

World History  
Mrs. Brown  
Distance Learning Assignment Packet April 6 – 10, 2020

Hello All,

Happy 1<sup>st</sup> week of distance learning 😊 I hope everyone is in good health and spirits!

Process for Distance Learning with the Paper Packet:

I will upload the weekly assignments onto my school website on Monday morning by 9am. You will need to either print out the paper copy or come to the school to pick up a packet Monday at noon.

Students will have until 12:00pm the following Monday to complete the assignment packet. You will need to scan your packet or take a picture of each of the pages within your pack and email them to me at: brownl@luhsd.net. Or you can return your completed packet to the front office when you pick up your next week's assignment packet.

If you run into any difficulties or need clarification, do not hesitate to email me at brownl@luhsd.net.

Week 1 Assignment:  
Unit 8, World War 2

There are 4 sections of readings: (1) Aggressors Invade Nations, (2) Hitler's Lightning War, (3) Japan's Pacific Campaign, and (4) The Allied Victory. For each reading complete the following steps:

Step 1: Read over the terms and names located in top right corner of the 1<sup>st</sup> page

Step 2: As you read, complete the timeline or chart at the beginning of each section

Step 3: Each section is broken up into smaller sections. Read each one and answer the question that follows. ALSO, highlight the text where you found that answer.

World War 2

# Aggressors Invade Nations

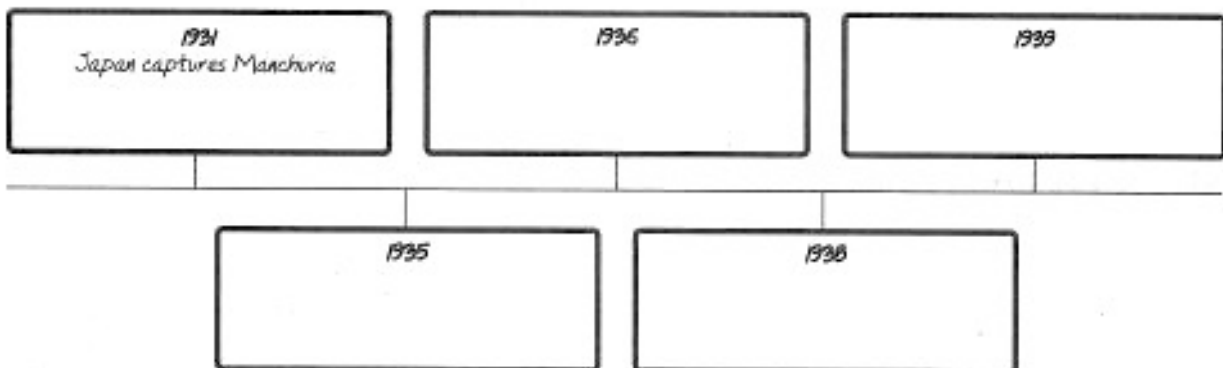
## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the rise of fascism.

In this section, you will learn about military actions that led to a second world war.

## AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to show when and where aggression took place.



### TERMS AND NAMES

**appeasement** Giving in to keep the peace

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

**Francisco Franco** Spain's Fascist dictator

**isolationism** Belief that political ties with other countries should be avoided

**Third Reich** German empire

**Munich Conference** Meeting of world powers in 1938 that allowed Hitler to take part of Czechoslovakia

## Japan Seeks an Empire (pages 481–482)

### *Why did Japan wish to expand?*

Military leaders took control of Japan during the Great Depression. They wanted to solve the country's economic problems by foreign expansion.

In 1931, the Japanese army *invaded* Manchuria, a province of China. Manchuria was rich in coal and iron. These were valuable resources for the Japanese economy. Other countries spoke in protest in the League of Nations but did nothing else. Japan ignored the protests. In 1933, it pulled out of the League.

Four years later, Japan invaded China. The powerful Japanese army swept Chinese fighters aside. It killed tens of thousands of civilians and soldiers in the city of Nanjing. In spite of these losses, Chinese forces—both the nationalists of the

government and Communist rebels—continued to resist Japan.

### 1. What territories did Japan invade?

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## European Aggressors on the March (pages 482–483)

### *What European nations were aggressors?*

Italy's Mussolini also wanted to expand. He dreamed of an Italian empire in Africa. In 1935 he ordered the invasion of Ethiopia. His troops won an easy victory. Haile Selassie, the emperor of Ethiopia, pleaded with the League of Nations to

help. The League did nothing. By giving in to Mussolini in Africa, Britain and France hoped to keep the peace in Europe.

Hitler made moves also. He broke the Versailles Treaty by rebuilding Germany's army. In 1936, he sent troops into an area along the Rhine River between Germany and France that the treaty had forbidden the Germans to enter. The French and British again responded with **appeasement**—giving in to keep the peace.

The German movement into the Rhineland marked a turning point in the march toward war. Also in 1936, Hitler signed an alliance with Mussolini and with Japan. These three nations came to be called the **Axis Powers**.

In 1936, civil war broke out in Spain. The army, led by General **Francisco Franco**, revolted against a government run by liberals and socialists. Hitler and Mussolini sent aid to the army, which was backed by Spanish Fascists. The Soviet Union sent aid to the government. In early 1939, the government's resistance to the army collapsed. Francisco Franco became Spain's Fascist dictator.

## 2. What places did Germany and Italy invade?

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## Democratic Nations Try to Preserve Peace (pages 484–485)

*Why did the world's democracies fail to stop the aggression?*

At this time, many Americans resisted accepting the nation's new role as a world leader. They believed that the United States should follow a pol-

icy of **isolationism**. Isolationism was the belief that political ties with other countries should be avoided. This, it was thought, would keep the country out of another foreign war.

In March 1938, Hitler moved his troops into Austria. He made it part of the **Third Reich**, or German Empire. This action broke the Versailles Treaty again. France and Britain once more did nothing.

Later that year, Hitler demanded that Czechoslovakia give up a part of its land to Germany. Czechoslovakia refused. The **Munich Conference** was held in September 1938 to solve the problem. At this meeting Germany, France, Britain, and Italy agreed to allow the Germans to take the land. In return, Hitler promised to respect the new borders of Czechoslovakia. A few months later, however, he took the entire country.

In the summer of 1939, Hitler made a similar demand of Poland. That nation also refused to give up land. Britain and France now said that they would protect Poland. But Hitler believed that they would not risk going to war. At the same time, he signed an agreement with Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin. The two countries promised never to attack one another.

The Axis Powers were moving unchecked at the end of the decade. The whole world was waiting to see what would happen next. It seemed that war would break out.

## 3. What happened at the Munich Conference?

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## World War 2

# Hitler's Lightning War

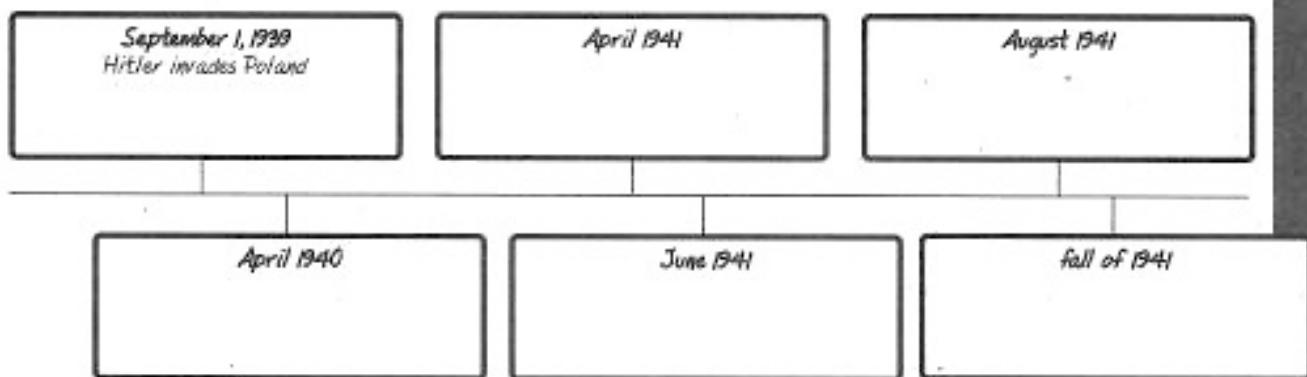
## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about actions that led up to World War II.

In this section, you will learn about the first years of the war in Europe.

## AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on key events in the first two years of the war.



### TERMS AND NAMES

**nonaggression pact** Agreement that says countries will not attack or invade one another

**blitzkrieg** Warfare in which surprise air attacks are followed by massive attacks on land

**Charles de Gaulle** Leader of the French government-in-exile

**Winston Churchill** Leader of Britain

**Battle of Britain** Battle of British and German air forces fought over Britain during 1940–1941

**Erwin Rommel** German general who led troops in North Africa

**Atlantic Charter** Declaration of principles issued by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt in August 1941

## Germany Sparks a New War in Europe

(pages 491–492)

### What caused Britain and France to declare war?

In 1939, Adolf Hitler decided to move on Poland. He had already conquered Austria and Czechoslovakia. When Hitler signed a **nonaggression pact** with Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, they agreed not to attack each other. Secretly, they also agreed to split Poland between them. This deal removed the threat of the Soviets attacking Germany from the east.

So, on September 1, the German army invaded Poland in a surprise attack. Using planes, tanks, and troops, it moved suddenly in a technique called **blitzkrieg**, or “lightning war.” Britain and France

declared war, but Poland fell before they could help.

On September 17, after secret agreement with Hitler, Stalin invaded eastern Poland. Stalin then began annexing the regions covered in a second part of the agreement. Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia fell without a struggle. However, Finland fought back. In March 1940, Finland was forced to surrender.

For seven months after Poland fell to the Germans, Europe was calm. France and Britain got their armies ready. They waited for Hitler's next move.

### 1. Why did Poland fall to the Germans so quickly?

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## The Fall of France; The Battle of Britain (pages 492–494)

### *What happened when France and Britain were attacked?*

Suddenly in April 1940, Hitler's armies invaded Denmark and Norway. Within two months, they also captured Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and France. Part of the French army, led by **Charles de Gaulle**, escaped to Britain to remain free and continue the fight. By then, Italy's Benito Mussolini had joined Hitler's side.

Great Britain—now led by **Winston Churchill**—stood alone. The German air force began bombing Britain. It wanted to weaken the country. Germany was getting prepared to invade Britain. But the British air force fought back. It was helped by the recently developed radar. This was an electronic tracking system that warned of coming attacks. Also, the British had broken the German army's secret code. The **Battle of Britain** lasted many months. Unable to break British defenses, Hitler called off the attacks in May 1941.

#### 2. Why did Germany fail to win the Battle of Britain?

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## The Mediterranean and the Eastern Front (pages 494–496)

### *What countries did Hitler invade?*

Hitler then turned his attention to the east and to the Mediterranean. Germany sent troops under General **Erwin Rommel** to North Africa to help Italy fight the British. In April 1941, German armies quickly took control of Yugoslavia and Greece. In June, Hitler began a surprise invasion of the Soviet Union. The Red Army was the largest in the world. But it was not well-equipped or well-trained. The Germans quickly pushed deep into Soviet territory. The Red Army was forced to retreat.

To keep supplies out of German hands, the Red Army destroyed everything left behind. The

Germans were stopped from taking Leningrad in the north. They then turned on Moscow, the Soviet capital. A strong Soviet *counterattack*, combined with fierce Russian winter weather, forced the Germans back. Moscow had been saved, and the battle had cost the Germans 500,000 lives.

#### 3. What happened when Germany invaded the Soviet Union?

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## The United States Aids its Allies

(page 496)

### *How did the United States take sides?*

The United States watched these events. Many Americans did not want to join in the war. President Roosevelt wanted to help the Allies, however. He asked Congress to allow Britain and France to buy American weapons. Soon, American ships were *escorting* British ships carrying guns bought from the United States. By the fall of 1941, U.S. ships had orders to fire on German submarines that threatened the ships. The United States and Germany were fighting an undeclared naval war.

Roosevelt met secretly with Churchill in August of 1941. Although the United States was not officially in the war, the two leaders issued a statement called the **Atlantic Charter**. It supported free trade and the right of people to form their own government.

#### 4. Name two ways in which the United States supported the Allies.

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World War 2

# Japan's Pacific Campaign

## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the war against Hitler in Europe.

In this section, you will learn about the war against Japan in the Pacific.

## AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to record key events in the war in the Pacific.

### TERMS AND NAMES

**Isoroku Yamamoto** Japanese admiral who decided that the U.S. fleet in Hawaii had to be destroyed

**Pearl Harbor** Navy base in Hawaii attacked by the Japanese

**Battle of Midway** Sea and air battle in which American forces defeated Japanese forces near Midway Island in the Pacific

**Douglas MacArthur** U.S. general who commanded Allied forces in the Pacific

**Battle of Guadalcanal** Six-month battle on the island of Guadalcanal in which American and Australian troops defeated Japanese defenders

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>RESULT</b>
<b>Pearl Harbor</b>	<i>Japanese bomb American fleet.</i>	
<b>Battle of the Coral Sea</b>		
<b>Battle of Midway</b>		
<b>Battle of Guadalcanal</b>		

## Surprise Attack on Pearl Harbor

(pages 497–498)

### *How did the United States fight Japan before declaring war?*

The military leaders who ran the Japanese government also had plans to build an empire. Japan was overcrowded and did not have enough raw materials or oil.

The Japanese captured part of China in 1931. In 1937, they invaded the center of China. There they met strong *resistance*. Needing resources for this war, they decided to move into Southeast Asia.

The United States feared that Japanese control of this area would threaten U.S. holdings in the Pacific. Roosevelt gave military aid to China. He also cut off oil shipments to Japan.

Japanese Admiral **Isoroku Yamamoto** decided that the U.S. *fleet* in Hawaii had to be destroyed. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese navy began a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at **Pearl Harbor** in Hawaii. In just two hours, Japanese planes sank or damaged a major part of the U.S. Pacific fleet—19 ships, including 8 battleships. The next day, Congress, at the request of President Roosevelt, declared war on Japan and its allies.

**1. How did the United States respond to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?**

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**Japanese Victories** (page 498)

*What areas of Asia did the Japanese conquer between December 1941 and mid-1942?*

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was just one of many sudden strikes. Japan also captured Guam, Wake Island, and the Philippines from the United States. It took Indonesia from the Dutch and Hong Kong, Malaya, and Singapore from the British.

Japan then invaded Burma, located between India and China. Japan wanted to stop China from receiving supplies through Burma. Burma fell in May 1942. By that time, Japan had conquered more than 1 million square miles of land with about 150 million people.

Before these conquests, the Japanese had tried to win the support of Asians. They used the anti-colonial slogan "Asia for the Asians." After their victory, the Japanese made it clear that they had come as conquerors.

**2. What countries lost territory to Japan early in the war?**

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**The Allies Strike Back; An Allied Offensive** (pages 500–501)

*How did the Allies strike back?*

The Japanese seemed unbeatable after a string of victories. But the Allies wanted to strike back in the Pacific. In April 1942, the United States sent planes to drop bombs on Tokyo. The attack raised the *morale* of Americans. In May 1942, the Allies suffered heavy losses at the Battle of the Coral Sea. Still, they were able to stop the Japanese advance and save Australia.

The next month, the U.S. Navy scored an important victory near Midway Island in the central Pacific. In the **Battle of Midway**, Japan lost four aircraft carriers, the most important naval weapon in the war. The victory turned the tide of war against Japan.

The United States now went on the attack. General **Douglas MacArthur** did not want to invade the Japanese-held islands that were most strongly defended. He wanted to attack weaker ones. The first attack came on Guadalcanal, in the Solomon Islands in August. The Japanese were building an air base there. It took six months of fighting for U.S. and Australian troops to drive the Japanese off the island in the **Battle of Guadalcanal**. The Japanese abandoned the island in February 1943.

**3. Name three Allied victories against Japan.**

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World War 2

# The Allied Victory

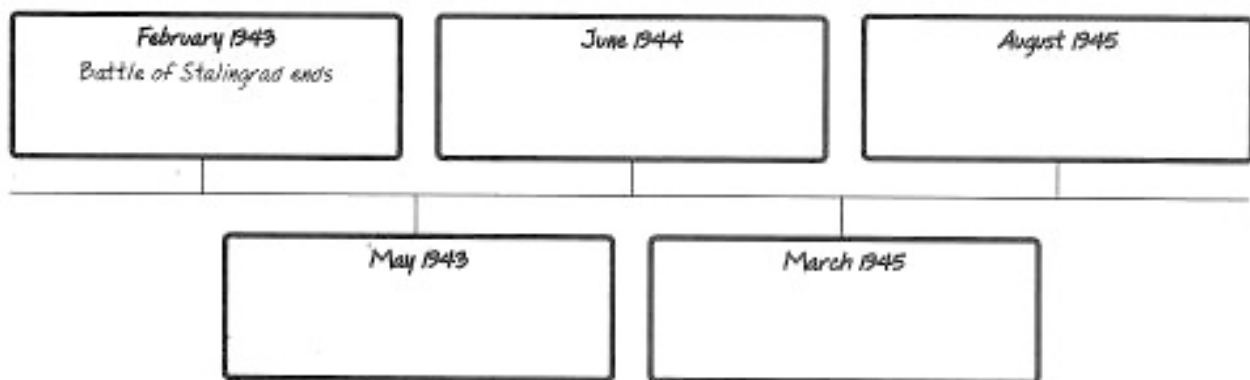
## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the Holocaust in Europe.

In this section, you will learn how the war was fought and brought to an end around the world.

## AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on key events in the last three years of the war.



### TERMS AND NAMES

**Dwight D. Eisenhower** American general who helped drive the Germans out of Africa

**Battle of Stalingrad** Battle during which the Red Army forced the Germans out of Stalingrad

**D-Day** Huge Allied invasion mounted to retake France from the Germans

**Battle of the Bulge** Final large-scale attack by German troops that was forced back by the Allies

**kamikaze** Japanese suicide pilots

## The Tide Turns on Two Fronts

(pages 506–507)

*Where did the tide of war turn in favor of the Allies?*

In 1942, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin planned the Allies' strategy. Stalin wanted Britain and the United States to open a second front against Germany to relieve the pressure on his armies. Stalin wanted the attack in France. Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to a second front but chose to attack German General Erwin Rommel in North Africa.

In late 1942, the British army led by General Bernard Montgomery drove the Germans out of

Egypt and back to the west. Meanwhile, American troops under the command of General **Dwight D. Eisenhower** landed behind the Germans and began moving east. The Germans were finally forced out of Africa in May 1943.

At the same time, the Soviets gained a major victory as well. German troops had invaded the Soviet city of Stalingrad in 1942. The Red Army forced the Germans to surrender in February 1943, ending the **Battle of Stalingrad**.

American and British soldiers next invaded Italy and captured Sicily in August 1943. Mussolini was driven from power and the new Italian government surrendered. But Hitler did not want to give up Italy. His army fought there until 1945.



## 1. What major victories did the Allies win?

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### The Allied Home Fronts

(pages 507–509)

#### *What problems did people face at home?*

While the Allies continued to fight, people at home suffered. Some British and Soviet citizens died. In the United States, citizens faced shortages. Goods such as food, tires, gasoline, and clothing were in short supply. The government *rationed* these items. It limited how much a person could have so there would be enough for the military.

Some Americans were even imprisoned. Bitter feelings against the Japanese became widespread. As a result, mistrust of Japanese Americans grew. The U.S. government took thousands of Japanese Americans who lived on the west coast and moved them to relocation camps in the western United States. Two-thirds of these people were American citizens.

## 2. What happened to Japanese Americans?

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### Victory in Europe (pages 509–511)

#### *What were the final battles in Europe?*

In early 1944, the Allies built a *massive* force to retake France. In June, an invasion of thousands of ships, planes, and soldiers was launched. It was called **D-Day**. The invasion force suffered heavy losses but gained a foothold in northern France. A month later, Allied forces began to pour through German lines. In August, they marched in triumph into Paris. By September, they had driven the Germans out of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and much of the Netherlands.

At the same time, the Soviets were pushing the Germans back in eastern Europe. In late 1944, Hitler ordered his army to make one final, large-scale attack in the west. In the **Battle of the Bulge**,

it punched through Allied lines until an Allied counterattack forced it back to Germany. By late April 1945, Soviet troops surrounded Berlin, Hitler's headquarters. Five days later, he killed himself. A week later, the Germans surrendered. Roosevelt did not live to see this victory, however. He had died in early April. Harry Truman was now president.

## 3. Name three events that led directly to Germany's surrender.

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### Victory in the Pacific (pages 511–513)

#### *What led to victory in the Pacific?*

In the Pacific, the Allies began to move toward Japan in 1943. They landed troops in the Philippines in the fall of 1944. In the Battle of Leyte Gulf, in October 1944, the Japanese navy was crushed.

As American troops moved closer to Japan, they faced attacks by **kamikaze**. These Japanese suicide pilots sank Allied ships by crashing their bomb-filled planes into them. In March 1945, U.S. Marines captured the island of Iwo Jima, a *strategic* Japanese stronghold. By June, they had won control of Okinawa, an island just 350 miles from Japan.

Japan was the next stop. But the U.S. military feared that an invasion of Japan would cost half a million Allied lives. In August, President Truman ordered that an atomic bomb be dropped on the city of Hiroshima to try to end the war quickly. A second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki three days later. Tens of thousands of Japanese died. Japan surrendered in September.

## 4. Name two events that led directly to Japan's surrender.

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