

GUIDED READING

Georgia Studies for Georgia Students

Chapter 23: Georgia and World War II

Section 1 Causes of World War II

Directions: Use the information from page 572 - 579 to complete the following.

1. In the 1920s, _____ had tried to overcome the devastating effects of World War I.
2. Destroyed _____, unstable economies, and poverty had made _____ difficult for many.
3. In the Pacific, _____ need for _____ materials to support its growing industries led it to become _____.
4. In _____ and _____, militaristic _____ emerged.
5. After World War I, most _____ wanted to focus on their own country.
6. They wanted a _____ relationship with other countries, but they did not want to get involved in the _____ of those countries or their relationships with one another.
7. The _____ of Versailles, which ended World War I, was not a treaty that would create a _____ world. Instead, the _____ powers had framed the treaty with the _____ of keeping Germany _____.
8. Under the _____ of the treaty, Germany had to _____ that it _____ the war, pay _____ (compensation for war damages) to Allies, and _____ some of its territory.

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9. The U.S. _____ depended on _____ both farm products and manufactured goods to consumers in _____ places. The _____ of those countries was of great interest to the _____.
10. So in the 1920s, the _____ government tried to _____ another war by making _____ that would lessen the chance that war would start.
11. The United States hosted a _____ in Washington, D.C., and invited the major _____ powers to attend. There they worked out _____ major treaties and several other agreements.
12. They _____ the number of certain types of _____ ships each country could have, agreed to _____ each other's _____ in the Pacific Ocean, and agreed to maintain an " _____ " trade policy with _____.
13. In 1928, fifteen _____ signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact (_____), which said that nations would not resort to _____ except in _____.
14. In 1931, _____, in _____ of the pact, took over an area of northern China called _____.
15. Japan had long been a growing _____ power, and it needed the raw materials of Manchuria, such as _____ and _____, for its factories.
16. Japan also wanted to create an _____ in _____.

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17. In 1937, it _____ China, brutally _____ thousands in Nanking, and taking several key cities. But the _____ government held on, and the war between the two countries continued.

18. In 1941, _____ invaded the _____ colony of Indochina in southeast Asia.

19. Meanwhile, in Europe, both _____ and Germany fell under the control of _____ governments.

20. _____ is a philosophy of government characterized by a _____ (a leader with absolute power).

21. Fascists believe in the _____ of a particular group, often a _____ or national group.

22. A fascist economy works to _____ the government, although private property remains in private hands. Fascists do not believe in _____ rights or _____.

23. In _____, the fascist leader was Benito _____.

24. In _____, fascist Adolf _____ came to power in 1933 with his _____ political party.

25. In the 1930s, a civil war in _____ also brought a fascist leader to power - Generalissimo Francisco _____.

26. Just as _____ hoped to create an empire in Asia, _____ hoped to create an empire, or _____, in Europe.

27. In 1935, _____ invaded the African country of _____.

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28. In 1936, he [Hitler] invaded an area between Germany and France called the _____ . Two years later, he sent troops into _____ , and then into part of _____ a few months later.
29. In 1936, Germany and Italy made an _____ called the Rome-Berlin _____ .
30. _____ became part of the alliance in _____ , so the three became known as the _____ Powers.
31. _____ [Italy] claimed to have _____ the "putrid _____ (dead body) of liberty." In other words, _____ was dead in his country.
32. _____ targeted groups that he considered _____ , not part of the German master _____ , for _____ camps where they were poorly fed and overworked.
33. _____ people in Germany and the conquered lands became targeted not only for slave labor, but for _____ (the deliberate killing of a particular group of people).
34. In the autumn of _____ , the German army invaded _____ in what came to be called a _____ ("lightning war").
35. _____ had begun.
36. Both _____ and _____ declared war on Germany, although they failed to stop Germany.

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37. After a few quiet months, country after country _____ to invading German troops - Denmark, _____, the Netherlands, Belgium, and finally _____.
38. German planes began to _____ Great Britain in the second half of 1940.
39. Then in June 1941, Germany invaded the _____, violating an agreement they had made _____ to fight each other.
40. The _____ response to all these developments was to stay _____.
41. Americans believed that this was a _____ war and that the United States should remain _____.
42. In the mid-1930s, Congress passed a series of _____ Acts. This made it _____ to sell _____ to nations at war or to make loans to those that had not paid their World War I _____ (which included the countries at war).
43. By the end of the 1930s, _____ came to America of the terrible _____ of Great Britain, the _____ Japanese treatment of the Chinese, and the _____ persecutions of minorities.
44. The United States also had to deal with the issue of _____.
45. President Roosevelt _____ that the _____ powers might win the war and _____ U.S. trade.
46. In late 1939, the United States _____ the policy that made _____ sales illegal and began to allow _____ nations, especially Great Britain, buy weapons on a " _____-and- _____ " basis.

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47. When _____ fell in June 1940, the _____ began to _____ itself, not knowing how far the _____ lust for empire might go.

48. In September [1940], the nation's first peace-time _____ went into effect. Over _____ million men between twenty-one and thirty-five had to _____ for military service.

49. At the same time, the United States also made a _____ with Great Britain. The United States traded old U.S. _____ in return for Great Britain allowing U.S. military _____ on several British _____.

50. In 1940, Roosevelt was the _____ president in United States history to _____ for a _____ term. He believed that the _____ nature of the times made it better to _____ the same president, to not "change horses in the _____ of the _____."

51. After the election, _____ agreed to help Great Britain even more through the _____ - _____ Act. The act gave the president the _____ to let countries fighting _____ the Axis Powers " _____ " military supplies.

52. _____ opposed to the United States becoming _____ in the war were _____ this program.

53. Meanwhile, in the northern _____ Ocean, a German _____ fired on an American _____ in September 1941.

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54. As a result, Roosevelt, as _____ -in- _____ of the U.S. _____, issued an order that U.S. navy ships could _____ at German submarines on sight.
55. The U.S. Navy also began to _____ (escort) British ships across the Atlantic until they were about 400 miles away from Great Britain.
56. The _____ believed that all these actions violated any _____ the United States claimed. In October, their submarines _____ one U.S. ship and _____ another.
57. In the _____ Ocean, _____ had become a problem. When the United State began _____ in 1940, it built _____ for a Pacific _____.
58. In 1940, ships began to be based at _____ Naval Base in the U.S. territory of _____.
59. The United States also _____ selling Japan _____ such as iron and steel that could be used in making _____ equipment.
60. When Japan took over _____ from the French in the summer of 1941, the United States stopped selling them _____ and began to send _____ to the _____, which had been a U.S. territory since the Spanish-American War.
61. The United States was also sending _____ to China in its _____ against Japan.

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62. _____ made the decision in September _____ that it would go to _____ if the United States did not stop _____ aid to China and _____ Japan's sphere of influence in _____.

63. Japan believed that the only way to stand a chance against the _____ was to _____ it and get as much territory as possible in as short a time as possible.

64. In November [1941], the United States figured out Japanese _____; it knew the Japanese _____ military action. The _____ was where Japan _____.

65. On _____, 1941, over _____ Japanese _____ left _____ carriers to attack the naval base at _____ . The Japanese managed to get the _____ close enough for the attack without being _____.

66. Completely surprised, the Americans could not _____.

67. Almost all the U.S. _____ were destroyed, along with 8 _____ and 11 other ships, were destroyed.

68. The next day, Roosevelt, calling December 7 a " _____ that would live in _____," asked Congress for a _____ of war on Japan.

69. _____ readily agreed.

70. On December 11, Germany and Italy, _____ of Japan _____ war on the United States.

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71. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Carl _____ of Georgia had _____ the United States to build up its _____.

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72. His efforts helped prepare _____ for the coming war. (Page 577)

73. In 1914, he became the U.S. _____ for his district. (Page 577)

74. In 1917, he became a member of the House _____ Affairs Committee. By 1923, he was the ranking _____ on the committee and so he became its _____ when Democrats were in the majority. (Page 577)

75. His work made him an _____ in military affairs, and he supported a strong national _____. (Page 577)

76. Vinson especially pushed the idea of a _____ and _____ navy. (Page 577)

77. In 1934, Vinson helped _____ the Vinson-Trammell Act, which authorized the building of new _____ to replace aging ones in the fleet. (Page 577)

78. Four years later, the Naval Expansion act, which _____ guided through Congress, expanded the _____ across the board, supported the training of _____, and _____ naval bases. (Page 577)

79. The second piece of legislation also allowed faster _____ of _____ ships. (Page 577)

80. Before World War II, _____ economy had grown dependent on the state's _____ installations. During the war, _____ continued to support military installations in the state. (Page 577)