

Section One

1. Define totalitarian government.
2. List 3 examples of totalitarian leaders in Europe.
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3. What country was invaded so that Japan could expand its power in Asia?
4. How did the League of Nations respond to Japan's attack?
5. In what way did Hitler violate the Treaty of Versailles?
6. What country did Italy invade despite token disapproval from the League of Nations?
7. How did America respond to the growing crisis developing in the 1930s?
8. Identify the Neutrality Acts.

Section Two

9. What excuse did Hitler give to rationalize taking over the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia?
10. What was achieved through the Munich Pact?
11. What world leader promised that he secured "peace in our time" when he gave in to Hitler at the Munich Conference?
12. Define appeasement.
13. What two European countries were guilty of appeasing Hitler?
14. The Non-aggression Pact was between what two powerful nations?
15. What did the two countries involved in the Non-aggression Pact agree to split?

Section Three

16. Define Holocaust.
17. Why did Hitler target the Jews for persecution?
18. What did the Nuremberg Laws do?

Section Four

19. What was the "Cash and Carry" policy?
20. Who were the members of the Axis powers?
21. How was the "Lend-Lease" policy different from the "Cash and Carry" policy?
22. What country issued the attack that brought America into World War II?
23. Why was Pearl Harbor chosen as the target against America?

Goal 10: U.S. History



1. What are three terms from the Treaty of Versailles that encouraged the underground development of an aggressive Germany?
2. Who were the leaders of Germany, Italy, and Japan as they started totalitarian regimes?
3. Define appeasement.
4. What country joined Germany in a non-aggression pact?
5. Hitler invaded what country, causing Great Britain to enter World War II?
6. What group was blamed for most of Germany's problems prior to World War II?
7. What were two ways that the U.S. helped the Allies without officially entering the war?
8. What incident formally forced the U.S. to enter World War II?
9. Before entering World War II, what was the official position of the U.S.?
10. Which countries became known as the Allied powers?
11. Which countries became known as the Axis powers?
12. At the start of the war, what was the objective of the Allied forces?
13. What was the turning point battle on the Eastern European front?
14. What was the turning point battle on the Western European front?
15. What was the turning point battle in the Pacific Theater?
16. What American general promised the people of the Philippines, "I shall return."?
17. What did the Manhattan project contribute to the war effort?
18. Who was the dictator of the Soviet Union during and after World War II?
19. What two Japanese cities were hit with atomic bombs?
20. What did Americans do to discriminate against Japanese-Americans during World War II?
21. What role did women play on the American home front during World War II?
22. What term is used to refer to women who became industrial workers in order to produce war goods during World War II?
23. What is rationing? Provide three examples of wartime rationing.
24. What was the significance of D-Day?
25. Why did Truman feel it was necessary to drop the atomic bomb on Japan?
26. What significant decisions did the "Big Three" at the Yalta Conference make?
27. Describe the provisions of the G.I. Bill.
28. What reforms did America introduce in post-war Japan?
29. Identify the case *Korematsu v. United States*.
30. Which U.S. general later used his leadership skills as President of the United States?
31. Define containment.
32. Who coined the phrase 'iron curtain'?
33. Why did America aid Western Europe with the Marshall Plan in the years following World War II?
34. What tools does the United Nations have at their disposal to help maintain world peace?

Sheet

Containment Policies (Cold War)

In response to the increasing tensions between the former allies of the United States and the Soviet Union, in 1946 the United States government developed a new foreign policy called containment. Containment meant that the United States would attempt to stop any efforts made by the Soviet Union to expand their influence over other areas of the world. This would in effect stop the spread of communism, an economic plan that went against many of the basic ideals that America has always stood for, such as free enterprise and personal property without government control.

1. Truman Doctrine (1947):
2. Marshall Plan (1948):
3. Berlin Airlift (1948):
4. NATO (1949):
5. The development of the Hydrogen Bomb (1952):

Using the information covered in the above material please answer the following questions.

6. Did any of the previously mentioned policies ever lead to direct conflict between the two super powers?
7. What did the Soviet Union create in response to the creation of NATO?
8. What areas of the world did the United States as a result of the previously mentioned policies specifically aid? (You can name the countries or continents if you can't be more specific)
9. Was the United States policy of containment successful in meeting its goal? Explain your answer.