

## Chapter 30

### Lesson Reviews 2-5

Name:

#### Question

#### Answer

1. What is a blitzkrieg, and what supplies and equipment did it require?

Blitzkrieg means "lightning \_\_\_\_\_" - strike forces of tanks with accompanying forces and supplies.

2. Use your notes to explain the effects of key events in World War II.

Hitler invaded the \_\_\_\_\_ but the advance was stopped. \_\_\_\_\_ bombed Pearl Harbor, bringing the US into the war.

3. What were Germany's gains and losses during the early years of the war?

Gains: Poland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. Losses: Britain and the Soviet Union.

4. What brought the United States into the war?

The Japanese attacked \_\_\_\_\_, which unified American opinion about becoming involved in the war.

5. How did the involvement of the United States change the war?

The entry of the US into the war created a new coalition, The Grand \_\_\_\_\_. The Allies agreed to fight until the Axis Powers - Germany, Italy, and Japan - surrendered unconditionally.

<b>Lesson 3</b>	
<b>1. Describe the social effects of U.S. mobilization for World War II.</b>	_____ entered the workforce. More than one million _____ Americans moved north to cities, leading to racial tensions. _____ Americans were sent to internment camps.
<b>2. Use your notes to write a paragraph comparing and contrasting the effects of WWII on civilians in the Soviet Union, the United States, Germany and Japan.</b>	
<b>3. How did countries mobilize for war?</b>	The United States mobilized by putting millions to work in its _____. The Soviets mobilized by emphasizing the production of military goods. Japan called for sacrifices from citizens.
<b>4. How did the bombing of cities impact the home front?</b>	The bombing of cities resulted in civilian casualties, property loss, and terror, but until the use of the atomic bomb, the bombing of cities failed to result in peace agreements.
<b>Lesson 4</b>	
<b>1. Explain how some collaborators helped make genocide possible.</b>	Collaborators were people that assisted their _____ conquerors. Some helped Nazis hunt down or expose hidden _____, thereby contributing to genocide.
<b>2. Use your notes to write a paragraph contrasting the New Order of Germany with the New Order of Japan.</b>	Germany: _____ wanted to create a master race and exterminate Jews. Japan: plan to benefit Japan and occupied areas, but which exploited conquered peoples.
<b>3. How did Germany establish a New Order in Europe?</b>	It forced Slavs from their native lands. It sent _____ to round up and kill Jews. It also set up death camps to carry out its Final _____.
<b>4. How did Adolf Hitler's views on race influence the New Order?</b>	Hitler's view that there was a master _____, to which Jews and other groups such as the Roma people did not belong, led to genocide.
<b>5. What characterized the New Order in Japan?</b>	The New Order of Japan was characterized by the draining of the economic resources of its colonies and the forcing of native peoples into slave labor.

<b>Lesson 5</b>	
<b>1. Write a paragraph in which you answer the question: What was the central ideological conflict of the Cold War? Define the terms ideological and Cold War in your discussion.</b>	The Cold War was an ideological conflict between the _____ and the _____. The Soviet Union embraced _____, and the US embraced _____.
<b>2. Use your notes to identify three of the major military events that brought an end to WWII and where they took place.</b>	The Battle of Kursk- _____ The atomic bombs dropped on _____ and _____ brought Japan's surrender.
<b>3. How did the tide of battle turn against Germany, Italy, and Japan?</b>	Allied forces captured Tunisia and invaded Italy from the south. The Soviet Union turned the tide in the east, defeating the Germans in the Battle of Kursk. Allied forces pursued an "island-hopping" campaign in SE Asia.
<b>4. What led to the Cold War?</b>	Following the Allied victory, the Russian leader _____ wanted to establish Communism in Soviet-friendly countries. Roosevelt wanted Eastern European countries to hold free elections.







