

WORLD WAR II REVIEW

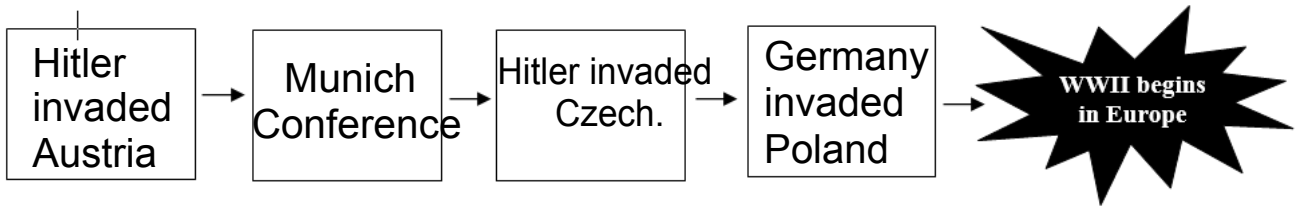
TOTALITARIAN STATE: A single party controls the government and every aspect of people's lives. Citizens must obey the government without question. Criticism of the government is severely punished.

Country	Type of Government	Leader
Germany	Nazism: National Socialist German Worker's Party.	Adolf Hitler
Soviet Union	Communism: All wealth and property are owned by the state.	Joseph Stalin
Italy	Fascism: Political system that is rooted in militarism, extreme nationalism, and blind loyalty to the state.	Benito Mussolini
Japan	MILITARY DICTATORSHIP Like Hitler, Japan's leaders preached racial superiority, believing that the Japanese were purer than, and superior to, other Asians as well as non-Asians.	Emperor Hirohito

Place the events from the bank into the proper order in the flowchart.

Germany invaded Poland	Hitler invaded Austria
Munich Conference	Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia

GERMAN AGGRESSION LEADS TO WWII IN EUROPE



PEARL HARBOR ATTACK ON DECEMBER 7, 1941



- Why were Japanese Americans placed in internment camps during World War II?

After Pearl Harbor, people questioned loyalty of Jap. Americans. Some feared they were spies. No evidence of disloyalty existed.

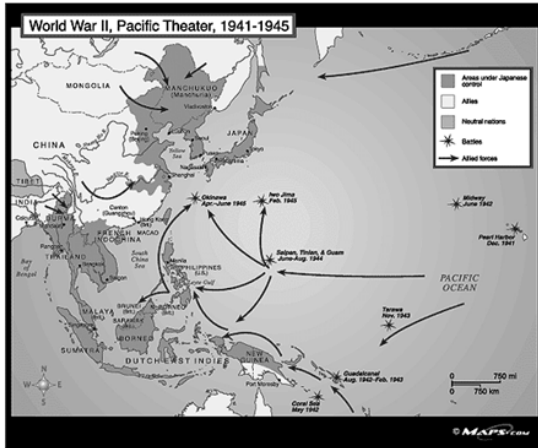


Courtesy of California State Library



- Identify at least **FOUR** examples of how American citizens contributed to the war effort:
 - **Rationing**: limitations on the amounts of certain goods that people could buy.
 - **Victory Gardens**: Americans planted Victory Gardens to help combat food shortages.
 - **Purchased War Bonds**
 - **5 million women entered the work force**, working in offices, factories, and as bus drivers, police officers and gas station attendants.

IMPORTANT BATTLES OF WORLD WAR II



World War II in the PACIFIC



World War II in EUROPE

Why was it a turning point?

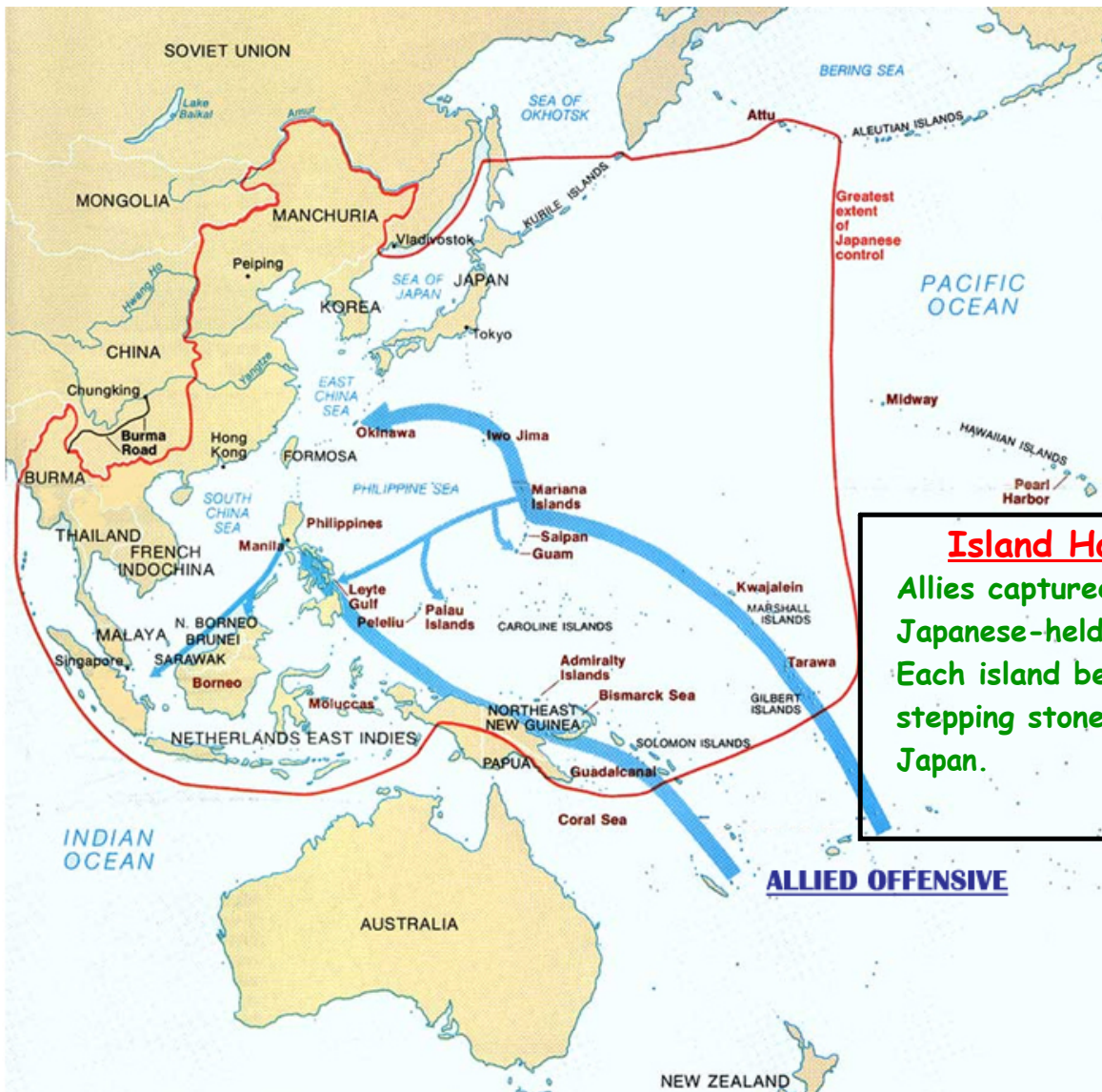
Explain how each of the following were turning points in World War II:

The Battle of Midway

- American naval victory over the Japanese
- Damaged Japanese ability to take over more pacific islands
- Kept Japan from attacking Hawaii again.

The Invasion of Normandy (D-Day)

- opened a second front in the war in Europe
- Allies retook France from Nazi control and eventually retook all of Europe



Island Hopping
Allies captured some Japanese-held islands. Each island became a stepping stone towards Japan.

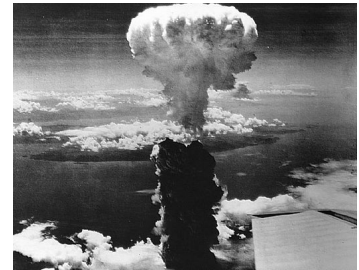
**Give three reasons for using
the atomic bomb on Japan**

- * Jap. refused to surrender.
Considered dishonorable.
- * Invading Japan could = high U.S.
casualties
- * Atomic Bomb could = quick
end to WWII

**Give three reasons against
using the atomic bomb on Japan**

- * Possible mass destruction and high death
toll in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- * Innocent civilians could be killed
and/or suffer effects of radiation.
- * Began the nuclear arms race.

**What was President
Truman's Decision?**



Truman chose to drop
two atomic bombs.
One on Hiroshima and
one on Nagasaki

Results of the War:

What was the outcome of the Nuremburg Trials?

Nazi officials were charged with war crimes & crimes against humanity

national leaders held responsible for crimes against humanity

What was the effect of the use of the Atomic bomb on Japan?

100,000 + died from blast, many more later died from effects of atomic radiation

Cold War Review



IRON CURTAIN: Churchill's use of the term became a popular way of describing the conflict between the democratic nations of the West and the Soviet Union and the Communist—controlled nations of Eastern Europe.

Berlin Airlift: The Western Allies initiated the Berlin Airlift to airlift tons of supplies to the people of West Berlin after Soviets blockade all of Berlin.

TRUMAN DOCTRINE: Announcement made by President Truman in 1947 that the United States would support any country that was fighting Communism. This was part of the idea of CONTAINMENT

MARSHALL PLAN - The U.S. would provide money to help the nations of Western Europe rebuild after WWII to help them resist communism (containment).

The Korean War



© 2003 Facts On File, Inc.

Please use the following terms when bulleting what you know about the Korean War (China, 38° parallel, United Nations, Dwight Eisenhower, North Korea, South Korea).

- North Korea (Communist) invades South Korea (Democratic) to make all of Korea communist.

- 38 Parallel: Border between North and South Korea. A demilitarized zone (DMZ), an area with no military forces, exists here.

Dwight Eisenhower:

- Elected Pres. of the U.S. in 1952. Worked for peace talks between North and South Korea.

United Nations: World organization established in 1945 to provide peaceful resolutions to international conflicts.

The Cuban Missile Crisis



Please use the following terms when bulleting what you know about the Cuban Missile Crisis (Soviet Union, Missiles, Blockade, John F. Kennedy, Nikita Khrushchev, Fidel Castro).

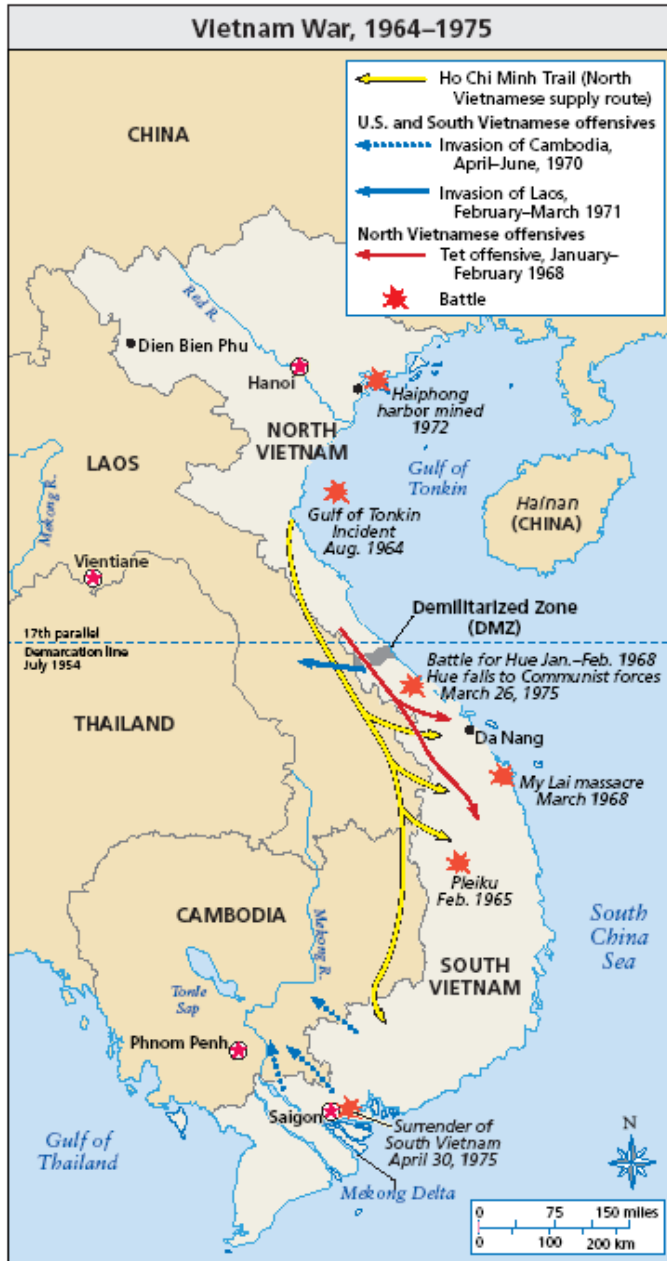
Fidel Castro comes to power in Cuba, making it a communist nation and an ally of S.U.

The Soviet Union, led by Nikita Khrushchev, was secretly building missile bases in Cuba. If completed, atomic missiles could reach American cities within minutes.

U.S. President John F. Kennedy announced that American warships would blockade Cuba and stop any Soviet ships to search for missiles.

Soviet Union leader Nikita Khrushchev agreed to remove Soviet missiles from Cuba if the United States promised not to invade Cuba as well as remove their missiles from Turkey.

The Vietnam War



© Infobase Publishing

Please use the following terms when bulleting what you know about the Vietnam War (domino theory, escalation, Gulf of Tonkin incident, Tet Offensive, Vietcong, Ho Chi Minh, North Vietnam, South Vietnam).

Ho Chi Minh (Communist leader of North Vietnam) invades South Vietnam to make all of Vietnam Communist.

The Vietcong were Communist guerrillas from South Vietnam who supported North Vietnam during the war.

Domino Theory: Belief that if South Vietnam fell to communism, other countries in the region would follow.

Gulf of Tonkin Incident: North Vietnamese boats torpedo American patrol ships. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution allowed the President to use military force without Congress' permission. This escalated the war in Vietnam, allowing U.S. military involvement.

Tet Offensive: 1968, the Vietcong launched surprise attacks on cities throughout South Vietnam. Guerrillas stormed the American embassy in Saigon, capital of South Vietnam. Turning point in Vietnam was as U.S. realizes their inability to stop Communism in Vietnam.

The Cold War at Home



If you see the flash, duck and cover!

Please use the following terms when bulleting what you know about the Cold War in the U.S. ("duck and cover", Red Scare, bomb shelter).

Red Scare: Fear that Communist sympathizers and spies might be secretly working to overthrow the U.S. government. These concerns helped spark a hunt for Communists within American society (McCarthyism).

Duck and Cover: propaganda campaign used by the U.S. government, people were instructed to "duck and cover" in the event of a nuclear attack.

Bomb shelter: Americans were encouraged to built bomb shelters incase of an nuclear attack and fallout.

Reconstruction: Reuniting the Country (1865-1877)

In 1865, the Civil War ended. The Confederacy surrendered and the nation would be reunited. The war ended slavery and reunited the North and the South. After the war, the nation faced the task of rebuilding the _____ —a region ruined by war. Beginning in 1865, three amendments were ratified that changed the Constitution. These amendments are known as the “Civil War,” or “Reconstruction” amendments. The **13th** amendment abolished slavery, the **14th** amendment guaranteed citizenship and the **15th** amendment guaranteed African American males the right to vote.

White southern leaders wanted to keep African Americans from voting. Because of the 15th amendment, however, they could not make a law specifically stating that African Americans could not **vote**. They made other laws, however, that would have the same effect.

The **Poll Tax** required that southerners pay to vote. Many African Americans in the south were poor and could not afford to pay it. Many southern governments required that voters pass a **literacy test** in order to vote. Many African Americans could not read well and did not pass the tests. Whites bypassed the tax and the test, however, because of the **Grandfather Clause**. This stated that anyone whose grandfather voted had the right to vote without paying a tax or passing a test. This would not work for African Americans because most of their grandfathers had been **slaves** and not able to **vote**. These laws kept African Americans in the South from voting for nearly a century. During the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960's, these laws were finally overturned.

Southern states also created a network of laws requiring **segregation**, or enforced separation of races. These so-called **Jim Crow laws** prohibited the mixing of races in almost every aspect of life. In the 1896 court case **Plessy V. Ferguson**, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a law could require “separate” facilities, so long as they were “equal.” This “separate but **equal**” rule was in effect until the 1950s. In fact, facilities for African Americans were rarely equal.

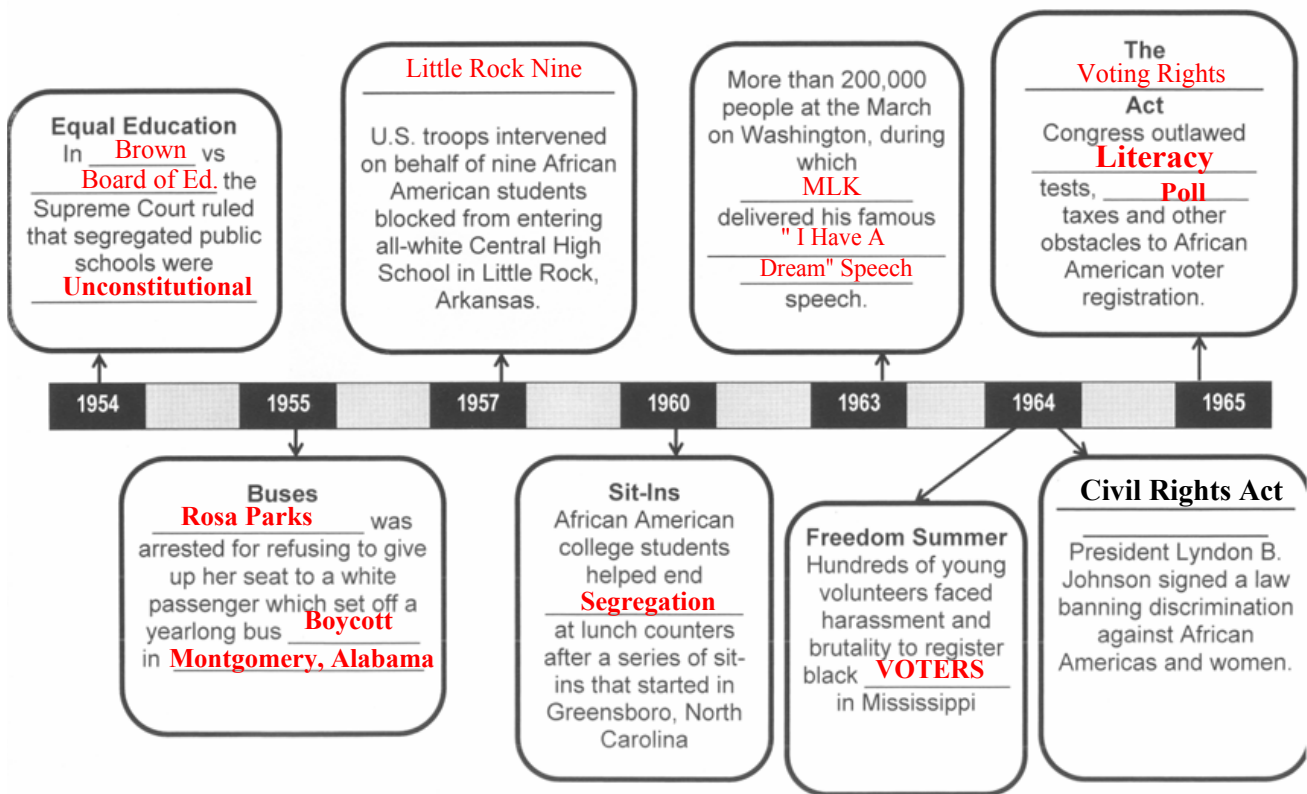
Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

8th Grade S.S.

Timeline of The Civil Rights Movement (1954-1965)



The Civil Rights Movement
Response Questions

1. In what ways have African Americans been denied equal rights?

Although African Americans were given Constitutional rights after Reconstruction, the 13th (ending slavery), 14th (citizenship and equal protection) and 15th Amendment (right to vote), African Americans were long denied these rights until the late 1950s and 1960s. Some ways in which they were denied their rights were the Jim Crow Laws. These laws discriminated against African Americans preventing them from voting, and segregating them in public facilities. (poll taxes, literacy tests, and the grandfather clause are some examples of Jim Crow Laws)

2. What methods did civil rights leaders use to attempt to end segregation in the 1950's and 1960's?

b) Little Rock Nine (1957)

c) Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycotts (1955-'56)

d) Lunch Counter Sit-Ins (1955-'56)

e) Freedom Riders (1960s)

e) March on Washington and M.L. King's *I have a Dream* speech (1964)

See the most recent study guide and notes for information on each

3. How has the federal government tried to end inequality faced by African Americans since 1950?

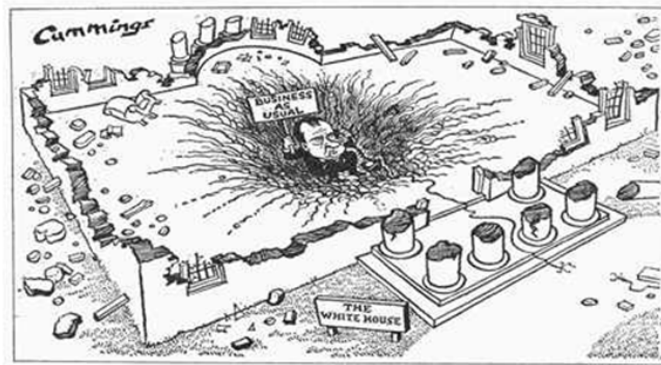
a) Brown vs. Board of Education (1954)

f) Civil Rights Act (1964)

g) Voting Rights Act (1965)

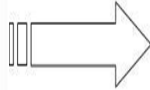
See the most recent study guide and notes for information on each

The Watergate Scandal



What was the issue?

1972 - Richard Nixon was campaigning for reelection, and was found (through secret tape recordings) to be part of the break in to the Democratic Committee Headquarters at the Watergate Hotel. The President tried to cover up the truth about the Watergate break-in. This was later called "The Watergate Scandal."



How was it resolved?

Nixon lost all of his support and resigned on August 9, 1974 to avoid impeachment. He is the only U.S. president to resign from office.

On September 8, 1974, Gerald Ford pardoned Richard Nixon for his participation in Watergate to help the country heal from the scandal.

