

World War II Resources: Events

A.



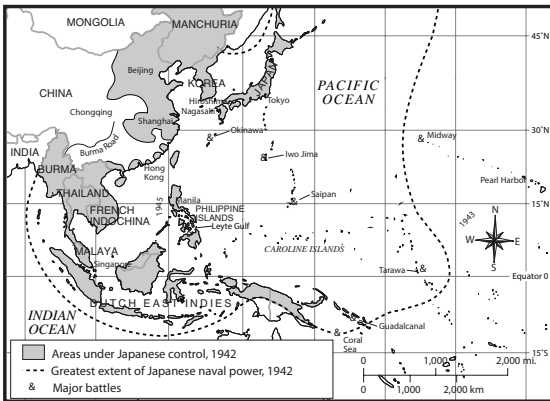
The United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of _____ and _____. Japan surrendered after the United States dropped the bomb on _____.

B.



As part of the Nazi plan to exterminate the _____, millions of people were sent to be killed or worked to death in _____ camps.

C.



The Allies began their offensive in the Pacific in August 1942 with the invasion of Guadalcanal. Draw arrows on this map to show how the Allies approached Japan.

D.



Germany's last offensive of the war was the Battle of the _____ in Belgium.

E.



The United States began sending arms to Great Britain under the _____ Act.

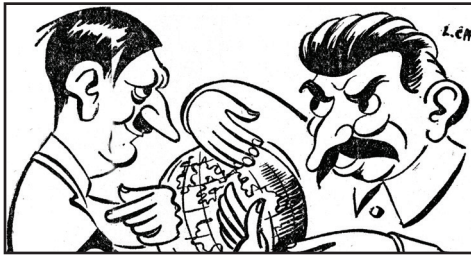
F.



The Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union was successful at first, as the Germans used brutal _____

_____ tactics to drive into Russia. However, they were stopped by the _____.

G.



In their 1939 non-aggression treaty, Hitler promised Stalin a part of _____, and guaranteed _____ a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe. In return, _____ pledged not to attack Germany.

H.



To protect Australia from Japan, the United States fought the Battle of the _____, which was fought entirely by carrier-based aircraft. It was the first naval battle in which the enemies' warships never _____.

I.



U.S. President Harry S. _____ had the difficult decision about whether to drop an _____ on Japan or to launch an _____.

J.



The defensive perimeter the Japanese had established around Japan disappeared after _____ captured the key islands of _____ and Okinawa in early 1945.

K.



With the _____, Hitler took control of Austria and furthered his goal of uniting all ethnic Germans in the German Reich.

L.



To hasten the end of the war in Europe, the Allies focused on an invasion of France in 1944.

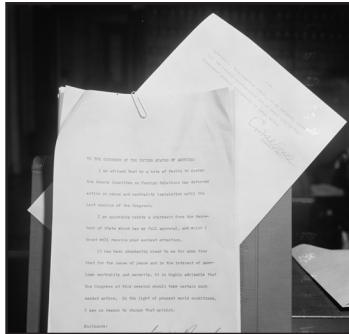
On the map, show the beginning and end points of the D-Day landings.

M.

_____ forces launched a final offensive in North Africa in _____, forcing Axis resistance to collapse.

N.

During the Battle of _____, RAF pilots defended the nation against German bombing attacks. When Germany began targeting cities, Londoners called this period the _____.

O.

The U.S. Congress passed several _____ Acts in the 1930s. These acts were designed to keep the country out of conflicts brewing in Europe.

P.

As many as _____ people died in World War II—about half of them civilians. More than _____ Europeans were made homeless by the fighting.

Q.

The British bombed German _____ to try to weaken civilian morale. The German city of _____ was firebombed into absolute ruin.

R.

The Battle of _____ involved firebombs, fierce street-by-street battles, and a fight to the death in the bitter winter cold. It was a _____ victory that forced the _____ to retreat.

S.



The U.S. government established a top-secret program to develop an _____ weapon. A test bomb exploded in the _____ desert.

T.



The U.S. victory at the Battle of _____ stopped Japanese expansion in the Central and South Pacific.

U.



Germany had great military success in the first year and a half of the war.

Color in all of the countries that quickly fell under German control during that time.

V.



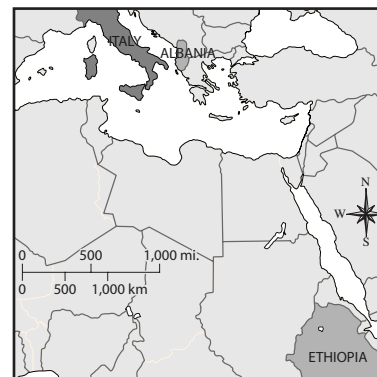
The United States entered the war after _____ bombed the naval base at _____.

W.



U.S. President Franklin D Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston _____ met in Washington in December 1941 to plan how to win the war in _____.

X.



Italy invaded _____ in 1935 as part of a quest to construct a New Roman Empire under _____.

Y.

The _____ murdered 6 million Jews, or one-third of the world's Jewish population. This terrible slaughter was called the _____ .