

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## The War Begins

### 1. The Rise of Totalitarianism

a. Totalitarianism is a \_\_\_\_\_ in which the government controls every aspect of citizens' lives. It can take many different forms

#### i. Italy

1. After WWI and the economic depression that followed, many Italians wanted a \_\_\_\_\_

a. They found one in Benito \_\_\_\_\_, who gained complete control of Italy in 1922

b. His rule was based on \_\_\_\_\_, a political system in which the "state" (the government) is seen as more important than the individual

i. They are \_\_\_\_\_ militaristic and headed by a strong leader

ii. Fascism fits itself to the country it takes root in

iii. Some aspects of fascism (according to Umberto Eco), regardless of country or time are:

1. Disagreement is \_\_\_\_\_

2. Fear of \_\_\_\_\_ – a fear of the intruder, inherently racist

3. \_\_\_\_\_ of social frustration – appeal to a frustrated middle class, fearful of a lower class

4. The enemy is both too \_\_\_\_\_ and too \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ for the weak – Elitism

c. Mussolini restored order to Italy and helped fix its economy with \_\_\_\_\_ projects

d. He also invaded \_\_\_\_\_ in 1935, overthrowing the Emperor Haile Selassie

ii. \_\_\_\_\_ also suffered from economic depression

1. Many Germans were angry about the Treaty of Versailles and the crippling \_\_\_\_\_ it was forced to pay for its role in WW1

2. \_\_\_\_\_, a WW1 veteran and politician took advantage of this anger to gain power

a. He added in \_\_\_\_\_ for Germans to blame, including intellectuals, Communists and especially Jews.

i. He blamed \_\_\_\_\_ especially for Germany's WW1 defeat and economic problems

b. His National Socialist party, the \_\_\_\_\_, gained a large following and he became chancellor in \_\_\_\_\_, quickly seizing all power

iii. The \_\_\_\_\_, ruled by Joseph Stalin, was a ruthless dictatorship similar in some ways to Nazi Germany

1. Stalin was \_\_\_\_\_ of the Soviet Union by 1928

a. Stalin \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ many intellectuals and those he suspected of political dissent

#### iv. Japan

1. Was never ruled by a dictator, but by the 1930s a group of military leaders had more power than the \_\_\_\_\_

2. The military leaders wanted a large empire in East Asia

a. In 1931 Japan \_\_\_\_\_ a part of northern China and renamed in Manchukuo

- b. From 1937 to 1938 360,000 Chinese were killed by invading Japanese soldiers in \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Germany Expands

- a. Germany began \_\_\_\_\_ its military and expanding, in violation of the Treaty of Versailles
  - i. In 1936 Germany invaded the \_\_\_\_\_, which Germany had lost in WW1
  - ii. He signed an alliance with Italy that year, forming the Axis Powers
  - iii. In 1938 he also forced Austria to join with Germany, then \_\_\_\_\_ control of the Sudetenland, in Czechoslovakia
    - 1. When the Czechs refused he threatened war
- b. Appeasement fails
  - i. The Czechs looked to help from Britain and France, but the leaders of those countries did not want war, and tried \_\_\_\_\_ instead
  - ii. The British prime minister Neville Chamberlain met with Hitler at the \_\_\_\_\_ and Germany was given control of the Sudetenland with the promise not to demand more land
    - 1. This appeasement, a policy of avoiding war with an aggressive nation by giving in to its demands, \_\_\_\_\_
    - 2. British Admiral Winston Churchill was convinced appeasement would not work
      - a. He was \_\_\_\_\_
    - 3. In March 1939 German troops seized the rest of Czechoslovakia and began demanding territory from \_\_\_\_\_
      - a. At this point the British and French said they would help defend Poland if \_\_\_\_\_
      - b. Hitler signed a \_\_\_\_\_ pact with the Soviet Union to keep them out of the coming war in August of 1939
        - i. \_\_\_\_\_ they agreed to divide Poland between themselves
  - iii. On September 1, 1939 \_\_\_\_\_ began with the German invasion of Poland
    - 1. The \_\_\_\_\_, Britain and France, declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939
- c. Hitler Moves West
  - i. The Nazis used a warfare strategy called *blitzkrieg*, or \_\_\_\_\_, break through Poland's defenses.
  - ii. As Germans attacked from the West, the Soviets began to attack from the East
    - 1. Within a \_\_\_\_\_ Poland was defeated
  - iii. In the spring of 1940 Germany began conquering \_\_\_\_\_
    - 1. This included Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands
    - 2. \_\_\_\_\_ was targeted by the Nazis next.
      - a. Hundreds of thousands of Belgian, British and French troops were trapped in the French port city of \_\_\_\_\_
      - b. They were rescued by a mixed military and civilian fleet of British ships
  - iv. France surrendered on \_\_\_\_\_
    - 1. Despite this many French soldiers and \_\_\_\_\_ continued to fight the Nazis
      - a. A partisan is a member of an armed group formed to fight secretly against an occupying force, in particular one operating in enemy-occupied Yugoslavia, Italy, and parts of eastern Europe in World War II.
- d. The Battle of Britain
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_ now stood alone against Hitler
    - 1. Germany began preparing for an invasion of Britain
    - 2. To do this they needed to defeat the Royal Air Force (RAF)
    - 3. In July 1940 the \_\_\_\_\_ (German air forces) began attacking British planes and airfields in what became known as the Battle of Britain

- a. In August the Nazis began bombing British \_\_\_\_\_ in hopes of crushing their morale
- b. This did not work and Hitler canceled the planned invasion after the RAF was able to sue radar to destroy about \_\_\_\_\_ Luftwaffe aircraft

### 3. The United State Joins the War

#### a. Helping Allies

- i. In March 1941 Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_, allowing the president to aid any nation believed vital to U.S. defense.
  - 1. The U.S. sent \_\_\_\_\_ in aid to Great Britain and China, including weapons, tanks, airplanes and food
- ii. In June 1941 Hitler \_\_\_\_\_ the non-aggression pact he had signed with the Soviet Union when he began an invasion of the country
  - 1. The Soviet Union then joined the \_\_\_\_\_ in fighting Germany
    - a. Many Americans were uncomfortable extending aid through the Lend-Lease Act to a \_\_\_\_\_ like the Soviet Union, although the aid was still given

#### b. Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

- i. Like Germany, Japan was also building an empire
  - 1. After conquering much of \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1930s, Japan set its sights on Southeast Asia
    - a. Roosevelt protested Japanese conquering of \_\_\_\_\_ Indochina in July 1941, demanding they withdraw
      - i. The U.S. then froze Japanese funds in \_\_\_\_\_ and cut off exports to Japan
    - b. Japanese military leaders had been planning to attack \_\_\_\_\_, Hawaii to destroy the U.S. Pacific Fleet, giving Japan time to secure control of East Asia
  - 2. 7:55 A.M. Sunday, December 7, 1941
    - a. Japanese airplanes attacked the naval base at Pearl Harbor, sinking the \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. Within hours the entire \_\_\_\_\_ anchored at Pearl Harbor was sunk or damaged
      - i. More than 2,400 Americans were killed
      - ii. Congress declared war on Japan on \_\_\_\_\_
        - 1. Germany then declared war on the U.S.