

1. **1939** Adolf Hitler, the leader of Germany invades Poland. Great Britain and France declare war on Germany. This is the start of World War II.

2. **Adolf Hitler**



He was the dictator and Nazi leader of Germany from 1933 to 1945. He led Germany into World War II. Mussolini, Hitler, and Hirohito were aligned with the Axis Powers.

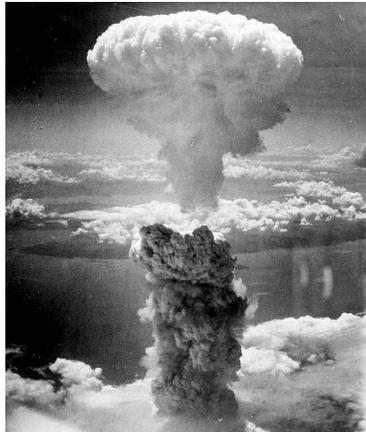
3. **Antisemitism** is discrimination against Jewish people.

4. **August 6, 1945**



This is the date that Americans dropped the first atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima, Japan. President Harry S. Truman made the decision to use the atomic bomb in order to bring a quick end to the war in the Pacific.

5. **August 9, 1945**



The date that US forces dropped a second atomic bomb on the city of Nagasaki, Japan. The Japanese surrenders to the Allies.

6. **August 14, 1945**



V-J Day (Victory over Japan). Japan surrenders to the Allies and the war is over.

7. **Benito Mussolini**



Fascist dictator of Italy during World War II. Mussolini, Hitler, and Hirohito were aligned with the Axis Powers.

8. **Benjamin O. Davis**



He was the leader of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II. He was the highest ranking African American officer during the war.

9. **Casualty** A military person who is dead, wounded, sick, or missing.

10. **Civil Defense** these are activities organized by volunteers to help protect their community in a time of war or disaster. During World War II these volunteers looked for enemy planes and ships. They patrolled the community looking for sources of light from homes or businesses. Demonstrated safe disaster practices.

11. **Cold War** was a " War of words and threats" between the US and USSR from 1945-1990. It was a political and economic struggle between these nations for power and influence.

12. **Communism** A system of government in which the government controls the economy, and the people have limited rights to own property. Joseph Stalin ruled the Soviet Union under communism.

13. **containment** was a U.S. foreign policy adopted by President Harry Truman in the late 1940s, in which the United States tried to stop the spread of communism by creating alliances and helping weak countries to resist Soviet advances

14. **December 7, 1941**



This is the day that the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, HI. This attack caused the U. S. to enter World War II.

15. **dictator** is a ruler who has complete power over a country.

16. **Fascism** is a political system headed by a dictator that practices extreme nationalism, racism, and has no tolerance for opposition. Hitler and Mussolini believed in and practiced Fascism.

17. **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**



The 32nd president of the United States. He was president from 1933 until his death in 1945 during both the Great Depression and World War II. He is the only president to have been elected 4 times. Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin were aligned with the Allies.

18. **genocide** is the planned killing of a particular group of people.

19. **Harry S. Truman**



The 33rd U.S. president, who succeeded Franklin D. Roosevelt upon Roosevelt's death in April 1945. Truman, who led the country through the last few months of World War II, is best known for making the controversial decision to use two atomic bombs against Japan in August 1945. After the war, Truman was crucial in the implementation of the Marshall Plan, which greatly accelerated Western Europe's economic recovery.

20. **Hirohito**



He was the Emperor of Japan during World War II. Mussolini, Hitler, and Hirohito were aligned with the Axis Powers.

21. **Holocaust** The deliberate killing of millions of Jews and others by the Nazis during World War II.

22. **Holocaust** The name given to the mass slaughter of Jews by the Nazis during World War II.

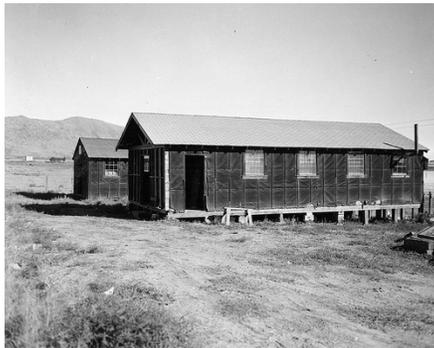
23. **Isolationism** Is the desire to avoid involvement in the affairs of other nations by the government.

24. Iwo Jima



This was a fierce battle on a small Pacific Island, held by the Japanese in February through March of 1945. This battle cost over 7,000 American lives and lasted for a month. This island was important to the U.S. because it allowed the U.S. to establish a military airbase on it. This island was close enough to Japan to allow the U.S. bombers to make air raids on Japan.

25. Japanese Internment Camp



A place where Japanese Americans were relocated in the U.S. after Pearl Harbor in World War II, because the government believed that they were a threat to the war effort.

26. Joseph Stalin



He was the Communist Leader of the Soviet Union during World War II. Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin were aligned with the Allies.

27. June 6, 1944



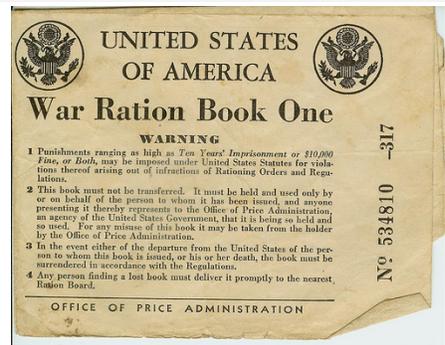
D- Day was the largest invasion by sea in history. The Allies landed on the beaches of Normandy, France and began a full assault on the Axis forces. This was considered to be the turning point in the war.

28. May 8, 1945



Victory-in-Europe day (V-E Day) -- This was the day the Allies declared victory in Europe after Germany surrenders. Although the war in Europe was over, the war in the Pacific continued until mid-August.

29. Rationing



Taking items that are in short supply and distributing them according to a system. For instance, during World War II, gas, sugar, and butter were a few of the items rationed in the United States. Citizens were allowed 24 ration points per person each month.

30. **Rosie the Riveter**



A fictional character who inspired women to work in the factories to replace the men who were fighting the war. The women worked mostly to build weapons, ammunition, and other war supplies. This character is an example of war propaganda which was produced to encourage citizen support for the war effort at home.

31. **Scrapping**



People collected metal, newspaper, animal fats, and rubber to recycle during World War II. These resources were in short supply during World War II.

32. **The Tuskegee Airmen**



The Tuskegee Airmen were the first African American military aviators in the United States armed forces. These pilots earned much recognition and respect for their distinguished service during World War II.

33. **Victory Garden**



Were gardens planted by American citizens during World War II to raise vegetables for home use, leaving more for the troops.

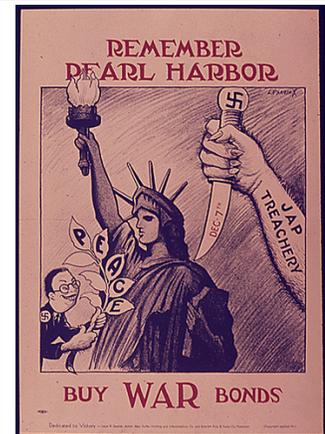
34. **V-mail**

Victory mail allowed people to send letters to or receive letters from soldiers in distant locations which were reduced to microscopic size by special photography; thousands of letters could be sent on a single roll of film, then re-photographed full size for delivery to troops or civilians on the home front.

35. **The WAACS (The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps), & WAVES (Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service)**

Branches of the United States military specifically for women during World War II.

36. **War Bond**



A Government savings bond that was sold to raise money to pay for World War II. A bond could be purchased for \$18.75 and then cashed-in after ten years for \$25.00. War stamps were also sold for ten cents and pasted into booklets until a person had enough to buy a War Bond.

37. **Winston
Churchill**



He was the Prime Minister of Great Britain during World War II. Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin were aligned with the Allies.
