Unit 7 Study Guide – World War II and The Early Cold War

**VOCABULARY:**

1. Benito Mussolini
2. Francisco Franco
3. Adolf Hitler
4. Emperor Hirohito
5. Franklin D. Roosevelt
6. Winston Churchill
7. Joseph Stalin
8. Harry S. Truman
9. Dwight Eisenhower
10. Douglas MacArthur
11. J. Robert Oppenheimer
12. Fred Korematsu
13. A Philip Randolph
14. Chiang Kai-Shek
15. Mao Zedong
16. Kim Il Sung
17. Appeasement
18. Munich Agreement
19. Fascism
20. Communism
21. Isolationism
22. Neutrality
23. Kamikaze
24. Blitzkrieg
25. Atomic Bomb
26. Allied Powers
27. Axis Powers
28. “The Big Three”
29. Spanish Civil War
30. Pearl Harbor
31. D-Day
32. Battle of Britain
33. Battle of the Atlantic
34. Battle of El Alamein
35. Battle of Stalingrad
36. Battle of the Bulge
37. Battle of Coral Sea
38. Battle of the Midway
39. Fire Bombing of Dresden
40. Fire Bombing of Tokyo
41. Island Hopping
42. Holocaust
43. Cash-and-Carry Policy
44. Atlantic Charter
45. Lend-Lease Act (1941)
46. Yalta Conference
47. Potsdam Conference
48. United Nations
49. Manhattan Project
50. Japanese Internment
51. *Korematsu vs. US* (1944)
52. Rationing
53. Office of Price Administration
54. Fair Employment Practices Committee
55. The Double V Campaign
56. Iron Curtain
57. Containment Policy
58. Marshall Plan
59. Truman Doctrine
60. Arms Race
61. NATO
62. Warsaw Pact
63. The Korean War
64. Chinese Revolution
65. Berlin Airlift

**Essential Questions:**

By the end of this unit you should be able to answer all of the following questions.

1. How did the terms of the treaty that ended WWI contribute to the problems that led to the start of WWII?
2. Why did the European nations choose to adopt a policy of appeasement in dealing with Hitler’s aggression in the 1930s?
3. Why did appeasement turn out to be a very bad approach to handling Hitler?
4. What act by Hitler finally forced Britain and France to declare war on Germany?
5. What was the purpose of the Neutrality Acts passed in the United States in 1935, 1936, and 1937?
6. Why did the US want to remain neutral from the beginning of the War?
7. What did FDR’s meetings with Winston Churchill in 1940 and his agreement to the Atlantic Charter say about his real feelings about the War?
8. How did FDR balance his desire to help out Great Britain with the US’ interest in staying neutral during the war?
9. How did the US prepare to join WWII before it entered the War?
10. What was the purpose of the Lend Lease Act? Cash-and-Carry Policy?
11. How did *blitzkrieg* put the Allied Powers in a very bad position at the beginning of the War? How did Britain remain as the only Allied Power before the US joined the fight in 1941?
12. What event caused the United States to enter the war? What date did this event take place on?
13. What event caused the Soviet Union to enter the War on the Allied side?
14. What was the significance of the Battle of Stalingrad? El Alamein?
15. What happened on “D-Day?” Where did the Allied Powers attack on this day?
16. Which Allied Power suffered the most casualties of the War?
17. What battle is considered a turning point in the Pacific?
18. What ended fighting in the Pacific?
19. What were 4 reasons Truman decided to drop the atomic bombs on Japan?
20. How did the War impact homelife in the US?
21. Why was inflation such a big concern for the US government during the War?
22. How did scientific research help the US in the War?
23. How did WWII get the US out of the Great Depression?
24. How did US industrialization impact the US war effort?
25. What kinds of messages did the government spread through propaganda in the US?
26. Why did so many women join the workforce during World War II?
27. How did the War impact minorities in the US?
28. What did the Japanese Internment and Zoot Suit Riots say about race relations in the US?
29. What does this mean and what types of products were rationed?
30. Why did the United States intern people of Japanese descendent living on the west coast?
31. How did the ruling in *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) justify Japanese internment?
32. What is genocide?
33. What created tension between the “Big Three”? How did this tension come out during the conferences at Yalta and Potsdam?
34. How did the end of WWII lead to the beginning of the Cold War?
35. How did World War II impact the US domestically? How did the War impact the US internationally?
36. What was the goal of Containment Policy?
37. What did the Marshall Plan do to help Europe after WWII? How was the Marshall Plan a US tactic of Containment Policy? How was it part of the Truman Doctrine?
38. What were the global consequences of the Arms Race?
39. How did the Chinese Revolution and the Korean War scare American politicians?
40. Why was the American public dissatisfied with the Korean War?
41. What is the difference between NATO and the Warsaw pact?

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Chester Nimitz

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Fred Korematsu

Appeasement

Munich Agreement

Fascism

Isolationism

Kamikaze

Blitzkrieg

Concentration Camps

Atomic Bomb

Allied Powers

Axis Powers

“The Big Three”

Pearl Harbor

D-Day

Battle of Britain

Battle of the Atlantic

Battle of El Alamein

Battle of Stalingrad

Battle of the Bulge

Battle of Coral Sea

Battle of the Midway

Fire Bombing

Island Hopping

Holocaust

Cash-and-Carry Policy

Atlantic Charter

Lend-Lease Act (1941)

Yalta Conference

Potsdam Declaration

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Japanese Internment

*Korematsu vs. US* (1944)

Rationing

Office of Price Administration

Fair Employment Practices Committee

Rosie the Riveter