

World War II – Rising Dictators and 'Merica

Answer the following questions on your own piece of paper and staple them together when handing them in.

1. Read Chapter 20, section 1 (pgs. 682 – 687) and answer the following questions below.

2. Read Chapter 20, section 2 (pgs. 688 – 693) and answer the following question below.

Section 1 REVIEW

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: Benito Mussolini, fascism, Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, collectives, Adolf Hitler, Manchuria, Neutrality Act of 1935, Axis Powers, internationalism.

Main Ideas

2. **Identifying** Which nations did dictators govern during the years after World War I?
3. **Analyzing** What events caused Roosevelt to become more of an internationalist?

Critical Thinking

4. **Big Ideas** Why did antidemocratic governments rise to power in postwar Europe and Asia?
5. **Organizing** Use a graphic organizer similar to the one below to compare the governments opposed to democracy in Europe and Asia.

Country	Dictator	Ideology

6. **Analyzing Visuals** Look at the photograph on page 685 of Guernica after it was destroyed. How might both isolationists and internationalists have used the image to win support for their cause?

Section 2 REVIEW

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: *Anschluss*, Munich Conference, appeasement, blitzkrieg, Maginot Line, Winston Churchill, Battle of Britain.

Main Ideas

2. **Explaining** Why did Europe's leaders first try to deal with Hitler through appeasement?
3. **Analyzing** Why was the decision to leave French forces behind the Maginot Line disastrous for Europe?
4. **Summarizing** In what ways did Winston Churchill prove to be an effective leader for Britain as the war began?

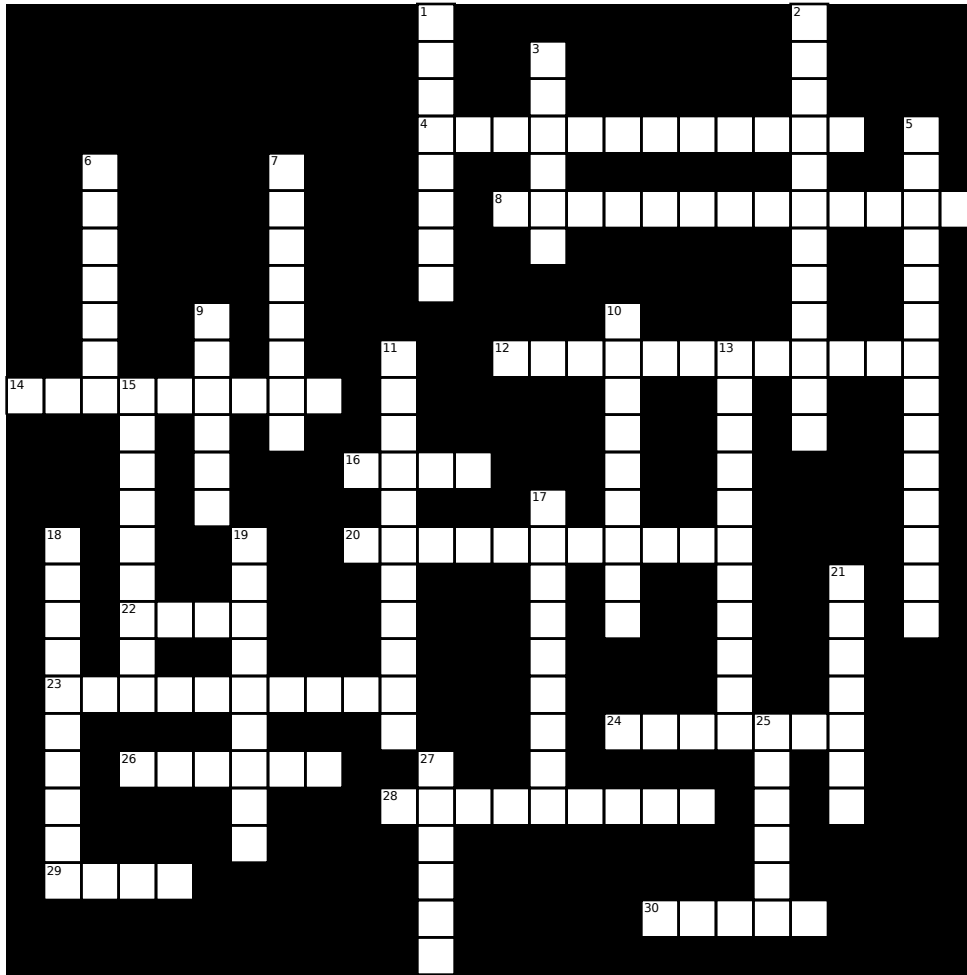
Critical Thinking

5. **Big Ideas** What was the new type of warfare used by Germany against Poland? Explain the technique.
6. **Organizing** Use a graphic organizer similar to the one below to list early events of the war in Poland and western Europe.

Events	—	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="border: none; height: 15px;"> </td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none; height: 15px;"> </td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none; height: 15px;"> </td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none; height: 15px;"> </td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none; height: 15px;"> </td></tr> </table>					

3. Complete the crossword puzzle using your book and google on the back of this sheet.

Causes of WWII



Across

- 1 American policy after WWI
- 3 To keep free of military personnel or weapons
- 12 Disputes between countries were to be settled by _____ instead of force. The first step in the League of Nations
- 14 Treaty that ended WWI
- 16 One of the groups Hitler blamed for Germany's loss in WWI
- 20 Payment for damage, Germany had to \$17 billion after WWI
- 22 Political party that Adolph Hitler was a member of
- 23 Prime Minister of Great Britain who appeased Hitler
- 24 Country that Germany was not allowed to unite with following WWI
- 26 Country invaded by Germany on Sept. 1, 1939 the start of WWII
- 28 Type of naval vessel that Germany was not allowed to have after WWI
- 29 Area of Germany that was occupied by the French after WWI
- 30 Country that quit the League of Nations

Down

- 1 Someone who is against war or fighting for any reason
- 2 To draft or mandatory military service
- 3 Leader of Germany who led them into WWII
- 5 Country which owned the Sudetenland
- 6 League of _____ formed at the end of WWI, was supposed to ensure peace
- 7 Number of points in Wilson's plan to end WWI
- 9 U.S. president who developed the idea of the League of Nations
- 10 Type of government in Russia following WWI
- 11 Region Hitler demanded be handed over to Germany
- 13 To satisfy or make calm by giving what is wanted
- 15 Country that was invaded by Italy in 1934
- 17 Area of China that was invaded by Japan in 1931
- 18 Position Hitler was elected to in 1933
- 19 Area of Germany that was demilitarized after WWI
- 21 Country that was forced to take the full blame for WWII
- 25 Country that Germany made a secret treaty with; agreed to divide up Poland
- 27 Name of the agreement which gave Germany the Sudetenland