

Social Studies

Chapter 10: The Allies Win the War

Name: _____

I. War in Africa and Europe

A. New Warfare

1. different fighting style
 - a. _____, ships and planes
 - b. few _____
 - c. bombs destroyed whole _____
2. improved airplanes
 - a. _____ - dropped bombs from the sky
 - b. drones - flew without _____ to drop bombs
 - c. transport planes - dropped _____ into battle
 - d. aircraft _____ - launched planes from the _____
3. new technologies
 - a. anti-aircraft guns - special _____ that shot large, exploding _____ at planes
 - b. _____ - could find planes and ships in bad _____, at _____, or over a long _____
 - c. _____ - _____ radios - better communication for soldiers
4. better medicine
 - a. _____ and sulfa for infection
 - b. DDT to kill disease-carrying _____ (in the Pacific)
5. fought over _____ the world
 - a. two **fronts** - _____
 - b. Africa/ _____
 - c. the _____

B. North Africa and Italy

1. North Africa
 - a. General Dwight D. _____ commanded all troops in _____
 - b. needed to win control of the _____ Sea
 - c. had to defeat _____ and Italian forces in _____
 - d. then would invade _____
 - e. forces landed in _____ and Algeria in Africa and fought their way north through the hot _____ Desert
 - f. the British pushed from the _____

g. _____ troops surrendered (____,000 German and Italian _____ of war) in 19____

2. Italy

- a. close to surrender
- b. Italian people were tired of the war and _____
- c. _____ Mussolini
- d. _____ troops came to his rescue
- e. took Allies a year to reach _____
- f. 92nd Division
 - 1.) helped in the battle for _____
 - 2.) _____ Americans
 - 3.) **segregated** - _____

C. The D Day Invasion

1. June ____, 1944 - **D-Day**

- a. the day the Allies would work together in the largest _____
- b. _____,000 soldiers led by Eisenhower
- c. thousands of _____, trucks, _____, and planes in Britain
- d. would cross the _____ Channel to the beaches of _____, France

2. successful

- a. ____,000 ships attacked at the same time
- b. many died
- c. one _____ soldiers arrived within ____ days
- d. pushed Germans _____

3. Battle of the _____

- a. Germans fought back in _____
- b. General _____ pushed past and entered Germany

D. Victory in Europe

1. Allies closed in

- a. the U.S., Britain, and _____ from the west
- b. the Soviet Union from the _____
- b. freed _____, Belgium, the Netherlands, and _____
- c. forced _____ soldiers out
- d. _____ was captured and killed
- e. Allies were closing in on _____, Germany, and _____
- f. Hitler _____ himself

2. V-__ Day – Victory over _____ (May 8, 1945)

- a. _____ military leaders surrendered
- b. marked the end of the _____ in Europe

3. _____ died and V.P. Harry S. _____ became president

E. The Holocaust

1. concentration camps

- a. where large numbers of people are held _____ and forced to _____
- b. men, women, and _____
- c. were beaten, _____, and killed
- d. Allies hadn't realized what Hitler and the _____ had done
- e. freed people from these camps all across Europe

2. Jews

- a. had been blamed for Germany's _____
- b. _____,000-_____,000 sent to concentration camps in 19____
- c. then ____ million in _____ in 19____
- d. _____ more in Belgium, Denmark, _____, Norway, Netherlands, and Soviet Union between 1940 and 41
- e. ____ out of the 12 _____ killed were Jews

3. Anne _____

- a. Jewish girl in the _____
- b. her family lived in _____ rooms in Amsterdam
- c. found and sent to concentration camps
- d. died ____ months later at Camp _____ - _____
- e. had kept a _____ while in hiding

4. **Holocaust** - _____

- a. 1941
- b. Hitler began murdering all "_____" people
- c. more than ____ million men, women, and children
- d. 1 ½ million were killed at _____
- e. killed because of _____ or political beliefs or because ill or _____
- f. 1945 - many German _____ were found guilty by the Allies and sentenced to _____

II. War in the Pacific

A. Battles in the Pacific

1. Japan was building an empire
 - a. _____
 - b. Guam
 - c. Wake Island
 - d. the _____
2. **island hopping**
 - a. _____ fought only for certain _____ as they worked their way toward _____
3. Battle of the _____ Sea
 - a. Allies tried to stop Japan from heading to _____
 - b. fought with planes launched from _____
 - c. stopped Japan
4. Battle of the _____
 - a. led by Admiral _____
 - b. Japan wanted it for a base for ships, _____, and planes
 - c. could threaten _____ and the west coast of U.S.
 - d. Allies figured out their plan
 - e. destroyed ___ carriers and _____ planes and had the Japanese running
5. the Philippines
 - a. General Douglas _____ had lost them in battle in '42
 - b. had said, "_____."
 - c. he took them back in 19____
 - d. made a great _____ _____ to attack Japan
6. Iwo Jima
 - a. _____,000 U.S. Marines died (1/3 of who fought)
 - b. _____,000 Japanese died
7. Okinawa
 - a. _____,600 Allied soldiers and marines killed or MIA
 - b. 1,000's injured
 - c. _____,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians killed
8. different environment from Europe
 - a. _____ rain forests
 - b. heat, humidity, and heavy _____
 - c. mud and _____
9. _____ code talkers
 - a. Indians who joined the _____
 - b. used their language as a secret _____

B. The Atom Bomb

1. Albert _____
 - a. warned F.D.R. of the possibility of an atom bomb
 - b. thought _____ was building one in 1939
2. _____ Project
 - a. created a secret group of _____ to build one for the U.S.
 - b. led by Dr. J. Robert _____
 - c. gathered brilliant scientists to Los Alamos, _____
 - d. split _____
 - e. tested it in the _____
 - f. shook the _____
 - g. flash and _____ cloud
 - h. the scientists knew it could lead to the end of the _____



C. Victory over Japan

1. Japan was _____
 - a. _____ was destroyed
 - b. air force was weak
 - c. territories had been _____ and raw materials lost (_____)
 - d. Truman feared many losses if they invaded _____
2. _____-bombs
 - a. burned 16 square miles of _____ and other cities
 - b. killed ____,000 people
 - c. left 1 million _____
3. atom bombs
 - a. asked Japan to _____ but they refused
 - b. Harry S. _____ decided to drop the atom bomb
 - c. to end the war and save _____ lives
4. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - a. _____ - American bomber
 - b. August 6, 1945
 - d. dropped the single _____ on Hiroshima
 - e. destroyed almost the entire _____
 - f. killed ____,000 people - mostly _____
 - g. still wouldn't surrender so dropped one on _____
5. **V-__ Day** - Victory over _____ (August 14, 1945)
 - a. Emperor _____ surrendered

III. Life After World War II

A. The Cost of the War

1. deaths

- a. _____,000 Americans
- b. ____ million from other countries
- c. ____ million Germans
- d. many _____ died from fighting, fires, and diseases

2. destroyed cities and towns

- a. in _____ and _____
- b. many people had no _____, no jobs, and nothing to ____
 - 1.) _____ of war
 - 2.) _____ camps
 - 3.) _____ invaded cities

c. **refugees** - people who seek _____ and _____ elsewhere

3. Allies helped

- a. set up camps with food, _____, and _____ care
- b. created _____ to help
- c. Americans gave much _____

4. U.S. feared economic hardship

- a. worried about lack of _____ like after WWI
- b. _____ troubles came

B. Soldiers Return Home

1. Servicemen's _____ Act (a.k.a the _____ Bill)

- a. passed in 1944, anticipating the _____ of the war
- b. helped **veterans** - those who had _____
- c. got money for a _____ education or job _____
 - 1.) would receive a monthly _____ while in school
 - 2.) over half took advantage of it, including _____
 - 3.) used unused military buildings for _____
- d. provided loans with low _____
 - 1.) would have to pay back _____ money
 - 2.) used to buy _____ and start _____
- e. one year of _____ for those who could not find work

C. Changes at Home

1. _____ ended

2. people who saved were ready to _____

- a. houses
- b. _____
- c. automobiles
- d. factories began producing _____ goods again
- e. could hardly keep up

3. new industries grew
 - a. _____
 - b. _____ foods
 - c. drive-in movie _____ - ____,000 built in 3 years
 - d. television
 - 1.) first invented in 194____
 - 2.) 1949 - _____,000 sets bought a week
 - 3.) in ___/10 homes by 1960
 - 4.) had stations for _____ shows and _____
4. unemployment stayed _____
 - a. few people lost jobs
 - b. women had returned _____ to work
 - c. Employment Act of 1946 – the _____ wanted to be updated on unemployment

D. The Baby Boom

1. baby boom

- a. more babies were born in the ____ years after than war than the ____ years before
- b. ____ million babies were born during the ____ years after the war
- c. many soldiers that returned home started a _____

2. suburbs

- a. a good place to raise a growing family
- b. new houses, _____, swimming pools, schools, and shopping _____
- c. 36 cheap houses built a _____, and they all looked alike
- d. needed _____ more than ever to get to work in the cities



IV. The Cold War

A. New **Superpowers**

1. world's most powerful _____
2. because of the important role they played in _____ events
3. U.S. and _____ at this time
4. _____ about many things so this became a very frightening time
 - a. U.S. - _____ economy and _____
 - b. Soviets - _____ economy and _____

B. The United Nations

1. formed to keep world _____ and promote cooperation among nations
 - a. _____ countries represented by delegates
 - b. met in San _____
2. communism
 - a. already in _____ (Stalin)
 - b. established this in eastern _____ countries as well
 - c. dropped an “_____” between communist Eastern and non-communist Western Europe
3. **arms-race**
 - a. one country builds up _____ to _____ itself against another
 - b. countries feared the U.S. because of their _____ bomb
 - c. _____ built their own
 - d. U.S. built the _____ bomb (1,000 X more powerful)

C. The United States Takes Action

1. _____ Doctrine
 - a. Truman feared that the spread of _____ was a threat to freedom and believed it must be stopped
 - b. U.S. gave countries _____ and economic aid to fight _____
 - c. **free world** - U.S. and _____ during the fight of communism
2. _____ Plan
 - a. provided more _____ to war-torn countries
 - b. would help rebuild _____, factories, roads, and airports for _____ years
 - c. \$_____ billion worth of _____, machinery, _____, and other materials sent to European countries
 - d. Europeans were thankful

D. New Threats to Peace

1. split Germany into _____ after the war

- a. U.S., _____, and France built a strong West Germany
 - b. Soviet Union formed a _____ East Germany
2. split the capital, _____, into four as well
- a. Soviets blocked all highway, _____, and water routes to _____ Berlin
 - b. hoped to drive out the _____
 - c. kept American troops there to protect Europe and _____
3. Berlin _____
- a. delivered supplies by _____ to prevent war
 - b. brought food, fuel, and _____
 - c. _____,000 trips
 - d. landed every ____ minutes some days
 - e. Soviets ended the _____ 6 months later
4. the Berlin _____
- a. people tried to escape _____ Berlin to West Berlin
 - b. built a _____ and then replaced it with a _____ wall with _____ wire on top to keep them there
 - c. guarded by _____ ready to shoot
5. NATO - _____
- a. joined all non-communist European countries, U.S., and _____
 - b. if any were attacked by _____, all would fight back
6. **Cold War**
- a. war that is fought mostly with _____ and money instead of soldiers and _____

E. Changes in Japan

1. the government rebuilds
- a. _____ and his troops stayed to help
 - b. disarmed the military and formed a _____
 - c. wrote a _____ in 1947 giving the _____ the power, not the _____
 - d. signed peace _____ in 1951
 - 1.) had to give up it's overseas _____
 - 2.) could rebuild its _____ forces
 - 3.) Allied troops could stay to help form the democracy
 - e. Japan became an important _____ partner and _____ to the U.S.
2. towns and cities were rebuilt
- a. people were homeless and _____
 - b. took ____ years to recover