

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Unit 8 Study Guide**

#### WWII and the Geography of Egypt and Israel

1. Hitler's Foreign Policy
  - a. Rearmament of Germany
  - b. Remilitarization of the Rhineland
  - c. Annexation of Austria, aka Anschluss
  - d. Annexation of the Sudetenland
  - e. Invasion of Czechoslovakia
  - f. Invasion of Poland
2. Finland:
  - a. Attacked by Russia, befriended Germany to help in fight against Russia
3. Norway:
  - a. Invaded by Germany, became puppet state
4. Operation Case White:
  - a. Secret pact between Germany and Soviet Union dividing Poland
5. Invasion of France/Miracle at Dunkirk:
  - a. Germany invaded, had control in 6 weeks
  - b. Allies cornered on the beach at Dunkirk
  - c. Miracle was when the Royal Navy enlisted help of civilians and ~1000 boats showed up to evacuate British and French soldiers
  - d. Became rally cry for Britain
6. Invasion of Poland:
  - a. Germany invaded on September 1st, 1939
  - b. Attacked on 2 sides (Russia and Germany)

7. Battle of Britain:
  - a. July 10th, 1940-October 1940
  - b. Hitler wanted Great Britain, and needed to take out the RAF first.
  - c. London was heavily bombed by Germany, known as the Blitz
  - d. Hitler had to call off in October, never invaded Great Britain
  
8. Sinking of the Bismarck:
  - a. Germany's best warship, attacking allied shipping lines
  - b. Sunk Britain's HMS Hood
  - c. Britain sought out and sunk the unsinkable Bismarck on May 27th, 1941
  
9. Battle in the Philippines/Bataan Death March:
  - a. Japan wanted the Philippines
  - b. Philippines Scouts-elite part of US Army (Filipino troops)
  - c. MacArthur promised supplies, never came, he left as well
  - d. Had to surrender, forced to march 65 miles in tropical heat, many died
  
10. US Unofficial Assistance in the War:
  - a. Lend and Lease: Last chance to stay out of WWII, lend/lease supplies and money to allied governments.
  - b. Cash and Carry: Foreign government pays cash and transports supplies themselves we would help (no repeat of the Lusitania)
  - c. Leaving planes a few feet from Canadian border
  
11. America Prepares for War:
  - a. Factories switched to war production
  - b. Employment increases, women and African Americans go to factories
  - c. Ration Books used to track what you got each week (clothes, meat, sugar, fat, gas etc.)
  - d. Scrap drives to collect metal
  - e. War bonds sold to finance war
  - f. Hollywood pumped out propaganda
  - g. Baseball continued for moral
  - h. Patriotic/war songs became very popular
  
12. Imperial Japan/Attack on Pearl Harbor:
  - a. Japan wanted to be an empire and seen as equal with the west in the early 1900's so they started expanding
  - b. Japan surprise attack on Pearl Harbor
  - c. December 7th, 1941
  - d. Over 2400 American died
  - e. FDR said "yesterday, December 7th, 1941, a date which will live in infamy."
  - f. The US declares war the following day, officially entering WWII.

13. Operation Barbarossa/Battle of Moscow:
  - a. Hitler breaks nonaggression pact and invaded Russia
  - b. 3 groups went (North, Central, South)
  - c. Central headed to Moscow, split to help N/S which gave Moscow time to prepare
  - d. Winter came and the Germans didn't have correct winter gear, started retreating w/o orders
  - e. Soviets pushed Germans back and Hitler's ego was bruised
  
14. Battle of the Atlantic:
  - a. Term made up by Churchill
  - b. German U-boats attacking allied merchant ships
  - c. Convoys traveled w/up to 60 ships and had warship/aircraft carriers to protect
  - d. U-boats traveled in wolf packs
  
15. Japanese Internment:
  - a. ~100k Japanese Americans forced to relocate to camps after Pearl Harbor
  - b. Not good living conditions
  - c. Done out of fear after Pearl Harbor, even though it was not legal
  - d. President Reagan formally apologized in 1988
  
16. Doolittle Raid:
  - a. Strategic Bombing strategy on Tokyo
  - b. Planes were not long range enough -> one way mission
  - c. Tried again in 1944 ->success
  
17. Operation Torch:
  - a. Invasion of North Africa in 1942
  - b. Draw Axis troops away from fighting Soviet Union
  - c. Pincer move with US landing in Morocco->US first engagement in WWII
  - d. Over quickly, but still room for growth with allied forces (communication)
  
18. Bataan Death March:
  - a. Happened after Battle of the Philippines in 1942
  - b. American and Filipino troops were forced to march 65 miles
  - c. Many starved to death, were beaten or killed
  - d. POWs liberated after MacArthur returned in 1945
  
19. Battle of Midway:
  - a. 3 phase attack on Midway
  - b. Japan ordered radio silence

- c. US knew it was called Operation AF, surprise attack on the surprise attack
  - d. Postponed due to fog
  - e. Admiral Nagumo ordered bombers to take off torpedoes and put on general bombs and waited to send bombers until fighter planes came back
  - f. USS Yorktown was destroyed
  - g. Aerial attacks continued
  - h. Japan assumed it was a surprise, no radio communication and that US would be weak
20. Battle of Guadalcanal:
- a. Strategic advantage, Swift victory but we celebrated too soon
  - b. Heavy fighting by both, one of worst battle in US Naval History
  - c. US changes strategy after and picks less fortified bases
21. Battle of Stalingrad:
- a. Turning point of WWII, bloodiest battle in history/WWII
  - b. Fought house to house, Russia was able to cut off the German 6th army as winter set in. Told not to surrender
  - c. 90k Germans taken as POWS and half died on way to prison camps
22. Operation Husky/Fall of Rome:
- a. Invasion of Italy, combined aerial and land
  - b. General Patton led
  - c. Italy quickly fell
  - d. Benito Mussolini was fascist ruler, was deposed and eventually caught and executed.
23. Operation Overlord/Invasion of Normandy/D-Day:
- a. Planning began year earlier at Tehran conference
  - b. Cross channel invasion of Northern France into Normandy
  - c. Atlantic Wall-2,400 miles of coast reinforced by Germans (Norway-> Spain)
  - d. 5 beaches, US had Omaha and Utah
  - e. Omaha was the bloodiest but the invasion was a success
24. Battle of the Bulge:
- a. Hitler's last offensive attack
  - b. Aka Battle of the Ardennes
  - c. 6 weeks, pushed allied line into a bulge
  - d. Patton led defense
  - e. Bastogne was surrounded until Patton arrived
  - f. Bloodiest battle of WWII (for Americans)

25. Holocaust:

- a. Concentration camps started with Dachau in 1933
- b. Jews were moved to Ghettos in Poland, poverty, hunger and disease were everywhere
- c. Hitler continued to expand camps, need for a "final solution"
- d. Not just Jews sent to camps
- e. Warsaw Ghetto Uprising fought back, but survivors were sent to camps

26. Yalta Conference/Potsdam:

- a. Big 3 met -> Churchill, Stalin and FDR
- b. Discussed future of war/postwar world and Stalin helping in the Pacific
- c. Berlin divided into 4
- d. The Potsdam Conference is where the spirit of goodwill fell apart and were looking after own interests.

27. Battle of Berlin:

- a. Soviets take Berlin in April 1945
- b. Hitler commits suicide on April 30th

28. VE Day:

- a. War is over in Europe, Germany surrenders to allied forces

29. Iwo Jima:

- a. Strategic point
- b. Bloodbath for both sides
- c. US flag raised on Mount Suribachi on Feb. 23th, 1945

30. Manhattan Project:

- a. Building of atomic bombs
- b. Oppenheimer and Groves in charge
- c. Decided to not publicize test
- d. Truman decided to drop bomb to avoid invading Japan
- e. Japan given ultimatum at Potsdam Conference
- f. Dropped 2 bombs
  - i. Hiroshima -> Little Boy -> August 6th
  - ii. Nagasaki -> Fat Man -> August 9th
- g. VJ Day happens on August 14th after both bombs are dropped

31. Nuremberg Trials:

- a. International Military Tribunal Created
- b. Allied countries prosecuted Nazi leaders
- c. Top Nazi's tried with crimes against peace, crimes against humanity and war crimes
- d. Several committed suicide before trial

- e. Low level trials were continuing until 2022

32. United Nations:

- a. "Big 4" ->China, US, Great Britain, Russia wanted to prevent war (France added)
- b. Declaration of Human Rights
- c. Doesn't really stop anything and is expensive

33. People:

- a. Adolf Hitler: German Fuhrer/Leader of the Nazi Party in Germany, committed suicide as the Soviets closed in around Berlin
  
- b. Herman Goerring: Commander of the Luftwaffe and Hitler's 2nd in command, committed suicide after his trial.
  
- c. Winston Churchill: Prime Minister of United Kingdom
  
- d. Franklin D. Roosevelt: President of the United States, died 1 month before VE day
  
- e. Harry Truman: President of the United States for post WWII
  
- f. Josef Stalin: Communist leader of the Soviet Union, 2nd bloodiest dictator in history
  
- g. Dwight D. Eisenhower: Supreme allied commander to the Allied forces (in charge of all military operations).
  
- h. Josef Mengele: "Angel of Death" doctor at Auschwitz, famous for experiments on twins.
  
- i. General Patton: American General, incharge during Operation Husky and Battle of the Bulge
  
- j. Benito Mussolini: Fascist leader of Italy, friends with Hitler, did escape but was executed.
  
- k. Admiral Nimitz: commander in chief at the Battle of Midway

- l. Emperor Hirohito: Emperor of Japan, not tried at Tokyo (US needed him to help with Russia)
- m. General Tojo: General in Japan, tried at Tokyo and executed for war crimes
- n. Admiral Nagumo: Admiral in charge at Midway, made a few mistakes
- o. St. Maximilian Kolbe: Catholic priest who offered to die in someone's place so they could live.
- p. St. Edith Stein: Jewish Catholic nun, brilliant woman and author, sent to Auschwitz and died.
- q. Robert Oppenheimer and Brig. General Leslie Groves: Both in charge of Manhattan Project

34. Definitions:

- a. Sitzkrieg: war/phase of war where there is little to no active warfare. Used more for lack of action. Stalemate is more for pause in progress.
- b. Siege: the placing of an army around a city to force it to surrender.
- c. War Bond: a way to borrow money that helps with military efforts. Ex. you buy a \$25 war bond for \$18. After a period of time the government gives you \$25
- d. Internment: Putting a person in prison or other kind of detention, generally in wartime.
- e. Ghetto: crowded, poor part of a city. Where Jews were forced to live in unhealthy conditions.

- f. Holocaust: systematic, state-run execution of Jews OR destruction/murder on a mass scale.
  
- g. War Crime: a crime (such as genocide or maltreatment of prisoners) committed during or in connection with war.
  
- h. Crime Against Humanity: A deliberate act, typically as part of a systematic campaign, that causes human suffering or death on a large scale.
  
- i. Crime Against Peace: Planning, preparing, initiating, participating in a common plan related to a war of aggression in an international armed conflict. Usually someone in high authority.
  
- j. Declaration of Human Rights: A document from the UN that declares human rights are universal – to be enjoyed by all people, no matter who they are or where they live.

### 35. Timeline

- September 1st, 1939: Invasion of Poland
- July 10th-October 31st, 1940: Battle of Britain
- May 27th, 1941: Sinking of the Bismarck
- June 22nd, 1941-January 7th, 1942: Operation Barbarossa/Battle of Moscow
- December 7th, 1941: Attack on Pearl Harbor
- April 9th, 1942: Battle of the Philippines/Bataan Death march
- June 3rd-7th, 1942: Battle of Midway
- August 7th, 1942-February 9th, 1943: Battle of Guadalcanal
- August 23rd, 1942-February 2nd, 1943: Battle of Stalingrad

- June 4th, 1944: Fall of Rome/Operation Husky
- June 6th, 1944: D-Day, Invasion of Normandy/Operation Overlord
- December 16th, 1944-January 25th, 1945: Battle of the Bulge
- February 4th-11th, 1945: Yalta Conference
- May 8th, 1945: VE Day
- August 6th & 9th, 1945: Dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- August 14th, 1945: VJ Day
- September 2nd, 1945: Japan surrenders, end of WWII

36. Egypt and Israel

- a. Know countries location, capital and major features.

**Short Answers:**

1. What did the United States do to help the allies before officially entering WWII?
2. How did Americans prepare for war? What was the homefront like? What was the feeling in America?
3. What was the Holocaust? Who was involved? What did the Nazi's call for?
4. What happened on December 7th, 1941? What did it push American's to do? What is the famous quote and who said it?
5. What happened during the Nuremberg and Tokyo Trials? What were the men tried with? What happened to them?

**Geography**

- Know the West Bank, Nile and Capitals of Israel and Egypt