

## Preparing an Illustrated Timeline

Work with your group to create a memorable illustrated timeline to teach the key events and complexity of World War II. Have your teacher initial each step as you complete it.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Step 1: Assign roles.** Everyone in your group will take part in preparing the illustrated timeline. Review the roles below and divide them among the members of your group. Make sure everyone understands his or her responsibilities.

*Historian:* You will make sure that all key events from World War II are included.

*Geographer:* You will make sure that maps are included that show key events.

*Biographer:* You will make sure that the key personalities involved in World War II are accurately and memorably portrayed.

*Artist:* You will come up with creative ways to display key content.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Step 2: Learn about key events and personalities.** Read each section of the Student Text. Review the images on Student Handout B: World War II Resources, and figure out which image goes with each subsection of the Student Text. Record your answers in your notebook using your Notebook Guide.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Step 3: Select visuals.** Using the Internet or other print sources, collect additional images or documents that you can add to your timeline. Cut out the images from Student Handout B: World War II Resources. Think creatively about how you can present your illustrated timeline in a unique way.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Step 4: Assemble your timeline.** Assemble your illustrated timeline on a desktop or tabletop. Add additional images you found in Step 3. As your teacher instructs, paste or tape your illustrated timeline onto wall or cardboard.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Step 5: Give a gallery tour.** The class will split into two groups for gallery tours. One group will act as museum visitors. The other group will act as museum docents—knowledgeable guides who conduct visitors through a museum and deliver a commentary on the exhibitions.

## World War II Resources: Events

**A.**



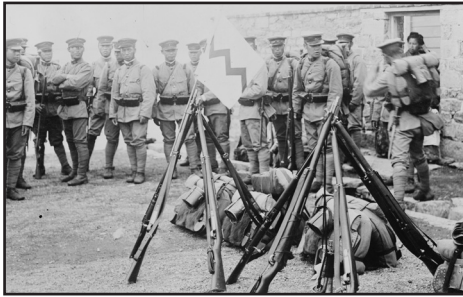
The United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Japan surrendered after the United States dropped the bomb on \_\_\_\_\_.

**B.**



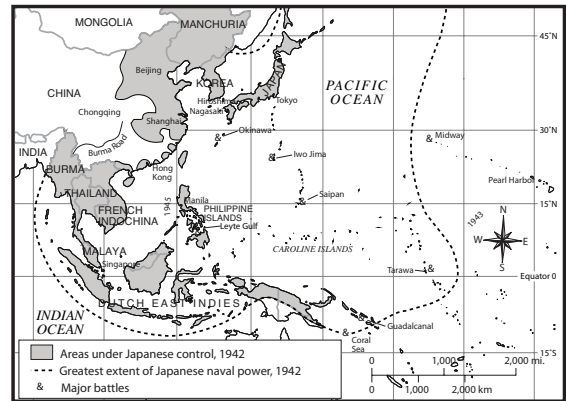
As part of the Nazi plan to exterminate the \_\_\_\_\_, millions of people were sent to be killed or worked to death in \_\_\_\_\_ camps.

**C.**



Japan's sphere of influence was in \_\_\_\_\_, a region in northeastern China that was rich in natural resources. In 1931, Japan's army seized the entire region.

**D.**



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.**

**E.**



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

**F.**



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

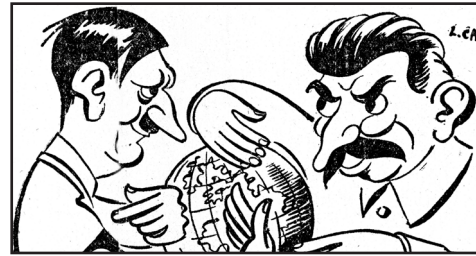
**G.**



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 \_\_\_\_\_.

**H.**



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.

**I.**



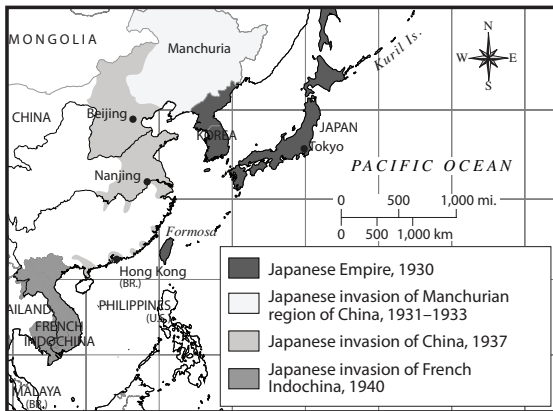
To protect Australia from Japan, the United States fought the Battle of the \_\_\_\_\_, which was fought entirely by carrier-based aircraft. It was the first naval battle in which the enemies' warships never \_\_\_\_\_.

**J.**



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

**K.**



Between 1931 and 1940, Japan invaded \_\_\_\_\_ as well as a substantial portion of \_\_\_\_\_ further south. They also seized \_\_\_\_\_.

**L.**



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

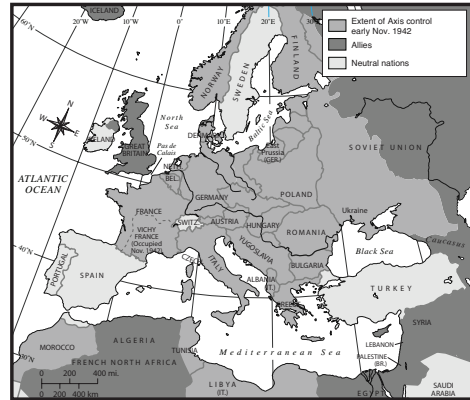


M.



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

N.



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.**

O.



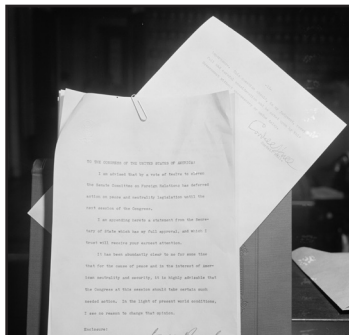
\_\_\_\_\_ forces launched a final offensive in North Africa in \_\_\_\_\_, forcing Axis resistance to collapse.

P.



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

Q.



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

R.



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

S.



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

T.



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.

U.



Upon returning to England after signing the \_\_\_\_\_ Agreement, Neville \_\_\_\_\_ spoke triumphantly. He claimed to have achieved " \_\_\_\_\_ for our time."

V.



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

W.



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

X.



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.**

Y.



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

Z.



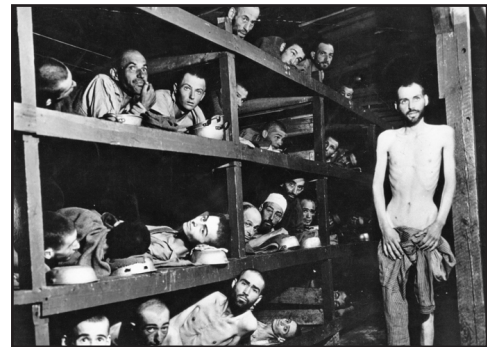
U.S. President Franklin D Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston \_\_\_\_\_ met in Washington in December 1941 to plan how to win the war in \_\_\_\_\_.

AA.



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

BB.



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

CC.



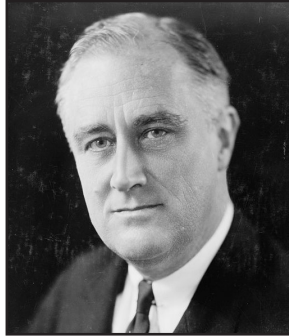
After the end of the war, the Americans put General \_\_\_\_\_ in charge of Japan.



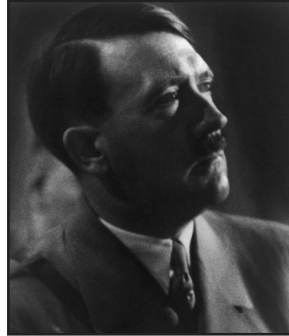
# Leaders and Nations

## Allied Leaders

## Axis Leaders



United States  
President Franklin D.  
Roosevelt



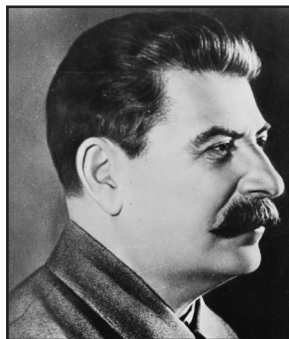
German Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler



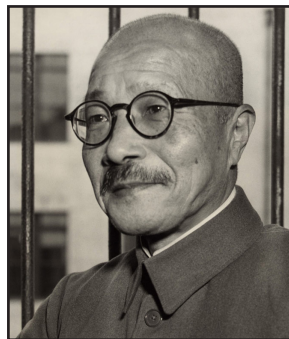
British Prime  
Minister Winston  
Churchill



Italian Prime Minister  
Benito Mussolini



Soviet Premier  
Josef Stalin



Japanese Prime  
Minister  
Hideki Tojo

