Test Review The Great Depression and World War II & Dictators

1. The period following the WWI is known as the Global Depression, because of high levels of debt and instability.

Define Fascism: new militant political movement that emphasized loyalty to the state and to its leader

* Who led the Nazi’s in Germany during WWII? Hitler
* Who led the Fascists in Italy during WWII? Mussolini

Define Socialism: economic system in which the factors of production are owned by the public and operate for the welfare of all.

Define Totalitarianism**-** One absolute leader (single-party dictatorship)

1. Which country’s economy was the LEAST impacted by the Great Depression? U.S. and Japan
2. How did the depression affect the U.S. economy?

Unemployment, surplus of crops, and uneven distribution of wealth

1. Key Causes of the Great Depression: CRASH

High Protective Tariff

Stock market Crash

American Economy

Reparations

Credit Expands

* 1939-1945 were the years of WWII.
* Define Appeasement: giving in to an aggressor to keep peace
* What was the direct cause of WWII? (Hint: what did Germany do?) Germany invading Poland
* Define Blitzkrieg: fast moving attacks (lighting war) with airplanes and tanks
* Who used the Blitzkrieg tactic? Germany
* The Non-Aggression Pact of 1939 was an agreement between which 2 nations? Germany & Soviet Union
* Why did France and Great Britain declare war on Germany after the invasion of Poland? They were afraid of how strong the Germany military was
* This legislation allowed Hitler to pass laws without the consent of the Reichstag (the German parliament).
* How did the British kept Hitler from controlling all of Europe? (Hint: it is a specific battle) - Battle of Britain
* Define Genocide: The systematic killing of an entire people
* The Final Solution was the Nazi plan to exterminate the Jews in Germany.

Name the important battles in the European Theater and explain their importance

* + Invasion of Poland - Germany attacked from the West, Stalin’s forces invaded from the east taking lands promised to them. Within a month, Poland ceased to exist.
  + Stalingrad - (Invasion of the Soviet Union)
* Germans and Russians fight, Russia holds off Germany with help of winter
  + Invasion of Normandy - (Operation Overlord)
  + Battle of Great Britain- Germany bombed London for 3 months, British did not give in.

* + Battle of the Bulge- last effort by the Germans to push back the Allies
* What is propaganda and what is it used for? To promote or encourage citizens to advance a cause or to damage an opponents cause.

Define Concentration Camp: a camp where prisoners of war, poitcal prisoners, or members of a minority group are confined, typically under harsh conditions

Define Ghetto: overcrowded areas that Jews were forced to live in during the Holocaust

Define Collectivization: A system in which private farms are eliminated and peasants work land owned by the government.

Define Aryan : a term used to identify people speaking indo-European languages; Nazis misused the term, treating it as a racial designation and identifying the Aryans with the ancient Greeks and Romans and twentieth – century Germans and Scandinavians

* What prevented the United States from entering WWII in the Early 1930’s? – A strict policy of isolationism. A series of neutrality acts passed in the 1930’s prevented the United States from taking sides or becoming involved in any European wars.

Define Kamikaze: Japanese for divine wind an suicide mission in which young Japanese pilots intentionally flew their airplanes into U.S. fighting ships at Sea.

Name the important battles in the Pacific Theater and explain their importance

* + Guadalcanal-Some of the worst fighting of the Pacific as Japan struggles to build a bomber airport on the island while the U.S. attacks, U.S. wins but loses more men and ships
  + Battle of Midway-Turning point for Americans, from here on out America does not stop advancing towards Japan
  + Pearl Harbor - Japanese sneak attack destroys much of the US fleet.
* What two misjudgments were made about the U.S. involvement in the war as a result of Pearl Harbor?
  + - * The Japanese thought the Americans would choose not to fight.
      * The Germans thought the Americans would be ineffective in the European theater of war because of their involvement in the Pacific.

Define Mobilize : the process of assembling troops and supplies and making them ready for war

* The Allied invasion of the beaches of Normandy is known as the D-Day invasion.
* The tactic of securing cities that had been captured or bombed was use on the European Front.
* What is Island Hopping? Where was it used? Moving from island to island taking small steps toward Japan; Pacific Front
* What were the Nuremburg Trials? Trials where Nazi leaders were charged with waging a war of aggression and crimes against humanity.
* The emergence of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. as world powers lead to the: Cold War
* Define Cold War: the period of political tension following World War II ending with the fall of Communism in the Soviet Union at the end of the 1980’s
* How did the U.S. end the war with Japan? By dropping 2 atomic bombs
* Why did the U.S. decide to drop the Atomic Bomb? They were scared that an attack on Japan would cost too many Allied lives
* Define Demilitarization : disbanding the Japanese armed forces to ensure the fighting would end