

US History II Resource
Pandemic lesson plans

Students will need their text books “The Americans” to complete these assignments.

- All work must be completed and turned in to receive credit.
- There will be a test on this material when classes resume.

Week 1

Day 1

Read Chapter 24, section 1 in “The Americans” (pages 734-741).

Complete the Chapter 24 Section 1 Guided Questions worksheet and answer the questions on the readings.

Day 2

Complete Chapter 24, section 1 Quiz

Read Chapter 24, section 2 in “The Americans” (pages 742-747).

Complete the Chapter 24 Section 2 Guided Questions worksheet and answer the questions on the readings.

Day 3

Read Chapter 24, section 4 in “The Americans” (pages 756-763).

Complete the Chapter 24 Section 4 Guided Questions worksheet and answer the questions on the readings.

Name _____

Chapter 24 Section 1 Guided Questions

U.S. History 2

Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

Failures of the World War I Peace Settlement

1. For many nations peace had brought not _____ but revolution fueled by economic depression and struggle.
2. The Treaty of Versailles caused _____ and _____.
3. _____ saw nothing fair in the treaty that blamed them for starting the war.
4. The _____, was the democratic government set up in Germany after World War I.
5. Without democratic tradition, people turned to _____ leaders to solve their economic and social problems.

Joseph Stalin Transforms The Soviet Union

1. Hopes for a democracy gave way in Russia resulting in the establishment of a communist state officially called the _____.

2. _____, whose last name means “man of steel”, took control of the country. He focused on creating a communist state.
3. He abolished all privately owned farms and replaced them with

_____.
4. By 1937, the Soviet Union became the world’s second largest industrial power only surpassed by the United States.
5. Stalin was responsible for the deaths of nearly ____ to ____ million people.
6. In a totalitarian state, individuals

_____.

The Rise of Fascism In Italy

1. _____ was establishing a totalitarian regime in Italy.
2. By 1921 Mussolini established the _____ Party which stressed

_____.
3. Mussolini’s followers were given the name “_____”.
4. He gave himself the name *Il Duce* or “_____”.

The Nazis Take Over Germany

1. In Germany, _____, followed the path similar to that of Mussolini's.
2. He joined the party known as the _____ better known as the Nazi Party.
3. He became the party's leader calling himself _____ which means leader.
4. _____ was the German brand of fascism and it was based on extreme nationalism.
5. In his view _____ formed a "master race" where the "inferior races" were _____.
6. He also believed in national _____.
7. Germany's economy was hit hard by the Depression and about ____ million Germans were unemployed.
8. Many unemployed joined Hitler's army as their last resource known as the storm troopers or _____.
9. By mid _____, the Nazis had become the strongest political party in Germany and in 1933, Hitler was appointed _____ as he quickly dismantled Germany's democratic Weimar Republic.
10. He established the _____, or _____.

Militarists Gain Control In Japan

1. _____ launched a surprise attack and seized control of the Chinese province of _____ in _____.
2. Within several months Japanese troops controlled the entire province which was about twice the size of _____ rich in natural resources.
3. The _____ concluded that after their investigation Japan simply just quit the League.

Aggression In Europe and Africa

1. The failure of the _____ to take action against Japan did not escape the notice of Europe's dictators.
2. In _____ Hitler pulled Germany out of the League.
3. He sent troops into _____, a German bordering France and Belgium and the League did nothing to stop him.
4. Mussolini's first target while building his Roman Empire was _____.
5. The League's response was a _____.

Civil War Breaks Out In Spain

1. In 1936 a group of Spanish army officers led by _____, rebelled against the Spanish republic.
2. Revolts broke out and the _____ began.
3. About _____ Americans formed the _____ and traveled to Spain to fight against Franco.
4. The Soviet Union sent equipment and advisers while Hitler and Mussolini sent _____.
5. The war forged a close relationship between the German and Italian dictators who formed an alliance known as the _____.
6. After a loss of almost _____, Franco's victory in 1939 established him as Spain's fascist dictator.

The United States Responds Cautiously

1. In 1928 the United States signed the _____.
2. It was signed by _____ countries.

Americans Cling To Isolationism

1. Americans became more determined than ever to avoid war even the _____ changed the color of its uniforms from khaki to green to appear less militaristic.

2. In 1934, Roosevelt pushed the _____ through Congress. This act

_____.

3. In an effort to keep the United States out of wars Congress passed a series of _____.

4. The first two acts

_____.

The third act

_____.

Neutrality Breaks Down

1. Roosevelt found it _____ to remain neutral.

2. When Japan launched a new attack on China in _____ he found a way around the
Neutrality Acts claiming Japan didn't declare war against China.

Answer the following questions thoroughly, give specific examples from the reading.

1. What kinds of governments took power in Russia, Italy, Germany, and Japan after World War I? Why did the people of these countries support these governments?
2. Describe the details of America's turn to isolationism in the 1930s
3. How did the Treaty of Versailles sow the seeds of instability in Europe?

Name _____

US History 2

Chapter 24 Quiz Section 1

1. What treaty caused anger and resentment from the Germans?

2. Who was the communist leader of the Soviet Union? _____
3. What was his nickname? _____
4. Who was the dictator of Italy? _____
5. What the party he established called? _____
6. Who was the ruler of Germany? _____
7. What was the name of his party? _____
8. What part of China did Japanese militarists take control of?

9. What was the party called that was created to prevent such attacks over other countries?

10. What was the first target of Mussolini? _____
11. Who was the leader of the Spanish army? _____
12. What was the name of the alliance between the Germans and Italians called?

13. What treaty did the United States and other countries sign to prevent war?

14. Hoover created what "policy"? _____

15. What was the name of the acts that Congress passed in 1935?

Name _____

US History 2

Chapter 24 Section 2 Guided Questions

Austria and Czechoslovakia Fall

1. Hitler's plan was to absorb _____ and _____ into the Third Reich.

Union with Austria

1. _____ was Hitler's first target.
2. The _____ following World War I created the relatively small nation of Austria out of what was left of the _____.
3. _____ German troops marched into Austria unopposed. A day later, Germany announced that its _____ or "union" with Austria was complete.

Bargaining for the Sudetenland

1. Hitler's next target was _____. About _____ million German-speaking people lived in the western border regions of _____ called _____.
2. Hitler said that the Czechs were abusing the _____.
3. Both _____ and _____ promised to protect Czechoslovakia.
4. Hitler invited French premier _____ and British Prime Minister _____ to meet with him in Munich.
5. On _____ they signed the _____ which turned the Sudetenland over to Germany.
6. This agreement was not shared by _____. Chamberlain's political rival.
7. The signing of the agreement had a adopted a shameful policy of _____ which is _____.
8. On _____ Hitler conquered what was left of _____ . He then turned his focus to the country known as _____.

The Soviet Union Declares Neutrality

1. As tensions rose over Poland, Stalin surprised everyone by signing a _____ with Hitler. They now committed never to attack each other. They also signed a second secret pact agreeing to divide Poland between them.

Blitzkrieg in Poland

1. The German _____, or German air force, roared over Poland.
2. This was the first test of Germany's newest military strategy, the _____, or lightning war.
3. On _____, two days following the terror in Poland _____ and _____ declared war on Germany.
4. The portion Germany annexed in western Poland contained almost _____ of Poland's population. By the end of the month _____ had begun.

The Phony War

1. The French and British troops waited on the _____, a system of fortification built along France's eastern border waiting for something to happen.
2. The Germans called this the _____ "sitting war" or as newspapers referred to it as the phony war.
3. After occupying eastern Poland, Stalin began annexing the Baltic states of _____, _____ and _____. Stalin sent his troops to _____ and months later they surrendered.

France and Britain Fight on

1. To their surprise Germany marched through the _____ which was thought to be impassable on their way toward Paris.

The fall of France

1. The Germans trapped almost _____ British and French soldiers as they fled to the beaches of _____ on the French side of the _____.
2. A few days later, _____ entered the war on the side of Germany and invaded France from the _____.
3. On _____ at _____, as _____ and the rest of the world watched, Hitler handed French offers in terms of surrender. Germany would occupy the northern part of France headed by _____.
4. After France fell, a French general named _____ fled to England where he set up a government-in-exile.

The Battle of Britain

1. The goal of Germany was to gain total control of the skies by destroying _____.
2. On _____ the _____ shot down over _____ German planes and six weeks later Hitler called off the invasion.

Answer the following questions thoroughly, give specific examples from the reading.

1. Explain Hitler's motives for expansion and how Britain and France responded.

2. Describe the blitzkrieg tactics that Germany used against Poland.

3. Summarize the first battles of World War II.

Name _____

U.S. History 2

Chapter 24 Section 4 Guided Questions

Japan's Ambitions In The Pacific

1. In July 1937, _____ chief of staff of _____ launched the invasion into China.
2. Japanese leaders leaped at the opportunity to unite _____ under Japanese control by seizing the colonial lands.
3. Only the _____ and its _____ remained in Japan's way.
4. The Japanese began their southward push in July 1941 by taking over _____ military bases in _____ (now _____, _____, and _____).
5. The United States protested by _____.

Peace Talks Are Questioned

1. _____ met with emperor _____.

2. On November 5, 1941, Tojo ordered

_____.

3. Roosevelt sent out a “ _____ ” to military commanders in Hawaii, Guam and the _____.

4. On December 6, 1941 Roosevelt received

_____.

The Attack On Pearl Harbor

1. _____ was the largest U.S. naval base in the _____.
2. A Japanese dive-bomber was followed by more than _____ Japanese warplanes launched from _____ war crafts.
3. For _____ Japanese planes were barely attacked by U.S. antiaircraft guns and blasted target after target
4. In less than _____ hours, the Japanese had killed _____ Americans and wounded _____ more.
5. The surprise raid had sunk or damaged _____ ships, including _____ battleships- nearly the whole Pacific fleet.
6. More than _____ aircraft were damaged or destroyed.
7. The U.S. suffered more loses that day than all of the damages they suffered in

_____.

Reaction To Pearl Harbor

1. Congress quickly approved Roosevelt's request for a

2. _____ days later, _____ and _____ declared war on the United States.
3. For all the damage done at Pearl Harbor, perhaps the greatest was to the cause of
_____.

Answer the following questions thoroughly, give specific examples from the reading.

1. Describe the U.S. response to the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939.

2. Explain how Roosevelt assisted the Allies without declaring war.

3. Summarize the events that brought the United States into armed conflict with Germany.

4. Describe the American response to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.