

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 15: Wars and Baby Boomers

Section 1 World War II

Directions: Use the information from pages 382 - 390 to complete the following.

1. Articles in Oklahoma newspapers in the late 1930s and early 1940s were not only about dust _____ and the _____.
2. _____ increasingly featured _____ international events.
3. The relatively small countries of _____, _____, and _____, each led by a _____ (a ruler with complete control), believed the best way to get out of the Great Depression was to expand their _____ and gain new _____.
4. The dictators skillfully _____ their citizens that the best defense against _____ was to make their countries _____.
5. _____ was an _____ nation that lacked the basic raw materials it needed to become a world _____.
6. In 1931, Japan _____ Manchuria, a province of China, an act that was _____ by the United States and some European countries.
7. _____ and his _____ gained control of _____ in 1933.
8. Hitler's plan included making Germany strong again by freeing the country of "_____, "regaining lost _____, and _____ new territory.
9. Hitler blamed most of Germany's problems on the _____ people, and he began the _____ (extremely evil) systematic act against humanity of _____ thousands of Jews and others.
10. Under Benito _____, Italy also saw 1936 as the time to make its move for new territory by invading _____, an independent country in northeast _____.

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11. Soon after 1936, Germany and Italy formed an _____ to support _____ - _____ (conservative) Spanish General Francisco _____ in his revolt against the politically left-wing republican _____.
12. _____ and the _____ made a secret _____ in which they agreed to not _____ each other.
13. A week later, September 1, 1939, German troops invaded _____.
14. Country by country, Germany and Italy continued _____ nations.
15. _____ and _____ fought to halt the aggression, but on June 14, 1940, Germany captured _____, and France was split into two zones.
16. German _____ on Great Britain began on August 8, 1940, but the _____ fought back and on September 17, Hitler postponed the _____ of Great Britain.
17. Most _____ wanted no part of the _____ brewing overseas, and Congress passed several _____ laws in the mid-1930s.
18. President _____ watched with alarm as the aggressors continued taking over countries, and he realized that U.S. _____ was inevitable.
19. The _____ peacetime military _____ was initiated in September 1940.
20. Germany took on another mighty _____ when it ignored the earlier _____ and targeted the Soviet Union in June 1941.
21. The _____ sent weapons and supplies to both Great Britain and the Soviet Union in an effort to _____ Germany.
22. In September, merchant ships with _____ supplies were escorted by American ships to Great Britain; in October, a German _____ sank the *Reuben James*, an _____ ship.
23. To try to slow _____ aggressions, the United States reduced its _____ exports, but the effort failed.

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24. Japan joined _____ and _____ as the _____.
25. Japan's new _____ General Hideki Tojo believed that no nation could stop Japan's rise to _____.
26. Shortly after _____ on _____, _____, over 180 Japanese planes _____ the U.S. naval base in _____, Hawaii.
27. A stunned nation heard a saddened, but determined President Roosevelt call December 7 " _____."
28. On December 8, 1941, the United States declared war against _____.
29. Three days later, Germany and Italy _____ war on the United States.
30. The United States joined the _____ of the United Kingdom, France, Poland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, China, and Brazil.
31. In 1940, the _____ began looking for sites for _____ and _____ plants, _____ plants, _____ training centers, and _____ and maintenance depots.
32. On April 8, 1941, Oklahoma City had received a _____ for a supply and maintenance depot, and _____ was opened in 1942.
33. In addition to Tinker Field, more than _____ military facilities were built or approved in _____ between 1941 and 1943.
34. " _____ — Gone to Army, No trespassing — Will open after war."
35. Almost _____ Oklahomans enlisted in the armed forces, and another 300,000 were _____.
36. Oklahomans served in all _____ of the military, and most served with people from all parts of the country.
37. The success of the Native American _____ talkers in World War I led to their _____ in World War II.

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38. Different groups of _____ were used in both _____ (areas) of the war.
39. The _____ attack by Japan caused an immediate concern and _____ of Americans who were of Japanese, German, or Italian descent.
40. Many Japanese Americans, especially on the West Coast, were quickly rounded up and moved to “_____” for the duration of the war.
41. To keep the home front _____, Americans who weren't in the _____ filled the work positions of those who went overseas.
42. _____ went to work in the factories and plants, and they came to be called “_____” for Rosie the _____, the character in a famous World War II poster.
43. (A _____ is a metal bolt or pin.)
44. Food, clothing, petroleum, and other items were _____, that is, the supply of certain items was limited.
45. On _____, _____ (_____), the Allies began a massive, bloody counterattack on the Axis Powers on the beaches of _____, France.
46. The _____ march across _____ ended with the fall of _____ in April 1945.
47. Hitler committed _____ on April 30, 1945, and Germany's _____ was accepted on May 8 (_____).
48. The war in the _____ Theater was equally brutal.
49. Troops battled for islands as the Allies methodically worked their way across the _____ toward the _____ mainland.
50. At the same time, some of America's top _____ were working on the secret _____.
51. On July 16, 1945, President _____ received word that scientists had perfected the _____.

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52. Truman called for Japan to _____ unconditionally or face total _____.
53. Japan _____ the warning; on _____, 1945, the crew of the _____ dropped an atomic bomb on _____, a major supply and logistics base for the Japanese military.
54. An estimated _____ people were killed, but Japan still _____ to surrender.
55. A _____ atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, a _____ center, on August 9, killing an estimated 40,000 people that day.
56. The Japanese finally _____ on August 15, and the official surrender papers were signed on September 2, 1945.
57. Worldwide, some 62 _____ people _____ as a result of the war, including military, civilians, and the _____ who died during the _____ (the name given to the slaughter of Europeans, especially Jews, by the Nazis).