

1941

War

straight ahead

1935

Your name in an artistic billboard style

...Is the Historian

1930

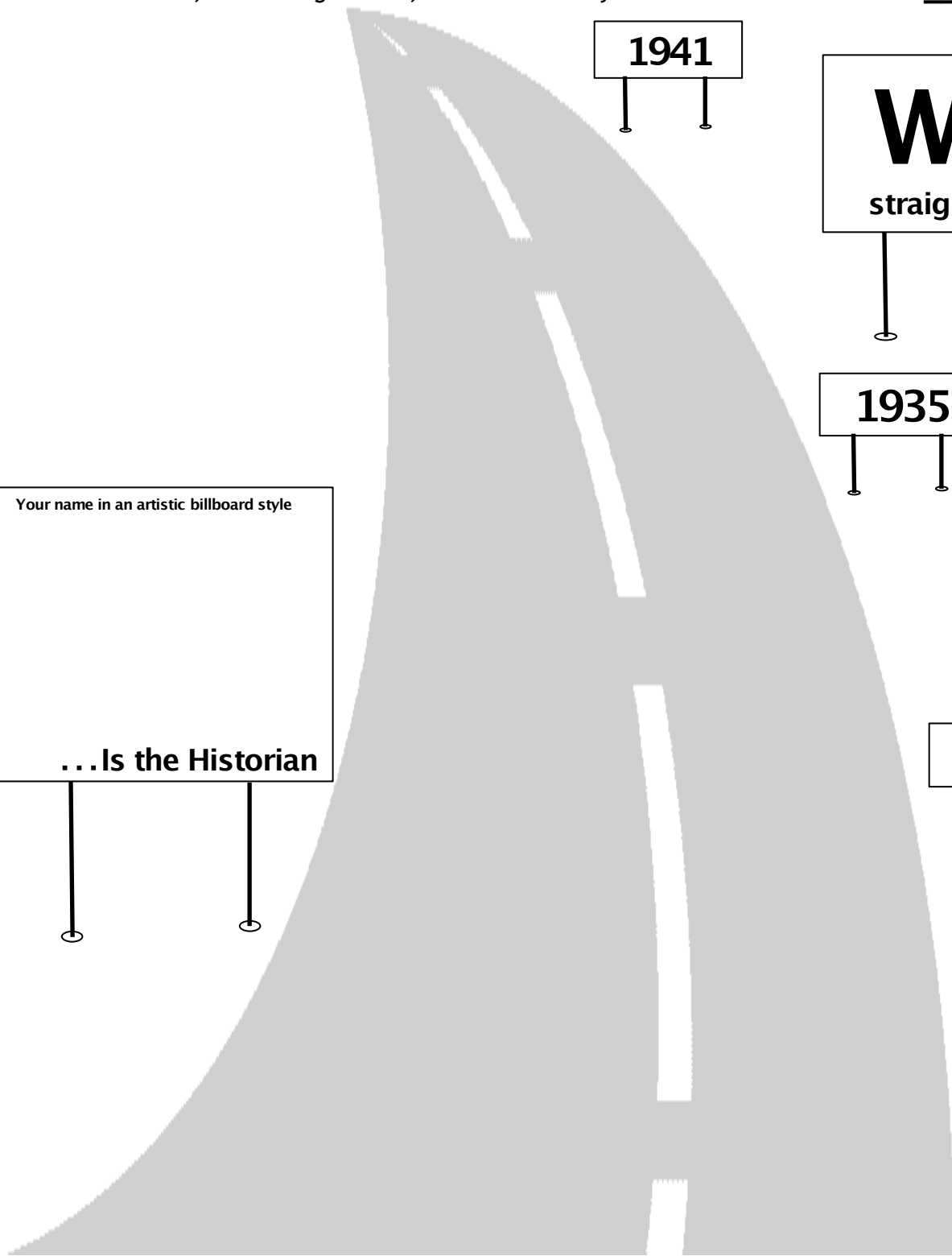
1920

____/10pts

Chapter 17:

The Road to War

1921-1941



This packet is your guide for chapter 17. In this packet are worksheets, study guides, activities and reviews for the chapter. Completing this will allow you to study for the test at the end of the chapter. Everything you'll need to know for the test will be included in this packet once it is complete.

The calendar on the next page shows each class day and the sections that will be covered and due for each specific day. If you are absent—on any day—you will be responsible for completing the assignments that are due on that day. If you are absent for a quiz or test you will have as many days as you were out to make it up. If you miss a quiz or test it's your responsibility to arrange a time with me when you can make it up. I'm laying it out like this so that you know when things are assigned and due. There will be no excuses for not completing the assignments or not knowing about a quiz or test.

Stamping: If you have the assigned section of the packet done when it is due you will receive 10 points and a stamp. If you do not have a stamp when you turn it in but it is complete you will receive 5 points. If you don't have an assignment complete when you turn it in, then you will receive 0 points for that section.

If you lose this packet you will lose 10 points for every time I have to give you a new one.

This packet will be due at the end of the chapter and will be worth 70 points.

On cover time line activity: On the cover you'll notice a time line along a graphic representing the road to war. Throughout the chapter keep track of the events that led up to and began the war. Putting down at least 10 events that you think most contributed to the beginnings of World War II. This assignment is worth 10 points.

The breakdown	
	<i>worth</i>
Quiz: Sections 1 & 3 combined	30 points
Packet: "I am the Historian"	70 points
Chapter 17 test	70 points

Chapter 17 Calendar

_____/10 pts

Day 1: _____ *Today I learned...*

- You will form an opinion as to whether you think peace is possible
- Kellogg-Briand Pact Reading
- Debate & Discussion of War/Peace

Day 2: _____ *Today I learned...*

- Due: Section 1
- Go over Section 1
 - From WWI to WWII
 - Peace Initiatives
 - War debts and reparations from WWI

Day 3: _____ *Today I learned...*

- Film: Patton

Day 4: _____ *Today I learned...*

- Section 3 day
- Jigsaw “expert” groups to cover the packet questions for section 3: The Rise of Militarism

Day 5: _____ *Today I learned...*

- Due: Section 3
- Quiz on Sections 1 & 3:
- Current Event: Fascism again?
 - Chavez
 - Ahmadinejad
 - Saddam Hussein
 - Etc...

Day 6: _____ *Today I learned...*

- Due: Section 4.0 (p 518-521)
- Go over section 4

Day 7: _____ *Today I learned...*

- Presentation: Blitzkrieg, U-boats, Luftwaffe

Day 8: _____ *Today I learned...*

- Film: Patton

Day 9: _____

Today I learned...

- Due: Section 4.5 (p 521-523)

Day 10: _____

Today I learned...

- Current Event Day (TBD)

Day 11: _____

Today I learned...

- Presentation & videos: Pearl Harbor

Day 12: _____

- Chapter 17 Test
- This packet Due

Chapter 17 Objective Checklist:

After this chapter you'll be able to... (check off the boxes as you complete and understand them)

Section 1: The Search for Peace

- Outline the foreign policy the United States followed after World War I.
- Identify the major postwar peace initiatives.
- Discuss how war debts and reparations affected European Nations after World War I.

Section 3: The Rise of Militarism

- Describe how Benito Mussolini created a fascist state in Italy.
- Explain how Joseph Stalin maintained power in the Soviet Union.
- Analyze Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany.
- Relate what caused the Spanish Civil War.
- Discuss what actions Japan's military took during the 1930s.

Section 4: War Breaks Out

- Explain the international response to fascism.
- Analyze the early events of World War II.
- Discuss the reasons for increased tension between the United States and Germany.
- Analyze why Japan bombed Pearl Harbor.

Opinion survey on war:

Answer the following questions, be prepared to discuss, debate and participate. For each of your answers also come up with an argument against the opposing answer.

1. In your opinion, is world peace possible? Why/why not?
2. Do you want world peace? Why/why not?
3. Do you think that war is sometimes necessary? Why/why not?
4. Do you think it would be possible to outlaw war? Why/why not?

Kellogg-Briand Pact

_____ /5 points

Signed in Paris, August 27, 1928

Entered into force 24 July 1929

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic.

1. This means: _____

[The signing parties] have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

2. This means: _____

ARTICLE II

The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

3. This means: _____

ARTICLE III

The present treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties Named in the preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at Washington.

This treaty shall, when it has come into effect as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other Powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a Power shall be deposited at Washington and the treaty shall immediately upon such deposit become effective as between the Power thus adhering and the other Powers parties hereto.

It shall be the duty of the Government of the United States to furnish each government named in the preamble and every government subsequently adhering to this treaty with a certified copy of the treaty and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of the United States telegraphically to notify such governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in the French and English languages both texts having equal force, and hereunto affix their seals.

Done at Paris the twenty-seventh day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

Was this a good idea? Do you think it lasted?

Section 1: The Search for Peace (p 502-506)

____/10 pts

Reaction Sheet: In class Question.

Section Objectives:

- Outline the foreign policy the United States followed after World War I.
- Identify the major postwar peace initiatives.
- Discuss how war debts and reparations affected European Nations after World War I.

Outline the foreign policy the United States followed after World War I.

1. Did the war to end war succeed or fail? Why?

2. Explain **isolationism**. Why did many Americans feel this way? What did **isolationism** cause the United States to do?

3. **Head Check:** Isolationists wanted to avoid what Thomas Jefferson had called “entangling alliances” that could drag the United States into another war. Give an example of an entangling alliance that the United States has today. How is it entangling? (hint... think of our allies in the War on Terror)

Identify the major postwar peace initiatives.

4. The United States used _____ to promote peace rather than join international peacekeeping organizations. ...What is that? Give an example of a time when you used diplomacy with your friends, family or teachers.

5. What is **disarmament**? Do you think that many countries would agree to it? Why?

6. Read the blue "Then and Now" box to the right of page 503. What do you think of the Peace Tax Fund? Would you contribute to it? Why?

7. What was the purpose and result of the **Washington Conference**?

8. Who was **Charles Evans Hughes**? No, really... who was he?

9. Read the "history makers speak" quote by Charles Evans Hughes on the top of page 504. What does he mean by reason vs. force?

10. At the **Washington Conference**, what did our boy C.E.H. suggest that the major powers do?

11. Describe the **Kellogg-Briand Pact**. In your opinion is that ridiculous? Why?

Discuss how war debts and reparations affected European Nations after World War I

12. How much did the Allied nations owe the U.S. in 1920?

13. Read the History Makers Speak quote by David Lloyd George. What an ungrateful jerk! Right? Why?

14. How did the Allies attempt to pay their debts?

15. How did Germany attempt to pay reparations? What did this do to their economy?

16. What was **Adolf Hitler** doing during WWI and the 1920s? After reading, draw a cartoon strip of three pictures corresponding to what you read.

World War I: survived a...	Feeling betrayed he joined, and hatched...	In jail he...

17. What happened to the war debts when the Great Depression hit?

In class Questions. Skill Building p515

Section Objectives:

- Describe how Benito Mussolini created a fascist state in Italy.
- Explain how Joseph Stalin maintained power in the Soviet Union.
- Analyze Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany.
- Relate what caused the Spanish Civil War.
- Discuss what actions Japan's military took during the 1930s.

Describe how Benito Mussolini created a fascist state in Italy.

1. Why did many Italians move toward radical ideologies such as Communism and Fascism after World War I?

2. What was the Italian dictator's name? What political ideology did he believe in?

3. What is **Fascism**?

4. What are **Blackshirts**?

5. What did they do in October 1922?
6. Once made dictator, what did Mussolini do?
7. In 1935 Mussolini invaded _____ an African Nation. Why?
8. Based on what you might already know about that country, what do you think Italy had to gain from this invasion?
9. How did African Americans react to the invasion?
10. Other fascist countries saw the lack of response to this invasion as being permission to do what?

Explain how Joseph Stalin maintained power in the Soviet Union.

11. What is the Soviet Union?
12. Huh? What is Communism again?
13. Who was Vladimir Lenin? What happened after his death?

14. How did **Joseph Stalin** come to power?

15. Stalin turned the Soviet Union into what? What is that?

16. Explain what Stalin did with farmers land? And farmers who protested this?

17. 15 million people were sent where? Why?

18. How did Stalin impose his will?

19. Stalin then wanted to "purge" perceived enemies from what? Why?

20. How many people are estimated to have died because of Stalin's policies?

Analyze Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany.

21. How did Hitler's **Nazi Party** come to power?

22. What was **Mein Kampf**?

23. What is the **Third Reich**? And how did it exercise dictatorial powers? Three examples.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

24. What are **Brownshirts**?
25. What was Hitler's explanation for German rearmament? What did he want to do with this new German power?
26. What did Hitler demand Czechoslovakia do? Why? Did they do it?
27. What is **Anti-Semitism**?
28. What did the Nuremberg laws do?
29. What happened on **Kristallnacht**?
30. What did German Jews do after this? Could they? Why not?

Relate what caused the Spanish Civil War.

31. What all did the new Spanish Constitution do?
32. Why would Conservative military men feel threatened by this?
33. Who is **Francisco Franco**?
34. Who were the two sides during the Civil War? Who won control of the government?

35. Who supported the Fascists?
36. Who supported the Loyalists?
37. Why did the U.S. not take sides?
38. Who volunteered to fight fascism in Spain? How many of them?
39. What was the **Popular Front**?
40. Who did Loyalists blame for the Fascist victory in Spain? Why?

Discuss what actions Japan's military took during the 1930s.

41. Who gained power in 1920s Japan?
42. What three goals did these military men have?
43. What resources did Japan hope to acquire through expansion? Think about Japan geographically, why they want these things?
44. What happened in 1929 that caused popular appeals for expansion to grow? Why?
45. What did Japan do in 1931? Where is that?

46. What did Japan do to violate their **Washington Conference** pledge?

47. Why would the Japanese have done this?

48. What started on July 7, 1937?

49. What did the League of Nations do about this?

Stop here!!!!!!!!!!

Recognizing a trend: After having gone over section 3, do you recognize a worldwide trend going on before WWII. Describe this trend below. What happened? Why do you think this happened?

____/5points

Current Events Day: Fascist regimes today

Section 4.0: War Breaks Out (p518-521)

_____/10 points

In class question: War of the Worlds

Section Objectives

- Explain the international response to fascism.
- Analyze the early events of World War II.

Explain the international response to fascism.

1. How did relations between the USA and Soviet Union change in 1933? What was the purpose for this change?
2. Who were the Axis Powers? What do these nations have in common?
3. What countries attended the **Munich Conference**? What was the result of the conference?

4. What do you think of **appeasement**? Could it work? Why? Why not?

5. What did **Winston Churchill** think of **appeasement**?

6. Why did congress pass the neutrality laws? What did the laws do?

7. How did Roosevelt and the American public disagree on what to do about the warring nations?

Analyze the early events of World War II.

8. How did fighting begin between the **Allied Powers** and the **Axis Powers**? Or, better stated, how did World War II begin?

9. What did the Soviet Union do instead of joining the **Allied Powers**?

10. Check out the graph on page 519. What does this tell you about how Americans in 1939 felt about U.S. involvement in the war Europe?

11. What did Roosevelt promise to the American public during the 1940 Presidential election campaign? How did he feel about this privately? Did he win?

12. Explain the **Lend-Lease** Act? Other than aiding the Allies, what motives do you think the supporters of this act had?

13. After reading about the German attack around the **Maginot line**, what sort of impression do you get of the fighting in Northern France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands?

14. What did the German's do with France after they took over? Why do you think they did what they did with Southern France?

15. After reading the biography section on **Winston Churchill**, list three surprising facts you learned about him and be prepared to discuss them in class.
 -
 -
 -

16. How did Hitler begin to attack Great Britain in the summer of 1940?

Stop here!!!!!!!!!!

In class question:

Blitzkrieg:

U-Boats:

Luftwaffe:

4. How did Soviet troops do against the Nazis? How much territory did they lose? Check the map on page 520.

Analyze why Japan bombed Pearl Harbor.

5. How did Roosevelt respond to Japanese expansion in the Pacific? And how did Japan respond to that?
6. What was Japan planning even while they sent a diplomatic peace mission to Washington D.C.?
7. What did the Japanese diplomatic mission to Washington demand? Do you think that is reasonable?
8. How did the U.S. know that there would be a military strike?
9. When did the strike occur? Where? How?
10. How many Americans died at Pearl Harbor?
11. How did President Roosevelt describe the day?
12. What did Congress pass the next day?

Pearl Harbor Presentation