



United States History & Government

11th Grade

Historical Thematic Packet



WWI-WWII (1917-1945)

Student's Name: _____

WWI-WWII (1917-1945)

Directions: Find the **BOLD words** in the "Word Search." Once done, use your phones to define each vocabulary term.

E O L O A A I N A T I S U L H
Y N G P S X K O R M A T S U H
H Z O P E A R L P F T Q O S R
C J B S I T F E J I O K I B A
Y T I G L Z R W M C M N A E W
G T L L L I A D E T I N U U T
B E I E A M W D S A C A M G A
N L V L V M L Y P C E E B A E
O T I Z A E I S E N H O W E R
R S C V E R S A I L L E S L G
M U T P I M T O V X L U N D I
A G O M K A U U O E A O W C W
N U R N C N T T E R Z U W R K
D F Y F I N T E R N M E N T X
Y H M Z U G D Y J G B J R V I

ALLIES

ATOMIC "Bomb"

AXIS "Powers"

"General Dwight D." EISENHOWER

GREAT WAR

IMPERIALISM

INTERMENT "Camps"

KORMATSU vs. "United States"

LEAGUE "of Nations"

LUSITANIA

NEUTRALITY

NORMANDY "D-Day Invasion"

PEARL "Harbor"

"Franklin D." ROOSEVELT

SCHENCK "vs. United States"

SPANISH "-American War"

"World War" TWO

UNITED "Nations"

"Treaty of" VERSAILLES

VICTORY

"Woodrow" WILSON

YELLOW " Journalism"

ZIMMERMANN "Note"

Find Out

- ① How did Alaska become part of the United States?
- ② How did Hawaii become part of the United States?
- ③ How did the Spanish-American War help the United States get more land?

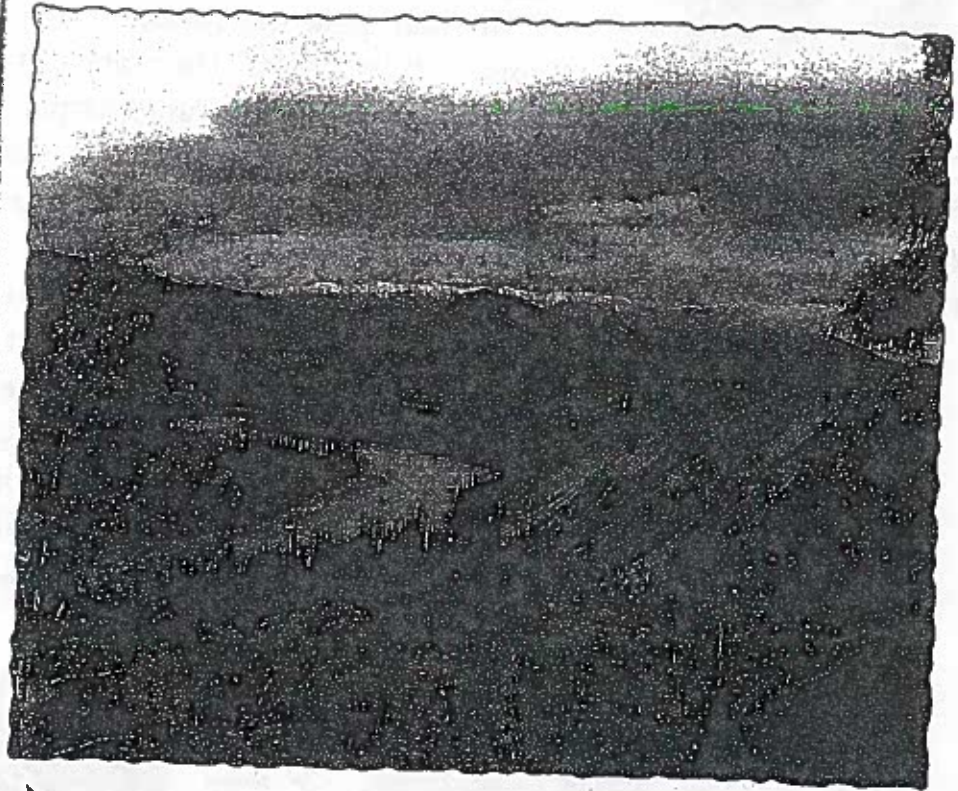
NEW WORDS

imperialism
icebox
battleship
Spanish-American War

PEOPLE & PLACES

Russia
Hawaiian Islands
Hawaii
Queen Liliuokalani
Cuba
Puerto Rico
Cubans
Guam
Philippines

The United States Gets More Land

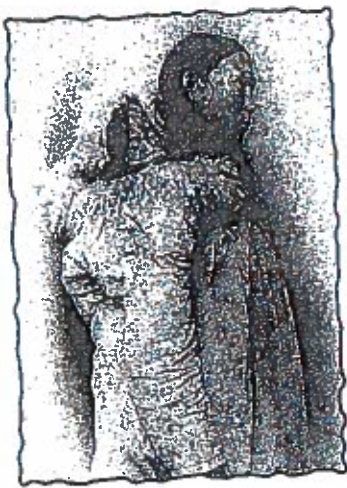


➔ **Learning from Pictures** The United States bought Alaska from Russia in 1867. What resources does Alaska have?

The United States owned land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. But the United States had not finished growing. In 1867 the United States bought more land. In 1898 the United States owned even more land. How did the United States get more land?

After the Civil War, the United States wanted to rule more land. People in many countries believed in an idea called **imperialism**. Imperialism means one country rules other countries or colonies. The United States wanted to rule other countries, too.

The United States decided that it wanted to rule Alaska. Alaska is a large piece of land near northwestern Canada. The weather in Alaska is very cold much of the year. There is a lot of snow. A country called Russia is very close to Alaska. Russia owned Alaska. Russia wanted to sell Alaska



**Native Americans
in Alaska**

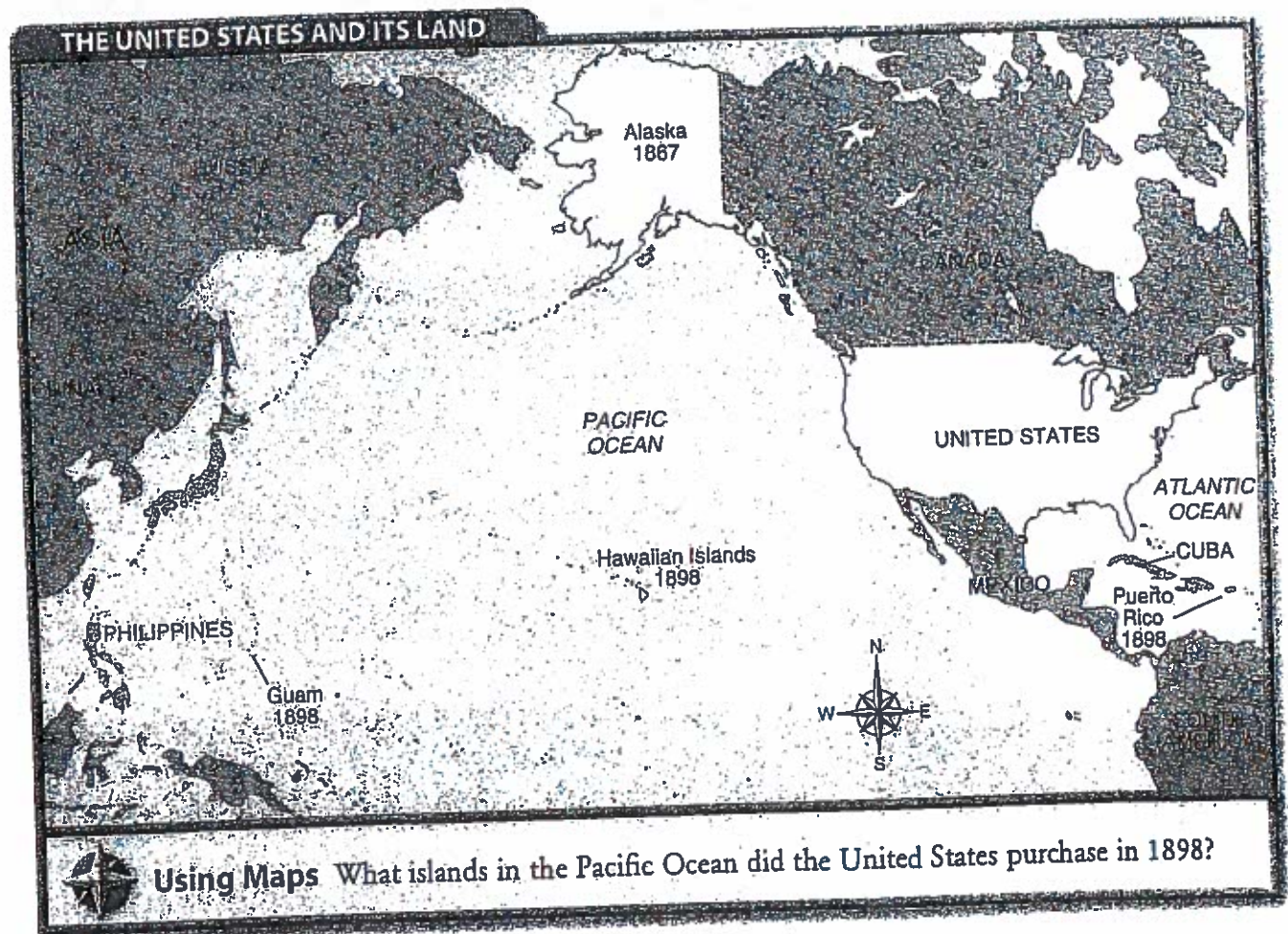
to the United States. Some Native Americans lived in Alaska. Not many other people lived there.

In 1867 the United States bought Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000. Many Americans did not think the United States should buy Alaska. They said Alaska was a very big **icebox**.

In 1896 gold was found in Alaska. Soon there was a gold rush in Alaska. Thousands of people rushed to Alaska to find gold. Many people did not find gold. They found other things there. Alaska has furs and good fish. Alaska has oil. Oil makes our cars go. Oil helps us make electricity.

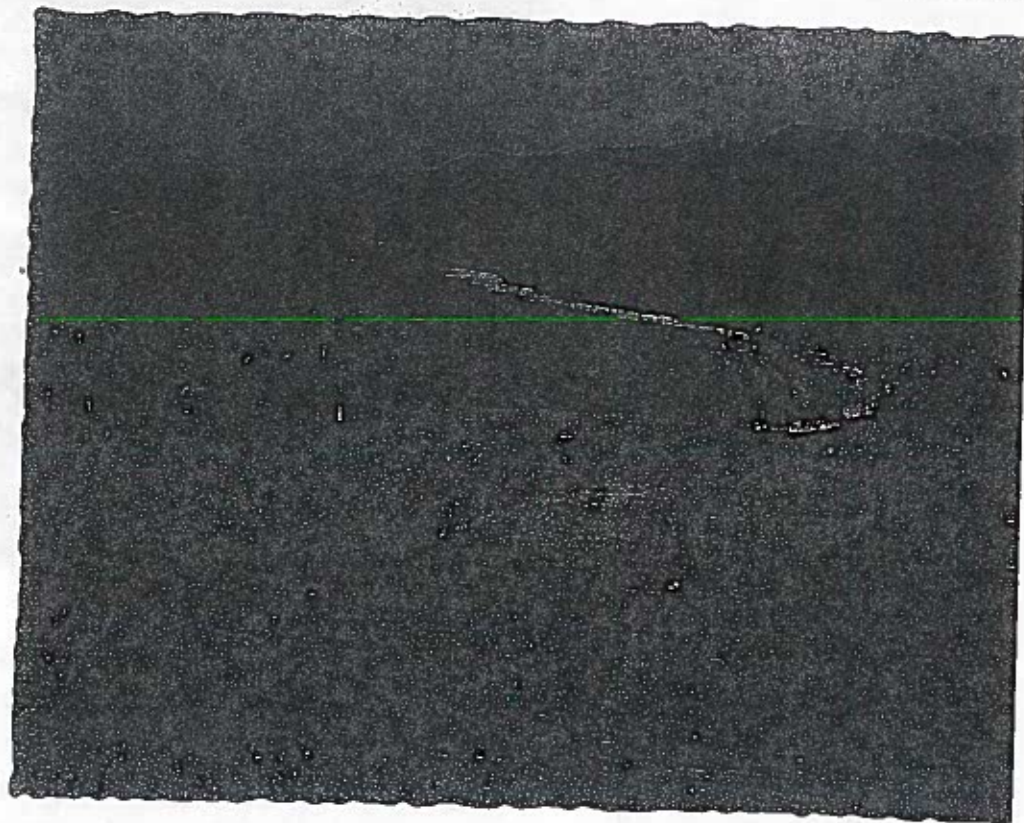
In 1959 Alaska became the forty-ninth state in the United States. It is also our largest state.

Many people wanted the United States to rule land in the Pacific Ocean, too. They wanted to trade more with Asia. They became interested in the Hawaiian Islands. These beautiful islands also are called Hawaii. Hawaii is over two thousand miles from California. The weather is



Using Maps What islands in the Pacific Ocean did the United States purchase in 1898?

The Hawaiian Islands
have warm weather
and good land for
farming. ➤



Queen Liliuokalani



PRIMARY SOURCE

"The cause of Hawaii
and independence
is larger and dearer
than the life of any
man. . . ."

—Queen Liliuokalani

often sunny and warm. The land is good for farming.

In the 1820s many Americans went to Hawaii to build churches. Other Americans went to live and work in Hawaii. They grew sugar cane on large plantations. They wanted Hawaii to be part of the United States.

Hawaii was ruled by Queen Liliuokalani. She wanted Hawaii to be an independent country. In 1893 Americans sent ships, soldiers and guns to Hawaii. They forced the queen to end her rule. Hawaii became a republic in 1894. Then in 1898 the United States Congress decided to make Hawaii part of the United States. In 1959 Congress voted for Hawaii to become the fiftieth state.

The United States still had not finished growing. Cuba and Puerto Rico are island countries. Find them on the map on page 162. Both Cuba and Puerto Rico belonged to Spain.

The people of Cuba wanted **their country** to be free. They fought against Spain. Many Americans wanted the United States to help the people in Cuba fight for freedom. In 1898 the United States sent a **battleship**, the *Maine*, to Cuba. The ship blew up, and 260 Americans were killed. No one knew why the battleship blew up.

**Soldiers from
the United States
fought Spanish
soldiers in Cuba.**



**Raising the American
flag on Cuba**

Many angry Americans blamed Spain. They thought that Spanish soldiers had blown up the *Maine*. Today we know that the Spanish did not blow up the *Maine*.

In 1898 the United States decided to fight against Spain to help the Cubans become free. This war was called the **Spanish-American War**. The United States won every battle. American soldiers fought the Spanish in Cuba. American soldiers captured Puerto Rico from Spain.

Americans also fought the Spanish in the Pacific Ocean. Guam and the Philippines are island nations in the Pacific Ocean. Guam and the Philippines had belonged to Spain. American soldiers helped Guam and the Philippines become free from Spain. After a few months, Spain surrendered to the United States.

At the end of the war, Spain gave Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the United States. Cuba became an independent country in 1902. The Philippines belonged to the United States for almost 50 years. Today the Philippines is an independent country. Guam and Puerto Rico belong to the United States, but they are not states. The people of Guam and Puerto Rico are American citizens.

The United States had a lot of new land in 1898. It had bought some land and fought for other land. Other countries knew that the United States had become a very strong nation.

Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

Choose the Answer Draw a circle around the correct answer.

- 1 What do we call the idea that one country should rule other countries?
imperialism reconstruction government
- 2 What country sold Alaska to the United States?
Cuba France Russia
- 3 What did people rush to find in Alaska after 1896?
furs gold snow
- 4 When did Hawaii become a state of the United States?
1867 1898 1959
- 5 Where did people fight against Spain for freedom?
Hawaii Canada Cuba
- 6 What was the *Maine*?
a battleship a train a bridge
- 7 What country did the United States fight against in 1898?
Great Britain Russia Spain
- 8 What island nation does not belong to the United States today?
Guam the Philippines Puerto Rico
- 9 Where are people American citizens today?
Guam and Puerto Rico Cuba and the Philippines Spain and Russia

Think and Apply

Fact or Opinion Write F next to each fact below and on page 22. Write O next to each opinion. You should find three sentences that are opinions.

- _____ 1 The United States bought Alaska for \$7,200,000.
- _____ 2 Alaska is a big unfriendly icebox.
- _____ 3 There is oil in Alaska.
- _____ 4 Hawaii is over two thousand miles from California.

- _____ 5) It was wrong for the United States to force Queen Liliuokalani to end her rule in Hawaii.
- _____ 6) In 1898 American soldiers captured Puerto Rico from Spain.

Sequencing Events Write the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 next to these sentences to show the correct order.

- _____ Hawaii became a republic in 1894.
- _____ Many Americans were killed when the *Maine* blew up.
- _____ In 1867 the United States bought Alaska.
- _____ Alaska became the forty-ninth state in 1959.
- _____ The Spanish-American War began and ended.

Skill Builder

Using Map Directions Study the map on page 18. Choose a word in blue print to finish each sentence below. On your paper, write the word you choose.

Cuba **west** **southeast** **northwest** **Alaska**

- 1) The Hawaiian Islands are south of _____.
- 2) The Philippines is _____ of Guam.
- 3) _____ is east of Mexico.
- 4) Alaska is near the _____ part of Canada.
- 5) Puerto Rico and Cuba are _____ of the United States.

Journal Writing

Many Americans did not think the United States should buy Alaska from Russia. Write a paragraph in your journal that tells why Alaska was worth buying.

Find Out

- ① What were the causes of World War I?
- ② How did Americans help the Allies during the war?
- ③ Which side won World War I?

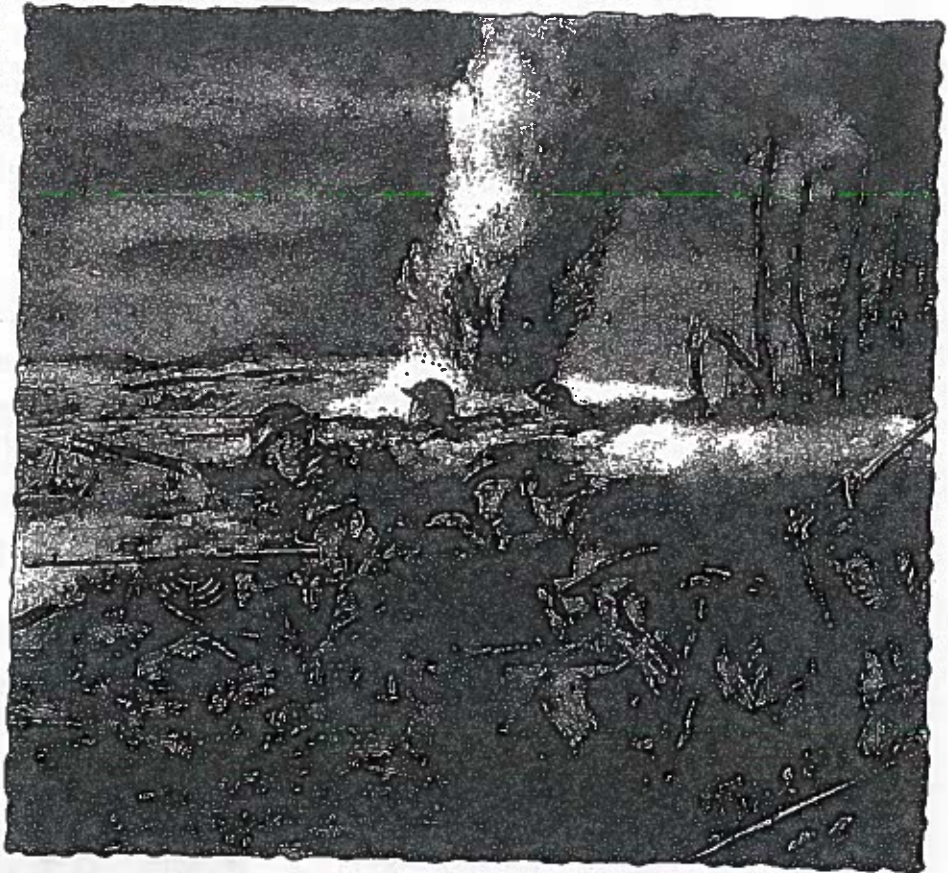
NEW WORDS

building armies
Allies
Central Powers
neutral
declared war
submarines
sunk
Liberty Bonds

PEOPLE & PLACES

Austria-Hungary
Serbia
Woodrow Wilson
Paris

World War I



➔ **Learning from Pictures** How are the soldiers' clothes from World War I different from the clothes soldiers wear today?

In 1914 a war began in Europe. Millions of soldiers from many countries fought in this war. This war was called the Great War then. It is now known as World War I. How did this war begin?

Many countries in Europe were **building armies**. Each country wanted to have the strongest army with the most soldiers. Imperialism became important, too. You read about imperialism in Chapter 24. Countries such as Germany and Great Britain wanted to win control over other countries.

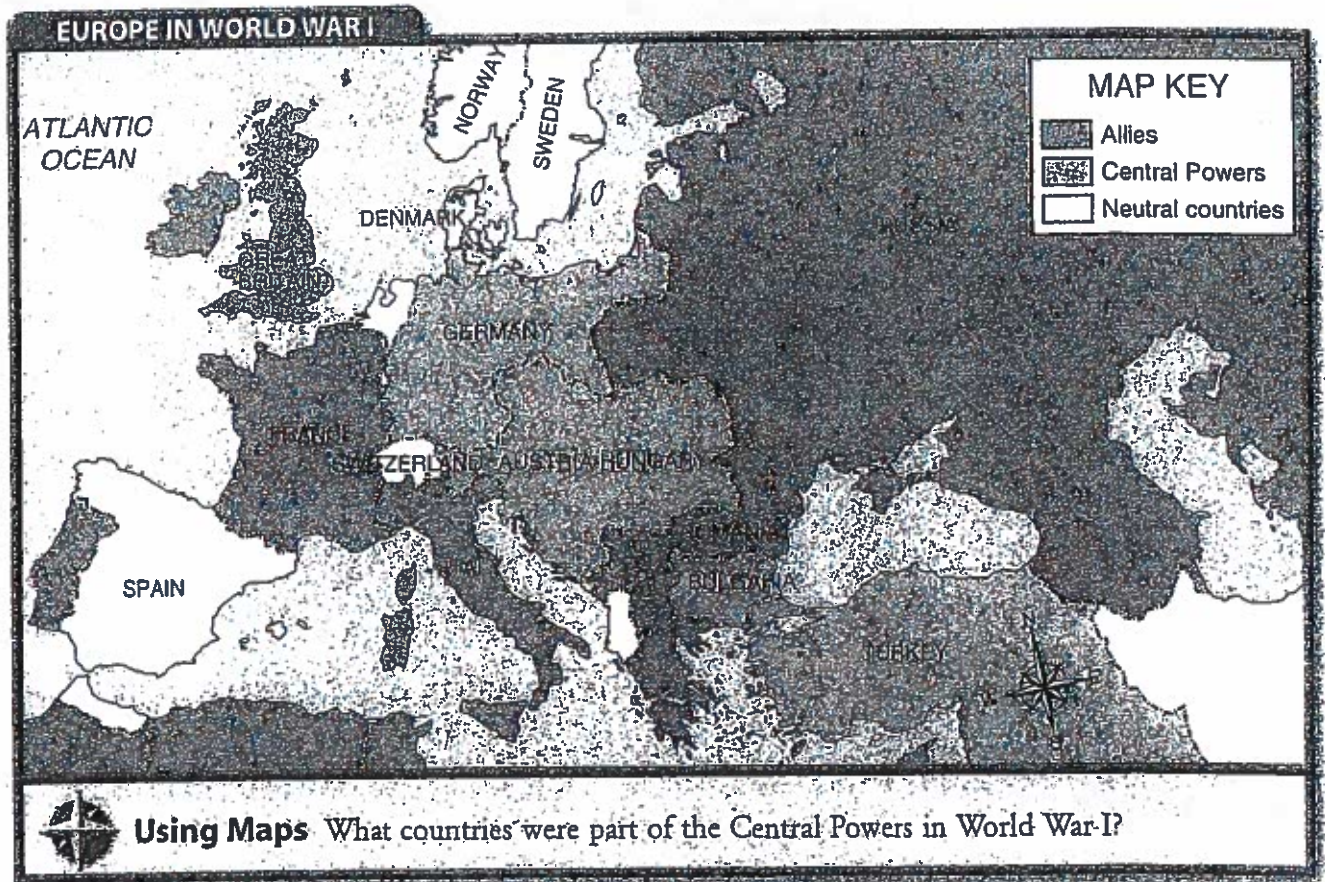
Some countries in Europe joined together into two groups. One group was called the **Allies**. Great Britain, France, Russia, and some other countries were the Allies. These countries promised to help one another during a war.

The other group of countries was called the **Central Powers**. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and some other countries were part of the Central Powers. The Central Powers promised to help one another during a war.

Some countries did not want to help the Allies or the Central Powers. These countries were **neutral**. During the war the neutral countries did not fight for the Allies or for the Central Powers. The map below shows the Allies, the Central Powers, and the neutral countries of Europe during World War I.

One day in 1914, the prince of Austria-Hungary was shot and killed by a person from Serbia. Austria-Hungary **declared war** on Serbia. Russia sent its army to help Serbia. Russia was one of the Allies. The Allies had to keep their promise to help Russia in a war. All the Central Powers had to keep their promise to help Austria-Hungary fight. World War I had begun.

At the start of the war, the United States decided it would be a neutral country. Most Americans did not want to fight in a war that was across the Atlantic Ocean. But





World War I poster



A poster asking people to buy Liberty Bonds

African Americans were among the two million soldiers from the United States who fought in World War I.

the United States had become good friends with Great Britain and France. Great Britain and France were part of the Allies. The United States did not want to fight, but most Americans wanted the Allies to win. The Allies did not have enough food or weapons. The United States sent ships filled with food and weapons to the Allies.

Germany did not want the United States to help the Allies. In 1917 German **submarines** attacked American ships. Submarines are ships that travel underwater. Many American ships were **sunk**. The United States was angry that Germans had killed many Americans at sea. Woodrow Wilson was the President of the United States. He wanted Americans to help the Allies win the war. In April 1917, Congress voted to declare war on Germany.

During World War I many Americans began to hate the people and the language of Germany. There were millions of German Americans who were good American citizens. But many people were unfair to German Americans during World War I. Many German Americans lost their jobs. Many high schools stopped teaching the German language.

Americans in every part of the country helped during the war. Factories made ships, guns, and airplanes. The government needed money to pay for the war. President Wilson asked Americans to buy **Liberty Bonds**. Bond money helped pay for the war.





American soldiers marched through Paris after helping the Allies save the city.



Woodrow Wilson



PRIMARY SOURCE

"What we demand in this war . . . is that the world be made fit and safe to live in. . . ."

—President
Woodrow Wilson

Americans also knew that the Allies needed a lot more food. So Americans ate less wheat, meat, and sugar. They sent wheat, meat, and sugar to the Allies.

About two million American soldiers went to fight in Europe. They helped the Allies win the war. The German soldiers were fighting in France. They tried to capture Paris. The Allies could not stop the German soldiers by themselves. The Americans helped the Allies. Together they pushed the German army away from Paris. Paris was saved.

The Allies and the American soldiers continued to fight against the German army. The German army became weaker and weaker. Finally, Germany and the Central Powers surrendered. World War I ended on November 11, 1918. The Allies had won. American soldiers crossed the Atlantic Ocean and went home to the United States.

Americans were happy that the world had peace. They were also sad because more than 100,000 American soldiers had been killed during the war. President Wilson wanted the world to have peace for a long time. He went to France to help write a peace treaty. He wanted Americans to work for world peace.

The Allies made Germany pay billions of dollars to the countries it had attacked during the war. Soon Germany would fight again. There would be another world war. You will read about this war in Chapters 34 and 35.

Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

Finish the Story Use the words and dates in blue print to finish the story. Write the words and dates you choose on the correct blanks.

surrendered
Woodrow Wilson

1917
Paris

neutral
American

Allies
1914

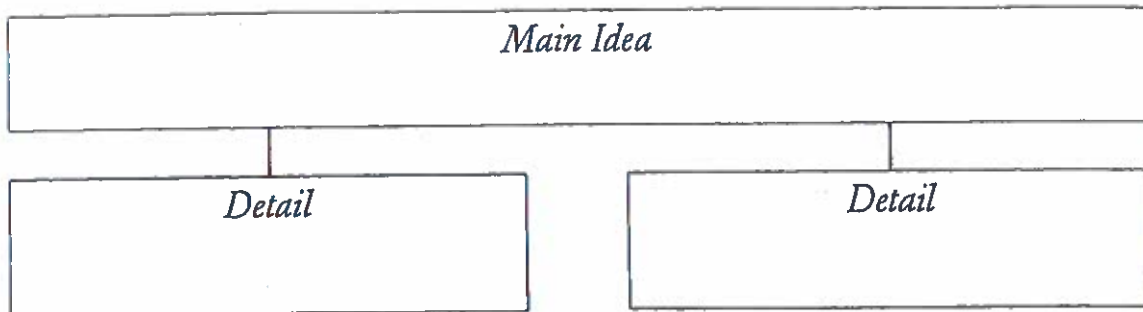
World War I began in (1) _____. During the war (2) _____ was the President of the United States. At first the United States wanted to stay (3) _____. But Americans wanted the (4) _____ to win. Then German submarines sank (5) _____ ships that were sailing to the Allies. The United States went to war against the Central Powers in (6) _____. American soldiers helped the Allies save the city of (7) _____. In 1918 Germany and the Central Powers (8) _____.

Using Graphic Organizers

Main Idea and Supporting Details Read each group of sentences below. One of the three sentences is a main idea. The other two sentences support the main idea. Copy the chart five times. Then complete one chart for each group of sentences.

- 1) Some nations in Europe promised to fight for one another in a war.
Germany and Austria-Hungary were part of the Central Powers.
Great Britain, France, and Russia were three of the Allies.
- 2) World War I began after a person from Serbia killed the prince of Austria-Hungary.
The Central Powers began to help Austria-Hungary fight against Serbia.
Russia and the Allies began to fight for Serbia.
- 3) The United States sent food to the Allies.
The United States sent weapons to the Allies.
The United States wanted to help the Allies win the war.

- 4) Americans bought Liberty Bonds to help pay for the war.
Americans wanted to help during the war.
Americans ate less wheat in order to send more to the Allies.



Skill Builder

Reading a Historical Map The historical map on page 65 shows Europe during World War I. Study the map and the map key. Write a sentence to answer each question.

- 1) Name four countries on the map that were Allies. _____

- 2) Name three countries on the map that were Central Powers. _____

- 3) Name four neutral countries on the map. _____

Journal Writing

Many Americans did not like Germany and the German language during World War I. Many German Americans who were good American citizens lost their jobs. Write four to five sentences in your journal that tell why it was unfair for German Americans to lose their jobs.

Find Out

- ① Why did World War II begin?
- ② What was the Holocaust?
- ③ What happened at Pearl Harbor in 1941?

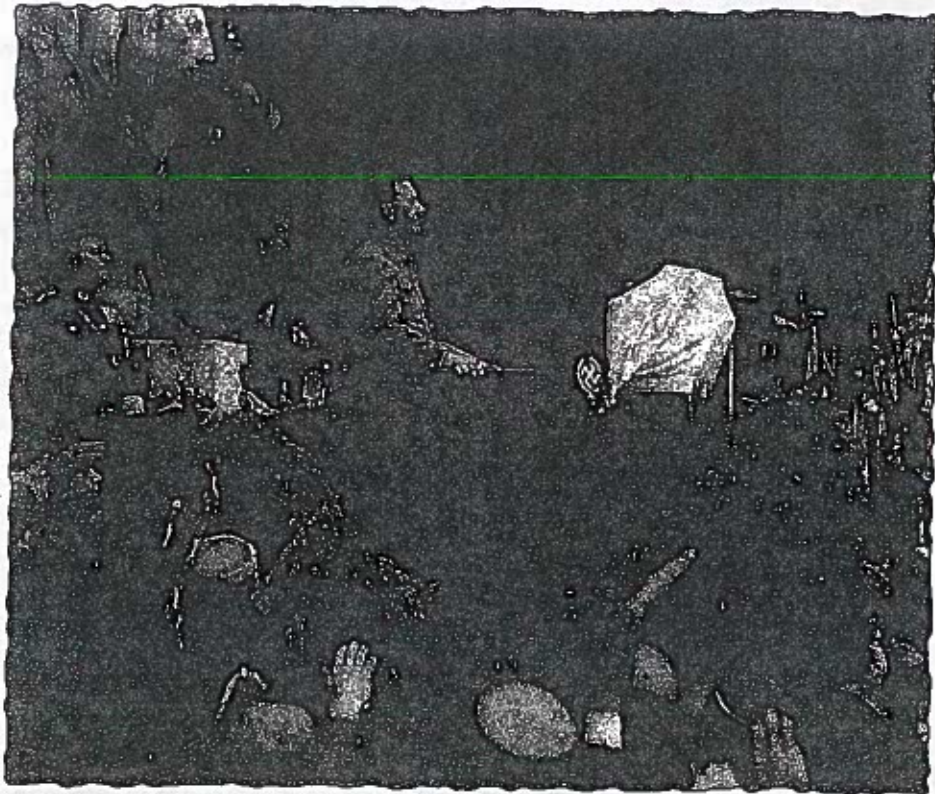
NEW WORDS

dictator
conquer
bombs
Axis countries
appeasement
concentration camps
Holocaust
naval base

PEOPLE & PLACES

Adolf Hitler
Austria
Czechoslovakia
Winston Churchill
Japanese
Pearl Harbor

World War II Begins



Adolf Hitler was the ruler of Germany during World War II.

World War I ended in 1918. For many years there was peace in Europe. Why did World War II begin 21 years later?

After World War I, Great Britain and France forced Germany to sign a treaty. Germans hated the treaty. It blamed Germany for World War I. It forced Germany to give its colonies to Great Britain and France. Life became very hard in Germany during the Great Depression. The German people wanted a new leader who would make them feel proud. In 1933 Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany.

Adolf Hitler was a **dictator**. He had full power to rule Germany. Many people who spoke against Hitler were killed. He said that Germany would **conquer** and rule much of Europe. Many Germans liked what Hitler said. Germany got ready for another war. Germans built airplanes, **bombs**, tanks, and ships.

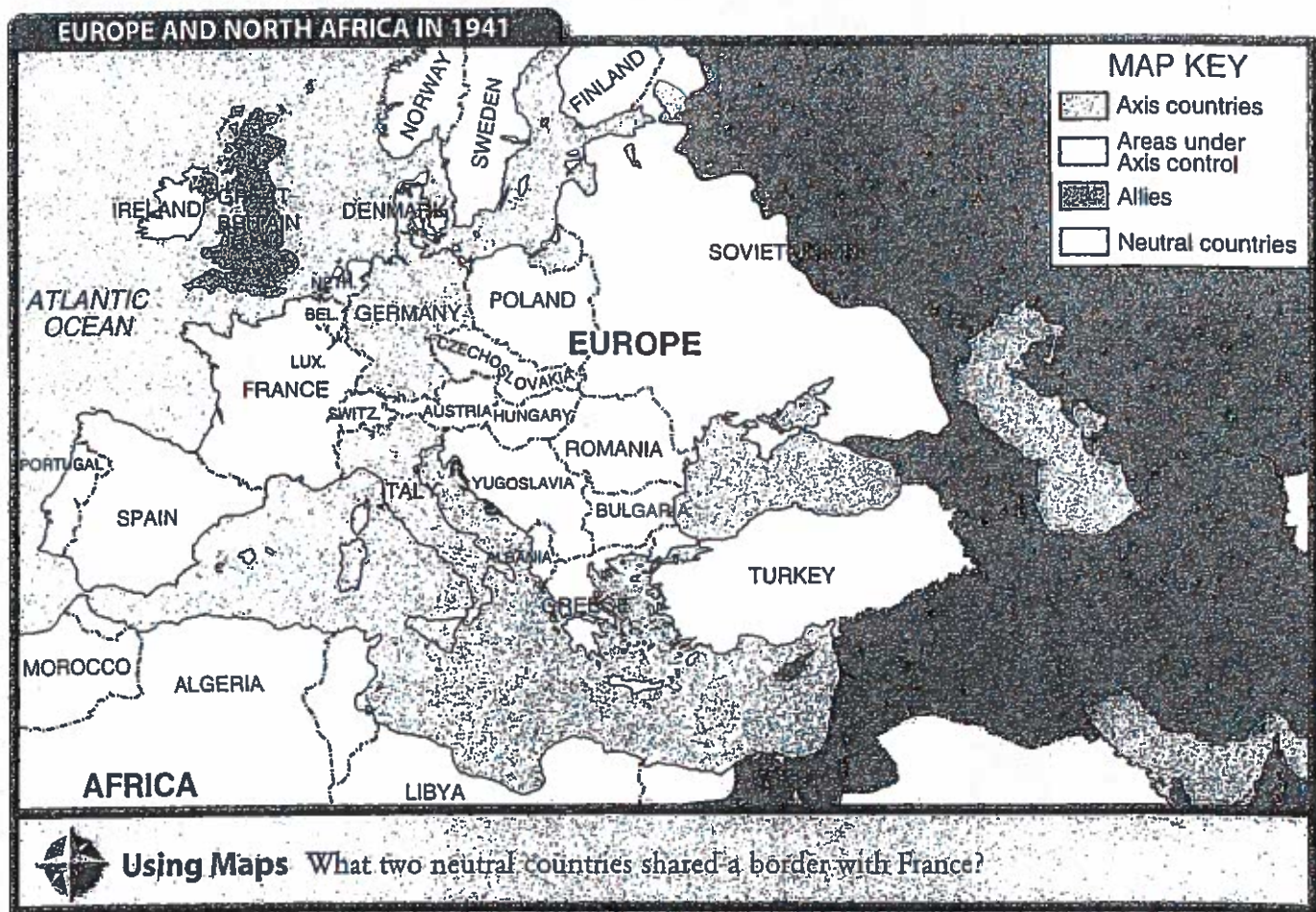


German airplanes

Italy and Japan also wanted to conquer and rule other countries. Germany, Italy, and Japan were called the **Axis countries**. They promised to help one another during a war. Great Britain, France, and some other countries were called the **Allies**. Some countries were neutral countries. They did not fight for the Axis countries or for the Allies.

In 1938 Adolf Hitler began to conquer Europe. He forced Austria to become part of Germany. Then he conquered the western part of Czechoslovakia. Great Britain and France had promised to help Czechoslovakia during a war. But Hitler said he would not attack any more countries in Europe. Great Britain and France gave in to Hitler in order to prevent a war. This was called **appeasement**.

In September 1939 Germany attacked Poland. This time Great Britain and France sent soldiers to help Poland. World War II had begun. But the German army quickly conquered Poland. Then Germany attacked other countries in Europe.



Children were among the millions of people killed in the Holocaust.



PRIMARY SOURCE

"We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and the oceans . . . we shall fight in the fields and in the streets; we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."

—Winston Churchill



British and French soldiers escaping from France

The French and British armies were not strong enough to stop the German army. Germany attacked France. German soldiers quickly captured the city of Paris. Thousands of British and French soldiers escaped from France in small boats. They went to Great Britain. They would continue to fight against Hitler. In 1940 Germany ruled all of France.

The years 1940 and 1941 were very bad years for the Allies. Italy was trying to capture northern Africa. Japan was attacking countries in Asia. Germany had conquered many countries in Europe.

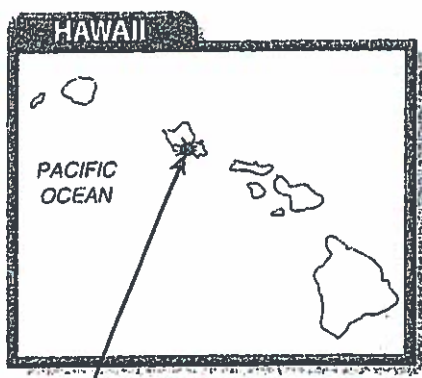
At the start of the war, Germany and the Soviet Union agreed not to fight against each other. But in 1941 the German army attacked the Soviet Union. After that, the Soviet Union became one of the Allies.

Hitler brought fear to all of Europe. People who spoke against Hitler were sent to **concentration camps**. These camps were like jail. Many people died in these camps.

Hitler did not like Jewish people. His goal was to kill all Jews. German soldiers forced Jews in most conquered countries to leave their homes. They sent the Jews on special trains to concentration camps. About six million Jews were killed during World War II. This killing of millions of Jews is now called the **Holocaust**.



➤ **Learning from Pictures**
How can you tell that Winston Churchill was an excellent leader?



Pearl Harbor

The Japanese destroyed many American ships at Pearl Harbor. ➤

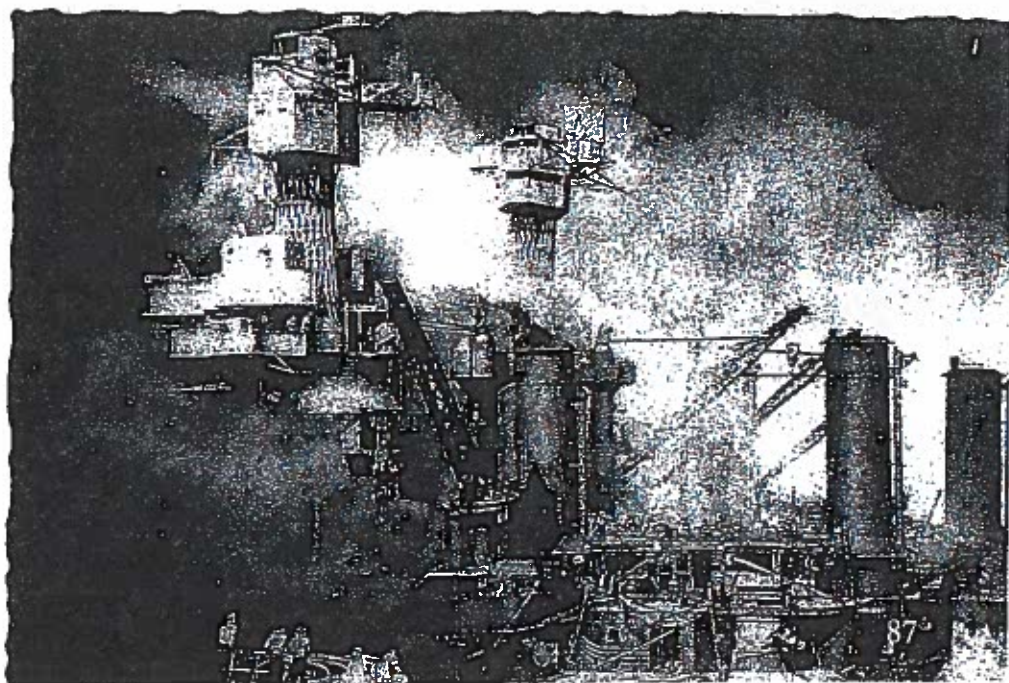
Millions of other people also were killed by Germans. Most were killed in the concentration camps. Never before had so many been killed because of one leader.

Great Britain was the only country in Europe that could fight against Hitler. The British had an excellent leader. His name was Winston Churchill. He believed that people in many nations would lose their freedom if Hitler won the war. Churchill said that Great Britain would never surrender to Hitler. In 1940 Germany tried to conquer Great Britain. German planes dropped thousands of bombs on British cities. Brave British pilots shot down hundreds of German planes. Great Britain remained free.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was the President of the United States. He knew Great Britain needed help to fight against Germany. The United States gave loans to Great Britain. The United States also sent food, weapons, and money.

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked American planes, ships, and soldiers at Pearl Harbor. Pearl Harbor was an American **naval base** in Hawaii. The Japanese killed more than 2,000 American soldiers. They destroyed many American ships and airplanes. Americans were very angry. The next day, the United States declared war on Japan. A few days later, Italy and Germany said they were at war with the United States.

The Axis countries were winning the war in 1941. Read Chapter 35 to learn how the United States helped the Allies win the war.



Using Primary Sources

A World War II Political Cartoon

Political cartoons are pictures made by artists. Sometimes a political cartoon shows the artist's opinion about an event or a person. The political cartoon below is about the start of World War II.

The **swastika** was the symbol of Adolf Hitler's Germany. In the cartoon, the artist used a rolling swastika to show that Germany was planning a new attack in Europe.



Study the political cartoon. On a separate sheet of paper, write the answer to each question.

- ➊ Toward what country was the swastika rolling?
- ➋ From the cartoon, what do you think Germany planned to do?
- ➌ Read page 85 again. In what year do you think this event took place?
- ➍ Did the artist think Europe was a peaceful or a dangerous place?
- ➎ **Think and Write** How did the artist show that Germany was very powerful?

Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

Choose the Answer Draw a circle around the correct answer.

- 1) Which word tells why the Allies did not fight Hitler when he conquered Czechoslovakia?
appeasement isolation imperialism
- 2) When did World War II begin?
1918 1939 1941
- 3) How many Jews were killed during the Holocaust?
1 million 6 million 10 million
- 4) Which country was not captured by Adolf Hitler's army?
Great Britain France Poland
- 5) Which country attacked the American naval base at Pearl Harbor?
Italy Germany Japan

Think and Apply

Understanding Different Points of View The countries fighting in World War II had different points of view about the war. Read the sentences below. Write **Allies** for each sentence that shows the Allies' point of view. Write **Axis** for each sentence that shows the Axis countries' point of view. The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| <u>Axis</u> | 1) Germany should have a large army. |
| _____ | 2) Germany and Italy have a right to conquer other countries. |
| _____ | 3) Great Britain and France should help Poland. |
| _____ | 4) The United States should help the Allies. |
| _____ | 5) Americans should not send food or weapons to Great Britain. |
| _____ | 6) Japan should not conquer countries in Asia. |

Skill Builder

Reading a Chart This chart gives information about some of the countries that fought in World War II. Study the chart.

Nations at War		
Allies	Axis Countries	Neutral Countries
United States	Germany	Switzerland
Great Britain	Italy	Sweden
France	Japan	Spain
Soviet Union		Portugal
China		Turkey
Australia		Ireland
Canada		
Mexico		

Circle the word or words that answer each question.

- What would you look under to find a country that was on the same side as the United States during the war?
Allies Axis countries neutral countries
- Which country helped the United States fight against Germany during World War II?
Japan Sweden Great Britain
- Soldiers from which country fought against German soldiers?
Canada Spain Portugal
- Which were two neutral countries?
Switzerland and Sweden Germany and Italy Great Britain and France
- Which was the largest group of nations?
Axis countries Allies neutral countries
- Which was the country of Turkey?
one of the Axis countries one of the Allies one of the neutral countries
- Which country did China fight against during the war?
Japan Mexico Ireland

Find Out

- ① How did American life change during World War II?
- ② How did General Eisenhower help the Allies win in Europe?
- ③ Why did the United States drop atomic bombs on Japan?

NEW WORDS

ambulance
rationed
bullets
invaded
D-Day
admiral
atomic bomb

PEOPLE & PLACES

Japanese Americans
West Coast
Dwight D.
Eisenhower
Italians
Douglas MacArthur
Chester W. Nimitz
Harry S Truman
Hiroshima
Nagasaki

The End of World War II



➔ **Learning from Pictures** Why do you think American soldiers raised an American flag on Iwo Jima during World War II? Iwo Jima is an island in the Pacific Ocean.

The **Axis** countries were fighting to conquer many countries during World War II. In December 1941 the United States began to fight in the war. Millions of American soldiers went to Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Life in the United States changed during the war. Millions of American men were soldiers in the war. Women also joined the United States Army and Navy. Many worked as nurses and **ambulance** drivers in the war. Millions of other women worked in factories to make the ships, airplanes, guns, tanks, and clothing that the soldiers needed. Because there were so many new jobs, the war ended the Great Depression.



Woman working in a factory during the war



PRIMARY SOURCE

"We were . . . entering the coast of France. . . . We saw hundreds and hundreds of ships below. . . . There was a tremendous [huge] wall of smoke all along the shore where the bombs and shells were exploding. . . . Our bombs went away at 6:30 a.m. . . ."

—Allen W. Stephens,
American D-Day
fighter pilot

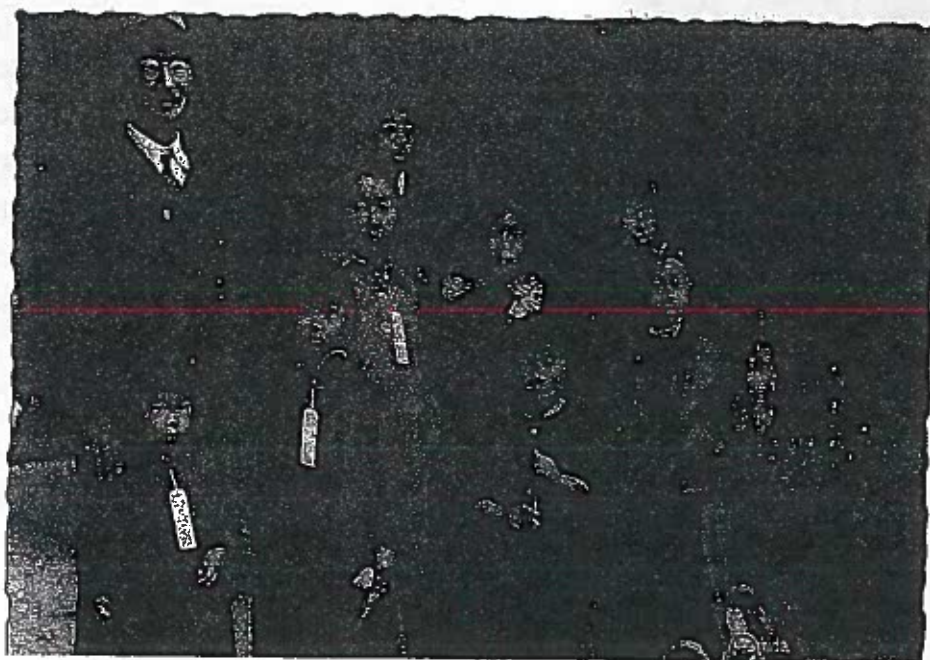
Japanese Americans were forced to leave their homes to move to special camps.

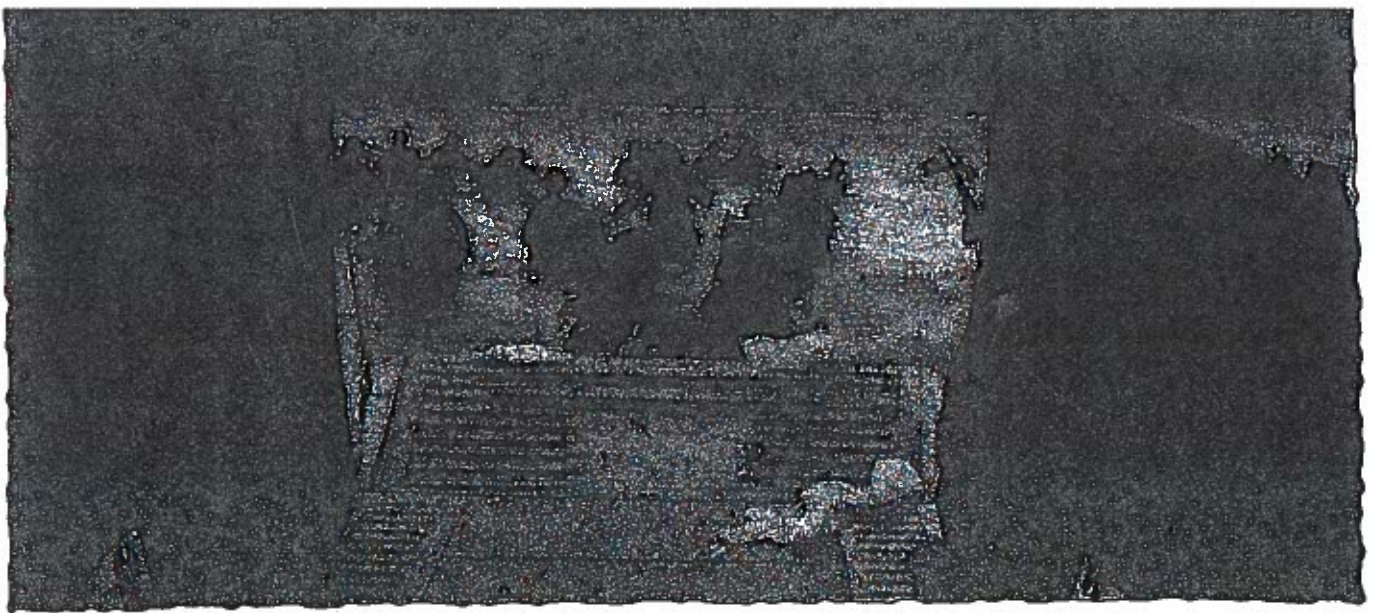
American farmers worked hard to grow extra crops. The United States sent food to American and other Allied soldiers who were fighting the war. There was not enough food for people at home to have all they wanted. Some foods were **rationed**. Families could buy only small amounts of some foods, such as meat, sugar, and flour. Many people started their own gardens and grew food for their families.

The United States needed metal to make weapons. Many people collected old metal. Old metal was used to make ships, guns, tanks, and **bullets** for the war.

The United States government was unfair to Japanese Americans during the war. Most Japanese Americans lived in Hawaii, California, and other parts of the West Coast. But soon after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, the government forced thousands of Japanese Americans to move to special camps. They had to live in small rooms. Guards watched the people in these camps day and night. But many Japanese American men decided they wanted to help the United States win the war. They fought for the United States even though they were not treated fairly. They were brave soldiers.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower led the American army in Europe. In 1944 he became the leader of all the Allied soldiers. Soldiers from Great Britain, France, Canada, the United States, and other countries were fighting for the Allies. General Eisenhower helped all these soldiers work together to fight against the Axis countries.





Thousands of Allied soldiers invaded France on June 6, 1944.

General Eisenhower led the Allied soldiers against Italy. German soldiers went to Italy to help the Italians fight against the Allies. The Allies fought for many months in Italy. At last, in 1944 Italy surrendered.

Adolf Hitler still ruled France and most of Europe. On June 6, 1944, General Eisenhower **invaded** France with thousands of Allied soldiers. This day was called **D-Day**. After D-Day, more Allied soldiers invaded France. After two months the Allied soldiers captured Paris from the Germans. France soon became a free nation again.

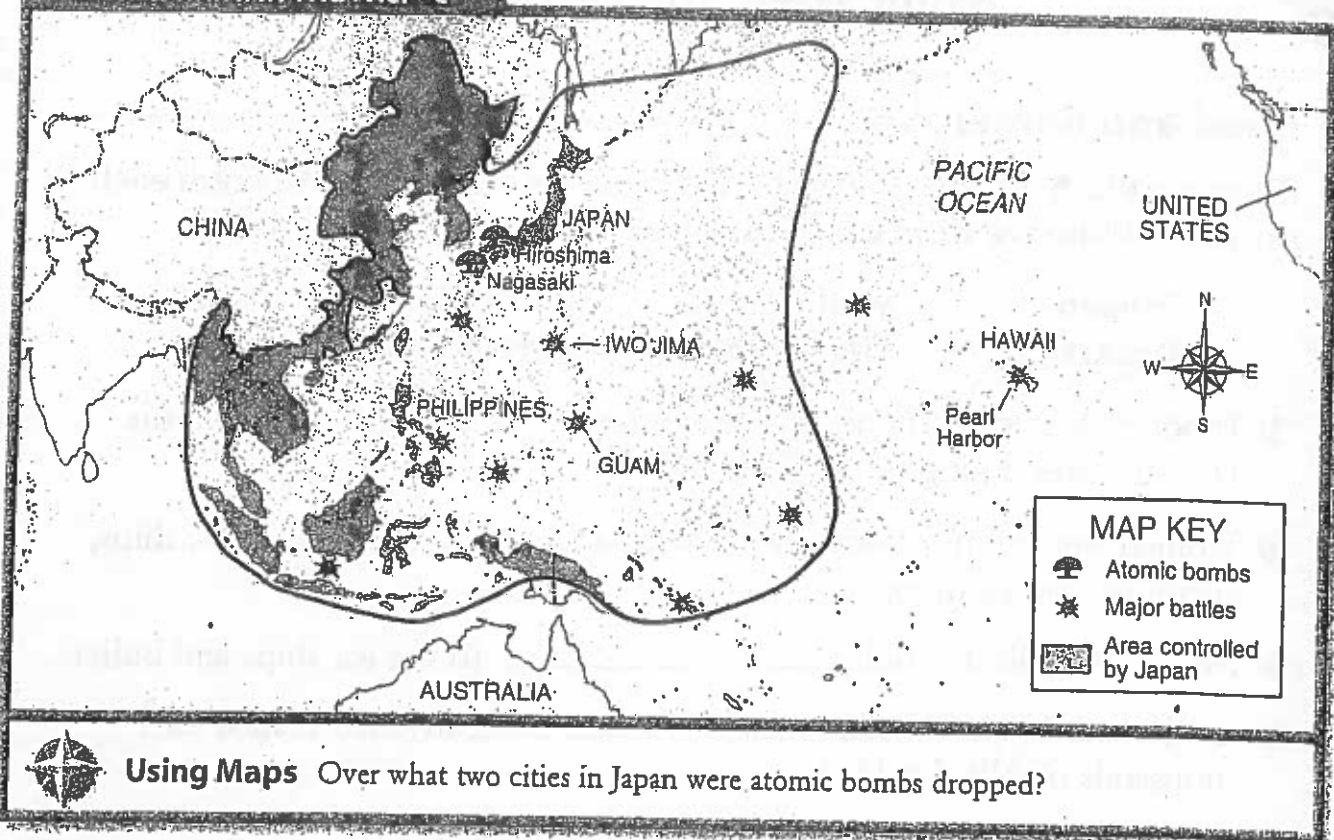
The Germans were losing the war. But Adolf Hitler would not surrender. The **Allies** attacked Germany. American planes dropped bombs on German cities. The Soviet Union also bombed Germany. Much of Germany was destroyed. Finally, on May 7, 1945, the Germans surrendered to the Allies. Europe had peace again.

Thousands of Americans were fighting in Asia at the same time General Eisenhower and his soldiers were fighting in Europe. General Douglas MacArthur led American soldiers in Asia. Japan had captured the Philippines, Guam, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean. General MacArthur said that he would help Guam and the Philippines become free again.

American soldiers fought the Japanese on islands in the Pacific Ocean. **Admiral** Chester W. Nimitz also led



Dwight D. Eisenhower



Harry S Truman

Atomic bomb
destroying Hiroshima

Americans in the Pacific. American soldiers captured islands from Japan. They returned to Guam and the Philippines. In 1944 Guam and the Philippines became free. Then the United States attacked Japan. But they would not surrender.

The United States had a powerful new weapon called the **atomic bomb**. Harry S Truman had become the President of the United States. He wanted the war to end quickly. Every day more Americans were killed during the war. Japan would not stop fighting. President Truman decided to force Japan to surrender. He decided that an American plane would drop an atomic bomb on a Japanese city.

On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped the first atomic bomb. It destroyed most of the city of Hiroshima. Japan would still not surrender. A few days later, Americans dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Nagasaki. These powerful bombs killed thousands of Japanese. On August 14, 1945, Japanese leaders surrendered to the Allies. There was peace in Asia. World War II was finally over.

Using What You've Learned

Read and Remember

Choose a Word Choose the best word or words in blue print to finish each sentence. Write the word or words you choose on the correct blank.

Truman
MacArthur

World War II
Eisenhower

rationed
surrendered

tanks
metal

- 1) Foods such as sugar, flour, and meat were _____ in the United States during World War II.
- 2) Women worked in factories to make guns, _____, ships, airplanes, and clothing.
- 3) Americans collected old _____ to use for ships and bullets.
- 4) On June 6, 1944, General _____ invaded France with thousands of Allied soldiers.
- 5) The Germans _____ on May 7, 1945.
- 6) General _____ helped Guam and the Philippines become free from Japan in 1944.
- 7) Harry S _____ was President at the end of World War II.
- 8) On August 14, 1945, _____ ended.

Think and Apply

Drawing Conclusions Read each pair of sentences. Then look in the box on page 96 for the conclusion you can make. Write the letter of the conclusion on the blank.

- 1) During the war millions of American men were in the United States Army. The factories needed workers to make airplanes and weapons.

Conclusion _____

- 2) Japanese Americans were forced to move to special camps. Guards watched the people in the camps all the time.

Conclusion _____

- 3 The Allies attacked Germany.
Much of Germany was destroyed.

Conclusion _____

- 4 The United States dropped the first atomic bomb on a city in Japan.
Japan still would not surrender.

Conclusion _____

Conclusions

- a. The United States dropped a second atomic bomb on Japan.
- b. The United States government was unfair to Japanese Americans.
- c. Many women worked in factories in the United States.
- d. The Germans surrendered.

Skill Builder

Reading a Historical Map The historical map on page 94 shows Asia and the Pacific Ocean during World War II. Study the map and the map key. Then answer the questions below.

- 1 Which large country was partly controlled by Japan during World War II?

- 2 What are two places in the Pacific Ocean where major battles occurred?

- 3 Which two Japanese cities were destroyed by atomic bombs? _____

- 4 Where did a Pacific battle occur that was in an area Japan did not control?

Journal Writing

At home in the United States, many Americans worked hard to help win World War II. Write a paragraph that tells what people did at home in the United States to help win World War II. Name at least three things.

Review

The chart on this page shows important events from 1914 to 1945. Study the chart. Then use the words and dates in blue print to finish the story. Write the words and dates you choose on the correct blanks.

New Deal
Central Powers
Depression

1918
1939
vote

Japan
stock market
Constitution

World War I began in 1914 and ended in (1) _____. During World War I, the United States, Great Britain, and France were three of the Allies. The Allies won against the (2) _____.

In 1920 the Nineteenth Amendment was added to the (3) _____. It gave women in every state the right to (4) _____. The (5) _____ crashed in 1929. Millions of people lost their jobs during the Great (6) _____. President Roosevelt's (7) _____ helped Americans get jobs.

World War II began in (8) _____. In 1941 Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. Then the United States began to fight in World War II. In 1945 Germany, Italy, and (9) _____ surrendered.

Important Events from 1914 to 1945		
Event	Dates	What Happened?
World War I	1914–1918	The Allies and Central Powers fought. The Allies won.
Nineteenth Amendment Passed	1920	Women in every state were allowed to vote.
Great Depression	1929–1939	The stock market crashed. Millions of people lost their jobs. Roosevelt and the New Deal created jobs for Americans.
World War II	1939–1945	The United States and the Allies fought against Germany, Italy, and Japan. The Allies won.

Name: _____

- 1) Between the 1890s and the start of World War I, the United States expanded its access to overseas markets and raw materials through the policy of
- A) neutrality B) isolationism C) imperialism D) containment
- 2) "...Whether they will or no, Americans must now begin to look outward. The growing production of the country demands it. An increasing volume of public sentiment demands it..."

—Alfred T. Mahan, *The Atlantic Monthly*, December 1890

Supporters of Mahan's ideas most likely favored a foreign policy that would

- A) establish an international peace organization C) acquire foreign markets
B) abandon the Monroe Doctrine D) limit the military arms race

Uncle Sam: "By Gum, I Rather Like Your Looks"



SOURCE: *Denver Rocky Mountain News*, 1900 (adapted)

Which concept is expressed in this cartoon?

- A) support for new military alliances C) support for United States imperialism
B) opposition to new immigration laws D) opposition to the League of Nations
- 4) During the 1890s, Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst used yellow journalism to generate public support for the
- A) Spanish-American War C) election of Populist Party candidates
B) goals of workers in the Pullman strike D) presidential candidacy of William McKinley

- 5) The chief reason the United States built the Panama Canal was to
- A) prevent the spread of communism
B) reduce travel time for commercial and military shipping
C) promote an isolationist foreign policy
D) close the Western Hemisphere to new European colonization

- 6) "I have always been fond of the... proverb: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.'"

—Theodore Roosevelt

This philosophy was used by President Roosevelt primarily to

- A) conduct his foreign policy C) deal with problems of racial segregation
B) win the Spanish-American War D) expand the western frontier

Which situation was the immediate cause of the United States entry into World War I in 1917?

- A) Nazi tyranny threatened Western democracy.
B) German submarines sank United States merchant ships.
C) The *Maine* was blown up in Havana Harbor.
D) The League of Nations requested help.

**KEY THEMES AND
CONCEPTS****Change**

How did the prosperity of the 1940s and 1950s influence the nation's population growth rate?

The Election of 1948

Many voters had become dissatisfied with Truman's presidency because of inflation, strikes, Truman's actions on civil rights, and the developing cold war. Polls predicted that the Republican candidate, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, would defeat Truman easily in the 1948 presidential election. Yet Truman pulled off one of the greatest upsets in American political history by winning reelection. He then attempted to build on this victory by proposing a program called the Fair Deal that aimed to extend reforms started under FDR's New Deal.

- 8) President Woodrow Wilson's statement "The world must be made safe for democracy" was made to justify his decision to
 - A) ask Congress to declare war against Germany
 - B) send troops into Mexico to capture Pancho Villa
 - C) end United States imperialism in Latin America
 - D) support tariff reform
- 9) President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points were based on the belief that
 - A) industrial nations should have equal access to colonial possessions
 - B) isolationism should guide international relations
 - C) the principle of self-determination should be applied to people of all nations
 - D) military strength is a nation's best path to world peace
- 10) One goal for a lasting peace that President Woodrow Wilson included in his Fourteen Points was
 - A) blaming Germany for causing World War I
 - B) establishing a League of Nations
 - C) returning the United States to a policy of isolationism
 - D) maintaining a permanent military force in Europe
- 11) Many senators who opposed United States membership in the League of Nations argued that joining the League would
 - A) endanger the nation's military preparedness
 - B) end the country's free-trade policy
 - C) reduce freedom of the seas
 - D) involve the nation in future military conflicts
- 12) Why did the Senate reject the Versailles Treaty (1919)?
 - A) to reduce United States military forces in Europe
 - B) to avoid the dues for membership in the League of Nations
 - C) to express opposition to the harsh sanctions imposed on Germany
 - D) to keep the United States free from foreign entanglements
- 13) Following World War I, the United States Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles primarily because the treaty
 - A) made no provision for reduction of military weapons
 - B) did not punish Germany for starting the war
 - C) failed to include most of President Wilson's Fourteen Points
 - D) contained provisions that might lead the United States into foreign conflicts
- 14) After World War I, the United States demonstrated its return to a policy of isolationism by
 - A) liberalizing immigration policies
 - B) refusing to sign the Treaty of Versailles
 - C) promoting the Marshall Plan
 - D) lowering tariffs on imports
- 15) The "clear and present danger" doctrine stated by the Supreme Court in the case of *Schenck v. United States* (1919) had an important impact on the Bill of Rights because it
 - A) limited the powers of the president
 - B) placed limits on freedom of speech
 - C) expanded the rights of persons accused of crimes
 - D) clarified standards for a fair trial
- 16) The "clear and present danger" doctrine established by the United States Supreme Court in *Schenck v. United States* (1919) contributed to the principle that
 - A) accused persons are entitled to know their legal rights
 - B) constitutional rights are not absolute
 - C) prayer in public schools is prohibited
 - D) racism in the United States is unconstitutional
- 17) During World War I, many American women helped gain support for the suffrage movement by
 - A) protesting against the war
 - B) lobbying for child-care facilities
 - C) working in wartime industries
 - D) joining the military service
- 18) During the first three decades of the twentieth century, what was the *main* reason many African Americans left the South?
 - A) More factory jobs were available in the North.
 - B) Racial discrimination did not occur in states outside the South.
 - C) The Dawes Act made free land available in the West,
 - D) Many white landowners refused to accept them as sharecroppers.
- 9) An important goal of United States foreign policy in the 1920s was to
 - A) end the policy of Dollar Diplomacy in Latin America
 - B) build a large colonial empire
 - C) make the League of Nations successful
 - D) avoid involvement in foreign conflicts

- 20) Between 1934 and 1937, Congress passed a series of neutrality acts that were designed primarily to
- A) create jobs for unemployed American workers
 - B) avoid mistakes that had led to American involvement in World War I
 - C) provide aid to other democratic nations
 - D) strengthen the nation's military defenses

Questions 21 and 22 refer to the following:

Speaker A: "We cannot make the same mistakes that led to the sinking of the Lusitania. Freedom of the seas is important, but we must keep our ships away from possible danger."

Speaker B: "We should encourage Great Britain and France to follow a policy of appeasement."

Speaker C: "Continued isolation is the only alternative. Whichever way we turn in this conflict, we find an alien ideology."

Speaker D: "The future of the free world depends now on the United States and Great Britain. We must not only help win this war, but also ensure that no others occur in the future."

- 21) The given speakers are most likely discussing the situation facing the United States just before
- A) the American Revolution
 - B) World War II
 - C) the Korean War
 - D) the Spanish-American War
- 22) Which of the given speakers *best* expresses ideas of internationalism?
- A) A
 - B) B
 - C) C
 - D) D
- 23) Which event brought the United States directly into World War II?
- A) the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japan
 - B) the murder of many Jews throughout Europe
 - C) the sinking of the Lusitania by Germany
 - D) the invasion of Poland by Germany
- 24) What was a key challenge faced by the United States during World War II?
- A) total reliance on naval power
 - B) difficulty gaining congressional support
 - C) lack of public support for the war effort
 - D) fighting the war on several fronts



SOURCE: G.K. Odell, National Archives and Records Administration

25)

- During World War II, this poster was used primarily to
- A) convince women to fill vacant factory jobs
 - B) create jobs for the unemployed
 - C) contain the spread of communism
 - D) gain financial support for the war
- 26) To help pay for World War II, the United States government relied heavily on the
- A) printing of additional paper money
 - B) sale of United States manufactured goods to neutral nations
 - C) money borrowed from foreign governments
 - D) sale of war bonds

- 27) During World War II, the federal government used rationing to
- A) hold down prices of military weapons
 - B) increase imports of scarce products
 - C) provide more resources for the military
 - D) increase educational benefits for veterans
- 28) Which one of the following statements describes a major social and economic impact on American society during World War II?
- A) The Great Depression continued to worsen.
 - B) Consumer goods became easier to obtain.
 - C) More women and minorities found employment in factories.
 - D) The United States became an agricultural society.
- 29) World War I and World War II brought about changes for minorities and women because these conflicts led to
- A) the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment
 - B) greater integration in housing and schools throughout the nation
 - C) the creation of new job opportunities
 - D) a greater number of high-level management positions
- 30) During World War II, posters of Rosie the Riveter were used to
- A) support higher education for women
 - B) promote women's suffrage
 - C) encourage women to serve in the armed forces
 - D) recruit women into wartime industries
- 31) During World War II, many Japanese Americans living on the West Coast were relocated to detention centers primarily because they
- A) expressed their support for Italy and Germany
 - B) refused to serve in the United States military
 - C) were known spies for Japan
 - D) were seen as a security threat
- 32) "...it is known that there are Japanese residents of California who have sought to aid the Japanese enemy by way of communicating information..."

—Culbert Olson, Governor of California, February 1942

This statement helped influence President Franklin D. Roosevelt to

- A) ask Congress to declare war on Japan
 - B) restrict the civil liberties of Japanese Americans
 - C) send federal troops to guard California's capital
 - D) force most Japanese Americans to leave the United States
- 33) "Korematsu was not excluded from the military area because of hostility to him or his race. He was excluded because we are at war with the Japanese Empire, because the... authorities feared an invasion of our West Coast and felt constrained to take proper security measures."

—Justice Hugo Black, *Korematsu v. United States*, 1944

Which generalization is supported by this quotation?

- A) Only the Supreme Court can alter the constitutional rights of American citizens.
 - B) The Supreme Court lacks the power to block presidential actions taken during wartime.
 - C) Individual rights need to be maintained in national emergencies.
 - D) Individual rights can be restricted under certain circumstances.
- 34) A reason that President Harry Truman decided to use atomic weapons against Japan was to
- A) divert forces to fight Germany
 - B) end the war while limiting the loss of American lives
 - C) increase Japan's potential as a future aggressor
 - D) punish the Japanese people by destroying their country

- 35) **Speaker A:** "The use of the bomb shortened the war and saved American lives."
Speaker B: "The United States might have been able to force the Japanese to surrender simply by demonstrating the power of the bomb on a deserted island."
Speaker C: "The use of the bomb was justified because of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor."
Speaker D: "In Hiroshima, the bomb instantly incinerated more than 60,000 people. Most were civilians."

Which of the given speakers hold the view that using the bomb was an appropriate military action?

- A) *A* and *B* B) *B* and *D* C) *A* and *C* D) *B* and *C*
- 36) The GI Bill affected American society after World War II by
- A) extending educational and housing opportunities C) eliminating child labor
B) increasing spending on space exploration D) expanding voting rights

DBQ 19: Causes of World War I

Historical Context:

At the turn of the twentieth century, Europe seemed to enjoy a period of peace and progress. Yet below the surface, several forces were at work that would lead Europe into the "Great War." One of these forces was nationalism, and it had an explosive effect in the Balkans. But, nationalism was only one of the many causes of World War I. Historians and eyewitnesses have described the causes of World War I and have tried to assess the responsibility for it. What were the causes of World War I?

- ◆ **Directions:** The following question is based on the accompanying documents in Part A. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the source of the document and the author's point of view. Be sure to:
1. Carefully read the document-based question. Consider what you already know about this topic. How would you answer the question if you had no documents to examine?
 2. Now, read each document carefully, underlining key phrases and words that address the document-based question. You may also wish to use the margin to make brief notes. Answer the questions which follow each document.
 3. Based on your own knowledge and on the information found in the documents, formulate a thesis that directly answers the question.
 4. Organize supportive and relevant information into a brief outline.
 5. Write a well-organized essay proving your thesis. The essay should be logically presented and should include information both from the documents and from your own knowledge outside of the documents.

Question: *Who and/or what caused World War I?*

- ◆ **Part A:** The following documents provide information on the causes of World War I. Examine the documents carefully, and answer the questions that follow.

Document 1

This chart provides information on the increasing amounts of money spent on armaments from 1870 through 1914.

Per Capita Expenditures of the Great Powers on Armaments

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1914
Great Britain	\$3.54	\$3.46	\$3.84	\$12.60*	\$7.29	\$8.23
France	2.92	4.02	4.66	5.21	6.47	7.07
Russia	1.28	1.50	1.26	1.44	2.32	3.44
Germany	1.28	2.16	2.80	4.06	4.06	8.19
Austria-Hungary	1.08	1.70	1.50	1.46	1.68	3.10
Italy	1.38	1.74	2.52	2.34	3.36	3.16

Source: From *Europe, 1815-1914*, by Gordon A. Craig, 1966.

* Boer War Costs

Which three countries increased the amount of money spent on weapons?
How did this increase the chance of war? _____

(continued)

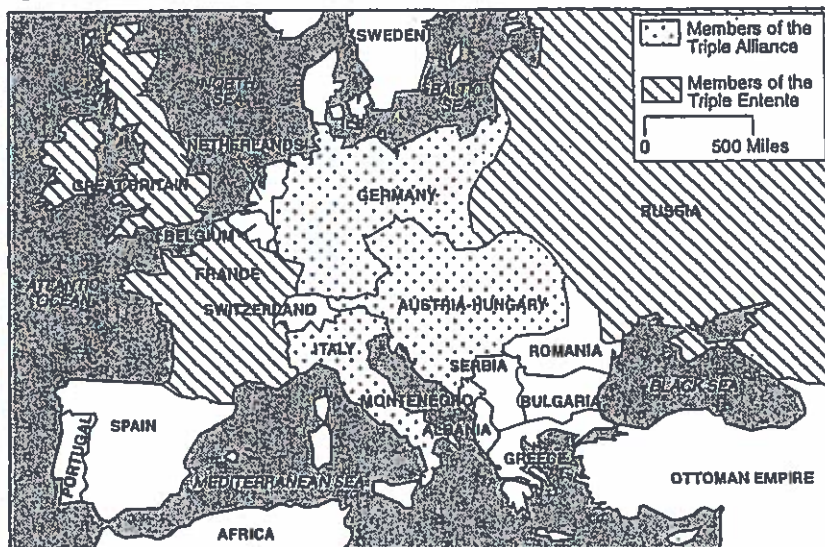
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DBQ 19: Causes of World War I (continued)

Document 2

This map of Europe on the eve of World War I shows the alliance systems.



Who were the members of each alliance system? How did alliance systems contribute to the outbreak of World War I? _____

Document 3

This is an excerpt from the Austro-Hungarian Red Book No. 7. It is the ultimatum that Austria-Hungary sent to Serbia on July 23, 1914.

... the Royal Serbian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the Monarchy, and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. . . .

... [The] Royal Government see themselves compelled to demand from the Royal Serbian Government a formal assurance that they condemn this dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy. . . .

... To accept the collaboration in Serbia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government for the suppression of the subversive movement . . .

What were the accusations made by Austria-Hungary to Serbia? _____

What two demands did Austria-Hungary make on Serbia? _____

(continued)

Document-Based Assessment
Activities for Global History Classes



DBQ 19: Causes of World War I (continued)

Document 4

This excerpt is from Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty, which Germany signed, thereby ending World War I.

... The Allied and Associate Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage. . . .

According to the Versailles Treaty, who was responsible for World War I? _____
Why? _____

Document 5

In this excerpt from May 7, 1919, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, leader of the German delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference, protested.

It is demanded of us that we shall confess ourselves to be alone guilty of the war. Such a confession from my lips would be a lie. We are far from declining all responsibility for the fact that this great World War took place or that it was fought in the way that it was. . . . But we energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they fought a war of defense, were alone guilty. No one would want to assert that the disaster began only at that disastrous moment when the successor of Austria-Hungary fell a victim to murderous hands. In the last fifty years, the imperialism of all European states has chronically poisoned international relations. Policies of retaliation, policies of expansion, and disregard for the right of peoples to determine their own destiny, have contributed to the European malady which came to a crisis in the World War. The mobilization of Russia deprived statesmen of the opportunity of curing the disease, and placed the issue in the hands of the military powers. . . .

What position did the German delegation leader present? _____

What did he say caused the war? _____

Document 6

In his book, *Origins of the World War*, Sidney Bradshaw Fay stated his position on the causes of World War I.

Nevertheless, a European war broke out. Why? Because in each country [of Europe] political and military leaders did certain things which lead to the mobilization [of their armies for war] and [finally] to the declarations of war, or [these leaders] failed to do certain things which might have prevented [the war]. In this sense, all the European countries in greater or lesser degree were responsible [for the outbreak of World War I].

(continued)

Document-Based Assessment
Activities for Global History Classes



DBQ 19: Causes of World War I (continued)

According to this author, who was responsible for the outbreak of World War I? _____

What did he cite as evidence to support this claim? _____

Document 7

This is an excerpt from *The Century of Total War* by Raymond Aron (Doubleday & Co. 1954).

... The rise of Germany, whose supremacy France dreaded and whose navy menaced [or threatened] England, had created among [England and France] an alliance which claimed it was defensive in nature but was denounced by German propaganda as an attempt at [the] encirclement [of Germany]. The two armed camps alarmed each other, and each grew heavy with multiplied incidents, which spread East [with the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand], where Russia and Austria were advancing contradictory claims. . . .

What role did the assassination and the ultimatum play in the outbreak of the war? _____

What responsibility did the alliance systems play in the outbreak of the war? _____

◆ Part B—Essay

Who and/or what caused World War I?

