

World History
Mrs. Brown
Distance Learning Assignment Packet April 3 – 17, 2020

Hello All,

Happy 2nd 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 2 sections of readings: (1) The Holocaust and (2) Europe and Japan in Ruins
For each reading complete the following steps:

Step 1: Read over the terms and names located in top right corner of the 1st 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.

The Holocaust

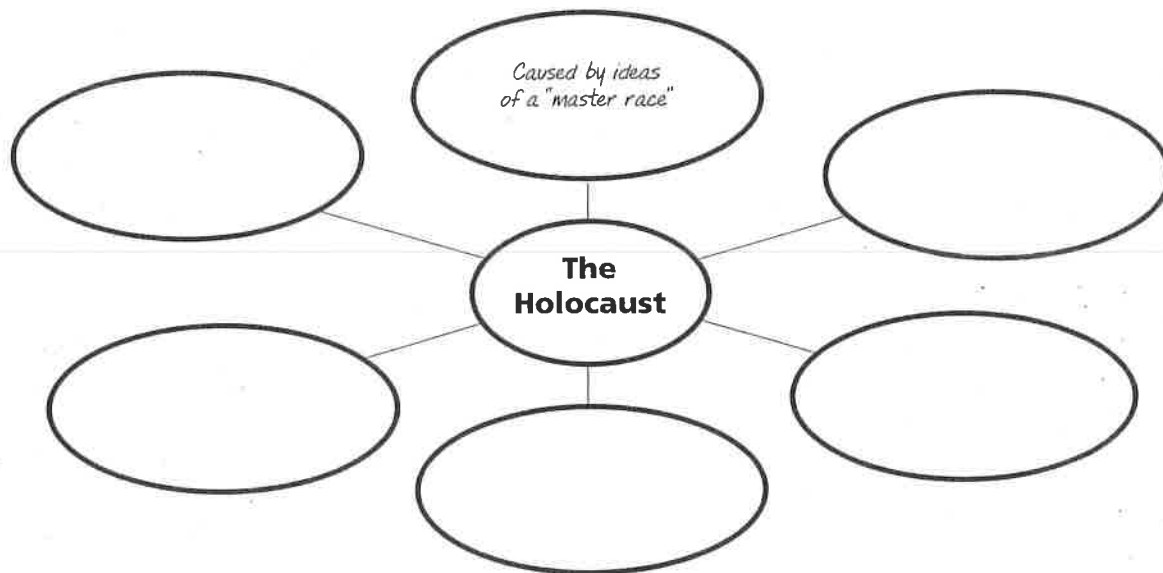
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the battles in the Pacific.

In this section, you will read about Hitler's "final solution" in Europe.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to record important information about the Holocaust.



TERMS AND NAMES

Aryans Germanic peoples

Holocaust Systematic mass killing of Jews and other groups considered inferior by Nazis

Kristallnacht "Night of Broken Glass," when Nazis attacked Jews throughout Germany

ghettos Neighborhoods in which European Jews were forced to live

"Final Solution" Hitler's plan to kill as many Jews as possible

genocide Systematic killing of an entire people

The Holocaust Begins (pages 502–503)

What was the Holocaust?

Part of Hitler's new order for Europe included getting rid of "inferior" people. Hitler believed that the **Aryans**, or German peoples, were a "master race." He had a deep-seated hatred of people who were not German. He particularly hated Jews. This led to the **Holocaust**, the killing of millions of Jews and other civilians.

During the 1930s, Hitler passed laws that took away the rights of German Jews. One night in November 1938, Nazi mobs attacked Jews throughout Germany. They destroyed homes and

businesses and killed or beat many people. This night became known as **Kristallnacht**, or "Night of Broken Glass."

Kristallnacht was a major step-up in the Nazi policy of *persecuting* the Jews. The future for the Jews in Germany looked grim. Thousands of Jews tried to leave Germany. Other countries accepted a large number but were unwilling to take all those who wished to leave.

Hitler ordered all Jews in Germany and his conquered lands to live in certain parts of cities called **ghettos**. The Nazis then sealed off the ghettos with barbed wire and stone walls. They wanted the Jews inside to starve or die of disease. Even under these horrible conditions, the Jews hung on.

1. How did the Holocaust begin?

The "Final Solution" (pages 503–505)

What was the "Final Solution"?

Hitler soon got tired of waiting for the Jews to starve or die of disease in the ghettos. He decided to take more direct action. He was going to kill as many Jews as possible.

Hitler's plan was the "**Final Solution**" to what the Nazis called the "Jewish problem." It was **genocide**, the *systematic* killing of an entire people. The Nazis also wanted to wipe out many other people to protect the "purity" of the Aryan race. These people included Roma (gypsies), Poles,

Russians, and those who were mentally or physically disabled. The Germans paid the most attention on Jews, however.

Thousands of Jews were shot to death by "killing squads." Millions were gathered and placed in *concentration camps*. These prisons used the *inmates* as slave workers. Many in the camps died of starvation or disease.

Starting in 1942, the Nazis built "death camps." At these camps, thousands of Jews were gassed to death in huge gas chambers. In the end, six million Jews were killed by the Nazis. Fewer than four million European Jews survived.

2. How was the "Final Solution" carried out?

World War 2

Europe and Japan in Ruins

TERMS AND NAMES

Nuremberg Trials Trials of Nazi leaders charged with crimes against humanity, held in Nuremberg, Germany

demilitarization Breaking down armed forces

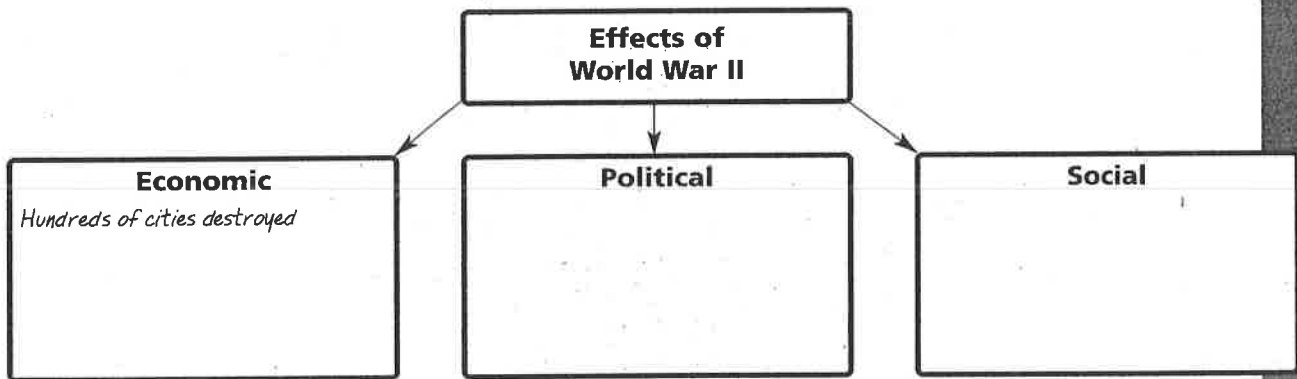
democratization Process of creating a government elected by the people

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about how the war ended. In this section, you will learn about the war's effects on Europe and Japan.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the effects of the war on Europe and Japan.



Devastation in Europe

(pages 514–515)

How did the war change Europe?

The war had left Europe in ruins. Almost 40 million people were dead. Hundreds of cities were reduced to rubble by constant bombing and shelling. The ground war had destroyed much of the countryside. *Displaced persons* from many nations were trying to get back home. Often there was no water, no electricity, and little food. Hunger was constant.

Agriculture had been disrupted. Most able-bodied men had served in the military, and the women had worked in war production. Few had remained to plant the fields. With factories destroyed or damaged, most people had no earnings to buy the food that was available. Also the

small harvests did not reach the cities because the transportation system had been destroyed. Suffering continued for many years in Europe.

1. What conditions existed in Europe after World War II?

Postwar Governments and Politics

(pages 515–516)

Who did the Europeans blame for the war?

Europeans often blamed their leaders for the war and its aftermath. Once Germany was defeated, some prewar governments—like those in Belgium,

Holland, Denmark, and Norway—returned quickly. In Germany, Italy, and France, the old fascist governments had disappeared. At first, the Communist parties grew strong in France and Italy. People who opposed Communism grew alarmed. They voted leaders from other parties into power. Communism lost its appeal when the economies of these lands improved.

During efforts to rebuild Europe, the Allies held the **Nuremberg Trials** in the German city of Nuremberg. There, captured Nazi leaders were charged with crimes against humanity. They were found guilty, and some were executed.

2. What were the Nuremberg Trials?

Postwar Japan; Occupation Brings Deep Changes (pages 516–517)

What changes were made in Japan?

The defeat suffered by Japan in World War II had *devastated* that country. Two million lives had been lost. The country's major cities were in ruins.

The U.S. Army occupied Japan under the command of General MacArthur. He began a process of **demilitarization**, breaking down the Japanese armed forces. MacArthur also paid attention to **democratization**, or creating a government elected by the people. His first step was to write a new constitution. It gave all power to the Japanese people, who voted for members of a parliament that would rule the land. All Japanese over age 20—including women—were given the right to vote. In 1951, other nations finally signed a formal peace with Japan. A few months later, U.S. military occupation ended.

3. How did the government of Japan change?
