

## Glossary

## CHAPTER 24 World War Looms

**aggressor** One who starts violence, a war, or an invasion

**arsenal** Supply of ammunition, arms, and other war materials

**chancellor** Prime minister; leader of the government

**emigration papers** Official documents giving permission to enter a nation

**front** Area of contact between combating forces; battlefield

**government in exile** Government that has had to flee to a foreign country because its own territory has been conquered and occupied

**isolationism** Policy of opposing political and economic involvement with other countries

**massacre** Savage killing of many victims

**merchant ship** Ship used for trade

**militant** Aggressive; fighting or warring

**occupy** Seize and maintain control over by force

**pacify** Ease the anger of; soothe

**peacetime draft** Forced enrollment of certain persons into the armed forces when there is not a war

**puppet government** Government with no real power of its own that is controlled by another nation

**storm troopers** Special German soldiers trained to carry out sudden attacks or assaults

**synagogues** Jewish houses of worship

**war machine** Machinery necessary to wage war, including production of weapons, transport, and military vehicles

**Weimar Republic** Democratic government of Germany set up after World War I

## AFTER YOU READ

### Terms and Names

**A. Write the letter of the name next to the description that fits it best.**

**a. Adolf Hitler**

**b. Joseph Stalin**

**c. Benito Mussolini**

**d. Winston Churchill**

**e. Charles de Gaulle**

**f. Hideki Tojo**

\_\_\_\_\_ **1.** British prime minister who opposed appeasement

\_\_\_\_\_ **2.** Italian fascist dictator who formed an alliance with Hitler

\_\_\_\_\_ **3.** Nazi dictator who believed the Germans were a master race

\_\_\_\_\_ **4.** French general who set up a government-in-exile when France fell

\_\_\_\_\_ **5.** Militant general who became prime minister of Japan and planned the attack on Pearl Harbor

\_\_\_\_\_ **6.** Soviet dictator who signed a nonaggression pact with Hitler and had his own expansionist ideas

**B. Circle the name or term that best completes each sentence.**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the deliberate and systematic killing of an entire people.

**appeasement      fascism      genocide**

**2.** A \_\_\_\_\_ is a “lightning war” of quick, crushing surprise attacks.

**Holocaust      blitzkrieg      fascism**

**3.** When Germany, Italy, and Japan formed an alliance, they became known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Allies      Holocaust      Axis powers**

**4.** In the \_\_\_\_\_, the Nazis systematically murdered over 11 million Jews and others.

**blitzkrieg      Holocaust      appeasement**

**AFTER YOU READ** (continued) **CHAPTER 24** World War Looms

- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of very nationalistic totalitarian government with a strong dictator.  
**fascism      genocide      blitzkrieg**
- 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ included Britain, France, the United States, and others fighting the Axis.  
**Lend-Lease Act      Allies      Holocaust**
- 7. The policy of \_\_\_\_\_ at Munich allowed Germany to annex part of Czechoslovakia.  
**Lend-Lease Act      appeasement      blitzkrieg**
- 8. The racist, nationalistic, expansionist philosophy of Hitler’s Germany was called \_\_\_\_\_.  
**appeasement      Nazism      genocide**
- 9. The Nazis rounded up Jews and other people they felt were inferior and sent them to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Axis powers      concentration camps      blitzkrieg**

**Main Ideas**

- 1. What are the characteristics of a totalitarian state?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. What was the outcome of Britain’s and France’s policy of appeasement?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. What groups did the Nazis deem unfit to belong to the Aryan “master race”?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4. How did the United States give aid to nations resisting Hitler?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Thinking Critically**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. How did the expansionist ideas of Hitler, Stalin, and Tojo lead to World War II?
- 2. World War II has been called “the good war” because it was fought to rid the world of brutal and dangerous dictatorships. Explain why people think of it this way.