
CHAPTER 15: FROM FLAPPERS TO WORLD WAR II
Section 3: World War II

Directions: Use the information from pages 579-589 to complete the following statements.

Introduction

1. In some countries, _____ came to power as a result of the _____ distress by promising a return to _____ times.
2. In Italy, Benito _____ organized the _____ Party in 1919.
3. Fascism is a form of government in which a _____ controls the economic and _____ lives of citizens, stresses _____ at the expense of _____ rights, and eliminates all _____.
4. In 1935, Mussolini sent Italian troops into _____ in North _____.
5. In Germany, economic conditions led to the organization of the National Socialist (_____) Party. One of its leaders was _____.
6. In 1933, the Nazis gained control of the _____ government.
7. Once in power, _____ began a program of economic _____. He formed groups like the American _____.
8. The men in these groups, however, also received _____ training.
9. He started persecuting _____ and other “_____.”
10. In 1936, Hitler and Mussolini signed a _____ and formed the _____ Axis. _____ joined the Axis Powers in 1940.
11. By 1930, Joseph _____ had become a dictator in the _____.
12. Although Hitler and Stalin did not trust each other, they signed a _____ pact.

World War II Breaks Out

13. When Hitler began to _____ German territory in the late 1930s, Great Britain and _____ agreed to let him take over the lands. This act of _____ did

Name: _____

Date: _____

not work for long.

14. When Hitler invaded _____ on September 1, 1939, _____ and _____ finally declared war on _____.
15. Japan, an _____ nation, did not have such basic _____ as coal, iron ore, and rubber.
16. It (Japan) decided to take those materials from _____. During the 1930s, the _____ gained almost complete control of _____.
17. It was during this time that the _____ attacked _____.
18. In 1941, Hideki _____ became the _____ of Japan. He, like Hitler, Stalin, and Mussolini, was a _____.

The United States Enters World War II

19. In 1939, President _____ declared that the United States would remain _____.
20. Franklin Roosevelt was _____ president in November 1940, becoming the _____ man to be elected president of the United States _____ times.
21. In the early stages, the war went _____ for the Allies. This resulted in the passage of the _____ Act, which gave President Roosevelt the authority to lend _____ and any other war materials to any nation whose _____ he thought was important to America's _____.
22. On October 30, 1941, a German _____ sank the U.S.S. destroyer _____ off the coast of Iceland, killing over one hundred _____.
23. Japan continued to expand into the islands of the _____.
24. To protest that _____, the United States cut off the sale of _____ and metal.
25. Then, when Japan invaded French _____, President Roosevelt _____ all Japanese _____ in the United States.
26. Around 7:55 a.m. Honolulu time, on Sunday, _____, over 360 _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

- planes bombed the U.S. naval base at _____ Harbor in _____.
27. One of the battleships sunk was the U.S.S. _____. Six months later, the ship was _____; the next year was spent _____ it.
28. President Roosevelt described December 7 as a “date which will live in _____.”
29. On December 8, he asked _____ for and received a formal declaration of war against _____. Three days later, _____ and _____ declared war on the United States.
30. A total of _____ West Virginians served in the armed forces during the war, including _____ volunteers.
31. For their service in World War II, _____ West Virginians received the Medal of _____, the highest military award given by _____.
32. General Delos C. _____ from Huntington became the Army commander and military governor of the _____ Department.
33. Lieutenant General Richard K. _____ of Elkins served as chief of _____ to General Douglas _____ and received the Japanese _____ papers.
34. West Virginians at _____ supported the war in a number of ways. They purchased war _____, the money from which was used to _____ the war.
35. In West Virginia, as in the rest of the nation, citizens had to _____ such scarce items as butter, sugar, _____, and _____.
36. On December 17, 1941, the general manager of The _____ received a telephone call from the U.S. _____ Department asking if the resort could accommodate certain _____ and _____ citizens who were being expelled from _____.
37. By the time these “guests” were sent to other _____ centers, The Greenbrier had hosted a total of _____ persons representing _____ different nations, including Japan.

Name: _____

Date: _____

38. The two branches of the armed forces (U.S. Army and Navy) wanted to use The Greenbrier as a _____ and _____ center. To gain _____ of the facility, the federal government “_____” The Greenbrier under the _____ Act.
39. During 1943 and 1944, the state was used as an army _____ and _____ ground. The terrain in _____ West Virginia was similar to German-held northern _____.
40. Nationally known _____ climbers and _____ taught assault climbing using _____ Rocks and _____ Canyon.

World War II Comes to an End

41. By early 1945, _____ troops had pushed the _____ army back across the _____ River into Germany.
42. Europe was freed from _____ control in April 1945.
43. In the Pacific, President Harry _____, who had become president upon the _____ of Franklin Roosevelt in 1945, authorized the use of a new weapon—an _____ bomb—on Japan. On August 6, the _____, a U.S. bomber, dropped an atomic bomb on _____.
44. On August 15, _____ surrendered to the Allies, ending _____.

Effects of World War II

45. World War II pulled the United States out of the last stages of the _____.
46. Because Japan controlled most of the world’s _____ supply at the beginning of the war, the United States had to manufacture _____ rubber. The world’s largest _____ for this purpose was built in _____, near Charleston.
47. In addition, _____-going vessels were produced at the _____ shipyards.

Focus on Culture: The Changing Image of Women between World War I and World War II

48. The _____ market crash of _____ changed women’s economic roles.
49. While many men lost their _____ during the Great Depression, the number of working

Name:

Date:

_____ increased substantially.

50. Women with _____ education might become _____, teachers, or _____.

51. During World War II, with so many men fighting _____, more women than ever were hired to keep the _____ running.

52. Women now had _____ to work in jobs that had been _____ to them before.

53. The new job opportunities resulted in public _____ of working women.

54. The public was more _____ of women leaving their _____ to go to work.

55. Mothers also faced the challenge of finding _____.

56. Besides the women who worked close to home during World War II, there were _____ who served in the military.