

PRE-TEST

Directions: Read the following statements and circle whether they are True or False.

1. After World War One, many countries had difficulty dealing with war debts, hunger, and unemployment. **True False**
2. Joseph Stalin came to power in Italy. **True False**
3. Adolph Hitler became leader, or *Führer*, of the Nazi party. **True False**
4. The League of Nations did not stop Japan's invasion of Manchuria. **True False**
5. The Axis powers consisted of Great Britain and the United States. **True False**
6. Germany honored the non-aggression pact it signed with the Soviet Union.
True False
7. The United States supported Germany during its *Blitzkrieg*. **True False**
8. The German army invaded France and seized the capital city of Paris.
True False
9. The United States refused to send war supplies to Great Britain.
True False
10. Japan's secret attack on Pearl Harbor caused the U. S. to enter World War II. **True False**

Name _____

VIDEO QUIZ

Directions: Read the following statements and circle whether they are True or False.

1. The Treaty of Versailles contributed to unrest throughout Europe.

True False

2. Benito Mussolini used collectivization to take over farmlands in the Soviet Union.

True False

3. Hitler believed the welfare of his country was more important than personal freedoms.

True False

4. In the Holocaust, the Nazis murdered millions of Jews and others.

True False

5. China's invasion of Manchuria was its first step toward dominating Japan.

True False

6. The German military strategy *Kristallnacht* exploited new advances in tanks, artillery, and air power.

True False

7. After months of fighting in the Battle of Britain, Winston Churchill asked for the United States' assistance, and the U.S. agreed to offer supplies.

True False

8. Ignoring their non-aggression pact, Hitler invaded the Soviet Union.

True False

9. The Munich Agreement brought together 26 countries, collectively known as the Allied powers.

True False

10. As it was holding peace talks with the United States, Japan was secretly planning an attack on Pearl Harbor.

True False

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the lasting effects of the Treaty of Versailles.
2. Give examples of the rise of communism, fascism, national socialism, and militarism.
3. Explain the weaknesses failures of the League of Nations during the rise of dictators in Europe.
4. What was the United States' role in the years leading up to World War II?
5. Describe the Neutrality Acts established by the United States.
6. Explain the United States' reaction to Churchill's request for assistance in fighting Germany.
7. Describe the events leading up to the bombing of Pearl Harbor.
8. What role did the Spanish Civil War play in World War II?
9. What was the role of both the Allied and Axis powers in the years prior to World War II?

Name _____

VOCABULARY TERMS

Collectivization

The organization of government whereby land and capital are owned by society collectively rather than individuals.

Communism

A system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy and the needs of the whole are considered more important than those of the individual.

Democracy

A government in which the people hold the supreme power.

Dictator

A person with absolute power and authority, especially one who exercises it tyrannically.

Fascism

A system of government characterized by dictatorship, centralized control of private enterprise, repression of all opposition, and extreme nationalism.

Isolationism

A national policy of abstaining from political or economic relations with other countries.

Militarism

A governmental policy that relies on military might to administer government.

National Socialism

The ideology and practices of the Nazi party, which included national expansion, state control of the economy, the totalitarian principle of government, and anti-Semitism.

Nazism

The philosophy of the German National Socialist Party under the leadership of Adolph Hitler; a belief in the inherent superiority of a supposed Aryan race

Totalitarianism

A form of centralized government system in which a single party, without opposition, exercises absolute control over political, economic, social, and cultural life.