

Name: _____

Class: _____

Study Guide for Unit on WWII

Directions for Completion: The questions below are directly related to the 5th Grade Social Studies standards and will help you prepare for your tests and quizzes in this unit. Be sure to complete the answers to this as they are reviewed.

1) **Vocabulary Focus:**

appeasement-

concentration camp-

internment camp-

Militarism-

Alliance-

Imperialism-

Isolationism-

2) **Important Leaders:**

Explain the role each of the following leaders who played important roles in WWII:

Adolph Hitler

Josef Stalin

Benito Mussolini

Winston Churchill

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Harry Truman-

- 3) What three countries made up the **Axis Powers** in WWII?
- 4) What four countries made up the **Allied Powers** (or Allies) in WWII?
- 5) What event or sparks began World War II in Europe?
- 6) Why did Germany break the Non-Aggression Pact and **invade the Soviet Union**?
- 7) What event brought the United States into WWII? On what date did this happen?
- 8) How did the U.S. military's need for war supplies, affect the nation's factories?
- 9) What were some key developments in technology that impacted WWII?

weaponry

communication

- 10) How did U.S. involvement in WWII impact **women**?
- 11) How did U.S. involvement in WWII impact **African Americans**?
- 12) What was the **impact of WWII on Japanese-Americans** in the United States?
- 13) What was **D-Day (Invasion of Normandy)**, and what was its impact on World War II?
- 14) What was "**Island hopping**," and how did it help the United States and the Allies in its fight against Japan in World War II?
- 15) What was the "**Battle of Iwo Jima**," and how was it a turning point in the war?
- 16) What was the **dilemma** President Truman's faced about using the atomic bomb?
- 17) What events led to the Allied victory over Japan in August 1945?

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Study Guide for Unit on WWII (*Answer Key*)

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1) Vocabulary Focus:

appeasement- *giving in to other's demands to prevent future problems (doesn't always work!)*

internment- *the state of being confined*

Other Vocabulary:

militarism

alliance

imperialism

nationalism

isolationism

2) Important Leaders:

Explain the role each of the following leaders who played important roles in WWII:

Adolph Hitler- *Hitler was the dictator of Nazi Germany. He wanted to take over the world.*

Josef Stalin- *Stalin was the dictator of the Soviet Union. Even though the Soviet Union was allied with the Allied Powers, he was not friendly toward democratic countries.*

Benito Mussolini- *Mussolini was the dictator of Italy who was allied with Hitler.*

Winston Churchill- *Churchill was the prime minister of Great Britain who encouraged his citizens not to give up during the bombings. He was closely allied with the United States.*

Franklin D. Roosevelt- *Roosevelt was the president of the United States at the beginning of WWII. He died while still in office.*

Harry Truman- *Truman took over the U.S. presidency after Roosevelt died and made the tough decision in August 1945 to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki, ending WWII*

3) What countries made up the **Axis Powers** in WWII?

Germany, Italy, Japan

4) What countries made up the **Allied Powers** (or Allies) in WWII?

Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and eventually, the United States

5) What event began World War II in Europe?

In an unlikely and brief alliance, the Soviet Union and Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939.

6) Why did Germany break the Non-Aggression Pact and **invade the Soviet Union**?

Germany invaded the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941.

7) What event brought the United States into WWII? On what date did this happen?

Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. Before this event, the United States was trying to stay out of the world war. This event brought the isolated United States into WWII. We realized that Japan and Germany were achieving far too many military successes and were beginning to threaten our democracy.

8) How did the U.S. military's need for war supplies affect the nation's factories?

Factories switched from making consumer goods to making war-related goods.

9) What were some key developments in technology that impacted WWII?

weaponry aircraft carriers, atomic bomb, which led to the arms race and more spending in military and research

communication computers, secret codes, radar

10) How did U.S. involvement in WWII impact **women**?

A shortage in labor led women to once again leave their homes and go to work in the factories. Rosie the Riveter was a caricature created to encourage women to recruit women into wartime industries. Many joined the armed forces as nurses, drivers, pilots, and even soldiers.

11) How did U.S. involvement in WWII impact **African Americans**?

A shortage in labor led many jobs to open up for African-Americans. Many African-Americans also helped to fight during WWII, and after their efforts in WWII, President Truman officially banned segregation in the military, desegregating the armed forces.

12) What was the **impact of WWII on Japanese-Americans** in the United States? (*page 372-373*)

Japanese-Americans were distrusted after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The United States forced those of Japanese descent who lived along the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington into internment camps in the desert.

13) What was **D-Day (Invasion of Normandy)**, and what was its impact on World War II?

D-Day was a massive military campaign of the Allied forces. They used paratroopers, ships, and amphibious vehicles to launch a massive invasion along the coast of France (Normandy). This was the turning point of WWII for the Allied forces in the European theater.

14) What was **"Island Hopping,"** and how did it help the United States and the Allies in its fight against Japan in World War II?

Pacific-island hopping was the strategy the U.S. military used in the Pacific theatre of WWII. They strategically took over certain islands and skipped over others to get closer to Japan.

15) What was the Battle of **"Iwo Jima,"** and how was it a turning point in the war for the Allies?

The Battle of Iwo Jima was a battle in which the Japanese lost. It was a major battle in that many men died, and it turned the tide of the war in favor of the allies. This island became a staging ground for the United States and the allies to attack main land Japan. This was the turning point of WWII for the Allied forces in the Pacific theatre.

16) What was President Truman's **dilemma** with using the atomic bomb?

President Truman had the tough decision to decide whether to use the nuclear bomb to help end WWII. He knew that a land invasion of Japan would cause many soldiers' lives to be lost, but he also knew using the nuclear bomb would cause many innocent Japanese civilian deaths. He chose to drop the bombs to end the war quickly. Using the atom bomb was the beginning of the "Arms Race".

17) What events led to the Allied victory over Japan in August 1945?

The United States dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6. Japan did not respond, so they dropped a 2nd bomb on Nagasaki, Japan, on August 9. On August 14, Japan surrendered.