

Glossary

CHAPTER 25 The United States in World War II

executive order Order issued by the president to any part of the executive branch of government	outpost Fortified area away from a main settlement, used to prevent an attack on the main settlement	unconditional surrender Giving up to an enemy without any demands or requests
home front Civilian population or the civilian activities of a country at war	race riots Riots caused by racial hatred or dissension	war bonds Certificates of debt issued by a government—the government uses the money to pay for a war and pays the investor at a certain future date
internment camp Area where people are kept under guard, especially during wartime	sonar System using underwater sound waves to detect submerged objects	
liberate Set free from oppression, imprisonment, or foreign control	tribunal Court of justice	

AFTER YOU READ

Terms and Names

A. Circle the phrase that best completes each sentence.

- The Battle of the Bulge was _____.
 an Allied campaign in North Africa a battle against Japan in the Pacific
 the final German counterattack in Europe
- On D-Day, the Allies _____.
 landed in Normandy to liberate Europe defeated Japan defeated Germany
- The Manhattan Project _____.
 sent Japanese Americans to internment camps planned the Allies' strategy developed the atomic bomb
- In the Nuremberg Trials, the Nazis _____.
 were tried for war crimes and crimes against humanity starved and froze outside of a Soviet city
 destroyed Jewish businesses
- The GI Bill of Rights _____.
 desegregated the armed forces paid for veterans to go to college allowed women to serve in the military
- Rationing was _____.
 the scientific process of developing the atomic bomb a way of allotting scarce products, like meat and gasoline
 the percentage of women allowed to work in defense industries
- Hiroshima was _____.
 the Japanese city on which the first atomic bomb was dropped the emperor of Japan
 an internment camp in the United States

AFTER YOU READ (cont.) **CHAPTER 25** The United States in World War II

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

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| <p>a. A. Philip Randolph</p> <p>b. Harry S. Truman</p> <p>c. Nagasaki</p> <p>d. Dwight D. Eisenhower</p> <p>e. Douglas MacArthur</p> <p>f. V-E Day</p> <p>g. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)</p> <p>h. kamikaze</p> | <p>_____ 1. Japanese city that was the site of the first atomic-bomb drop</p> <p>_____ 2. The day Nazi Germany surrendered to the Allies</p> <p>_____ 3. An important African-American labor leader</p> <p>_____ 4. The American general who liberated the Philippines and supervised the occupation of Japan</p> <p>_____ 5. The American general who commanded the D-Day invasion and received Germany's surrender</p> <p>_____ 6. Japanese suicide-plane air raids</p> <p>_____ 7. An organization formed to fight discrimination</p> <p>_____ 8. The vice-president who became president when Roosevelt died</p> |
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Main Ideas

1. How did the federal government's actions affect civilian life during World War II?

2. How did the Battle of the Bulge signal that the end of World War II in Europe was near?

3. What was the result of dropping atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

4. What events showed racial tension in the United States during World War II?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What social and economic changes in American society arose from World War II?

2. Answer one of the following:

(a) How did the Allies defeat Germany in Europe?

(b) How did the United States defeat Japan in the Pacific?