

UNIT 9: TOTALITARIANISM
Reading Guide 57: The Axis Advance

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

32.1: Hitler's Lightning War

• **Objective A: Summarize the events that led to war.**

1. In 1939, Hitler demanded that the _____ be returned to Germany.
2. Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin signed a ten-year _____ with Hitler. In a secret part of the pact, Germany and the Soviet Union agreed to _____ between them. They also agreed that the USSR could take over _____ and the Baltic countries of _____, _____, and _____.
3. On September 1, 1939, Hitler moved ahead with his plans to conquer Poland. _____ and _____ declared war on Germany on _____.
4. Describe the blitzkrieg strategy:

5. The French and British stationed their troops along the _____, a system of _____ along France's border with _____.
6. In April 1940, Hitler launched a surprise invasion of _____ and _____. The Germans then began to build bases along their coasts from which they could launch strikes on _____.

• **Objective B: Describe the fall of France and the Battle of Britain.**

7. In May of 1940, Hitler began a dramatic sweep through _____, _____, and _____. This was part of his strategy to strike at _____.
8. How did the Germans squeeze past the Maginot Line?

9. By the end of May 1940, the Germans had trapped the Allied forces retreated to the beaches of _____. Great Britain sent a fleet of about _____ ships across the English Channel to carry some _____ battle-weary soldiers to safety in Britain.
10. French leaders surrendered on _____.
 - The Germans took control of the _____ party of the country.
 - They left the _____ part to a _____ government headed by _____ headquartered in the city of _____.
11. **Critical thinking:** Explain the term "puppet government."

12. After France fell, _____, a French general, set up a _____ in London. He went on to organize the _____ military forces.
13. With the fall of France, _____ stood alone against the Nazis. _____, the new British prime minister had already declared that his nation would _____.
14. In the summer of 1940, the _____, Germany's _____, began bombing Great Britain.

15. Two technological devices helped turn the tide in the _____'s favor.
- One was an electronic tracking system known as _____.
 - The other device was a German _____ named _____.
16. This _____ continued until _____. Hitler decided to call off his attacks and focused on the _____ and _____.

• **Objective C: Explain the conflicts in the Mediterranean and on the Eastern Front.**

17. Germany's first objective in the Mediterranean region was _____, mainly because of Hitler's partner, _____.
18. Mussolini ordered his army to attack British-controlled _____; the _____ was key to reaching the _____ of the Middle East.
19. To reinforce the Italians, Hitler sent a crack German tank force, the _____, under the command of General _____ whose successes in North Africa earned him the nickname "_____."
20. How long had the German-Soviet nonaggression pact existed when Hitler began planning to break it? (see page 919 to work out the timing)
21. By early 1941, through the threat of force, Hitler had persuaded _____, _____, and _____ to join the _____. _____ and _____, which had _____ governments, resisted. In early April 1941, Hitler invaded both countries.
22. With the _____ firmly in control, Hitler could move ahead with _____, his plan to invade _____. It began early in the morning of _____.
23. During the German invasion of the Soviet Union, how did history repeat itself?

24. Nearly _____ people died in _____ (formerly St. Petersburg) during the winter of 1941-1942. Yet the city _____.
25. How did history again repeat itself during the German push to take Moscow?



Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

• **Objective D: Describe US aid to the Allies.**

26. Between 1935 and 1937, the United States Congress passes a series of _____ which made it illegal to _____ or _____ to _____.
27. Under the _____, passed in March 1941, the president could lend or lease _____ and other supplies to _____.
28. Although the United States had not yet entered the war, _____ and _____ met secretly and issued a joint declaration called the _____.
- It upheld _____ among nations and the right of people to choose their own _____.
 - It later served as the Allies' _____ at the end of World War II.
29. The attack that actually drew the United States into the war did not come from Germany. It came from _____.

32.2: Japan's Pacific Campaign (p. 931-932)

• **Objective A: Explain how Japanese expansionism led to war with the Allies in Asia.**

30. Japan's expansion had begun in _____ when Japanese troops took over _____ in northeastern China. Six years later, Japanese armies swept into the heartland of _____.
31. To increase their _____, Japanese leaders looked towards the rich _____ of SE Asia.
32. To stop the Japanese advance, the US government sent aid to strengthen _____. And when the Japanese overran _____ in July 1941, Roosevelt cut off _____ shipments to Japan.
33. The Japanese planned massive attacks on _____ and _____ colonies in SE Asia and on _____ outposts in the Pacific – at the same time. Admiral _____, Japan's greatest naval strategist, also called for attack on _____.

• **Objective B: Describe Japan's early battle successes.**

34. Early in the morning of _____, American sailors at _____ in Hawaii were under Japanese attack. Within two hours, the Japanese had sunk or damaged _____ ships, including _____ battleships. More than _____ Americans were killed – with over _____ wounded. President Roosevelt declared that day “a date which will _____.”
35. The Japanese also launched bombing raids on the _____ colony of _____ and _____-controlled _____ and _____. They also landed an invasion force in _____.
36. In January 1942, the Japanese marched into the _____ capital of Manila.
37. By February 1942, the Japanese had reached _____.
38. Within a month, the Japanese had conquered the resource-rich _____.
39. The Japanese also moved westward, taking _____. From there, they planned to launch a strike against _____.
40. Japan had taken control of more than _____ square miles of Asian land. About _____ people lived in this vast area. The Japanese had tried to win the support of Asians with the anti-colonialist idea of “_____.” After victory, however, they often treated the peoples of their new colonies with _____.
41. The Japanese reserved the most brutal treatment for _____. The Japanese considered it dishonorable to _____.