

## Viking Quest: U.S. History Assignments

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April 2015

Week: 13<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup>

- 19-1 Study Guide
- Read 19-2 pgs. 589-594
- Complete Guided Reading
- Pg. 594 # 1-7
- 19-2 Study Guide
- Read 19-3 pgs. 595-600
- Complete 19-3 Guided Reading
- Pg. 600 # 1-8
- 19-3 Study Guide
- Read 19-4 pgs. 601-606
- Complete 19-4 Guided Reading

# Study Guide

## Chapter 19, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 584–588



## AMERICA AND THE WORLD

### KEY TERMS AND NAMES

**Benito Mussolini** Fascist dictator of Italy (page 585)

**fascism** a kind of aggressive nationalism (page 585)

**Vladimir Lenin** leader of the Bolshevik Party in Russia (page 585)

**Joseph Stalin** dictator of the Soviet Union (page 585)

**Adolf Hitler** Nazi leader of Germany (page 585)

**Manchuria** province in northern China (page 586)

**Neutrality Act of 1935** law that made it illegal for Americans to sell arms to any country at war (page 587)

**internationalism** the idea that trade between nations creates prosperity and helps to prevent war (page 588)

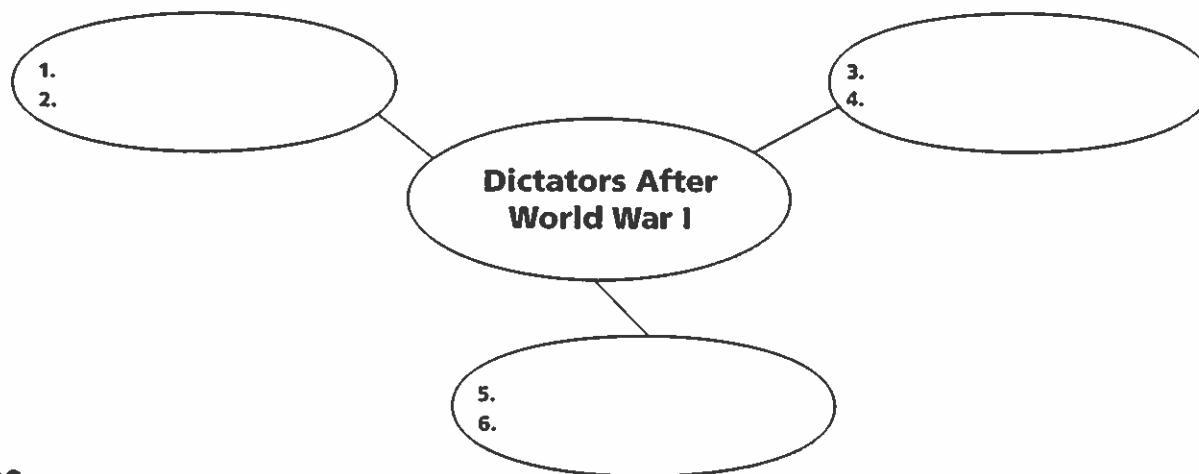
### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What decision did the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I, make regarding the treatment of Germany? How do you think the decision affected Germany?

In this section, you will learn about the rise of dictatorships in Europe and Asia. You will also learn why Americans supported isolationism in the 1930s.

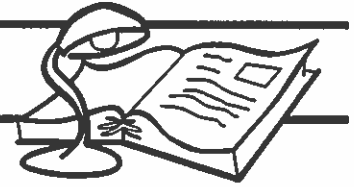
### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. Dictatorships were established in several countries after World War I. List the countries and the dictators in the diagram.



# Study Guide

## Chapter 19, Section 1 (continued)



### READ TO LEARN

#### • The Rise of Dictators (page 584)

The terms of the peace treaty that ended World War I and the economic depression contributed to the rise of dictatorships in Europe and Asia. In Italy, **Benito Mussolini** founded Italy's Fascist Party. **Fascism** was a kind of aggressive nationalism. Fascists believed that the nation was more important than the individual. They believed that to be strong, a nation needed a strong government led by a dictator to impose order on society. Fascists also believed that a nation became strong by expanding its territory and building up its military. Fascists were anti-Communist. Many Europeans feared that Communists were trying to bring down their governments. Fascists played on these fears.

Mussolini marched on Rome in 1922. He claimed that he was coming to defend Italy against a Communist revolution. Conservative leaders of the Italian parliament persuaded the king to appoint Mussolini as the premier and head of the government. Once Mussolini took over, he quickly set up a dictatorship. He was supported by business leaders, landowners, and the Roman Catholic Church.

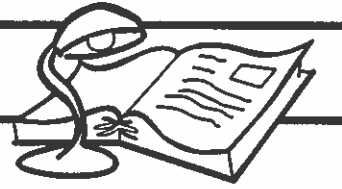
After the Russian Revolution began in 1917, the Bolshevik Party, led by **Vladimir Lenin**, set up Communist governments throughout the Russian empire. They renamed these territories the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). To control these territories, the Communists set up a one-party rule. They suppressed individual rights. They punished those who opposed them. **Joseph Stalin** became the Soviet leader by 1926, two years after Lenin died. Stalin started industrialization in the Soviet Union. He also caused the death of 8 to 10 million people who opposed the Communist policies.

In Germany, **Adolf Hitler** opposed communism. He admired Mussolini. He hated the Allies for their treatment of Germany after World War I. Germany's condition after the war led to the start of many new political parties. One such party was the National Socialist German Workers' Party, or the Nazi Party. The party was anti-Communist and nationalistic. Hitler was one of the first members of the party.

Hitler wrote his autobiography, entitled *Mein Kampf*, in which he called for the unification of all Germans under one government. He claimed that certain Germans, especially blond, blue-eyed ones, were part of a "master race" called Aryans. He believed these Germans needed more living space. Therefore, he wanted Germany to expand east into Poland and Russia. Hitler believed that the people of Eastern Europe were part of an inferior race. Hitler's prejudice was especially directed toward Jews. He believed that they were responsible for many of the world's, including Germany's, problems.

Hitler worked to have Nazis elected to Germany's parliament. Many Germans voted for Nazis, hoping that they might lead them out of the Great Depression that struck Germany. By 1932 the Nazis were the largest party in

# Study Guide



## Chapter 19, Section 1 (continued)

the German Parliament. Many German leaders supported Hitler and his nationalism. In 1933 they appointed him chancellor, or prime minister. After Hitler took office, he called for new elections. He ordered the police to crack down on the Communist Party and to intimidate voters. After the elections, the Nazi-dominated Parliament gave Hitler the powers of a dictator. Hitler then became president, which gave him control of the army.

In Japan, the economy was suffering. Japan had to import nearly all the resources it needed to make goods. The country did not make enough money from its exports to pay for the imports it needed. The Depression made the situation even worse. Many military leaders blamed the poor economy on the corrupt politicians. They believed that the only way for Japan to get the resources it needed was to seize territory. They looked to **Manchuria**, a province in northern China, which was rich in resources. A group of military officers decided to act alone and invade Manchuria. The prime minister of Japan wanted to end the invasion, but he was assassinated by Japanese officers. The Japanese military was now in control.

7. What situations in Germany and Japan led to the rise of dictatorships there?

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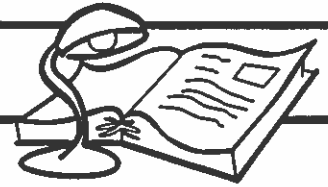
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### • America Turns to Neutrality (page 587)

After World War I, many Americans supported isolationism. They believed that the United States should stay out of international commitments that could bring the United States into a war. Support for isolationism became even stronger when many European nations announced that they could not repay money that they had borrowed during World War I. Then several books appeared, arguing that the arms manufacturers had tricked the United States into entering World War I. In 1934 Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota had held hearings to find out how involved the United States was. The Nye Committee investigated the huge profits that arms factories had made during the war. This gave the impression that these manufacturers did influence the United States to go to war. In response, Congress passed the **Neutrality Act of 1935**, which made it illegal for Americans to sell arms to any country at war.

The Spanish Civil War started in 1936. It was a conflict between the Communist government there and a group of Fascist rebels. The Soviet Union helped the Spanish government. Germany and Italy helped the Fascist rebels. In the same year, Germany and Italy signed an agreement to cooperate on

# Study Guide



## Chapter 19, Section 1 (continued)

several international issues. This relationship was referred to as the Rome-Berlin Axis. Japan joined Germany and Italy. The three nations became known as the Axis Powers.

The United States passed the Neutrality Act of 1937. It continued to ban the sale of arms. It also required that countries at war buy nonmilitary supplies on a "cash-and-carry" basis. Countries that needed supplies had to send their own ships to pick up the supplies, and they had to pay cash. The United States wanted to avoid a situation that had helped bring it into World War I.

President Roosevelt knew that ending the Depression was his first priority. However, he was not an isolationist. Instead, he supported **internationalism**. This was the belief that trade between nations creates prosperity and helps to prevent war. Roosevelt knew that isolationism was too strong to resist, however, so he did not veto the Neutrality Acts.

In July 1937, Japan launched a full-scale attack on China. Roosevelt decided to help the Chinese. Because neither China nor Japan had actually declared war, Roosevelt claimed that the Neutrality Act of 1937 did not apply. He ordered the sale of weapons to China. Yet Americans still wanted nothing to do with another war.

8. Why did President Roosevelt not veto the Neutrality Acts?

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# Chapter 19, Section 2

## World War II Begins

(Pages 589–594)

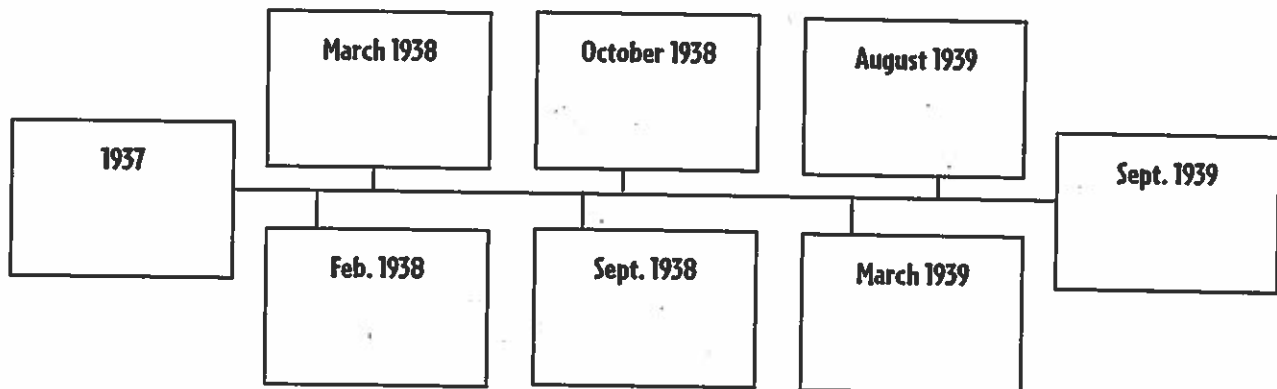
### Reason To Read

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

- Why was Hitler able to take over Austria and Czechoslovakia?
- What were the early events of the war, and why was Britain able to resist the Nazis?

### Main Idea

As you read pages 589–594 in your textbook, complete the time line below by recording the events leading up to World War II.



### Sequencing Events

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

- Munich Conference takes place
- Battle of Britain begins
- Hitler attacks Norway and Denmark
- France surrenders
- World War II begins



**"Peace in Our Time"** (pages 589–591)

**Scanning**

*Look over this lesson and write a sentence or two explaining, in your own words, the events leading up to World War II.*

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**Terms To Know**

*Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.*

**appeasement**

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**Terms To Review**

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

**assumed**  
(Chapter 1, Section 3)

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**furthermore**  
(Chapter 5, Section 4)

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**The War Begins** (page 591–593)

**Visualizing**

*Imagine that you are awaiting rescue at Dunkirk. What would you see and hear as you waited to be evacuated? Write a journal entry using three terms and/or names from this lesson.*

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## Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

blitzkrieg

## Terms To Review

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

**contrast**  
(Chapter 7, Section 1)

**concentrate**  
(Chapter 13, Section 1)

**coordinate**  
(Chapter 3, Section 3)

## Britain Remains Defiant (pages 593–594)

## Analyzing

The number of troops and amount of equipment needed affect a country's preparedness and effectiveness in war. What other factors, as described in this lesson about Britain's response to the bombings, are just as important?



## Terms To Review

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

**major**  
(Chapter 7, Section 1)

**transport**  
(Chapter 4, Section 3)

1. Invading Britain proved to be a \_\_\_\_\_ challenge for Hitler's army.
2. Because Germany had few \_\_\_\_\_ ships, it was necessary to attack Britain by air.
3. Radar gave the British a \_\_\_\_\_ advantage in detecting incoming German aircraft.

## 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.

Why was Hitler able to take over Austria and Czechoslovakia?

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What were the early events of the war, and why was Britain able to resist the Nazis?

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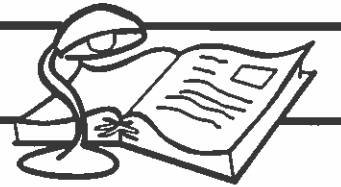
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# Study Guide



## Chapter 19, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 589–594

## WORLD WAR II BEGINS

### KEY TERMS AND NAMES

**Anschluss** the unification of Austria and Germany (page 590)

**appeasement** giving concessions in exchange for peace (page 590)

**blitzkrieg** lightning war (page 591)

**Maginot Line** a line of bunkers and fortifications built by the French along the German border (page 592)

**Winston Churchill** prime minister of Great Britain (page 593)

**Battle of Britain** an all-out German air attack against the British Royal Air Force (page 594)

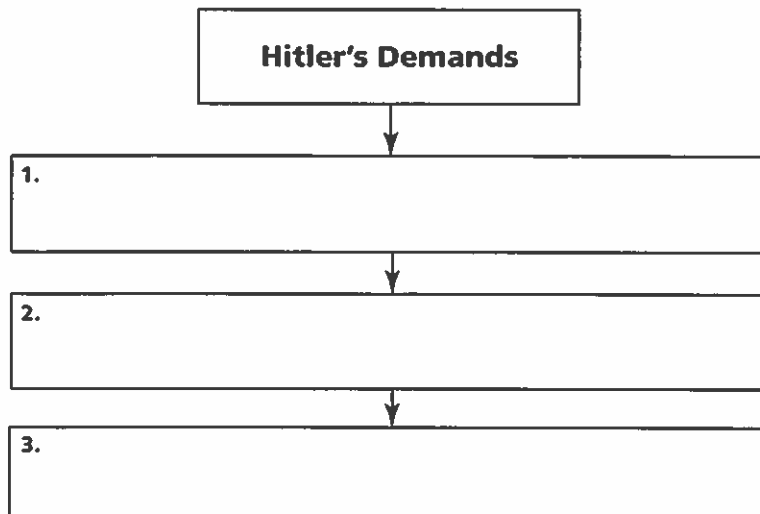
### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Why do you think many Americans wanted the United States to follow a policy of isolationism? Do you think that was possible when dictators came to power in several countries of the world? Why or why not?

The last section described the rise of dictatorships in Europe and Asia after World War I. This section discusses the events that led to the beginning of World War II.

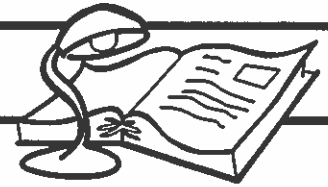
### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. Adolf Hitler made continuous demands for territory. Britain and France met some of the demands in an effort to avoid war. In the diagram, list Hitler's demands in the order in which they occurred, starting in 1937.



# Study Guide

## Chapter 19, Section 2 (continued)



### READ TO LEARN

- “Peace in Our Time” (page 589)

European leaders did not try to stop Hitler. They thought that if they gave in to his demands, they would be able to avoid another war. They also thought that Hitler’s idea that all German-speaking regions of Europe be united with Germany was reasonable. They also believed that if the Nazis received more territory, they would be more interested in peace.

Hitler wanted Austria and Czechoslovakia. He believed these territories would provide Germany with food and soldiers. Hitler threatened to invade Austria unless Austrian Nazis were given important government posts. The Austrian chancellor decided to put the possibility of Austrian unification with Germany to a vote. Hitler feared the results, so he sent troops into Austria and announced the **Anschluss**, or unification, of Austria and Germany.

Hitler then announced that he wanted an area of Czechoslovakia that had many German-speaking people. Unlike Austria, which had a common culture and language with Germany, people in Czechoslovakia spoke many different languages. It was also allied with the Soviet Union and France. The Czechs resisted Germany’s demands for a portion of their nation. To help stop another war, in September 1938, Britain, France, Italy, and Germany sent representatives to a meeting in Munich, Germany, to decide what to do about Czechoslovakia. At the meeting, Britain and France agreed to Hitler’s demands. This policy became known as **appeasement**, or giving concessions in exchange for peace. They believed that if they gave Hitler what he wanted, war could be avoided. Germany violated the agreement in March 1939, when German troops marched into Czechoslovakia.

Hitler then demanded Poland. The British and French knew that appeasement had failed. In May 1939, Hitler ordered the German army to prepare to invade Poland. He then began negotiations with the USSR, because he did not want to have to fight the Soviets if he was going to have to fight Britain and France. In August 1939, Germany and the USSR signed the nonaggression pact. Britain and France believed that Hitler made the deal with the USSR to free himself to fight a war against them and Poland. They did not know that the nonaggression pact included a deal between Germany and the USSR to divide Poland between them.

4. Why did Britain and France agree to a policy of appeasement toward Hitler?

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# Study Guide

## Chapter 19, Section 2 (continued)



### • The War Begins (page 591)

Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. It invaded Poland from the west, and the Soviets invaded it from the east. Hitler assumed that Britain and France would use appeasement toward him as they did before. However, on September 3, Britain and France declared war on Germany. World War II had started.

The Germans used a new type of warfare called **blitzkrieg**, or lightning war. This type of warfare used large numbers of tanks to break through and encircle enemy positions. In addition, waves of aircraft bombed enemy positions. Blitzkrieg depended on radios to coordinate tanks and aircraft. The Polish army was not able to defend itself against the German attack. By October 5, 1939, the Polish army had been defeated.

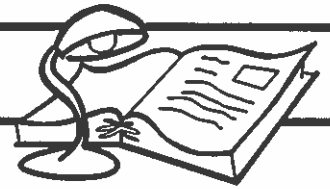
Countries in western Europe were waiting for the Germans to attack. After World War I, France had built a line of concrete bunkers and fortifications called the **Maginot Line** along the German border. Rather than attacking the Germans, the French waited behind the Maginot Line for the Germans to arrive.

After invading Poland, Germany attacked Norway and Denmark on April 9, 1940, and controlled both nations within a month. Hitler then turned his attention on France. He decided to go around the Maginot Line by starting a blitzkrieg against Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The British and French forces moved north into Belgium. The Germans, however, sent their troops through the mountains in Luxembourg and eastern Belgium. The French did not think the Germans could get their tanks through the mountains. As a result, they left few troops to defend that area. The Germans easily got through and moved west across northern France to the English Channel. The British and French forces could not move into France quickly enough. They were stuck in Belgium.

After the Allied troops were trapped in Belgium, Germans moved toward the English Channel. The Germans had captured all but one port, Dunkirk, in northern France near Belgium. As German forces moved close to Dunkirk, Hitler surprisingly ordered them to stop. This gave the British time to evacuate. About 850 ships headed to Dunkirk from England. By June 4, about 338,000 British and French troops had been evacuated. However, most of the British army's equipment remained at Dunkirk. This meant that it would almost be impossible to stop Hitler if he invaded Britain.

On June 22, 1940, France surrendered to Hitler. Germany then installed a puppet government in the town of Vichy, France, to govern France. The Germans believed it would be easy to take Britain.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 19, Section 2 (continued)

5. Why did the evacuation at Dunkirk make it almost impossible for Britain to defend itself against Hitler?

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### • Britain Remains Defiant (page 593)

Hitler expected Britain to surrender just as France did. For British prime minister **Winston Churchill**, surrender was not an option. When Hitler realized that Britain would not surrender, he prepared to invade. Getting across the English Channel was a problem for Germany, however. Germany had few transport ships, so it would first have to defeat the British air force. In June 1940, the German air force, called the *Luftwaffe*, began to attack British ships in the English Channel. Then in August, Germany started an all-out air attack to destroy the British Royal Air Force. This battle lasted into October and became known as the **Battle of Britain**.

On August 23, German airplanes bombed London. This attack on civilians angered the British, who responded by bombing Berlin. Hitler responded by stopping the attacks on British military targets and concentrating them on London itself. Hitler wanted to terrorize the British people into surrendering. The British people did not do so and hid in the subways when the bombers appeared.

The British Royal Air Force was greatly outnumbered, but it had an advantage. It had developed the use of radar. As a result, the British were able to detect incoming German planes and to intercept them. They inflicted more damage on the Germans than they endured. On October 12, 1940, Hitler canceled his plans to invade Britain.

6. What helped Britain prevent a German invasion?

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# Chapter 19, Section 3

## The Holocaust

(Pages 595–600)

### Reason To Read

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

- What were the Nazi prejudices against Jews and the early persecutions of German Jews?
- What methods did Hitler use to try to exterminate Europe's Jewish population?

### Main Idea

As you read pages 595–600 in your textbook, complete the graphic organizer below by listing examples of Nazi persecution of German Jews.

<b>Examples of Persecution</b>	

### Sequencing Events

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ **Buchenwald concentration camp is built**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Anti-Jewish violence erupts on *Kristallnacht***
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Jews are banned from working as civil servants and teachers**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **SS *St. Louis* forbidden to dock in the United States**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Nuremberg Laws deny Jews their citizenship**

# Nazi Persecution of the Jews (pages 595–598)

## Skimming

Before you begin reading this lesson, skim the headings and photo captions. What do they suggest you will learn?

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## Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

**Holocaust**

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## 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.

**implement**  
(Chapter 3, Section 5)

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**access**  
(Chapter 3, Section 4)

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# The Final Solution (pages 599–600)

## Evaluating

The United States chose to adhere to its isolationist policy during the early years of World War II. What other options could the nation have followed? Write your thoughts on the lines below.

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## Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key terms from this lesson.

concentration camp

extermination camp

## Terms To Review

Define each of the following terms that you studied in an earlier chapter.

estimated  
(Chapter 2, Section 4)

culture  
(Chapter 1, Section 1)

## 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 Nazi prejudices against Jews and the early persecutions of German Jews?

What methods did Hitler use to try to exterminate Europe's Jewish population?



# Study Guide

## Chapter 19, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 595–600



## THE HOLOCAUST

### KEY TERMS AND NAMES

**Holocaust** the mass killing of Jews and other civilians carried out by the Nazi government before and during World War II (page 595)

**Shoah** the Hebrew term for Holocaust, meaning “catastrophe” (page 596)

**Nuremberg Laws** German laws that took citizenship away from Jewish Germans and banned marriage between Jews and Germans (page 596)

**Wannsee Conference** a meeting held by Nazi leaders to determine the “final solution of the Jewish question” (page 599)

**concentration camps** detention centers set up by Nazis to which Jews were taken (page 599)

**extermination camps** places attached to concentration camps in which Jews were executed in massive gas chambers (page 599)

### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What is the Holocaust? Have you seen movies or read books about the Holocaust? What was the focus of the movie or the book?

The last section described the events that led to the beginning of World War II. This section discusses Germany’s treatment of the Jews and the Holocaust.

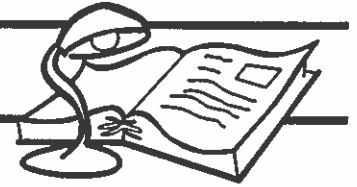
### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes. Historians have considered several factors that could have led to an event such as the Holocaust to occur. List these factors in the chart.

Factors That Contributed to the Holocaust
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

# Study Guide

## Chapter 19, Section 3 (continued)



### READ TO LEARN

- **Nazi Persecution of the Jews** (page 595)

Millions of Jews suffered terrible persecutions before and during World War II. During the **Holocaust**, the catastrophe that devastated Europe's Jews, the Nazis killed nearly 6 million Jews. They also killed millions of other people from groups that they considered inferior. The Hebrew term for the Holocaust is **Shoah**, meaning "catastrophe." It is often used specifically to refer to the Nazi campaign to exterminate the Jews during World War II.

In Germany, the Nazis executed the racial policies that Hitler had outlined in his book *Mein Kampf*. The Nazis persecuted anyone who opposed them, as well as disabled people, Gypsies, homosexuals, and Slavic peoples. However, their hatred focused most on the Jews. In September 1935, the Nazis set up the **Nuremberg Laws**. These took citizenship away from the Jewish Germans and banned marriage between Jews and other Germans. Another law defined a Jew as a person with at least one Jewish grandparent and did not allow Jews to hold public office or vote. Passports of Jews were marked with a red "J" to clearly identify them as Jewish. Jews lost their right to work as journalists, farmers, teachers, lawyers, and doctors and from operating businesses. With no income, life became very difficult for Jews in Germany. Many Jews chose to stay in Germany during the early years of Nazi rule. They did not want to give up the lives they had built there.

On November 7, 1938, a Jewish refugee shot and killed a German diplomat in Paris. He was upset about the 10,000 Jews, including his father, being deported from Germany to Poland and wanted revenge. Hitler retaliated by staging attacks against the Jews. The night of November 9, 1938, saw anti-Jewish violence across Germany and Austria. The night came to be called *Kristallnacht*, or "night of broken glass." It was called that because broken glass littered the streets afterward. Many Jews were killed and hundreds were injured. After that night, the Gestapo, the government's secret police, arrested at least 20,000 wealthy Jews. They let them go only if they agreed to leave Germany and give up all their possessions.

Many Jews decided to leave Germany and flee to the United States. By 1939 about 350,000 Jews had escaped Germany. However, there was a backlog of visa applications from Jews trying to leave Germany. As a result, millions of Jews remained trapped in Nazi-dominated Europe.

Jewish immigration to the United States was hampered by several factors. Nazis did not allow Jews to take more than about four dollars out of Germany. Many countries refused to accept Jewish immigrants. The United States was reluctant to do so because laws prohibited immigration by people who might need financial assistance. Americans thought that this was true of the Jews because Germans forced them to leave their money and possessions behind. High unemployment rates in the United States made immigration

# Study Guide

## Chapter 19, Section 3 (continued)



unpopular. Also, immigration quotas that set fixed quotas from each country were in place.

**7. Why was the United States reluctant to accept Jewish immigrants?**

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• **The Final Solution** (page 599)

In January 1942, Nazi leaders met at the **Wannsee Conference** to determine the “final solution of the Jewish question.” The Nazis made plans to round up Jews from throughout Nazi-controlled Europe and take them to detention centers known as **concentration camps**. People in these camps would work as slave laborers until they died of exhaustion, disease, or malnutrition. The elderly, children, and the unhealthy would be sent to **extermination camps**, which were attached to concentration camps, to be executed in massive gas chambers.

The Nazis built concentration camps throughout Europe. One of the largest was Buchenwald, in Germany. Prisoners there worked 12-hour shifts as slave laborers in nearby factories. Hundreds died every month as a result of exhaustion and horrible living conditions. The Nazis built extermination camps in several concentration camps, mostly in Poland. About 12,000 people were sometimes gassed in a single day at Auschwitz. About 1,300,000 of the 1,600,000 people who died at Auschwitz were Jews. The others included Poles, Gypsies, and Soviet prisoners-of-war.

People continue to debate why and how the Holocaust could have happened. Most historians believe that several factors contributed to it. The German people felt they were harmed by the harsh treaty after World War I. Germany faced severe economic problems. Hitler had a strong hold on Germany. Germany did not have a strong tradition of representative government. Germans feared Hitler’s secret police. Europe had a long history of anti-Jewish prejudice and discrimination.

**8. What was the purpose of the Wannsee Conference?**

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# Chapter 19, Section 4

## America Enters the War

(Pages 601-606)

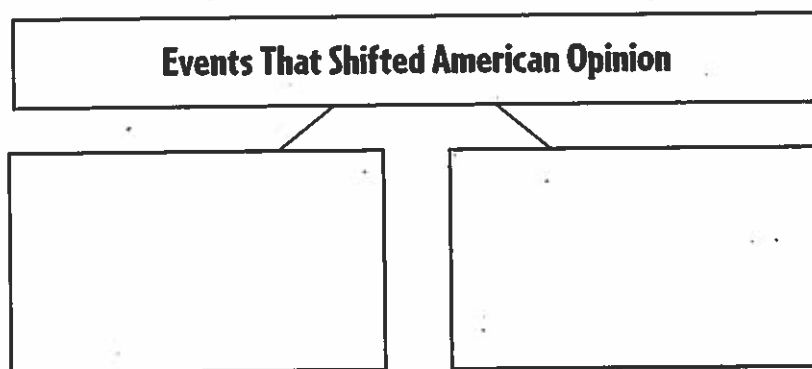
### Reason To Read

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

- How did Roosevelt help Britain while maintaining official neutrality?
- What events led to increasing tension, and ultimately war, between the United States and Japan?

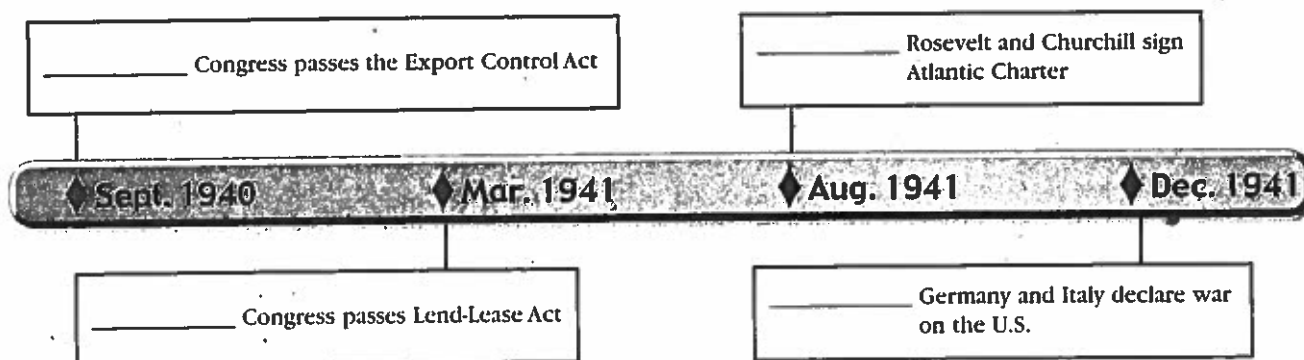
### Main Idea

As you read pages 601-606 in your textbook, complete the graphic organizer below by listing two events that shifted American opinion toward helping the Allies.



### Sequencing Events

As you read, write the correct dates next to each item on the time line below.



## FDR Supports England (pages 601–602)

### 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.*

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### Academic Vocabulary

*Define or describe the following academic vocabulary words from this lesson.*

trace

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eliminate

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### Terms To Review

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

revise

(Chapter 3, Section 5)

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## The Isolationist Debate (pages 602–603)

### Responding

*Would you have joined the Fight for Freedom Committee, the Committee to Defend America, or the America First Committee during World War II? Explain why or why not.*

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**Terms To Review**

*Define each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter.*

**widespread**  
(Chapter 2, Section 5)

**demonstrate**  
(Chapter 14, Section 3)

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**Edging Toward War** (pages 603–604)

**Summarizing**

*As you read, complete the following sentences to help you summarize the lesson.*

1. In 1940 Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_ to provide more weapons for Britain.
2. President Roosevelt warned that Germany, Japan, and Italy would become an \_\_\_\_\_ that would try to conquer the world.
3. In June 1941 Hitler invaded \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The U.S. Navy patrolled the Atlantic and helped Britain learn the location of German submarines as part of the idea called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. FDR and Churchill met in August 1941 to create the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Terms To Know**

*Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.*

**hemispheric defense zone**

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## Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

vehicle

## Terms to Review

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

policy

(Chapter 2, Section 1)

goal

(Chapter 1, Section 4)

1. President Roosevelt believed it should be the \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States to help the British win and thus make it unnecessary for Americans to go to war.
2. Hitler called off the invasion of Britain to return to his original \_\_\_\_\_ of conquering eastern Europe.
3. Roosevelt ordered a "shoot on sight" \_\_\_\_\_ for dealing with German submarines.

## Japan Attacks the United States (pages 604–606)

## Reviewing

Fill in the following table with information from this lesson about Pearl Harbor.

Losses Suffered by the U.S.	Total
Ships	
	188
People killed	
	1,178

**Terms To Know**

*Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.*

**strategic materials**

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**Academic Vocabulary**

*Define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.*

**primary**

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**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.*

**available**  
(Chapter 5, Section 2)

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**restrict**  
(Chapter 2, Section 4)

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**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.*

How did Roosevelt help Britain while maintaining official neutrality?

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What events led to increasing tension, and ultimately war, between the United States and Japan?

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