

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.