

WWII Study Guide

Test: Tuesday 1/28

Beginning of WWII

Dictators were able to rise to power during and after the Great Depression because **economies** were ruined, and people wanted strong leaders to solve their problems and **rebuild** their countries after WWI. Germany begins to take over other countries to claim land lost in WWI. This is called **imperialism**.

Hitler blamed the **Jews** for the Great Depression and suffering in Germany. As a result, he created **concentration** camps and killed over 6 million people during the **Holocaust**.

Leaders and Alliances

Adolf Hitler was the head of the Nazi party in Germany.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was president of the United States from 1933 to 1945 and led us through the Great Depression, established the New Deal and declared war on Japan and Germany.

Harry S. Truman became president of the United States after President Roosevelt died. He decided to drop the atomic bomb in Japan.

Josef Stalin is a communist and dictator of the Soviet Union who began the war in an alliance with **Germany**, but then chose to join forces with the **allied** powers when the Soviet Union was attacked by Germany.

Hirohito was the Emperor of Japan from 1926 until 1989 and ordered the attack on Pearl Harbor. He was in a military **alliance** with Nazi Germany.

Benito Mussolini was the fascist dictator of Italy. He believed in Nationalism and used the army to control Italy.

Allied Powers: **France, Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States**

Axis Powers: **Germany, Italy, and Japan**

On the Homefront:

Women worked in wartime defense industries and factories. "**Rosie** the Riveter" played an important role as part of the **propaganda** campaign from the US government to recruit women into the workforce. Many products like gas and rubber became **scarce** at home because they were needed for the war. Americans at home needed to **ration** their supplies. The **Tuskegee Airmen** were African American Pilots that fought many missions to help the allies defeat Italy, Germany and Japan.

US Enters the War:

The **Japanese** led a surprise attack in 1941 on the Naval base at **Pearl Harbor** caused President **Roosevelt** to declare war. A major concern was that Japanese Americans would side with **Japan** and be against the US. The US created **internment** camps that forced the relocation or incarceration of people with Japanese ancestry.

End of WWII

D-Day was June 6, 1944 when Allied forces stormed the beaches of **Normandy, France**.

Victory in Europe (V-E) Day came after **Germany** surrendered.

The US uses a strategy called island hopping to take control of islands occupied by Japan. President Truman decides to use **atomic bombs** on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan to save lives of **American soldiers** and end the war. Japan finally surrenders on **V-J Day** in August of 1945.

Eleanor Roosevelt played a major role in the creation of the United Nations which was created to solve **problems** and maintain **peace**.

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Beginning of WWII:

_____ were able to rise to power during and after the Great Depression because _____ were ruined, and people wanted strong leaders to solve their problems and _____ their countries after WWI. Germany begins to take over other countries to claim land lost in WWI. This is called _____.

Hitler blamed the _____ for the Great Depression and suffering in Germany. As a result, he created _____ camps and killed over 6 million people during the _____.

Leaders and Alliances:

_____ was the head of the Nazi party in Germany.

_____ was president of the United States from 1933 to 1945 and led us through the Great Depression, established the New Deal and declared war on Japan and Germany.

_____ became president of the United States after President Roosevelt died. He decided to drop the atomic bomb in Japan.

_____ is a communist and dictator of the Soviet Union who began the war in an alliance with _____, but then chose to join forces with the _____ powers when the Soviet Union was attacked by Germany.

_____ was the Emperor of Japan from 1926 until 1989 and ordered the attack on Pearl Harbor. He was in a military _____ with Nazi Germany.

_____ was the fascist dictator of Italy. He believed in Nationalism and used the army to control Italy.

Allied Powers: _____, _____, _____, and _____

Axis Powers: _____, _____, and _____

On the Homefront:

_____ worked in wartime defense industries and factories. “_____ the Riveter” played an important role as part of the _____ campaign from the US government to recruit women into the workforce. Many products like gas and rubber became _____ at home because they were needed for the war. Americans at home needed to _____ their supplies. The _____ were African American Pilots that fought many missions to help the allies defeat Italy, Germany and Japan.

US Enters the War:

The _____ led a surprise attack in 1941 on the Naval base at _____ caused President _____ to declare war. A major concern was that Japanese Americans would side with _____ and be against the US. The US created _____ camps that forced the relocation or incarceration of people with Japanese ancestry.

End of WWII:

_____ was June 6, 1944 when Allied forces stormed the beaches of _____, _____.

_____ (V-E) Day came after _____ surrendered in 1945.

The US uses a strategy called _____ to take control of islands occupied by Japan. President Truman decides to use _____ on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan to save lives of _____ and end the war. Japan finally surrenders on _____ in August of 1945.

_____ played a major role in the creation of the United Nations which was created to solve _____ and maintain _____.