bonds, to help pay for the war and tools needed for war.

They could have taken jobs in factories that built war time goods.

18. WWII was extremely expensive; how did the United States pay for it?

Raised taxes and encouraged people to buy War Bonds.

19. How did Minorities participate in WWII? Explain the effect they had.

Navajo Code Talkers provided an invaluable skill of being able to use their native language to transmit coded messages between Allied troops without the Japanese ever being able to decipher them.

The Tuskegee Airmen were an entirely African American unit. They were highly successful and awarded many medals. They proved the ability African Americans in specialized combat fields like pilots. This helped to bring able the integration of the Armed Forces.

20. Connect

Manhattan Project

Radar

Vernon Baker

Normandy Invasion

Battle of Midway

Chester Nimitz

Dwight Eisenhower

Douglas MacArthur

Harry Truman

FDR

Largest beach invasion, landing in France to liberate it from the Nazi’s

New tech that helped Britain know which direction the German Airforce was coming from.

Stopped Japanese Advancing in the Pacific and marked a turning point in the war.

President during Pearl Harbor, and sought a declaration of war from congress.

Commander of the Allied Forces in the Pacific

Admiral in charge of the Pacific Fleet.

Won the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroics during WWII.

President at the end of WWII, Made the decision to drop A-bombs and save American lives.

Code name for the project dedicated to develop the A-bomb.

Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, and led the invasion of Normandy.