

## World History

Teachers: Lamb, Thigpen, Seipel, and Williamson

Week 2: April 13- April 17

Due Date: Friday, April 17<sup>th</sup> at 3pm

Assignments will be submitted by the following:

Lamb- Turn-it-in

Thigpen- Turn-it-in

Seipel- Turn-it-in

Williamson- Turn-it-in

**\* Please note:** Ms. Lamb's students are now required to submit your assignments through turnitin.com.

Assignments:

1. Get registered for your history turn-it-in: (Seipel, Thigpen, Williamson, and Lamb)
  - a. turnitin.com
    - i. Class ID's and Enrollment Key's

| <b>Seipel</b> | Class ID | Enrollment Key |
|---------------|----------|----------------|
| Period 4      | 24434868 | LHSLions       |
| Period 5      | 24446653 | LHSLions       |
| Period 6      | 24446663 | LHSLions       |
| Period 7      | 24446670 | LHSLions       |

| <b>Williamson</b> | Class ID | Enrollment Key |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| Period 1          | 24444230 | World1         |
| Period 3          | 24444247 | World3         |
| Period 4          | 24444267 | World4         |
| Period 5          | 24444317 | World5         |
| Period 7          | 24444329 | World7         |
| Period 8          | 24444336 | World8         |

| <b>Thigpen</b> | Class ID | Enrollment Key |
|----------------|----------|----------------|
| Period 1       | 24449376 | world1         |
| Period 2       | 24449384 | world2         |

| Lamb             | Class ID | Enrollment Key |
|------------------|----------|----------------|
| World History P2 | 24530379 | WorldH2        |
| World History P3 | 24530386 | WorldH3        |
| World History P8 | 24530398 | WorldH8        |
| ELL U.S. Hist P4 | 24530430 | ELLUS4         |
| Yoga P6          | 24530445 | Yoga6          |
| Yoga P7          | 24530458 | Yoga7          |

2. WWII packet part 3 & Holocaust q's
  - a. Read each passage and answer each question in complete sentences in a **separate word document.**
  - b. Submit your word document to your teacher using the appropriate method.

### **PART 3: Allied Successes—The March to Victory**

#### **The Allied War Effort**

After the United States entered the war, the Allied leaders in 1942, the Big Three - Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin - agreed to finish the war in Europe before turning their attention to Asia. From the outset, the Allies distrusted one another: Churchill thought Stalin wanted to dominate Europe. Roosevelt felt that Churchill had ambitions to expand British imperial power. Stalin believed that the Western powers wanted to destroy communism. At meetings and in writing, Stalin urged Roosevelt and Churchill to relieve the pressure on Russia by opening a second front in Western Europe. Not until 1944, however, did Britain and the United States make such a move. The British and Americans argued that they did not have the resources before then. Stalin saw the delay as a deliberate policy to weaken the Soviet Union.

1. Who were the Big Three?
2. In what specific ways did the Allies distrust each other? (3)
3. When did the Allies come to Russia's aid and how did Stalin feel about this?

#### **Total War**

Like the Axis powers, the Allies were committed to total war. The United States and Britain increased their political power by directing economic resources into the war effort, ordering factories to stop making cars or refrigerators and to turn out airplanes or tanks instead. Governments rationed consumer goods, from shoes to sugar, and regulated prices and wages. On the positive side, the war ended the

unemployment of the depression era. Under pressure of war, democratic government's curbed the rights of citizens, censored the press, and used propaganda to win public support for the war.

In the United States and Canada, many citizens of Japanese descent lost their jobs, property, and civil rights. Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians lost their freedom and were forced into internment camps after governments decided that they were a security risk. The British took similar action against German refugees. Some 40 years later, both the United States and Canada apologized for the wartime policy and provided former internees with **reparations**, or payment for damages caused by the imprisonment.

4. What is total war?

5. What happened in factories during the war?

6. How did war benefit the world economy?

7. What happens to rights of citizens during wartime? (be specific)

### **Women Help Win the War**

As men joined the military and war industries expanded, millions of women around the world replaced them in essential jobs. Women built ships and planes, produced munitions, and staffed offices. British and American women served in the armed forces in many auxiliary roles- driving trucks and ambulances, delivering airplanes, decoding messages, and assisting at anti-aircraft sites. In occupied Europe, women fought in the resistance. Many Soviet women pilots "night witches" shot down German planes.

8. What SPECIFIC things did women do to help the war effort? List 4:

### **The Red Army Resists**

Another major turning point in the war occurred in the Soviet Union. After their triumphant advance in 1941, the Germans were stalled outside Moscow and Leningrad. In 1942, Hitler launched a new offensive. This time, he aimed for the rich oil fields of the south. His troops, however, got only as far as the city of Stalingrad.

The Battle of Stalingrad was one of the costliest of the war. The Germans surrounded the city. The Russians encircled their attackers. Street-by-street, house-by-house struggle raged. Corpses "are strewn in the cellars, on the landings and the staircases," Trapped, without food or ammunition and

with no hope of rescue, the Germans surrendered in early 1943. The battle cost the Germans approximately 300,000 killed, wounded, or captured soldiers.

The Red Army drove the invaders out of the Soviet Union entirely. Hitler's forces suffered irreplaceable losses of both troops and equipment. By early 1944, Soviet troops were advancing into Eastern Europe.

9. What happened in the battle of Stalingrad?

### **Invasion of France**

In 1944, the Allies were at last ready to open a second front in Europe with the invasion of France. Eisenhower was made the supreme Allied commander. He and other Allied leaders faced the enormous task of planning the operation and assembling troops and supplies.

The Allies chose June 6, 1944 (D-Day) for the invasion of France: paratroopers dropped behind enemy lines. Then, thousands of ships ferried 176,000 Allied troops across the English Channel where the troops fought their way to shore amidst underwater mines and raking machine-gun fire. (opening scene Saving Private Ryan), Finally, they broke through German defenses and advanced toward Paris. Meanwhile, other Allied forces sailed from Italy to land in southern France. In Paris, French resistance forces rose up against the occupying Germans. Under pressure from all sides, the Germans retreated. On August 25, the Allies entered Paris. Within a month, all of France was free. Attention focused on conquering Germany itself... and defeating Japan.

10. Who was named supreme Allied commander?

11. What happened during D-day?

### **The Allies Advance**

After freeing France, Allied forces battled toward Germany in December 1944, Germany launched a massive counterattack. At the Battle of the Bulge, both sides took terrible losses. The Germans were unable to break through. The battle was Hitler's last success. His support within Germany was declining.

By this time,--two years--Allied bombers had hammered military bases, factories, railroads, oil depots, and cities. By March, the Allies had crossed the Rhine into western Germany. From the east, Soviet troops closed in on Berlin. In late April, American and Russian soldiers met and shook hands at the Elbe River. Mussolini was killed by resistance fighters. As Soviet troops fought their way into the city, Hitler committed suicide in his underground bunker. After just 12 years, Hitler's "thousand-year

Reich" was bomb-ravaged. On May 7, Germany surrendered. Officially, the war in Europe ended the next day, May 8, 1945, which was proclaimed V-E Day (Victory in Europe).

12. What was Hitler's last success?

13. What and when was V-E day?

### **Defeat of Japan**

With war won in Europe, the Allies poured their resources into defeating Japan. By mid-1945, most of the Japanese navy and air force had been destroyed, yet Japan still had an army of two million men. The road to victory, it appeared, would be long and costly. This raised the question: Invasion or bomb?

Some American officials estimated that an invasion of Japan would cost a million or more casualties. In bloody battles on the islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the Japanese had shown that they would fight to the death rather than surrender. Beginning in 1944, some young Japanese chose to become **kamikaze** pilots who undertook suicide missions, crashing their explosive-laden airplanes into American warships. They hoped these efforts would stop the Allies and save their nation from defeat.

While Allied military leaders planned for invasion, scientists offered another way to end the war. Since the early 1900s, scientists had understood that matter, made up of atoms, could be converted into pure energy. In military terms, this meant that, by splitting the atom, scientists could create an explosion far more powerful than any yet known. During the war, Allied scientists, some of them German and Italian refugees, raced to harness the atom. In July 1945, they successfully tested the first atomic bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico. News of this test was brought to the new American president, Harry Truman. Truman had taken office after Franklin Roosevelt died unexpectedly on April 12th. He realized that the atomic bomb was a terrible new force for destruction. Still, after consulting with his advisers, he decided to use the new weapon against Japan. At the time, Truman was meeting with other Allied leaders in the city of Potsdam, Germany. They issued a warning to Japan to surrender or face "utter and complete destruction." When the Japanese ignored the deadline, the U.S. took action.

14. What was the debate about how to defeat Japan?

15. What is a Kamikaze?

16. What happened in July 1945?

17. What warning did Truman issue to Japan?

## Hiroshima

On August 6, 1945, an American plane dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. The bomb flattened four square miles and instantly killed more than 70,000 people. In the months that followed, many more would die from radiation sickness, a deadly aftereffect from exposure to radioactive materials. On August 8, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria. Again, Japanese leaders did not respond. The next day, the United States dropped a second atomic bomb, this time on the city of Nagasaki. More than 40,000 people were killed. Still, the Japanese argued over surrender or fight? Finally, on August 10, Emperor Hirohito intervened-an action unheard of for a Japanese emperor-and forced the government to surrender. On September 2, 1945, the formal peace treaty was signed on board the American battleship *Missouri*, which was anchored in Tokyo Bay.

Dropping the atomic bomb brought a quick end to the war. It also unleashed terrifying destruction. Why did Truman use the bomb? First, he was convinced that Japan would not surrender without an invasion that would result in an enormous loss of both American and Japanese lives. Truman also may have hoped that the bomb would impress the Soviet Union with American power. After the surrender of Japan, the war ended, and American forces occupied the smoldering ruins of Japan. In Germany, the Allies had divided Hitler's fallen empire into four zones of occupation. Now the Allies faced difficult decisions about the future.

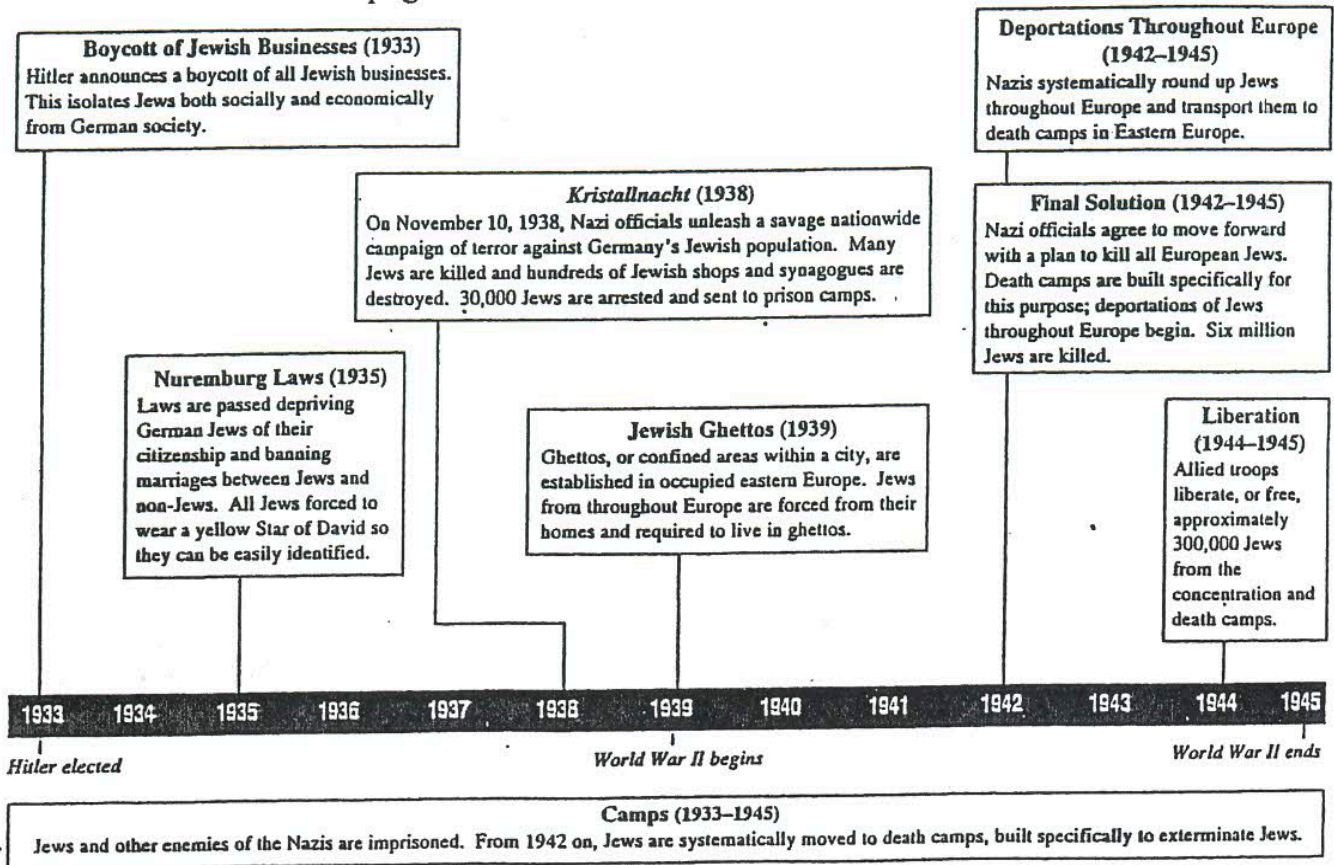
18. What were the immediate and long-term effects of the atomic bomb?

19. What are 2 reasons Truman used the atomic bomb?

## Holocaust Q's

Examine the timeline below, and use it along with the other information provided to answer the questions on a separate sheet of paper.

### Document 1



### Document 2

- **Gestapo**—Secret State Police who were largely responsible for finding and arresting Jews.
- **SS**—In German, "Protection Squad." Originally designed to be Hitler's personal bodyguard but was later built into a giant organization by to provide staff for police, camp guards, and military units serving with the German army. Responsible for carrying out the Final Solution.
- **Sonderkommando**—German word for "special squad." In the context of extermination camps, it refers to units of Jewish prisoners forced to take away bodies of gassed inmates to be cremated and to remove gold fillings and hair.
- **Ghetto**—Jewish "residential quarters." The Germans aimed to control the large Jewish population by forcing Jews to reside in marked-off sections of towns and cities the Nazis. Altogether, the Germans created more than 400 ghettos in occupied territories.
- **Concentration Camps**—Prison camps constructed to hold Jews, Gypsies, political and religious opponents, resisters, homosexuals, and other Germans considered "enemies of the state." Before the end of World War II, more than 100 camps had been created across German-occupied Europe.
- **Extermination Camp**—also called Death Camps. Camps where people were murdered in assembly-line style by gassing or killed by starvation, disease, and maltreatment. Extermination camps included Bergen-Belsen, Dachau, Auschwitz, & Treblinka

| <b>Jews Killed Under Nazi Rule*</b>            |                                   |   |                          |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
|  | <b>Original Jewish Population</b> | <b>Jews Killed</b>                              | <b>Percent Surviving</b> |
| <b>Poland</b>                                  | 3,300,000                         | 2,800,000                                       | 15%                      |
| <b>Soviet Union (area occupied by Germans)</b> | 2,100,000                         | 1,500,000                                       | 29%                      |
| <b>Hungary</b>                                 | 404,000                           | 200,000   | 49%                      |
| <b>Romania</b>                                 | 850,000                           | 425,000   | 50%                      |
| <b>Germany/Austria</b>                         | 270,000                           | 210,000   | 22%                      |
| *Estimates                                     |                                   | Source: Hannah Vogt, <i>The Burden of Guilt</i> |                          |

Document 4

**The Holocaust: How could this happen?  
ONE STEP AT A TIME**

The Nazis gradually but steadily “chipped away” at the Jews’ rights and quality of living. Perhaps if all of the restrictions had come at once, the Jews would have been more likely to flee. Because the regulations appeared one by one, the Jews thought that perhaps they could adjust and make the best of the situation. It was this desire to adapt to the gradual changes that eventually “burned” them (think of a pot of boiling water).

Even though Jews had been living in Germany for centuries and felt a loyalty to what they believed was their native country, equal constitutional rights had not been formally granted to them until the 1919 constitution. Even though anti-Semitism had had a long tradition in Germany, the Jews were still unprepared for what was happening to them.

**The Fatal Step – 1935**

The Third Reich and its anti-Jewish policies began in 1933. A number of actions were taken in 1933, 1934, and 1935; however, it was Hitler’s proclamation at a mass Nazi Party rally on September 15, 1933, of two laws known as the Nuremberg Laws and the regulations for their enforcement that sealed the fate of the Jews.

**Citizenship taken away**

If other actions had already restricted Jewish life so much, what significant additional harm could the Nuremberg Laws possibly bring? The Nuremberg Laws did what no other had done before: They stripped the Jews of their citizenship.

The first of the laws the “Reich Citizenship Law,” very clearly state that only citizens of “German or kindred blood” (Aryans) were entitled to civil and political rights. Those of “impure blood” (non-Aryans) were considered to be inferior, so inferior that they were no longer considered to be citizens – only subjects of the German State. Because Jews no longer had civil rights, they were vulnerable and unable to defend their families, homes, jobs and properties. The second laws prohibited the marriage of Jews and “citizens of German or kindred blood” as well as any sexual relations between Jews and Aryans. In addition, Jews were not allowed to fly the German flag or to employ housemaids of “German or kindred blood” who were under the age of forty-five.

**Who was a Jew?**

At first, the Nuremberg Laws applied only to German Jews, but eventually they affected Jews in countries occupied by the Nazis as well as Gypsies. How did the Nazis decide who was a Jew, who was a German and who had “kindred blood”? It was a complicated task. Because Hitler hated the idea of the “contamination” of German blood with Jewish blood, he used the number of blood relatives, specifically one’s Jewish grandparents, as the factor which determined “racial identity” for purposes of enforcing the Nuremberg Laws. Those people who had three Jewish grandparents were considered full Jews. Those with one or two were put into the category of “Mischlinge,” but eventually anyone who had even one Jewish grandparent was technically counted as a Jew and no longer as a German citizen. In order to prove one’s German descent, an individual had to show his own birth or baptismal certificate as well as certificates for both parents and all four grandparents. The Germans were very careful and very thorough when they included a person’s “religion” on his birth certificate.



## Document 5: The Final Solution:

*“This war will not end as the Jew imagines, namely in the liquidation of all European and Aryan Peoples; the outcome of this War will be the extermination of all Jewish People.”—Adolph Hitler, January 30, 1939.*

Adolph Hitler often referred to finding a “final solution” to the “Jewish problem.” With the beginning of World War II, the Germans realized that *Kristallnacht* and the terror that followed would not be enough to drive the Jews out of Germany. By 1940 the Nazis began to devise plans for a mass expulsion of all Jews to the island of Madagascar off the African coast or to reservations in Poland. However, these plans were found to be unworkable.

In 1941 the *Einsatzgruppen*, special units of the security police and SS Security Service, followed German armies into Russia and set out to kill all Jews as well as Soviet officials, the handicapped, and Gypsies. Victims were executed by mass shootings and buried in mass unmarked graves. Close to one and a half million Jews were killed by the *Einsatzgruppen* in the Baltics and the Soviet Union.

Nazis began to realize that mass shootings were not an efficient method for killing millions of people. By early 1942, the Nazi leadership committed to move forward with the mass execution of Jews from all over Europe. Death camps were constructed in Poland, where gas was to be the primary means of execution, and the Germans had begun mass deportations of Jews from Germany and Western Europe to the ghettos in Eastern Europe.

Satisfied that the machinery was in place to implement the “final solution,” Nazi leaders met in the Berlin suburb of Wannsee in January 1942. The purpose of the Wannsee Conference was to officially coordinate the “final solution.” Participants at the conference openly discussed the various methods of killing Jews, planned how the death camps would be organized, and scheduled the transportation of Jews from all over Europe to Poland.

From 1942 to 1945, the Jews were plunged into a hell of planned murder that neither the Jews nor the majority of modern humanity could have conceived. What made the Holocaust different from other human tragedies was that for the first time the technology and administration of the modern industrial world was organized to murder defenseless people. In the end, Nazi efforts at a “final solution” to the “Jewish problem” resulted in the death of more than 6,000,000 Jews and millions of others.

### Questions:

20. What made the Holocaust different from other human tragedies in history?
21. When did anti-Jewish policies begin in Germany?
22. The Nuremberg Laws were a series of anti-Jewish restrictions enacted in 1935. The “Reich Citizenship Law” was one of these. How did the “Reich Citizenship Law” hurt Jews living in Germany?
23. Another important part of the Nuremberg Laws was the “Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honor.” How did this affect German Jews?
24. Because Hitler hated “contamination” of Jews and Aryans he redefined what it meant to be Jewish. Under Nazi rule, a person was categorized as Jewish if...
25. Hitler’s original plan was to use attacks on Jews (like *Kristallnacht*) to scare Jews into fleeing Germany. When this did not work, what other alternatives did the Nazis turn to?
26. Why did Nazis use ghettos?
27. What is the primary difference between a Concentration Camp and an Extermination Camp?
28. What was the difference in the role of the Gestapo and the role of the SS during the Final Solution?
29. What was the “Final Solution?”
30. What major decision was agreed to at the Wannsee Conference?