

★ **Guided Reading Activity 12-1**

DIRECTIONS: Recording Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. Why was Winston Churchill not worried about America's ability to fight a global war?

2. Why did the industrial output of the United States during the war astound the rest of the world? _____

3. How did cost-plus contracts work? _____

4. What was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)? _____

5. What industry was uniquely suited to the mass production of military equipment?

6. Who launched one of the most ambitious projects when he offered to create an assembly line for the enormous B-24 bomber? _____
7. How were Liberty ships better than other types of ships? _____

8. When did American opinions change about a peacetime draft? _____

9. What, despite its problems, helped to break down barriers between soldiers?

10. How was the U.S. military segregated at the beginning of the war? _____

11. What were the two goals of the National Urban League in 1941? _____

12. What was the Double V campaign? _____

13. How did President Roosevelt influence integration in the military? _____

14. Who was the highest-ranking African American officer in the U.S. Army?

15. Who was in charge of both the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) and later the Women's Army Corps (WAC)? _____

SECTION 12-1

★ Guided Reading Activity 12-2

DIRECTIONS: Identifying Supporting Details Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

☐ Main Idea: Japanese and American naval forces battled for control of the Pacific.

1. **Detail:** A few hours after they bombed Pearl Harbor, the Japanese attacked American airfields in _____.
2. **Detail:** When the forces defending the Bataan Peninsula surrendered in April of 1942, nearly _____ of them were forced to march _____ to a Japanese prison camp. Thousands died on this march, which came to be known as the _____.
3. **Detail:** President Roosevelt wanted to bomb Tokyo, but Japanese ships in the _____ prevented carriers from getting close enough to Japan to launch their _____.
4. **Detail:** After the Doolittle raid, the Japanese decided the American fleet had to be destroyed to protect _____ from bombing, and they ordered all but three carriers to prepare for an assault on _____.
5. **Detail:** Japan did not know that an American team of _____ had already broken the _____ for conducting operations.
6. **Detail:** Unaware that they were heading into an _____, the Japanese launched their aircraft against Midway on June 4, 1942.

☐ Main Idea: American and British forces defeated the Germans in North Africa and in the Atlantic, while Soviet forces defeated Germany at Stalingrad.

7. **Detail:** Stalin wanted _____ to open a second front by attacking Germany from the west, to take the pressure off the Soviet Union.
8. **Detail:** _____ was very important to Britain because of the _____—the route used by most of Britain’s empire to send supplies to Britain.
9. **Detail:** The German “Afrika Korps” were commanded by _____, a brilliant commander whose success earned him the nickname _____.
10. **Detail:** Under the _____, American cargo ships traveled in groups and were escorted by navy warships, making it much harder for a _____ to torpedo a cargo ship and escape without being attacked.
11. **Detail:** Just as the Battle of Midway put the Japanese on the defensive for the rest of the war, the _____ put the Germans on the defensive.

SECTION 12.2

★ **Guided Reading Activity 12-3**

DIRECTIONS: Using Headings and Subheadings Locate each heading below in your text-book. Then use the information under the correct subheading to help you write each answer.

I. Women and Minorities Gain Ground

- A. What was the result of the "Rosie the Riveter" campaign? _____

- B. What was Executive Order 8802? _____

- C. How did the government help farmers in the Southwest overcome the labor shortage? _____

II. A Nation on the Move

- A. What was the most difficult task facing cities with war industries? _____

- B. How did the government help solve this problem? _____

- C. How did Hispanic Americans participate in the war? _____

- D. Why did many people demand that all people of Japanese ancestry be removed from the West Coast? _____
- E. What was the Supreme Court ruling in *Korematsu v. the United States*? _____

III. Daily Life in Wartime America

- A. What home-front problems existed during World War II besides housing problems and racial tensions? _____
- B. How did President Roosevelt attempt to stabilize both wages and prices at home? _____

- C. What was a "no strike pledge"? _____

- D. What was rationing? _____

- E. What items did Americans contribute to scrap drives? _____

SECTION 12-3

★ Guided Reading Activity 12-4

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

1. The first large Allied invasion of the war was the attack on _____.
2. Among the agreements reached at the _____ was the decision to step up the bombing of Germany.
3. Winston Churchill called Italy the _____ of Europe and was convinced that Italians would quit the war if the Allies invaded their homeland.
4. The _____ was one of the bloodiest in the war, costing the Allies more than 300,000 casualties.
5. At the Tehran, Iran, meeting with Churchill and Roosevelt, Stalin promised to launch a _____ against the Germans when the Allies invaded France in 1944.
6. Stalin also promised that once Germany was beaten, the Soviet Union would help _____.
7. Although the German defenses along the coast of France were formidable, the Allies did have one advantage: _____.
8. To convince the Germans that the Allies were planning to land at Pas-de-Calais, the Allies placed _____, _____, and _____ along the coast across from Calais.
9. Nearly _____ ships carrying more than _____ soldiers set sail for the coast of Normandy on _____.
10. Under intense German fire, the American assault almost _____.
11. By the end of the day, nearly _____ American troops had landed at Omaha, and another _____ had landed at Utah. Over _____ British and Canadian troops were on shore as well.
12. The first part of America's two-pronged attack on Japan called for the Pacific Fleet to hop from _____, closer and closer to _____.
13. The geographical problem with the central Pacific was that many of the islands were _____, and the water over them was not always deep enough to allow landing craft to get to the shore.
14. American military planners wanted to use the _____ as a base for a new heavy bomber, the _____, that could reach Japan from these islands.
15. The _____ was the largest naval battle in history, and the first time that the Japanese used _____ attacks.

★ Guided Reading Activity 12-5

DIRECTIONS: Outlining Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. The Third Reich Collapses

- A. After suffering many casualties in the _____, the Germans had little left to prevent the _____ from entering Germany.
- B. While American and British forces fought to liberate _____, the _____ began an attack on German troops in _____.
- C. By the first week of March 1945, American troops had fought their way to the _____, Germany's last major line of defense in the west.
- D. On May 7, 1945, Germany surrendered _____, and the next day was proclaimed _____ for _____.

II. Japan Is Defeated

- A. So that the B-29 Superfortress bombers would have enough fuel for bombing Japan, the starting point for the bombers needed to be the island of _____.
- B. In the battle to take this island, more than _____ marines were killed.
- C. The _____ killed over 80,000 people and destroyed more than 250,000 buildings.
- D. To be able to invade Japan, America needed the island of _____.
- E. The American program to build an _____ was code-named the _____.
- F. When the Japanese did not reply to the Allies' threat of "prompt and utter destruction," the United States dropped atomic bombs on _____ and _____.
- G. Faced with massive destruction and the shock of the _____ joining the war, the Japanese emperor ordered his government to surrender on _____.

III. Building a New World

- A. President Roosevelt believed that a new international political organization could prevent another world war, and he was instrumental in the creation of the _____.
- B. At the _____ in Germany, the International Military Tribunal (IMT) tried German leaders suspected of _____.
- C. The Allies did not indict the Japanese emperor because they were afraid it would lead to _____.

★ **Guided Reading Activity 13-1**

DIRECTIONS: Recalling Facts Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. Why did the Soviet Union want to keep Germany weak? _____

2. What was Lenin's theory about capitalism? _____

3. What did American advisers believe happens when nations seal themselves off economically? _____

4. What did President Roosevelt and his advisers believe was the best way to create prosperity? _____

5. What differences of opinion about Poland did Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin have at the Yalta Conference? _____

6. How did the leaders agree to deal with Poland? _____

7. How did the leaders agree to divide Germany? _____

8. What were other demands by Stalin concerning Germany? _____

9. What did President Truman believe was critical to Europe's prosperity? _____

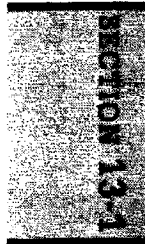
10. What was Truman's suggestion to Stalin at the Potsdam Conference? _____

11. What was Stalin's response to Truman's suggestion? _____

12. To get the Soviets to accept the deal, what did Truman offer them and require of them? _____

13. Why was Stalin displeased with Truman's proposal? _____

14. What was a satellite nation and which nations were so considered? _____



★ Guided Reading Activity 13-2

DIRECTIONS: Recording Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. What reassured Europeans that the United States would help them rebuild their lives even in the shadow of growing Soviet hostility? _____
2. What was containment? _____
3. How did the Soviet Union signal a push into the Middle East? _____
4. When did Communists launch a guerrilla war against the Greek government? _____
5. What were the immediate and long-term effects of the Truman Doctrine? _____
6. Who proposed the European Recovery Program, and what was its purpose? _____
7. How did the Marshall Plan help Europe? _____
8. How was the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) formed? _____
9. What was the Berlin Airlift? _____
10. When was NATO created and what was it? _____
11. What did many Western leaders fear when the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship and alliance? _____
12. Why, once it lost China as its chief ally in Asia, did the United States adopt policies to encourage the rapid recovery of Japan's industrial economy? _____
13. What was China's response to General MacArthur's daring invasion behind enemy lines at the port of Inchon? _____
14. To what was President Truman committed in Korea? _____

SECTION 13.2

**Guided Reading Activity 13-3**

DIRECTIONS: Identifying Supporting Details Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

☑ **Main Idea:** As Cold War tensions rose, Americans worked to combat Communist influence at home.

1. **Detail:** _____ is the effort to secretly weaken a society and overthrow its government.
2. **Detail:** FBI Director _____ urged the _____, formed in 1938 to investigate Communist and fascist activities in the United States, to hold public hearings on Communist subversion.
3. **Detail:** In 1948 _____ admitted he had been a Communist courier between 1934 and 1937, and he claimed that several government officials had been Communists or _____ at that time.
4. **Detail:** _____, a New York couple who were members of the Communist Party, were charged with heading a Soviet spy ring that was passing on government secrets.
5. **Detail:** In 1946 American _____ working for a project code-named _____ cracked the Soviet spy code of the time.

☑ **Main Idea:** The Red Scare intensified as Senator Joseph McCarthy presided over a Senate committee charged with exposing Communists in government.

6. **Detail:** McCarthy distributed a booklet called _____, which accused _____ leaders of corruption and of protecting Communists.
7. **Detail:** The McCarran Act allowed, in case of a national emergency, the _____ of Communists and Communist sympathizers.
8. **Detail:** In 1954 the Senate passed a vote of _____ against McCarthy.

☑ **Main Idea:** Fear of nuclear attack and of communism dominated American popular culture during the early Cold War years.

9. **Detail:** Already upset by the first Soviet _____ in 1949, Americans were shocked when the USSR tested the much more powerful _____ in 1953.
10. **Detail:** According to experts, for every person killed outright by a nuclear blast, four more would die later from _____—the _____.
11. Cold War nightmares soon appeared in films and popular fiction. Examples are the movie *I Was A Communist for the FBI* and Philip Wylie's novel _____.

★ Guided Reading Activity 13-4

DIRECTIONS: Using Headings and Subheadings Locate each heading below in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct subheading to help you write each answer.

I. Eisenhower's "New Look"

- A. Why did Americans believe that Truman's foreign policy was not working? _____

- B. How did Eisenhower believe the Cold War could be won? _____

- C. What was Eisenhower's defense policy? _____

- D. What was massive retaliation? _____

II. Brinkmanship in Action

- A. What was brinkmanship? _____

- B. How did Eisenhower end the Korean War? _____

- C. Why did China back down from the Taiwan Crisis? _____

III. Fighting Communism Covertly

- A. How did Eisenhower plan to prevent Communist revolutions in other countries? _____

- B. What were two ways American officials sought to stop other nations from aligning themselves with the Soviet Union? _____

- C. Who emerged as the leader of the Soviet Union after the death of Stalin? _____

IV. Continuing Tensions

- A. What occurred just before the 1960 Paris summit? _____

- B. What exchanges occurred between Eisenhower and Khrushchev over this incident? _____

SECTION 13-4