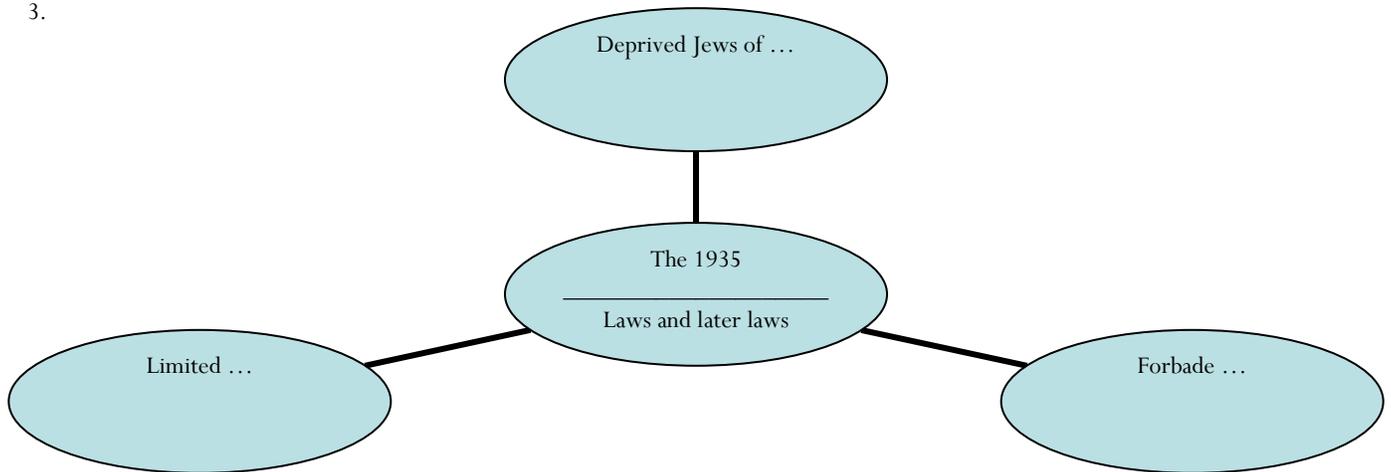


UNIT 9: TOTALITARIANISM
Reading Guide 58: Total War

32.3: The Holocaust

• **Objective A: Trace the course of persecution of Jews by the Nazis.**

1. As part of their vision for Europe, the Nazis proposed a new _____ .
 - They proclaimed that the Germanic peoples, or _____ , were a “_____ .”
 - The Nazis claimed that all _____ peoples, particularly _____ people, were inferior.
 - This racist message would eventually lead to the _____ .
2. Some Germans blamed Jews for:
 - _____
 - _____
3. _____



4. On November 9, 1938, Nazi storm troopers attacked Jewish _____ , _____ , and _____ across Germany and murdered close to _____ Jews. The night became known as _____ , “Night of Broken Glass,” and marked a major step-up in the Nazi policy of _____ .
5. At first, Hitler favored _____ as a solution to what he called “_____ .” After admitting tens of thousands of Jewish refugees, such countries as _____ , _____ , and _____ abruptly closed their doors to further _____ .
6. Hitler ordered Jews in all countries under his control to be herded into dismal, overcrowded _____ .

• **Objective B: Describe the results of the “Final Solution.”**

7. Hitler soon grew impatient waiting for Jews to die from _____ or _____ and began a plan called the “_____” which was a program of _____ , the systematic killing of an entire people.
8. Hitler believed the Nazis had to eliminate other races, nationalities, or groups they viewed as inferior – as “_____” including _____ (_____), _____ , _____ , _____ , the _____ , the _____ , the _____ , and especially the _____ .
9. The Nazis built _____ equipped with huge _____ that could kill as many as _____ human beings in a day. _____ was the largest of the extermination camps.
10. Some _____ European Jews died in these death camps in the Nazi massacres. Fewer than _____ survived.

32.2: Japan's Pacific Campaign (p. 934-935)

- **Objective C: Explain how the Allies were able to stop Japanese expansion.**

1. The Allies – mainly _____ and _____ - were anxious to strike back in the Pacific.
2. In April 1942, _____ raised _____ and shook the _____ of some in _____.
3. Early in May 1942, the Battle of _____ stopped Japan's southward advance.
4. **Critical thinking:** What did the Battle of the Coral Sea imply about the importance of air power in the Pacific?

5. Admiral _____, commander in chief of the US Pacific Fleet, knew that a huge Japanese force was heading toward _____. American pilots destroyed _____ Japanese planes, all _____, and one support ship. By June 7, 1942, the Battle of Midway _____ in the Pacific.

- **Objective D: Summarize Allied battle strategy.**

6. After their victory at Midway, the Allies _____.
7. General _____, the commander of the Allied land forces in the Pacific, wanted to “_____” past Japanese strongholds.
8. In February 1943, after six months of fighting on land and at sea, the Battle of _____ finally ended. After losing more than _____ of a force of _____ soldiers, the Japanese abandoned what they came to call “_____.”
9. Why did Ralph Martin describe Guadalcanal simply “hell?”

32.4: The Allied Victory

- **Objective A: Describe the Allied strategy in Europe.**

10. Why did Stalin encourage Churchill and Roosevelt to open a second front in the west?

11. Churchill wanted Britain and the United States to strike first at _____ and _____.
12. **The North African Front:** By November 4, 1942, at the Battle of _____, Egypt, _____'s army had been beaten and he and his forces fell back. As he retreated west, the Allies launched _____. On November 8, 1942, an Allied force of more than _____ troops –mostly _____ - landed in _____ and _____. American general _____ led this force. Rommel's Afrika Korps was finally crushed in _____.
13. **The Eastern Front:** The _____ began on August 23, 1942. _____ had already told his commanders to defend the city named after him to the death. _____'s defense had cost the Soviets over _____ soldiers. The city was _____% destroyed. However, the Germans were now _____, with the Soviets _____.

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

14. **The Italian Front:** On July 10, 1943, Allied forces landed on _____ and captured it from _____ and _____ troops about a month later. The conquest of _____ toppled _____ from power. On September 3, Italy _____. But the Germans _____ of northern Italy and put _____ back in charge. Finally, the Germans retreated northward, and the victorious Allies entered _____ on _____.

15. How did Mussolini die?

• **Objective B: List efforts made on the home front.**

16. Americans produced the _____ and _____ that would help win the war.

17. Defeating the Axis powers required _____.

18. A shortage of _____ hit the United States. The American government _____ scare items. Setting the speed limit at _____ mph also helped save _____ and _____.

19. To inspire their people to greater efforts, Allied governments conducted highly effective _____ campaigns.

20. On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt issued an executive order calling for _____ because they were considered a threat to the country. However, _____ of those interned were Nisei, _____ whose parents were _____.

• **Objective C: Summarize events that led to the surrender of Germany and of Japan.**

21. In 1943, the Allies began secretly building an _____ in Great Britain. Their plan was to launch an attack on _____ across the English Channel. General _____, the commander of this enormous force, planned to strike the coast of _____, in northwestern France. Code-named _____, the invasion began on _____ - known as _____.

22. By September, the Allies had liberated _____, _____, and _____.

23. **Critical thinking:** How quickly after D-Day did the Allies liberate Paris? What does this indicate about the relative strength of the Allies and the Axis forces?

24. In a desperate gamble, Hitler decided to _____. On December 16, German tanks broke through weak American defenses along a 75-mile front in the Ardennes. The push into Allied lines gave the campaign its name – the _____. Although caught off guard, the Allies eventually _____.

25. In late March 1945, the Allies rolled across the _____ into _____. By April 25, 1945, the _____ had surrounded Berlin and were pounding the city with artillery fire.

26. How did Hitler die?

27. On _____, General Eisenhower accepted the _____ of the Third Reich from the German military. _____, however, did not live to witness the long-awaited victory. His successor, _____, received the news. On _____, the _____ was officially signed in Berlin.

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

28. Define *V-E Day*:

29. By the fall of 1944, the Allies were _____. In October, Allied forces landed on the Island of Leyte in _____.

30. **Critical thinking:** How was the Battle of Leyte Gulf similar to the Battle of the Bulge?

31. Define *kamikazes*:

32. In March 1945, American marines took _____. On April 1, US troops moved onto the island of _____.

33. President Truman's advisers had informed him that an invasion of the Japanese homeland might cost the Allies _____ lives. Most of his advisers felt that using a powerful new weapon called the _____, or _____, would bring the war to the quickest possible end.

34. The atomic bomb had been developed by the top-secret _____, headed by General _____ and chief scientist _____.

35. On _____, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on _____. Between _____ and _____ people died in the attack. Three days later, on _____, a second bomb was dropped on _____. More than _____ people were killed immediately. _____ from the two explosions killed many more.

36. Complete the table:

Hiroshima: Day of Fire	
Impact of the Bombing	
Ground temperatures	
Hurricane force winds	
Energy released	
Buildings destroyed	
Killed immediately	
Dead by the end of 1945	
Total deaths related to A-bomb	

37. The Japanese finally surrendered to General _____ on _____ in a ceremony that took place aboard the United States battleship _____ in _____.

38. **Critical thinking:** What alternatives did the US have to making a full-scale invasion of Japan or to using atomic bombs there?