GIVR World War II

Lead up to World War II

- Japan, Italy and Germany became militaristic and expanded for resources and world power
- Japan expands into China and Southeast Asia
- Italy expands into East Europe and North Africa
- Germany takes over surrounding lands in Austria, the Rhineland and Czechoslovakia
- The League of Nations could not stop it

Munich Conference

- 1938, Germany continued to expand unopposed
- They wanted the Sudetenland, and met with Britain and France
- The democracies appeased Hitler's demands and gave him the territory
- They did this to avoid another world war

World War II Begins

- Germany continued to expand
- In September 1939, Germany invades Poland and this is the start of WWII

World War II Ends

- Russia was too big and too cold to defeat and Germany suffered major defeats
- The U.S join on D-Day, forcing the Germans to fight on two-front
- These two things forced Germany to surrender
- The U.S used two nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to end the war in the Pacific

Sample Questions

- 1. One reason that Britain and France agreed to appease Hitler at the Munich Conference was to
- (1) prevent the start of another world war
- (3) obey an order from the League of Nations
- (2) stop the Nazis from invading the Soviet Union
- (4) obtain advanced German weapons in exchange
- 2. The term *appeasement* is best defined as
- (1) an attempt to avoid conflict by meeting the demands of an aggressor
- (2) a period of peace and prosperity, resulting in cultural achievement
- (3) a declaration of war between two or more nations
- (4) an agreement removing economic barriers between nations
- 3. When some European leaders agreed to Hitler's demands concerning Czechoslovakia in 1938, they were supporting a policy of
- (1) détente(2) balance of power(3) collective security(4) appeasement
- 4. One reason for the outbreak of World War II was the
- (1) ineffectiveness of the League of Nations
- (2) growing tension between the United States and the Soviet Union
- (3) conflict between the Hapsburg and the Romanov families
- (4) refusal of the German government to sign the Treaty of Versailles
- 5. The Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and Hitler's rebuilding of the German military in 1935 demonstrate the
- (1) success of defensive alliances

(3) support for the Treaty of Versailles

(2) fear of communist expansion

(4) failure of the League of Nations

- 6. Which event is most closely associated with the start of World War II in Europe?
- (1) invasion of Poland by Nazi forces

(3) building of the Berlin Wall

(2) signing of the Munich Agreement

(4) assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

- 7. Which situation was a direct result of the Holocaust and other atrocities committed by the Nazis during World War II?
- (1) development of the Cold War
- (2) war crimes trials in Nuremberg
- (3) formation of the League of Nations
- (4) separation of Germany into Eastern and Western zones
- 8. Which geographic factor in Russia played a role in Napoleon's defeat in 1812 and Hitler's defeat at Stalingrad in 1943?
- (1) Siberian tundra(2) Caspian Sea(3) arid land(4) harsh climate
- 9. During World War II, the Allied invasion of France on D-Day (June 6, 1944) was significant because it
- (1) demonstrated the power of the atomic bomb
- (2) resulted in a successful German revolt against Hitler and the Nazi Party
- (3) led to the immediate surrender of German and Italian forces
- (4) forced Germans to fight a two-front war
- 10. During World War II, which event occurred last?
- (1) German invasion of Poland
- (2) Russian defense of Stalingrad
- (3) United States bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- (4) Japanese invasion of Manchuria
- 11. Which action taken by both Hitler and Napoleon is considered by historians to be a strategic military error?
- (1) invading Russia with limited supply lines
- (3) invading Great Britain by land
- (2) introducing combined ground and naval assaults
- (4) using conquered peoples as slave laborers