

Chapter 30

NOTES

Lesson 1

Categorizing- As you read, create a chart like the one below listing examples of Japanese and German aggression prior to the outbreak of WWII.

Japanese: seized Manchuria, invaded China, cooperated with Germany, attacked US;
Germany: expanded army, sent troops into Rhineland, annexed Austria and the Sudetenland, invaded Poland.

CT: Why is the Munich Conference an oft-used example of the failure of appeasement?

Hitler got everything he wanted, and the other attendees thought he would keep his promises. Instead, he did the opposite.

RPC: How did WWI affect European leaders' attitudes toward international aggression?

The terrible loss of life and destruction from WWI made some European leaders determined to stay out of war.

CT: What role did the Sino-Japanese War play in the Chinese civil war?

The war with Japan forced Chiang Kai-shek to end his military efforts against the Communists.

RPC: What regions did Japan consider in its search for natural resources?

Manchuria in China and SE Asia; the Soviet Union was briefly considered.

Lesson 2	
Determining Cause and Effect- As you read, use a chart like the one below to list key events during WWII and their effect on the course of the war.	Hitler attacks Soviets- winter sets in, Germans stopped. Japan bombs Pearl Harbor- US joins war. Battle of Midway- Japanese navy defeated.
CT: How did the Great Depression prepare Roosevelt for the war effort?	The same level of organization that was needed to deal with a financial crisis might have helped deal with a foreign policy crisis.
RPC: What assumptions did Hitler make about invading the Soviet Union? Do you think the invasion would have gone differently if he had not made those assumptions?	He assumed that the Soviet army was weak. The invasion would have been more successful if the Germans had prepared for resistance and brought winter gear.
RPC: Why did the US stay out of WWII until the Pearl Harbor attack?	Some Americans thought the US entered WWII because of economic involvement in Europe. Congress passed several neutrality acts.
RPC: Why was the German assault on Stalingrad a crushing defeat for the Germans?	The Germans had to surrender, and their entire Sixth army, considered their best troops, was lost.
CT: What Allied strategies helped change the tide of battle in the East?	US planes destroyed Japanese aircraft carriers and defeated the Japanese navy. "Island-hopping" was used to capture Japanese-held islands.

Lesson 3	
Organizing- As you read, complete a chart like this one to show the impact of WWII on the lives of civilians.	Soviet Union-shortages of food and housing; women entered workforce. US-widespread movement of people; Japanese Americans removed to camps; women entered workforce. Japan-imported laborers from China and Korea. Germany-total mobilization
CT: How did munitions factories like the one shown above impact US communities?	New factories often attracted new workers, which caused service and housing shortages in some communities.
RPC: How were war preparations in Germany different from war preparations in the US?	Hitler stepped up armaments production only after defeats and the US entry into the war. German women never entered the workforce in large numbers. The US became the arsenal of the Allies.
CT: What effects did the blitz have on England?	The blitz killed thousands of Britons and destroyed many buildings, but the British people became more united and more determined to keep morale high and win the war.
RPC: How did the development of airplanes change the way militaries fought?	Air superiority became important; bombings targeted civilian infrastructure and killed thousands of civilians.

Lesson 4	
Comparing and Contrasting- As you read, use a Venn diagram like the one below to compare and contrast the New Order of Germany with the New Order of Japan	Germany: annexed occupied lands, resettlement by ethnic Germans, genocide of the Jewish people. Japan: Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, retained power in colonies. Both: used slave labor from occupied lands.
RPC: How did resettlement contribute to the goals of Hitler's New Order?	Hitler moved out the Slavic peoples, whom the Nazis considered to be inferior, and replaced them with ethnic Germans.
RPC: As part of its New Order, how did Japan treat the peoples it conquered?	Japan exploited the peoples it conquered. It created military governments, used the resources of the conquered in its war machine, and forced the conquered peoples to serve them.
RPC: What was the role of the Einsatzgruppen?	The Einsatzgruppen was used to administer the genocide of the Jewish people. The Einsatzgruppen rounded up Jews and sent them into ghettos or exterminated them.

Lesson 5	
Listing- As you read, use a table like the one below to list three of the major military events that brought an end to WWII and where they took place.	Battle of Kursk-Soviet Union; Normandy (D-Day) invasion- France; Atomic bombs- Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.
CT: Why is the Normandy invasion considered a turning point in the war?	The invasion enabled the Allies to put 2 million men in German-occupied France and establish a beachhead from which they could move to Paris, liberate it, join the Soviet army, and attack Germany from two sides.
RPC: What was the strategic importance of the "second front" that the Allies opened in western Europe?	The "second front" was west of Germany and was opened in the D-Day invasion of Normandy in northern France. It gave the Allies a foothold from which to retake France and invade Germany from the west.
CT: What effects did the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have on Japan?	The first atomic bomb killed more than half of Hiroshima's residents; the bombs leveled Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The dropping of the second bomb caused Japan to surrender, ending WWII.
RPC: What was the major disagreement between the US and the Soviet Union at the conclusion of WWII?	The US supported free elections in Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union did not.
CT: Why is it important that war crimes trials were held?	Even in war, there are some acts against humanity that should not be tolerated by any nation. Holding the leaders responsible is the only way to discourage the type of crimes committed by the Nazis against the Jews.

