

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **5th Grade** | Unit 7

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 507

DEPRESSION AND WAR

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LIFEPAC Test | **Pull-out**



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DEPRESSION AND WAR

The Stock Market Crash of 1929 started the Great Depression. This was the largest, deepest, and hardest depression in American history. Millions of people were out of work, not just in America, but all over the world. A new president tried all kinds of things to end the depression, but it was World War II that finally brought jobs and prosperity back to America again.

The Second World War started in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. Like World War I, America was isolationist and refused to get involved. However, when the Japanese (allies of Germany) attacked American soil in Hawaii in 1941, America got involved. The united American people gave the supplies and men needed to defeat the dictators and win the war.

This LIFE PAC® will discuss both the Great Depression and the biggest war in the history of the world, World War II.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Describe the problems of the Great Depression.
2. Describe the New Deal and FDR's actions as president.
3. Describe World War II: especially its beginning, turning point, and events that led to the end of the war.
4. Describe American participation and strategy in World War II.
5. Name the leaders of World War II.

1. THE GREAT DEPRESSION

The Great Depression was a huge shock to the nation. The Roaring Twenties had been so prosperous that no one expected such poverty to follow, but it did. Millions of people had no jobs, no homes, and little food. The nation was filled with despair.

In 1932 the nation chose a new president, Democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt (a distant cousin of Theodore Roosevelt). Franklin Roosevelt (FDR) promised the nation a “New Deal.” He tried all kinds of things to restart businesses and get jobs and food for people. His New Deal gave people hope and helped ease the worst losses of the depression. However, the depression did not end until 1942.

War broke out in Europe again in 1939. The U.S. was still isolationist and tried to stay out of this war. However, as more and more of Europe and Asia fell to the dictators of the Axis Powers, Americans became concerned. FDR did everything he could to help Britain, which was fighting alone in Europe. The U.S. got involved when it began manufacturing needed war supplies for Great Britain. This action created jobs in America and finally ended the Great Depression in 1942.

Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Describe the problems of the Great Depression.
2. Describe the New Deal and FDR’s actions as president.
3. Describe World War II: especially its beginning, turning point, and events that led up to the end of the war.
5. Name the leaders of World War II.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFE PAC.

aggression (ə gresh' ən). The first step or move in an attack or quarrel; action by the person or nation starting a war or fight.

appease (ə pēz). To make calm or quiet; to give someone what they want to make them calm or quiet.

charity (char' ə tē). A fund or organization for helping the sick, the poor or the helpless.

veteran (vet' ə r ən). A person who has served in the armed forces.

violation (vī' ə lā shən). A breaking of a law, rule, agreement, promise, or instruction.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFE PAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

Despair

Hoovervilles. Herbert Hoover was president when the stock market crashed in 1929, starting the Great Depression. Hoover was an engineer who was famous for getting aid to people who were starving in Europe during and after World War I. He was a good organizer and a very popular president until the depression began. Everyone blamed him for the depression, and he became one of the most unpopular presidents in American history.



| Herbert Hoover

The Great Depression destroyed the Roaring Twenties idea that America would be rich forever. At its worst point in 1933, one out of every four people did not have a job. That meant one out of every four families had no money for food, clothes, or housing. Many of the people who did have jobs had their pay reduced so that they had less money to spend for what they needed. Many of the people who had bought on credit could not pay for their goods. Hard working people all over the nation lost everything. The nation became poorer and poorer.

Thousands of men wandered around the country searching for any work they could find. They slept covered with old newspapers they called “Hoover blankets.” Communities of shacks made of cardboard, wood, and tin were called “Hoovervilles.” People sold apples and shined shoes to get a few cents for a meal. When they could not earn even a few cents, they stood in long lines at **charity** or town aid stations to get a free piece of bread or bowl of soup.

Things on the farms had already been bad in the 1920s. Conditions got worse during the Great Depression. Prices for food fell so low that farmers could not make enough money to pay for seed or for shipping crops to market! Droughts in the Great Plains dried up the soil and created huge dust storms. Those rich lands became known as the “Dust Bowl.” Thousands of farmers lost their land, packed all their belongings in a car or cart, and traveled the country looking for work.

Thousands of banks failed between 1929 and 1933. People began to distrust banks and would withdraw their money from them. Without money, banks were forced to close. Every bank that closed caused hundreds of people to lose their savings. People who had worked hard and saved for years were left with nothing.

Herbert Hoover, a Republican, was not able to stop the Great Depression. He believed that American businesses were strong and should put themselves back to work, but this time they could not. The American people wanted a president who would use government money to feed people, create jobs, and help businesses. However, the U.S. government had never done this in any of the many depressions or panics that had hurt the nation in the past. Hoover would not use government money to give to people because he believed he could not. He did try some new things to help the people, but it was not enough to please a desperate nation. He quickly became a hated man.

Bonus Army. The soldiers who had fought in World War I were among the many Americans suffering in the depression. In 1924 the U.S. government had promised them a bonus for their service during the war. They were supposed to get the bonus in 1945. However, these men



| People often stood in long lines for a free bowl of soup.



| Dust storms wiped away crops and drove people from their homes in the Midwest.

had no jobs and wanted their bonus right away. They were not willing to wait thirteen years when their families were hungry now.

In 1932 about 20,000 ex-soldiers marched on Washington. They came to ask Congress to give them their bonus right away, because they needed it so badly. They called themselves the Bonus Expeditionary Force. (Remember the U.S. Army in World War I was the American Expeditionary Force.) The press called them the Bonus Army. They built a huge Hooverville in the capital and waited for Congress to grant their demand.



| Veterans marched on Washington and demanded their bonuses.

Congress refused to give the bonuses out early. Much of the Bonus Army, however, refused to leave. So, after some fighting broke out, Hoover sent the army in to remove the camp. The army commander, Douglas MacArthur, treated the **veterans** harshly, using tear gas and weapons to drive them out of Washington. Then, the camp was burned. The American public felt that the veterans had been treated unfairly, and they blamed Herbert Hoover.

FDR. The Republican party had been a supporter of businesses for a long time. By 1932 the American people believed big business and the Republicans had caused the Great Depression. Herbert Hoover ran for president again in 1932, but he did not have a chance. Anyone could have beaten him. The man the Democrats chose to run for president in 1932 was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the governor of New York. He won easily.

FDR believed the government should use its money to fix the depression. He had used state money to help people in New York as governor. He was willing to try all kinds of new things to end the depression. He was very good at convincing people to trust him. He gave the country hope with his policies which he called the "New Deal."



Answer these questions.

- 1.1 Which president was blamed for the Great Depression? _____
- 1.2 What did the veterans call themselves who marched on Washington for their bonuses? _____
- 1.3 What fraction of people were out of work at the worst of the depression? _____

- 1.4 What happened to thousands of men who could not find work? _____

- 1.5 What was the Great Plains called because of the drought there?

- 1.6 Who did Herbert Hoover believe should fix the depression? _____

- 1.7 What happened to thousands of banks between 1929 and 1933? _____

- 1.8 What happened to the Bonus Army camp in Washington? _____

- 1.9 Who was elected president in 1932? _____
- 1.10 FDR's policies for the depression were called what? _____
- 1.11 What was a Hooverville? _____

- 1.12 What was a Hoover blanket? _____
- 1.13 What did Herbert Hoover believe he could not do with government money?

New Deal

Policy change. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal was a huge change in government policy. Today we expect the government to provide for people who lose their jobs, cannot work, or cannot pay for a doctor. That was not true before the Great Depression. The government never tried to take care of people who were in trouble before that time. It also did very little to control or help businesses except for laws to prevent abuses like child labor or unfair prices on the railroad.

The New Deal was the first time in American history that the government took responsibility for the businesses and work of the nation. Before that time people all over the country believed the government had no right to do that. They believed that taxes taken from the people could not be used to help specific people in trouble or interfere with the freedom of businesses to do as they wanted. However, the crisis of the Great Depression changed that. Now people wanted the government's help, and FDR was determined to give it.

The New Deal had three goals: relief, recovery, and reform. Relief was to provide people with the food, clothing, and shelter they needed to live. Recovery was to get people working and buying goods again. Reform was to change the laws so that such an awful depression could never happen to America again.

The Hundred Days. At his inauguration Roosevelt calmed the nation with his hopeful speech. He told the people that they had “nothing to fear except fear itself.” FDR then called Congress into session to go to work. The now Democratic Congress gave the president anything he wanted to try to combat the depression. The result was a huge pile of new laws. This time of rapid action was called the “Hundred Days.”

Roosevelt’s first action was to declare a bank holiday. He closed all the banks in the country for a week. He promised that only the banks that were safe would be allowed to reopen. People believed him. When the banks reopened, people stopped taking their money out. Very few banks failed after that.

The new Congress passed dozens of laws creating organizations to help people and businesses. Most of the organizations were known by their letters, like the Civilian Conservation Corp, called the CCC. Thus, Roosevelt’s laws were sometimes called alphabet soup!

The Civilian Conservation Corp was the most famous and most popular of the relief organizations. It took young men who had no jobs and put them into military-like units. They were put to work building trails in national parks, replanting forests, building roads, and fighting forest fires. They worked hard and were paid very little, but they got a place to



| Franklin Delano Roosevelt



| Replanting forests was one of the CCC’s projects.

sleep, food to eat, and a little money to send home.

The president created other relief organizations. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) gave money to states and cities for food, clothing, and shelter. The Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Public Works Administration (PWA), and the Work Progress Administration (WPA) created jobs for people. This was done by having the government hire them to build roads, parks, dams, or buildings. These put millions of people to work on temporary jobs.

FDR hoped that the public works jobs would give people money to spend on goods. Then, the factories would start hiring people to make the goods. This was called “priming the pump,” putting money into the nation to get it producing money again, like water sometimes had to be put into a hand pump to get it to pump water again.

One of the biggest public works projects was the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The TVA’s job was to build dams and produce electricity on the Tennessee River, one of the poorest places in the country. The TVA transformed the Tennessee River Valley. It controlled flooding, reduced soil erosion, provided jobs, built new homes, and made the entire region prosper.

To encourage recovery, the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) helped farmers get better prices for their crops. The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) tried to set up rules to help the nation’s business get going again. All of these alphabet agencies helped by giving people jobs, some money, and hope. However, they did not end the depression.

FDR also passed some reform laws. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was created to control the stock market. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was set up to protect deposits in banks. So, people could know that if the bank failed they would still get their money back because it was **insured**. The Social Security Act took money from everyone’s wages to pay for workers who retired or could not work. The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) was set up to enforce fair work laws and protect unions.



| The TVA built dams and brought benefits to the Tennessee River Valley, particularly the Norris Dam (pictured).



| Social Security pays retirees and people who cannot work.

The bad thing about all these alphabet organizations was how much they cost. The U.S. government did not have enough money to pay for all of it, so they borrowed the money. This is called *deficit spending*, spending money that creates debt. Once this kind of spending started, it was hard to stop. The U.S. government has usually continued to get deeper and deeper into debt since the Great Depression.

Good Neighbor Policy. Franklin D. Roosevelt also changed America's foreign policy. The United States had been overbearing with the other American continent nations since the Spanish-American War. FDR modified American foreign policy to be friendlier in the way it dealt with its close neighbors. American soldiers were taken out of Central America. Some controls over Cuba and Panama were ended. The U.S. finally began to treat the other nations of the Western Hemisphere with equality and respect. It was called the Good Neighbor Policy.

End of the New Deal. The nation was desperate when FDR was first elected, and Congress did anything he wanted. However, that began to change in 1936, after he was re-elected as president for a second term. Roosevelt made a serious mistake in 1937 when he tried to control the Supreme Court.

The Court had thrown out several of the New Deal laws. FDR tried to add six new justices who would agree with his policies. However, Congress refused to go along with his "court-packing plan." The fight over the idea hurt FDR's support in Congress. He could not get the Congress to agree with him as easily after that.

Another thing that hurt Roosevelt's power was that the depression got worse again in 1937. However, it was not as bad as it had been in 1933, and things did improve the following year, but even with all of Roosevelt's new laws and plans, one out of six people was still without a job at the beginning of 1940. It was World War II that finally provided enough jobs to end the Great Depression.



| The Good Neighbor Policy made the U.S. friendlier to its neighbors



| Woman in a factory production line.



Name the item, event, person, or thing.

- 1.14** The first time that the government took responsibility for business and work:

- 1.15** FDR's foreign policy in the American hemisphere:

- 1.16** The three goals of the New Deal: _____

- 1.17** The CCC, gave conservation jobs to young men: _____

- 1.18** The SEC, controlled the stock market:

- 1.19** The time at the beginning of the New Deal when many new laws were passed:

- 1.20** When the government spends more money than it has, creating debt:

- 1.21** FDR's first action as president: _____

- 1.22** An important public works organization, the WPA: _____

- 1.23** Organization to get electricity from the Tennessee River, the TVA:

- 1.24** Emergency relief for people, the FERA: _____

- 1.25** Organization to enforce fair work laws, the NLRB: _____

- 1.26** Congress refused to agree to add six more people to this in 1937:

- 1.27** This finally ended the Great Depression: _____

The World Goes to War

Japan. Japan was a powerful nation by 1940. Just after the Civil War in America (1861–1865), the Japanese government began to make its nation into an industrial power. They also began to build up their army and navy. Once they had a modern military, the Japanese Empire began to conquer neighboring lands in Asia. It conquered Korea in 1905 and Germany’s colonies in the Far East during World War I. The military became very powerful in Japan because of its success.

Japan was ruled by an emperor whose family had ruled for hundreds of years. However, the military was the real power in Japan after 1936, and they wanted conquest. They began in 1931 by capturing Manchuria, part of northern China. The League of Nations

was not able to stop them. The League’s failure ended any chance of controlling aggression by having the nations act together against it. It also demonstrated that the free nations of the world were not willing to go to war to stop aggression. There were several new, conquest-hungry dictators who were delighted to learn that.

Italy. A dictator in Italy named Benito Mussolini took control of the government in 1922. He was called *Il Duce* (The Leader). He paid close attention when the Japanese succeeded in taking Manchuria without anyone trying to stop them. In 1935 the Italian army attacked and conquered Ethiopia in northern Africa. Again, the League of Nations and the powerful democracies did nothing to stop him.

Germany. Soon after World War I Germany had been hit by a time of rapidly rising prices called *hyper-inflation*. Prices went up so fast that baskets of money were needed to buy bread or shoes. Businesses would pay their workers twice a day and let them go buy things at lunchtime because the prices would be higher by evening! Later, Germany was hit hard by the Great Depression. It still had huge war debts, and its lands near France were still occupied by the French army. The people were desperate, and they did not get an elected leader like Franklin Roosevelt. Instead, they got Adolf Hitler.

Hitler was the leader of the Nazi Party in Germany. He believed the Germans were a superior people, a master race, better than the people of other nations, especially the Jews. He believed the Germans needed to conquer Europe to get room for themselves. He said that Germany had been betrayed by the Treaty of Versailles and that all of the problems of the nation had



| Japan’s aggression against Korea and Manchuria

been caused by Jews and the Treaty. He was a great public speaker, and people followed him. He promised to make Germany great again.

Hitler and his Nazi Party took control of the government of Germany in 1933. He ordered people who spoke against him imprisoned and killed. His government attacked Jews in Germany, taking away their homes and businesses. Eventually, Hitler would order the Jews arrested and killed in huge camps called *concentration camps*. The symbol of Nazi Germany was the *swastika*, which is still considered a symbol of hatred throughout the world.

Hitler also began to build up the German army and air force. This was not lawful under the Treaty of Versailles, but no one was willing to stop him. In fact, the nations of Europe were so desperate to avoid war that they appeased him.

Britain and France appeased Hitler by giving him what he wanted, more land. They hoped he would be satisfied with a little, when he really wanted all of Europe. All they did was give him more power which he would use later to attack them. Appeasement of the dictator was not a very smart thing to do.

Hitler began his aggression in 1936 by sending his new army into the Rhineland, the land near France. This was a **violation** of the Treaty of Versailles. It threatened France, but France did not take any action. They did not want another war. In 1938 Hitler took Austria, which was a German-speaking land. That same year he demanded a part of Czechoslovakia in which many German people lived. France and Great Britain agreed to give it to him at the Munich Conference in 1938. Early in 1939 he conquered the rest of Czechoslovakia.

By this time, France and Great Britain began to realize that Hitler was not going to stop. They stopped appeasing him. They told Germany that they would go to war if Hitler invaded Poland, which he wanted next.



| Hitler killed 6 million Jews before he was stopped.



| Hitler (on right) and Benito Mussolini



| Europe in May of 1941

Hitler hated communists, but he loved power more. In 1939 the Nazi dictator signed a secret treaty with Joseph Stalin, the communist dictator of Russia (called the Soviet Union then). Stalin and Hitler promised not to attack each other. They also agreed to divide Poland. Germany invaded Poland in September of 1939; that was the beginning of World War II because France and Britain declared war.

Europe Falls. The German army used a new way of fighting in World War II—it was called *blitzkrieg*, lightning war. They used speed and surprise. Soldiers with cars, motorcycles, tanks, and mobile guns moved quickly across the country. They wanted to prevent their enemies from setting up trenches like they

had in World War I. It worked. Poland was conquered in a few weeks. The Soviet Union took the eastern part of Poland, and Germany the western part.



| Joseph Stalin

Hitler moved again in 1940. The Nazi army conquered Denmark and Norway in April. In May he took Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands in just a few days. The British army that was trying to defend Belgium and France was trapped at Dunkirk on the English Channel. It would have been captured except for what is called the “Miracle of Dunkirk.”

When the people of Great Britain heard that their army was trapped across the channel at Dunkirk, they acted quickly. Every ship that could be found was sent across the channel to get them. Sailing ships, tugboats, fishing boats, and navy ships swarmed to the beaches at Dunkirk. They loaded all the soldiers they could carry and took them to England. The German air force tried to sink the ships, but there were too many of them. Over 300,000 soldiers were rescued in just over a week. Belgium and France were lost, but the British army survived and would return to fight another day.



| British evacuation at Dunkirk

Hitler attacked France in May of 1940. The French army quickly collapsed under the blitzkrieg. The German army took the French capital of Paris in June. That same month, France surrendered. Germany occupied the northern two-thirds of the country. The French kept control of a small piece of the country in the south, called Vichy France (after its new capital). Great Britain was the only enemy still fighting Germany in Europe. By this time, Germany, Italy, and Japan had formed an alliance called the Berlin-Rome -Tokyo Axis. They were called the Axis Powers for short.

Hitler expected Great Britain to surrender; but under the leadership of Winston Churchill, their prime minister, the proud British refused. They continued to fight even as the German army dropped thousands of bombs on their cities, reducing them to rubble. Eventually, Hitler realized Britain was not giving up, and he turned his attention to the rest of Europe.

Nazi Germany conquered Yugoslavia in April of 1941. That same month another German army conquered Greece which the Italians had been unsuccessfully trying to take. The island of Crete was taken by the Nazis in May. In June of 1941, Hitler invaded the Soviet Union, in spite of his treaty with Stalin. They advanced rapidly, killing thousands of Soviet soldiers. It looked like Hitler might take all of Europe, and the United States still had not entered the war.



Complete these sentences.

- 1.28** _____ was the dictator of Italy, _____ was the dictator of Germany, and _____ was the dictator of the Soviet Union.
- 1.29** The prime minister of Great Britain in World War II was _____.
- 1.30** The symbol of Nazi Germany was the _____.
- 1.31** The Nazi's new way of fighting was called _____.
- 1.32** World War II began when Germany invaded _____.
- 1.33** The small piece of France left after June of 1940 was called _____.
- 1.34** The rescue of the British army across the English Channel by many British ships in May of 1940 was called the "Miracle of _____."
- 1.35** Hitler was appeased at the Conference in 1938 when Britain and France gave him part of _____.
- 1.36** Hitler believed the Germans were a _____ race.
- 1.37** The League of Nations did not stop Japan when it invaded _____ in 1931 nor Italy when it invaded _____ in 1935.
- 1.38** By June of 1940, only _____ was still fighting Germany in Europe.
- 1.39** The alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan was called the _____.
- 1.40** In June of 1941, Hitler ignored his treaty with Stalin and invaded _____.

Isolation Ended

Neutrality. The United States had returned to isolationism after World War I. The nation was determined not to get into any more foreign wars, especially as it continued to fight the Great Depression at home. In fact, in the 1930s Congress passed several Neutrality Laws that forbade America to trade with nations at war. Congress hoped that would keep the U.S. out of war because its ships would not be sunk as in World War I.

However, Roosevelt and most of the American people realized that Hitler and the Axis Powers were dangerous. When Japan invaded China in 1937, the U.S. continued to send weapons to China in spite of the law. When Germany invaded Poland, Roosevelt was determined to help Great Britain. Congress agreed, allowing the Allies (Britain and France) to buy war goods for cash in America; but they had to be carried to Europe on Allied ships.

After the fall of France, America began to prepare itself and to help Britain even more. A draft law was passed, and money was spent to improve the navy. President Roosevelt gave Britain some old navy ships they really needed in exchange for navy bases in the Atlantic. But the U.S. still refused to consider getting into the war.

In the middle of the crisis in 1940, America held an election for president. FDR broke a tradition that went back to George Washington when he ran for a third term that year. He was re-elected and would win again in 1944. He was the only U.S. president ever elected to serve four terms in office. (The Constitution was changed in 1951 to forbid more than two terms.)

After his election in 1940, Roosevelt announced his biggest plan yet to aid the Allies. It was called *Lend-Lease*. Basically, the plan allowed America to lend war supplies like guns and tanks to Britain. They would be returned or paid for after the war. This meant that Britain could have all the supplies America could produce until the war was won. America was willing to give all that was needed except her own soldiers. The Soviet Union was allowed to join Lend-Lease in 1941, after Germany invaded and the Soviets joined the Allies.

Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt worked closely together and became friends during World War II. In August of 1941 they met off the coast of Canada to discuss the war. Together they wrote a list of goals for peace. It was called the Atlantic Charter.



| Winston Churchill making the 'V' for victory sign

Two main points of the charter were:

1. All people should have the right to choose their own form of government, and
2. A new “League of Nations” should be created in order to maintain world-wide peace.

Japan. Japan, in the meantime, had attacked the rest of China. In September of 1940, Japan invaded French Indochina (Vietnam). However, the nation of Japan had no oil. It had to buy all its oil to fuel its army and navy from the United States. The U.S. had foolishly continued to sell Japan both oil and metals into 1940. However, as Japanese aggression continued, the U.S. finally cut off all sales of these goods to Japan in 1941.

Japan had to have oil to continue its conquests in Asia. There were supplies of oil in southeast Asia. So, rather than withdraw from China, Japan decided to get those supplies for itself. First, however, the Japanese military government believed it had to destroy the U.S. fleet in the Pacific to prevent it from stopping them.

Pearl Harbor. December 7, 1941 was a quiet Sunday at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The harbor was a large U.S. navy base. It was the home base of the Pacific fleet. On that day most of the Pacific fleet of modern battleships, eight of them, were tied up in the harbor. By God’s grace, the three aircraft carriers were out at sea.

Unknown to the relaxed crews and visitors, a Japanese fleet was nearby. Early in the morning, the Japanese fleet launched airplanes for a surprise attack on the harbor. The completely unexpected attack came just before 8:00 in the morning. No one knew anything about it until the bomb explosions began killing people and destroying things.

The attack on Pearl was a huge Japanese victory. All eight of the U.S. battleships were sunk or heavily damaged. The *Oklahoma* and the *Utah* tipped upside down, trapping some of their crew. The *California* and the *West Virginia* sank, still tied to their docks. The *Nevada* tried to escape to sea, but was hit on the way out and had to be driven on to a beach to avoid sinking. A dozen other navy ships were also damaged or sunk.

About half of the American sailors killed that day were on board the battleship *Arizona*. A 1,760-pound bomb designed to go through metal plates hit the ship early in the attack. The bomb caused an explosion in the room where the ammunition was stored. The ship sunk in less than nine minutes, killing 1,177 of the men on board.



| The attack on Pearl Harbor “awakened a sleeping giant.”

About 300 American planes were destroyed, most of them still on the ground. Over 2,000 Americans were killed. No one was ready at the anti-aircraft guns when the attack began. Much of the ammunition for the guns was locked up so the men could not get to it quickly. The Japanese ships escaped without a scratch, and less than 30 Japanese planes were shot down. The attack lasted almost two hours.

The victory was tremendous, but incomplete. The three massive aircraft carriers, the *Lexington*, the *Enterprise*, and the *Saratoga*, were safe. They would be incredibly important for America during the first year and a half of the war. Most of the fuel for the navy that was stored in the harbor was not hit. Damage to the harbor was repaired quickly. Several of the battleships were also raised from the water, repaired, and sent back into battle.

The victory at Pearl Harbor probably cost Japan the war. Due to delays in Washington, the Japanese ambassador did not deliver his message declaring war until *after the attack had begun*. The sly, sneaky attack on American soil without a declaration of war angered the nation. Isolationism ended on December 7, 1941. The next day, FDR called it “a date that will live in infamy” when he asked Congress to declare war. The nation went to bed on December 6th wanting to stay out of the war. It arose on December 7th united, determined to fight and win at any cost.



| The Arizona Memorial sits above the sunken *U.S.S. Arizona* in Pearl Harbor.



Give the information requested.

- 1.41** The only U.S. president elected to serve four terms:

- 1.42** Roosevelt's plan to give the Allies what they needed to fight after 1940:

- 1.43** The peace goals of FDR and Winston Churchill: _____
- 1.44** Ship sunk at Pearl Harbor with the loss of 1,177 men: _____
- 1.45** "A date that will live in infamy..." _____
- 1.46** Supplies Japan needed from America in 1940: _____
- 1.47** The important ships that survived the attack on Pearl Harbor:

- 1.48** Event that ended isolationism and brought America into World War II:

- 1.49** Number of Americans killed at Pearl Harbor: _____



Review the material in this section to prepare for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your understanding of this section. Any items you miss on this test will show you what areas you will need to restudy in order to prepare for the unit test.

SELF TEST 1

Match these people. Some will be used more than once (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1.01 | _____ dictator of Italy | a. Franklin D. Roosevelt |
| 1.02 | _____ prime minister of Great Britain | b. Herbert Hoover |
| 1.03 | _____ Communist dictator of the Soviet Union | c. Benito Mussolini |
| 1.04 | _____ dictator of Germany | d. Adolf Hitler |
| 1.05 | _____ invaded Ethiopia in 1935 | e. Winston Churchill |
| 1.06 | _____ hated Jews, believed his people were a master race | f. Joseph Stalin |
| 1.07 | _____ head of the Nazi Party | |
| 1.08 | _____ elected president of the U.S. four times | |
| 1.09 | _____ president blamed for the Great Depression | |
| 1.010 | _____ president at the start of World War II | |

Choose the correct item from the box (each answer, 3 points).

New Deal	bank holiday	Bonus Army	Lend-Lease
Civilian Conservation Corp		Hundred Days	World War II
Good Neighbor Policy		Dust Bowl	Tennessee Valley Authority

- 1.011** FDR's program to end the Great Depression: _____
- 1.012** Roosevelt's first action as president: _____
- 1.013** Event that ended the Great Depression: _____
- 1.014** Veterans that marched on Washington to get money they were promised for serving in World War I: _____
- 1.015** FDR began to treat the nations of our hemisphere as equals: _____
- 1.016** Provided jobs and electricity in one of the poorest parts of the nation: _____

- 1.017** Plan to give the Allies all the war supplies they needed to win the war: _____

- 1.018** Drought in the Great Plains during the Great Depression: _____
- 1.019** The first part of FDR's term as president when many laws were passed: _____

- 1.020** Popular public works program for young men in the Great Depression:

Give the information requested (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.021** Event that started World War II: _____
- 1.022** At the worst part of the Great Depression, the fraction of workers without jobs:

- 1.023** World organization that could not stop aggression before World War II:

- 1.024** Nazi symbol, stands for hatred today: _____
- 1.025** European nation that refused to surrender to Germany in 1940–41:

- 1.026** Name for the alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan: _____
- 1.027** Germany made a treaty with this nation to divide Poland in 1939, then invaded it anyway in 1941: _____
- 1.028** Event that ended American isolationism and got the nation into World War II:

- 1.029** The peace goals of Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt:

- 1.030** Britain and France appeased Hitler by giving him land in this country at the Munich Conference of 1938: _____

Write true or false in the blank (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.031** _____ Thousands of Americans wandered around the country looking for work during the Great Depression.
- 1.032** _____ Before the Great Depression, the U.S. government had never tried to use its money to feed people, create jobs, and help businesses.
- 1.033** _____ Franklin Roosevelt was allowed by Congress to pack the Supreme Court with new judges that agreed with his policies.
- 1.034** _____ Japan conquered Manchuria before World War II.
- 1.035** _____ Britain and France opposed German expansion by force from the time it began in the 1930s.
- 1.036** _____ Vichy France was the name France used for the part of Germany they occupied before World War II.
- 1.037** _____ Germany used trench warfare again in World War II.
- 1.038** _____ The Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, and Greece were all conquered by Germany in World War II.
- 1.039** _____ Most Americans realized that Germany and her allies were a threat to the United States and wanted to help the Allies.
- 1.040** _____ The *U.S.S. Arizona* was sunk by a German U-boat near Canada, killing most of the crew.

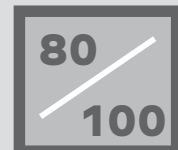


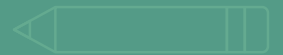
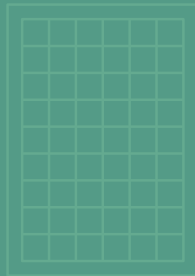
Teacher check:

Score _____

Initials _____

Date _____





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