Unit 8, Activity 1, World War II Vocabulary

Key Term	\checkmark	?	-	Example	Definition
Axis Powers					
Anti-Comintern Pact					
Third Reich					
lebensraum					
Munich Conference					
Appeasement					
Nonaggression Pact					
Blitzkrieg					
Phony war					
Vichy France					
Marquis					
Lend-Lease Act					
Atlantic Charter					
"New Order"					
Final Solution					
Concentration camps					
Holocaust					

Unit 8, Activity 1, World War II Vocabulary

Key Term	\checkmark	?	—	Example	Definition
Island hopping					
The "Big Three"					
United Nations					
Cold War					

Unit 8, Activity 1, World War II Anticipation Guide

	World War II Anticipation	Guide
	ctions: Before beginning the study of World War I	
	"Agree" or "Disagree" beside Before . After the st	
	each question again and circle either "Agree" or "D	isagree" beside After. Write the
	nce that indicates why you chose the response. Nationalism can be used as a political weapon.	
1.	. Nationalishi can be used as a political weapon.	
	Before: Agree or Disagree After	r: Agree or Disagree
	Evidence:	
2.	. The Holocaust only affected the Jewish population	on of Germany.
	Before: Agree or Disagree After	r: Agree or Disagree
	Evidence:	
3.	. The Allied invasion of Normandy, France marke	d a major turning point in the
	war.	
	Before: Agree or Disagree After	r: Agree or Disagree
	Evidence:	
		ATT 11 TT TT
4.	. The Soviet Union suffered the most causalities o	f World War II.
	Before: Agree or Disagree After	r: Agree or Disagree
	Evidence:	
5.	. The United States ended the war with Japan by la the Japanese mainland.	aunching a massive invasion of
	Before: Agree or Disagree Afte	r: Agree or Disagree
	Evidence:	
6.	. The United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet divide Germany into two nations—East Germany	
	Before: Agree or Disagree Afte	r: Agree or Disagree
	Evidence:	

Unit 8, Activity 1, Steps Leading to War

1931 Manchuria 1932 First Battle of Shanghai 1933 Withdraws from the League of Nations First Battle of Shanghai 1934 Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai 1935 Military Buildup Ethiopia Image: Constraint of Shanghai 1936 Rhineland Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai 1937 Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai 1937 Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai 1937 Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai 1937 Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai 1937 Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai 1937 Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai 1937 Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai Image: Constraint of Shanghai	Year	Germany	how the event led to the sta Italy	Japan
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Battle of Nanking	1936	Rhineland		
Battle of Nanking				
Battle of Nanking				
Battle of Nanking				
	1937			2 nd Battle of Shanghai
				Battle of Nanking
1958 Austria	1938	Austria		

For each event listed below, explain how the event led to the start of World War II.

Unit 8, Activity 1, Steps Leading to War

	Munich Agreement	
1939	Czechoslovakia	
	Non-aggression Pact	
	Poland	

Unit 8, Activity 2, European Campaign Battles of World War II

Battle	Dates	Causes or Events Leading to Battle	Events of the Battle	Outcome
Battle of Denmark and Norway				
Battle for the Low Countries				
Battle of Dunkirk				
Battle of the Atlantic				
Battle of Britain				
Battle for Yugoslavia and Greece				
Seizing of Leningrad				



Battle of Stalingrad		
Battle of El Alamein		
Battle of Anzio		
Battle of Normandy (D-Day)		
Battle of the Bulge		

Unit 8, Activity 3, Major Pacific Battles of World War II

Battle	Dates	Causes or Events Leading to Battle	Events of the Battle	Outcome
Battle of Pearl Harbor				
Doolittle Raid				
Battle of the Coral Sea				
Battle of Midway				
Battle of Guadalcanal				
Battle of Leyte Gulf				
Battle of Saipan				

Unit 8, Activity 3, Major Pacific Battles of World War II

Battle of Iwo Jima		
Battle of Okinawa		
Atomic Bombs dropped		

Unit 8, Activity 4, The Holocaust

Nazi Holocaust	
Leaders:	
Heinrich	
Himmler	
Reinhard	
Heydrich	
Dudolph Hass	
Rudolph Hess	
Josef Mengele	
s sober mengele	
Holocaust meaning and	
its association with	
genocide	
genocide	
the Schutzstaffel and	
the Einsatzgruppen	
The collaborators	
The conaborators	
Kristallnacht	
Warsaw Ghetto	
Difference between a	
concentration camp and	
a death camp	

Unit 8, Activity 4, The Holocaust

Final Solution		
1 mai Solution		
Rationalization by the		
Nazis		
T (uzis		
Other people targeted		
in the Holocaust		
Systematic		
implementation of		
atrocities		
Reason the world did		
not intervene sooner		
Consequences of the		
discovery of these		
atrocities		

Date	Conference	Countries/Leaders Involved	Purpose	Impact of Conference
1941	Atlantic	Great Britain:	Set goals for	Later became known as "A Declaration of the United Nations" when 26
	Charter	Churchill	fighting World	nations signed a similar agreement. These nations became known as the
		United States: F. Roosevelt	War II.	Allies. They united to fight against the Axis Powers.
	Casablanca	T. Kooseven		
	Tehran			
	Yalta			
	Potsdam			
	San Francisco			

Unit 8, Activity 5, Consequences of World War II

Post-War Event	Reason WWII Caused the Event	Effects on 20 th and 21 st century events
Formation of the United Nations		
End of colonialism		
Occupation forces in Europe and Japan		
Nuremberg trials		
Japanese war trials		
Cold War		
Creation of the state of Israel		

Unit 8, Activity 5, What Should the World Do?

Instructions: In groups of three to five, hold a Round Robin *discussion* (vlsd) on the following questions listed below. Each group member should provide input for the questions and be able to justify his/her response. Use the space below each question to record your notes. One student within the group will record responses into a well developed paragraph. Each group will present to the whole class.

1. Would the world community today permit another totalitarian dictator to assume power and threaten neighboring peoples? What about Saddam Hussein and his invasions of Iran and Kuwait?

2. Would the world community today permit ethnic cleansing like that undertaken in World War II Germany? What about atrocities committed in Rwanda and Burundi?

3. What should be the policy of the United Nations in dealing with expansion-driven dictators for whom there are documented human rights violations?

4. What should be the American policy? Should the United Nations and United States policy be the same? Why or why not?