

Viking Quest: U.S. History Assignments

May 2015

Week: 4th -8th

- *Read 20-5 pgs. 640-648*
- *Complete 20-5 Guided Reading*
- *Pg. 648 # 1-10*
- *20-5 Study Guide*
- *Pg. 649 # 1&2*
- *Pg. 650 # 1-24*
- *Read 21-1 pgs. 654-658*
- *Complete 21-1 Guided Reading*
- *Pg. 658 # 1-7*
- *21-1 Study Guide*
- *Read 21-2 pgs. 659-665*
- *Complete 21-2 Guided Reading*

Chapter 20, Section 5

The War Ends

(Pages 640-648)

Reason To Read

Setting a Purpose for Reading Think about these questions as you read:

- What tactics did the Allies use to invade Germany and to defeat Japan?
- Why did the Allies create the United Nations and hold war crimes trials?

Main Idea

As you read pages 640-648 in your textbook, complete the outline below using the major headings of the section.

The War Ends

I. The Third Reich Collapses

A. _____

B. _____

III. _____

A. _____

B. _____

II. _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

F. _____

Sequencing Events

As you read, number the following events in the order in which they occurred.

- _____ Franklin Roosevelt dies; Harry Truman becomes president
- _____ Germans withdraw, ending the Battle of the Bulge
- _____ American troops invade Iwo Jima
- _____ V-J Day, Japan surrenders
- _____ Germany surrenders

The Third Reich Collapses (pages 640–642)

Previewing

Preview this section to get an idea of what's ahead. First skim the section. Then write a sentence or two explaining what you think you will be learning. After you have finished reading, revise your statements as necessary.

Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

hedgerow

Academic Vocabulary

Use the following term from this lesson in a sentence that shows you understand the term's meaning.

regime

Terms To Review

Choose one of these two terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, to fill in each blank.

aware
(Chapter 3, Section 4)

successor
(Chapter 5, Section 2)

1. The Allies were well _____ of the Nazi atrocities being committed.
2. Hitler's _____ tried to negotiate an end to the war, but at first he was unwilling to surrender unconditionally.
3. The Allies were _____ of the importance of Bastogne.

Japan Is Defeated (pages 642-647)

Questioning

As you read, write three questions about the main ideas presented in the text. After you have finished reading, write the answers to these questions.

Questions 1-3

Answers 1-3

Terms To Know

Define or describe the term below from this lesson.

napalm

Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

error

Terms To Review

Write the letter of the correct definition next to each of these terms that you studied earlier.

adjust
(Chapter 8, Section 2)

___ 1. adjust

a. permit or allow entrance

b. modify or revise

network
(Chapter 8, Section 3)

___ 2. network

c. an interconnected chain, group, or system

Building a New World (pages 647–648)

Reviewing

List five outcomes of the war that changed the world.

Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

charter

Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

dispute

Terms To Review

Use each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

investigate
(Chapter 1, Section 4)

similar
(Chapter 5, Section 3)

Section Wrap-up

Now that you have read the section, answer these questions from Setting a Purpose for Reading at the beginning of the section.

What tactics did the Allies use to invade Germany and to defeat Japan?

Why did the Allies create the United Nations and hold war crimes trials?

Study Guide



Chapter 20, Section 5

For use with textbook pages 640–648

THE WAR ENDS

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

- hedgerows** dirt walls, several feet thick and covered with shrubbery (page 641)
- Battle of the Bulge** German attack on Allied forces in Antwerp, Belgium (page 641)
- V-E Day** May 8, 1945, "Victory in Europe" day; the day after Germany surrendered (page 642)
- Harry S Truman** the vice president who became president after Franklin Roosevelt's death (page 642)
- Curtis LeMay** commander of the B-29s based in the Mariana Islands (page 644)
- napalm** a kind of jellied gasoline (page 644)
- Manhattan Project** the code name for the program to build an atomic bomb (page 645)
- V-J Day** August 15, 1945, the day Japan surrendered (page 647)
- United Nations** an international political organization (page 647)
- charter** a constitution (page 647)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What is the United Nations? Do you think the United Nations serves a necessary purpose? Why or why not?

The last section described how the Allies pushed back the German and Japanese forces. This section discusses the strategies the Allies used to defeat Germany and Japan.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. Several events occurred during 1945—the last year of World War II. List the event that occurred on the date shown in each box.

1945

February 19

1. _____

April 1

2. _____

Study Guide

Chapter 20, Section 5 (continued)



April 12

3. _____

April 25

4. _____

May 8

5. _____

August 6

6. _____

August 9

7. _____

August 15

8. _____

READ TO LEARN

• The Third Reich Collapses (page 640)

The Allies knew that to defeat the Germans, they would need to move out of Normandy, liberate France, and conquer Germany. D-Day was a success, but it was just the beginning. The Germans surrounded many fields in Normandy with **hedgerows**, or dirt walls that were several feet thick and covered in shrubbery. They helped Germans defend their positions. On July 25, 1944, American bombers blew a hole in the German lines. This allowed American tanks to roll through the gap. The Allies then liberated Paris on August 25, and three weeks later American troops were within 20 miles of the German border.

Hitler decided to cut off Allied supplies that were coming through the port of Antwerp, Belgium. The Germans caught the American defenders by surprise. As Germans moved west, their lines bulged outward, so the attack became known as the **Battle of the Bulge**. Germans decided to capture the town of Bastogne, where several roads met. American troops quickly moved

Study Guide



Chapter 20, Section 5 (continued)

to the town before Germany did. The Germans surrounded the town and demanded that the Americans surrender. The Americans refused. General Eisenhower then ordered General Patton to rescue the surrounded Americans. Patton hit the German lines, and Allied aircraft hit German fuel depots. The German troops were forced to stop. The United States had won the Battle of the Bulge. The Germans, who suffered 100,000 casualties, began to withdraw. They had very little left to prevent the Allies from entering Germany.

At the same time the Allies fought to liberate France, the Soviets attacked German troops in Russia. The Soviet troops had driven the Germans out of Russia and kept pushing them west. By February 1945, Soviet troops were only 35 miles from Berlin. As the Soviets crossed Germany's eastern border, American forces attacked the western border. On May 7, 1945, Germany surrendered unconditionally. The next day, May 8, was proclaimed **V-E Day**, for "Victory in Europe."

9. What was the importance of the Allied victory at the Battle of the Bulge?

• Japan is Defeated (page 642)

On April 12, 1945, President Roosevelt died after suffering a stroke. Vice President **Harry S Truman** became president. Truman had the responsibility of ending the war with Japan. In November 1944, Tokyo was bombed for the first time since 1942. The United States used B-29 bombers that traveled from the American bases in the Mariana Islands. The B-29s kept missing their targets because Japan was too far away. By the time the bombers reached Japan, they did not have enough fuel to fix their navigational errors. American planners decided that they needed to capture an island closer to Japan, where the bombers could refuel. They decided to invade Iwo Jima.

Iwo Jima was located halfway between Japan and the Mariana Islands. Although the location was perfect, the geography of the island was rugged. Also, the Japanese had built a network of concrete bunkers that were connected by miles of tunnels. The U.S. Marines landed on Iwo Jima on February 19, 1945. The Japanese began firing on them. More than 6,800 marines were killed before the island was captured.

As American engineers were preparing airfields in Iwo Jima, General **Curtis LeMay**, commander of the B-29s in the Marianas, decided to change plans. To help the B-29s hit their targets, he ordered them to drop bombs filled with

Study Guide

Chapter 20, Section 5 (continued)



napalm, a kind of jellied gasoline. The bombs would not just explode, but they would also set fires. Even if the bombs missed their targets, the fire would spread to the targets. Using firebombs was controversial because they killed civilians. Yet LeMay believed it was the only way to destroy Japan's war production quickly. By the end of June 1945, six of Japan's most important industrial cities had been firebombed. Half of their urban area was destroyed.

Despite the firebombings, Japan was not ready to surrender. American leaders believed that Japan would not surrender until Japan had been invaded. To do so, the United States needed a base near Japan to store supplies and build up troops. It chose Okinawa, located 350 miles from Japan. American troops landed on Okinawa on April 1, 1945. The Japanese positioned themselves on the island's rugged mountains. American troops had to fight their way up the mountains as the Japanese fired on them. More than 12,000 Americans died during the fighting. On June 22, 1945, the troops finally captured Okinawa.

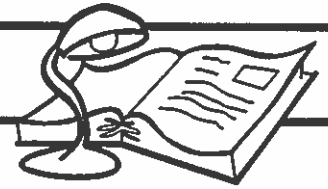
After Okinawa was captured, the Japanese emperor urged the government to surrender. Many Japanese leaders were willing to do so but only with the condition that the emperor would stay in power. Americans opposed that because they blamed the emperor for the war. President Truman did not want to go against public opinion. He also knew that the United States had a new weapon that it could use to force unconditional surrender.

In 1941 a scientific committee set up by President Roosevelt met with British scientists who were working on an atomic bomb. The research convinced Roosevelt to begin a program to build an atomic bomb. The program was code-named the **Manhattan Project**. In 1942 two physicists—Leo Szilard and Enrico Fermi—built the world's first nuclear reactor at the University of Chicago. General Leslie R. Groves, the head of the Manhattan Project, organized a group of engineers and scientists to build an atomic bomb at a secret laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico. On July 16, 1945, they detonated the world's first atomic bomb.

American officials debated how to use the bomb. Some opposed it because it would kill civilians. Some wanted to warn the Japanese about the bomb and to tell them that they could keep the emperor if they surrendered. Truman's advisers told him that the United States would experience huge casualties if the United States invaded Japan. Truman believed that he should use every weapon available to save American lives.

Truman ordered the military to drop the atomic bomb. On August 6, 1945, a bomber named the *Enola Gay* dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, an important industrial city. The bomb destroyed about 63 percent of the city. It killed between 80,000 and 120,000 people instantly, and thousands more died later. Then on August 9, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan. On the same day, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki. Between 35,000 and 74,000 people were killed. Japan surrendered on August 15, **V-J Day**. World War II had ended.

Study Guide



Chapter 20, Section 5 (continued)

10. Why did President Truman decide to use the atomic bomb against Japan?

• Building a New World (page 647)

Even before the war ended, President Roosevelt wanted to ensure that a world war would not happen again. In 1944 he took part in a meeting at Dumbarton Oaks Estate in Washington, D.C., with delegates from 39 countries to discuss a new international political organization, which was to be called the **United Nations** (UN). On April 25, 1945, representatives from 50 countries met in San Francisco to organize the United Nations. The United Nations would have a General Assembly, where every nation would have one vote. It would have a Security Council with 11 member. Five members would be permanent: Britain, France, China, the Soviet Union, and the United States. The five members would have veto power. The members at the San Francisco meeting also designed the **charter**, or constitution, of the United Nations. The General Assembly was given the power to vote on resolutions and to choose the non-permanent members of the Security Council. The Security Council was responsible for international peace and security.

In August 1945, the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union created the International Military Tribunal (IMT). At the Nuremberg trials, the IMT tried German leaders suspected of committing war crimes. Many of these leaders were executed. Several Japanese leaders were also tried and executed.

11. Why did President Roosevelt want to establish an international organization?

Chapter 21, Section 1

Origins of the Cold War

(Pages 654-658)

Reason To Read

Setting a Purpose for Reading Think about these questions as you read:

- What were the growing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union at the end of World War II?
- What were the goals of Stalin's foreign policy immediately after the war?

Main Idea

As you read pages 654-658 in your textbook, complete the graphic organizer below by filling in the names of the conferences held among the "Big Three" Allies and the outcomes of each.

Conference	Outcome

Sequencing Events

As you read, place the following events on the time line below.

- Churchill delivers "iron curtain" speech
- Truman and Stalin meet in Potsdam
- Declaration of Liberated Europe is issued
- Truman becomes president

◆ Feb. 1945

◆ July 1945

◆ Dec. 1945

◆ May 1946

A Clash of Interests (pages 654–655)

Clarifying

As you read, write down the main concerns of the Soviet Union and the United States during this time in history to help you clarify the material in this lesson.

Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

Cold War

Terms To Review

Use each of these terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

secure

(Chapter 1, Section 4)

strike

(Chapter 5, Section 1)

The Yalta Conference (pages 655–657)

Determining the Main Idea

As you read, write down the main idea of the passage. Review your statement when you have finished reading and revise as needed.

Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

element

Terms To Review

Use each of these terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

temporary
(Chapter 5, Section 2)

indication
(Chapter 1, Section 1)

Truman Takes Control (pages 657–658)

Scanning

Look over this lesson and write a sentence or two explaining, in your own words, the issues of the Potsdam Conference.

Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

iron curtain

Terms To Review

Use each of these terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

cooperating
(Chapter 10, Section 4)

impose
(Chapter 2, Section 2)

Section Wrap-up

Now that you have read the section, answer these questions from Setting a Purpose for Reading at the beginning of the section.

What were the growing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union at the end of World War II?

What were the goals of Stalin's foreign policy immediately after the war?

Study Guide



Chapter 21, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 654–658

ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

Cold War a period of confrontation and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union (page 654)

Potsdam location of conference between the United States and the Soviet Union regarding Germany (page 657)

satellite nations the Communist countries of Eastern Europe that had to remain friendly to the Soviet Union (page 658)

iron curtain the separation of the Communist nations of Eastern Europe from the West (page 658)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What was the Cold War? What have you heard about it and why did it end?

In this section, you will learn why tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States increased after World War II. You will also learn about Stalin's foreign policy after the war.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences were held to determine the postwar world. List the decisions of the two conferences in the diagram.

Decisions at Yalta Conference	1.
	2.
	3.
Decisions at Potsdam Conference	4.
	5.

Study Guide



Chapter 21, Section 1 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

• A Clash of Interests (page 654)

After World War II, the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union became more and more strained. This led to an era of confrontation and competition that lasted from 1946 to 1990. It was known as the **Cold War**. The tensions existed because the two countries had different goals. The Soviet Union was concerned about its security because Germany had invaded it twice in 30 years. The Soviet Union wanted to keep Germany weak to make sure it did not invade again. The Soviet Union wanted to control the countries between it and Germany. The Soviets also believed that communism was a superior system that would eventually replace capitalism. They wanted communism to spread to other nations. Believing that capitalism would try to destroy communism, Soviet leaders became suspicious of capitalist nations.

The United States focused on economic problems. President Roosevelt and his advisers believed that economic growth was important to keeping peace in the world. They believed that world trade would lead to economic prosperity. The American leaders wanted to promote democracy throughout the world. They believed that democratic nations were more stable and less likely to go to war. They also believed that the free enterprise system was necessary for economic growth.

6. Why were Soviet leaders suspicious of capitalist nations?

• The Yalta Conference (page 655)

In February 1945, before the war was finally over, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met at Yalta, a resort in the Soviet Union, to plan the postwar world. The first issue was Poland. When Germany invaded Poland in 1939, the Polish government leaders had fled to Britain. When the Soviet Union liberated Poland from German control, they wanted Polish Communists to set up a new government. As a result, two governments—Communist and non-Communist—claimed the right to govern Poland. Churchill and Roosevelt wanted the Poles to choose their own government. Stalin, however, believed that Poland should be Communist to make the Soviet Union more secure against Germany. Churchill and Roosevelt compromised by recognizing the Polish government that the Soviets set up. Stalin agreed to include members

Study Guide



Chapter 21, Section 1 (continued)

of the old Polish government and to allow free elections in Poland as soon as possible.

Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed to issue the Declaration of Liberated Europe. It declared the right of all people to choose the kind of government they wanted to live under. The meeting then focused on Germany. The three leaders agreed to divide Germany into four zones, with Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and France each controlling one zone. The four countries would also divide the city of Berlin. Stalin wanted Germany to pay heavy reparations. Roosevelt insisted that reparations should be based on Germany's ability to pay. He also argued that Germany pay reparations with trade goods and products instead of cash. The Allies would be allowed to take machinery and other equipment from Germany as reparations. The question of German reparations would contribute to tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Two weeks after the meeting at Yalta, the Soviet Union pressured Romania into installing a Communist government. The United States accused the Soviet Union of going against the Declaration of Liberated Europe. The Soviet Union also did not allow free elections to be held in Poland. President Roosevelt informed the Soviets that their actions were not acceptable. Eleven days later, President Roosevelt died, and Harry S Truman became president.

7. What was the Declaration of Liberated Europe?

• Truman Takes Control (page 657)

Truman was suspicious of Stalin. He was also strongly anticommunist. He did not want to appease Stalin. He demanded that Stalin hold free elections as he promised at Yalta. Truman finally met Stalin in July 1945, at a conference at **Potsdam**, which was located near Berlin. They met to work out a deal on Germany. Truman and his advisers believed that unless Germany's economy was revived, the rest of Europe would never recover. Truman also believed that if Germany's economy stayed weak, the country might turn to communism. Stalin and his advisers wanted reparations from Germany. They believed that Germany had devastated the Soviet Union and should pay.

To solve the problem of reparations, Truman suggested that the Soviet Union take its reparations from its zone. The Soviets opposed this because their zone was mostly agricultural and could not provide the reparations the

Study Guide



Chapter 21, Section 1 (continued)

Soviets needed. Truman responded by offering Stalin a small amount of German industrial equipment from the other zones. He also accepted the new German-Polish border the Soviets had set up. Stalin did not like Truman's proposal. He suspected that the Americans were trying to limit reparations to keep the Soviet Union weak. In the end, the Soviet Union had no choice but to accept the deal. However, the Potsdam conference was another event that increased tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviets refused to commit to uphold the Declaration of Liberated Europe. Pro-Soviet Communist governments would eventually be established in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. These countries of Eastern Europe came to be called **satellite nations**. They had their own governments and were not under the direct control of the Soviet Union. However, they had to remain Communist and friendly to the Soviet Union. Churchill called the Communist takeover in Eastern Europe the creation of the **iron curtain**, separating the Communist nations of Eastern Europe from the West.

8. Why did President Truman not want to place harsh reparations on Germany?

Chapter 21, Section 2

The Early Cold War Years

(Pages 659–665)

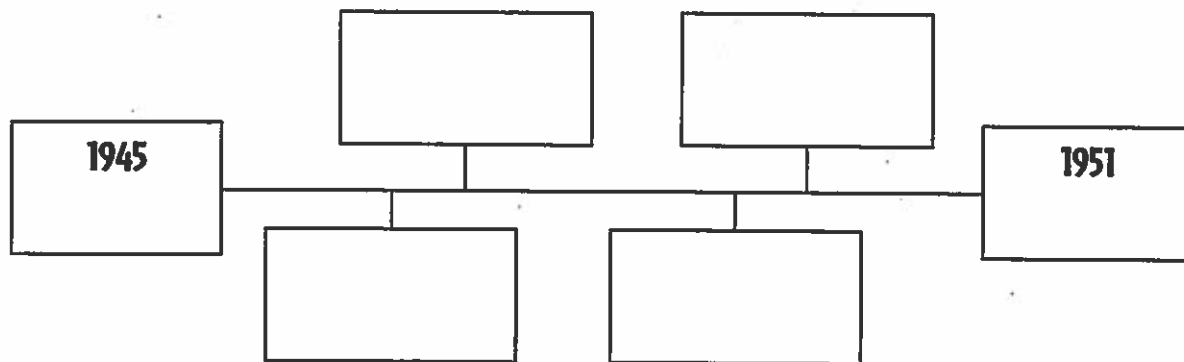
Reason To Read

Setting a Purpose for Reading Think about these questions as you read:

- What was the American view of the Soviet Union and the policy of containment?
- What were the causes of the Korean War?

Main Idea

As you read pages 659–665 in your textbook, complete the time line below by listing the major events of the Korean War.



Sequencing Events

As you read, place the following events on the time line below.

- NATO forms
- North Korean troops invade South Korea
- People's Republic of China established
- Marshall Plan proposed
- Berlin airlift begins



Containing Communism (pages 659–661)

Reviewing

Fill in the missing key elements of both the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan in the table below.

Key Elements	Truman Doctrine	Marshall Plan
Goals		To give European countries money to rebuild economies
Immediate effects	Stabilized Greek government; eased Soviet demands in Turkey	
Long-term effects		Weakened appeal of communism; opened new markets for trade

Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

containment

Terms To Review

Use each of these terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

guerrilla
(Chapter 14, Section 1)

access
(Chapter 3, Section 4)

The Berlin Crisis (page 661–662)

Visualizing

Write a journal entry from the point of view of a child witnessing the Berlin airlift. What might you see and hear? How might the American flights affect your city? Use three terms from this lesson in your entry.

Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic term from this lesson.

mutual

Terms To Review

Use the following term, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence.

concluded
(Chapter 1, Section 3)

The Cold War Spreads to East Asia (page 662–663)

Sequencing

Place the following events, which led to a shift in U.S. policy toward Japan, in the order in which they occurred.

- ___ People's Republic of China established
- ___ People's Republic of China and Soviet Union sign alliance
- ___ Communists capture Beijing
- ___ Soviet Union announces test of first atomic weapon
- ___ U.S. stops aid to Chinese Nationalists

People To Meet

Identify the following person from this lesson.

Mao Zedong

Terms To Review

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter.

suspended
(Chapter 3, Section 2)

1. Opposing forces in China suspended their civil war to fight the Japanese during World War II.
 - a. increased
 - b. stopped temporarily
 - c. altered

retain
(Chapter 3, Section 2)

2. Nationalist China was permitted to retain its seat in the United Nations after losing the war.
 - a. keep in possession or use
 - b. hold back or slow down
 - c. return like for like

The Korean War (page 663-665)

Responding

Do you believe that General MacArthur was a hero? Why or why not? Support your opinion with at least two facts.

Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

limited war

Terms To Review

Use each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

substitute
(Chapter 4, Section 2)

persist
(Chapter 18, Section 2)

achieve
(Chapter 5, Section 3)

Section Wrap-up

Now that you have read the section, answer these questions from Setting a Purpose for Reading at the beginning of the section.

What was the American view of the Soviet Union and the policy of containment?

What were the causes of the Korean War?