

Key Events of World War II



Information Textbook

Adapted Text related to WW II



AYC&M Academic Series: Juanita Pritchard/DTA Schools

Table of Contents

1. The Beginning.....	6
2. Germany Invades.....	16
3. The Soviet Union Enters the War.....	23
4. Japan Bombs Pearl Harbor.....	27
5. Holocaust.....	39
6. The Tide Turns.....	43
 Vocabulary.....	 57
Standards.....	58
References.....	64

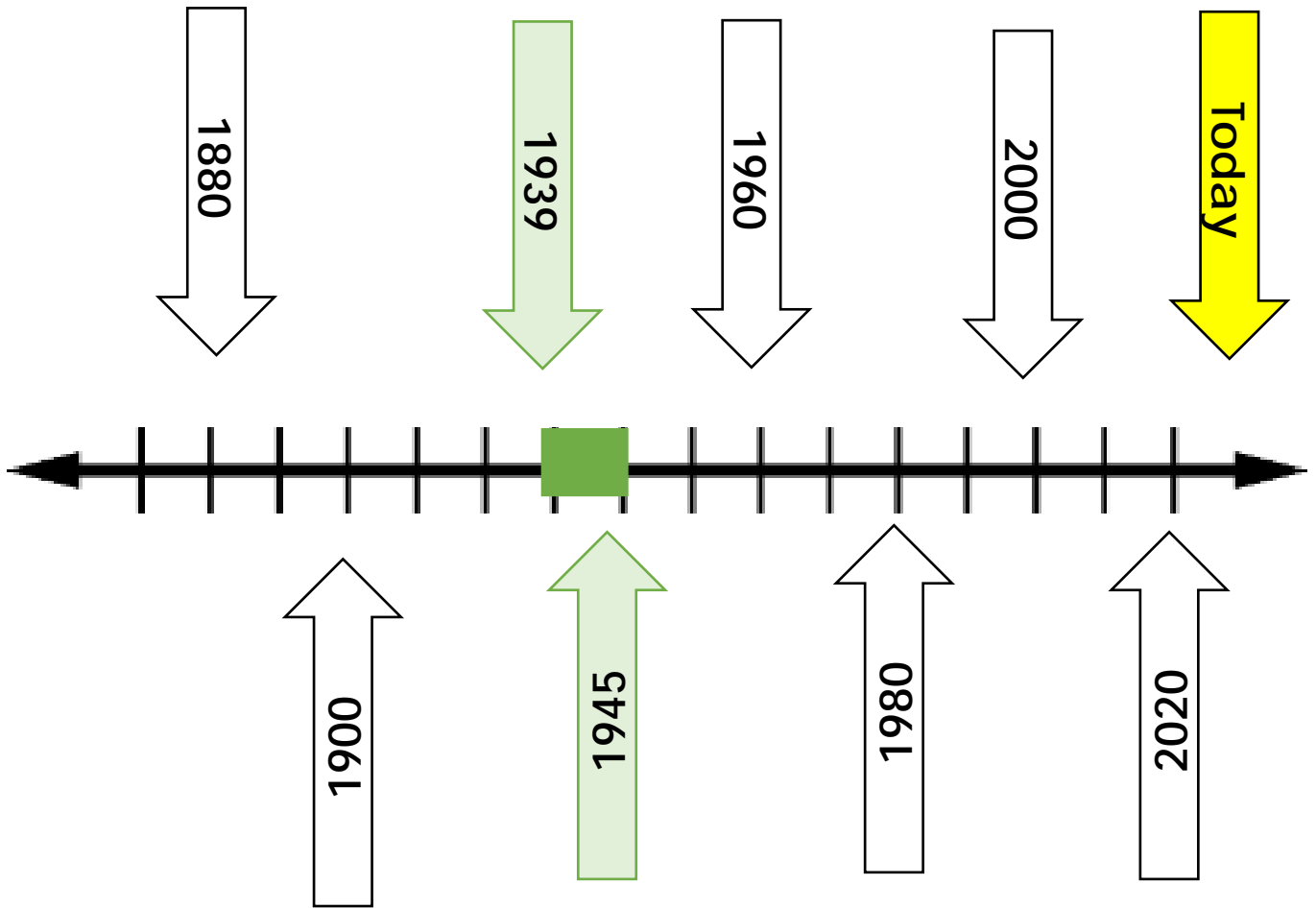
What is
World War
II?





A **war** is a time of fighting between countries.





World War II was a big war that happened a long time ago.

It started in 1939 and ended in 1945.





The Beginning

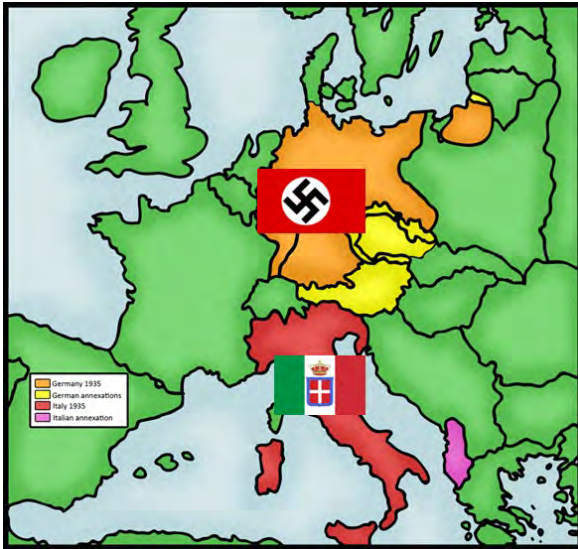


beginning



Hitler was dictator of Nazi Germany.





In 1936, **Germany** joined forces with **Italy**



and **Japan** forming the Axis powers.



AXIS POWERS



Adolf Hitler
was dictator of
Nazi **Germany**.



AXIS POWERS



Benito Mussolini

was the prime minister of

Italy.



AXIS POWERS



Hideki Tojo

was the prime minister of

Japan





Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of **Great Britain** in 1940.



He wanted Britain to fight against the **Nazis**.



AXIS

Nazi Germany



Adolph Hitler
Dictator



Italy



Benito Mussolini



Japan



Hideki Tojo



ALLIES

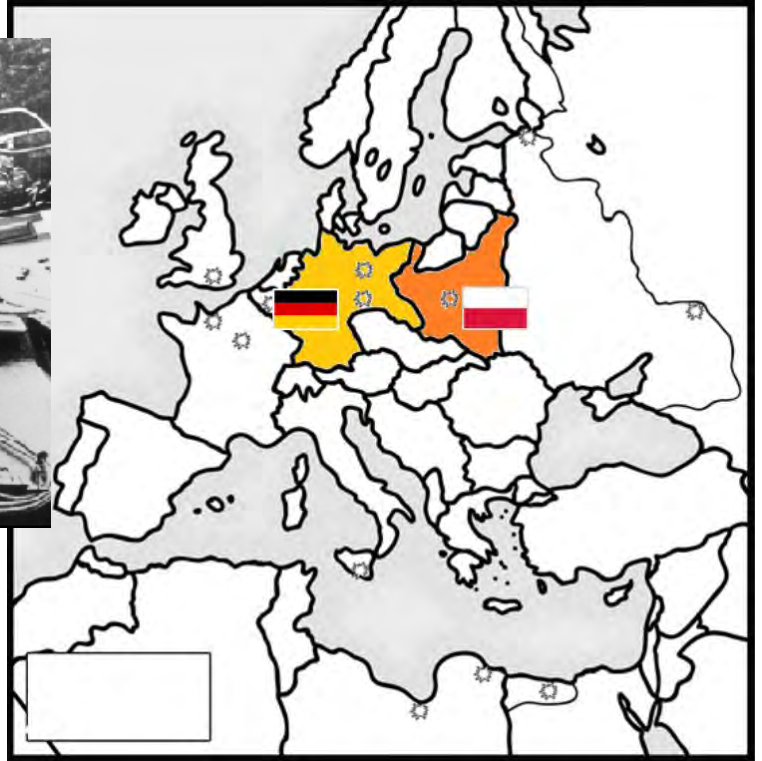
Countries that fought against the
AXIS powers


Great Britain



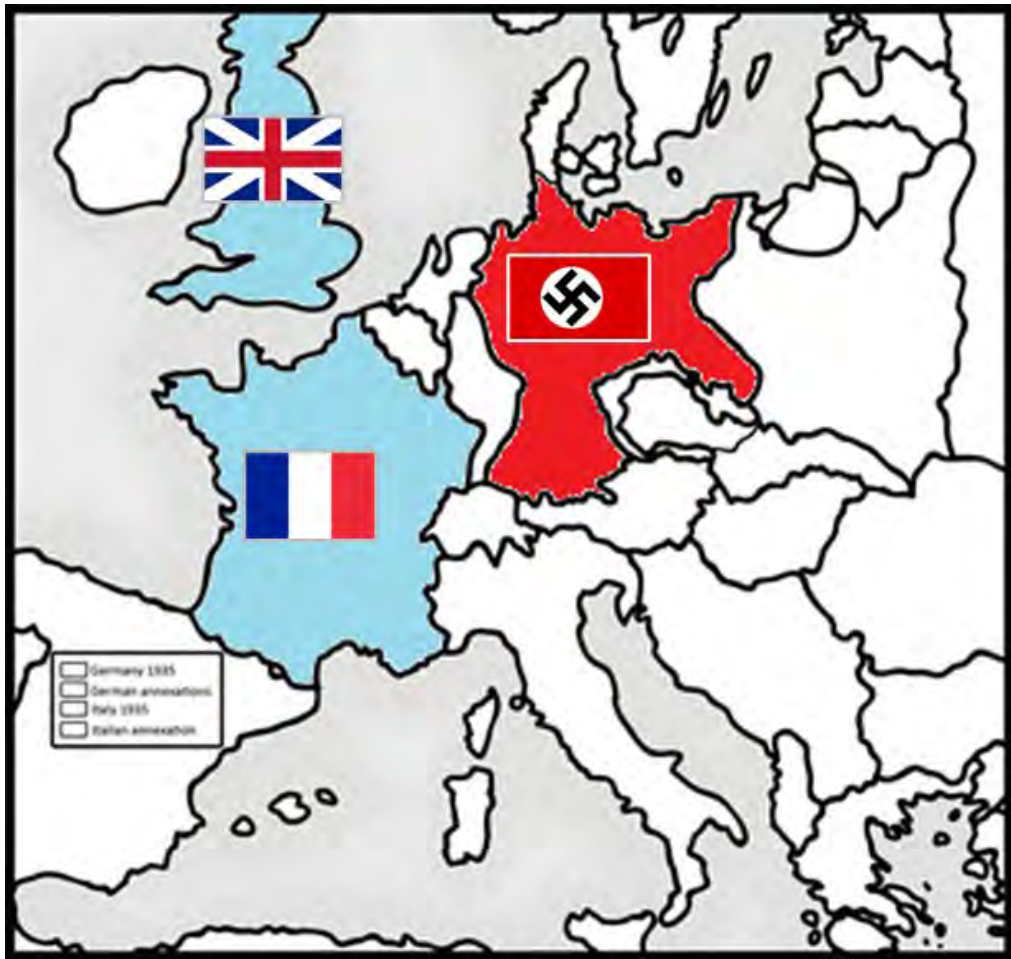
Winston Churchill





On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded

Poland.





Great Britain and France then declared



war on Germany.

World War II began in 1939.



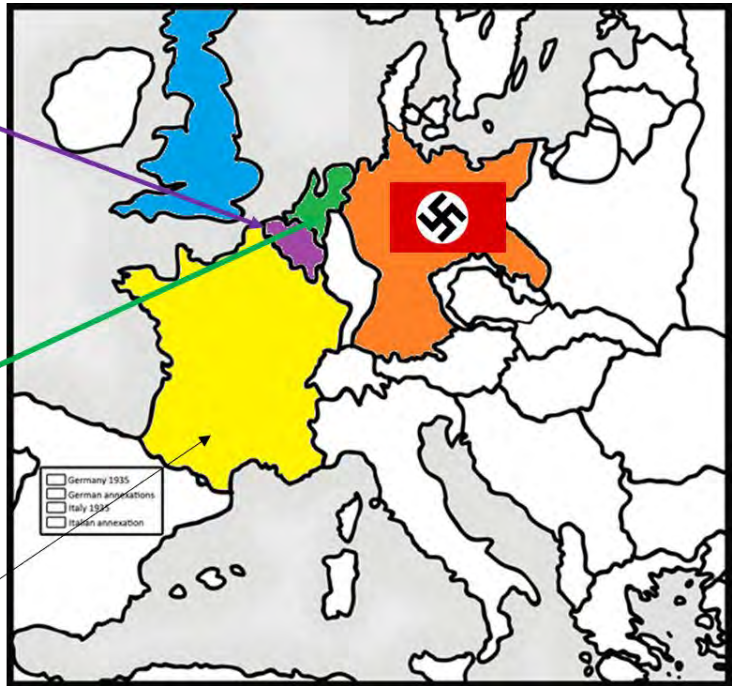
Germany Invades



In 1940 Hitler took over **Belgium**,

Then Hitler took over **Holland**

And then Hitler invaded **France**.



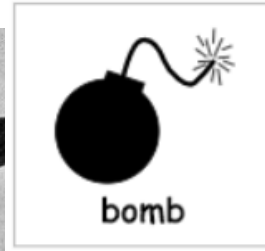
Germany continues to invade countries in Europe.





Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was president of the United States.





On September 7, 1940, Britain is bombed by



German airplanes.

It was called the 'Blitz'. Many people were killed during these attacks.



Roosevelt wanted to help Britain win



the war with Germany.

But Roosevelt wanted the US to stay out of the fight.



Lend-Lease Act



Roosevelt signed the Lend-Lease Act on May 11, 1941.

It let the United States lend **weapons** to Britain.

Britain could pay back the United States after the war ended.





The Lend-Lease act let the U.S. military help



Great Britain fight



Hitler without promising American troops to fight.



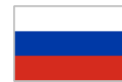
The Soviet Union Enters the War





Joseph Stalin was the head of the Soviet Union.





In June of 1941, Hitler invades Soviet Russia.

Stalin is taken by surprise.

AXIS

Nazi Germany



Adolph Hitler
Dictator



Italy



Benito Mussolini



Japan



Hideki Tojo



ALLIES

Great Britain



Winston Churchill



Russia



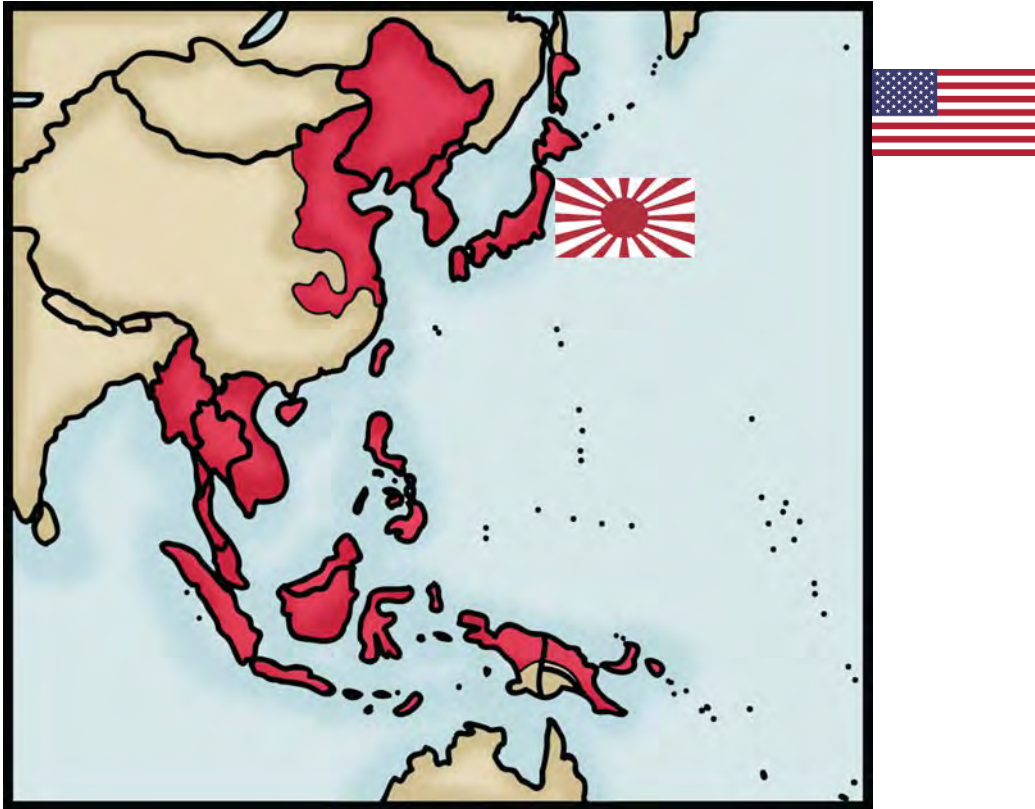
Joseph Stalin





Japan Bombs Pearl Harbor

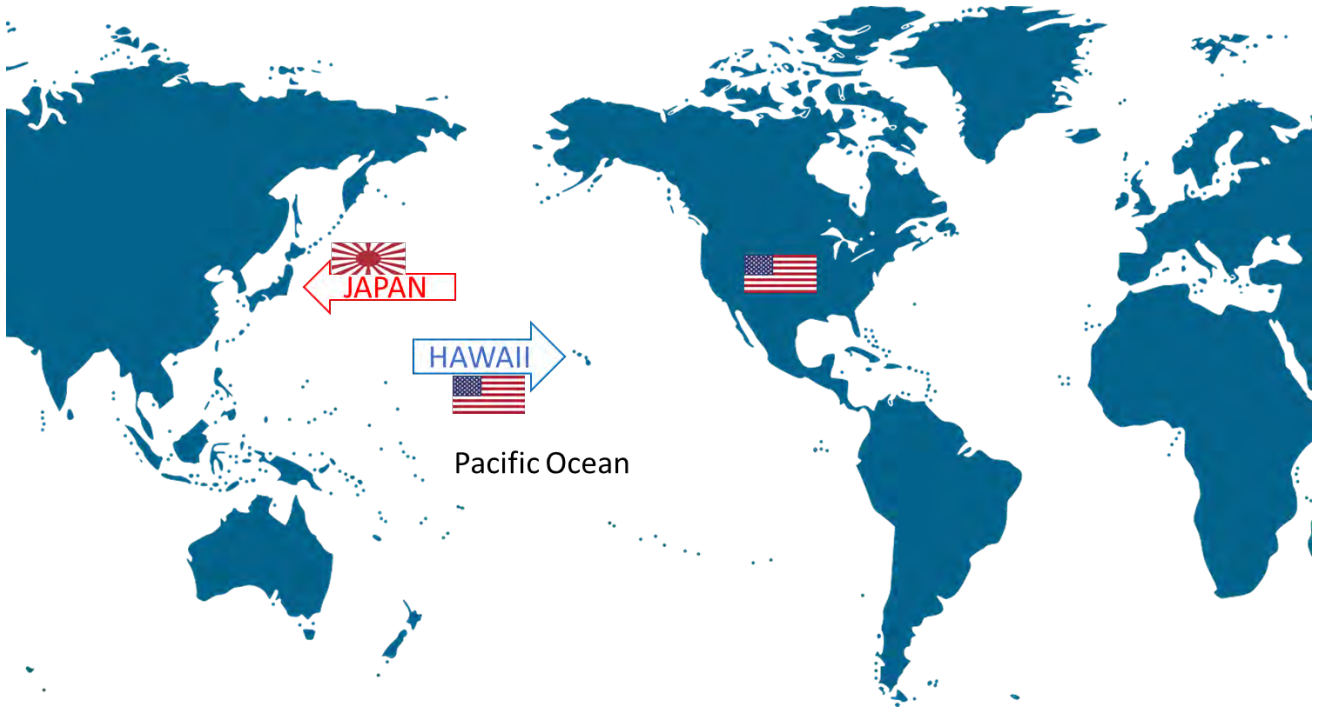




The country of Japan was trying to expand in the Pacific.



To stop this, the United States stopped supplying oil to Japan.



Japan is an island in the Pacific Ocean.

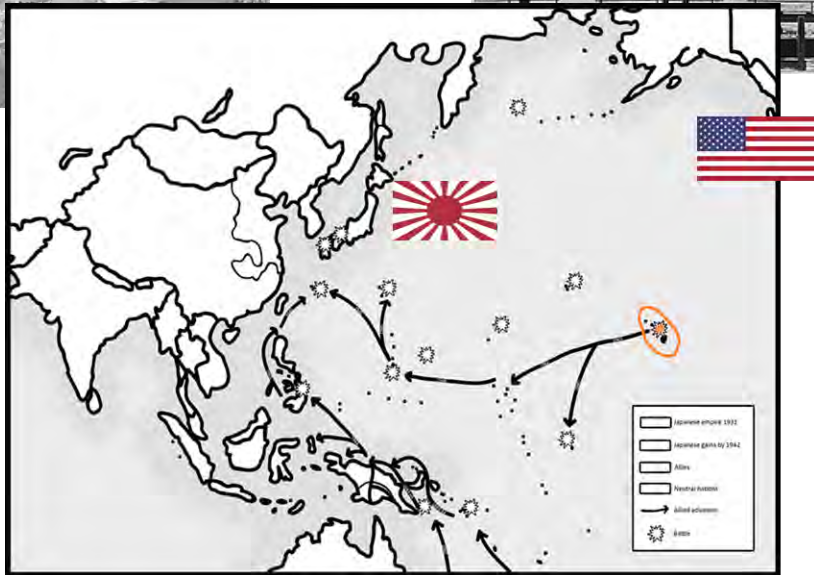


Hawaii is part of the United States, and it is also in the Pacific Ocean.



Pearl Harbor is a United States Navy Base in the Hawaiian Islands.

Pearl Harbor



The Japanese make a surprise attack on



the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor on

December 7, 1941.





President Roosevelt made a speech to Congress.

He described the bombing as "**a date which will live in infamy**".

After his speech, Congress declared war against Japan.





The attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the war.



AXIS

Nazi Germany



Adolph Hitler
Dictator



Italy



Benito Mussolini



Japan



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ALLIES

United States



Franklin D. Roosevelt



Great Britain



Winston Churchill



Russia



Joseph Stalin

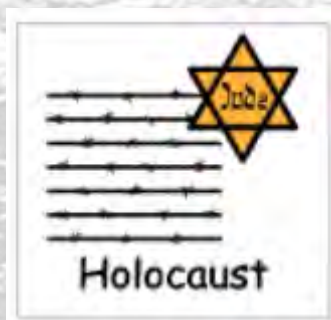


ALLIES





The Holocaust



HOLOCAUST



In January of 1942, the Nazis created a plan to murder the Jewish people.

They sent all Jews to concentration camps where they are put in prison killed.



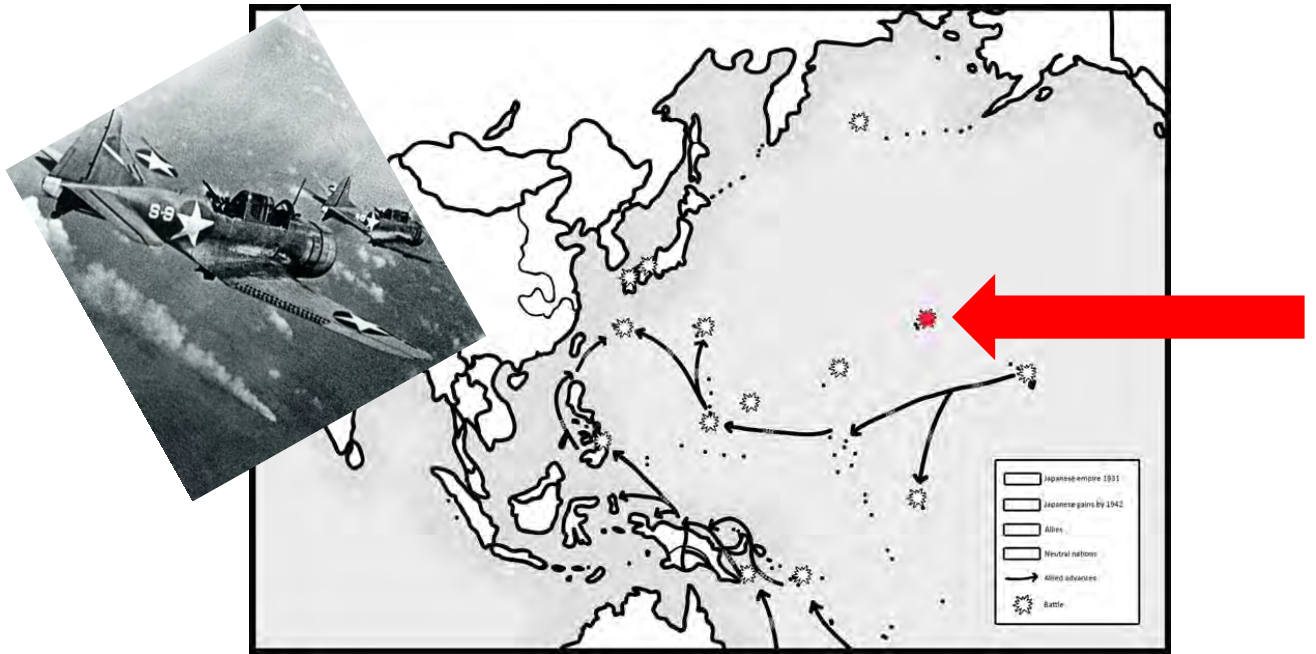


This terrible killing of thousands of people is called the *Holocaust*.



The War Continues





Only 6 months after the attack on
🇯🇵
Pearl Harbor Japan attacked
🇺🇸
the US Navy at Midway Island.

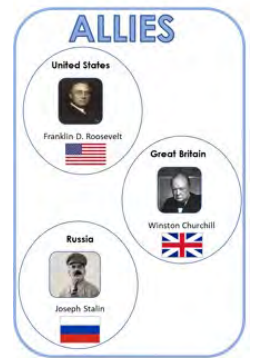




The Battle of Midway was the first major victory for the Allies against Japan.

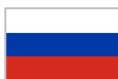


The Battle of Midway was a turning point in the Pacific War.





Germany invaded the city of Stalingrad



in Russia.

AXIS

Nazi Germany



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Dictator



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ALLIES

United States



Franklin D. Roosevelt



Great Britain



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Russia



Joseph Stalin





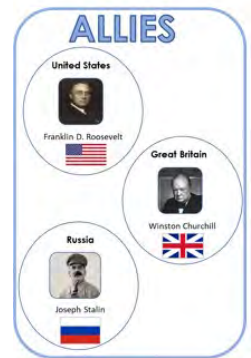
The Tide Turns



D-DAY



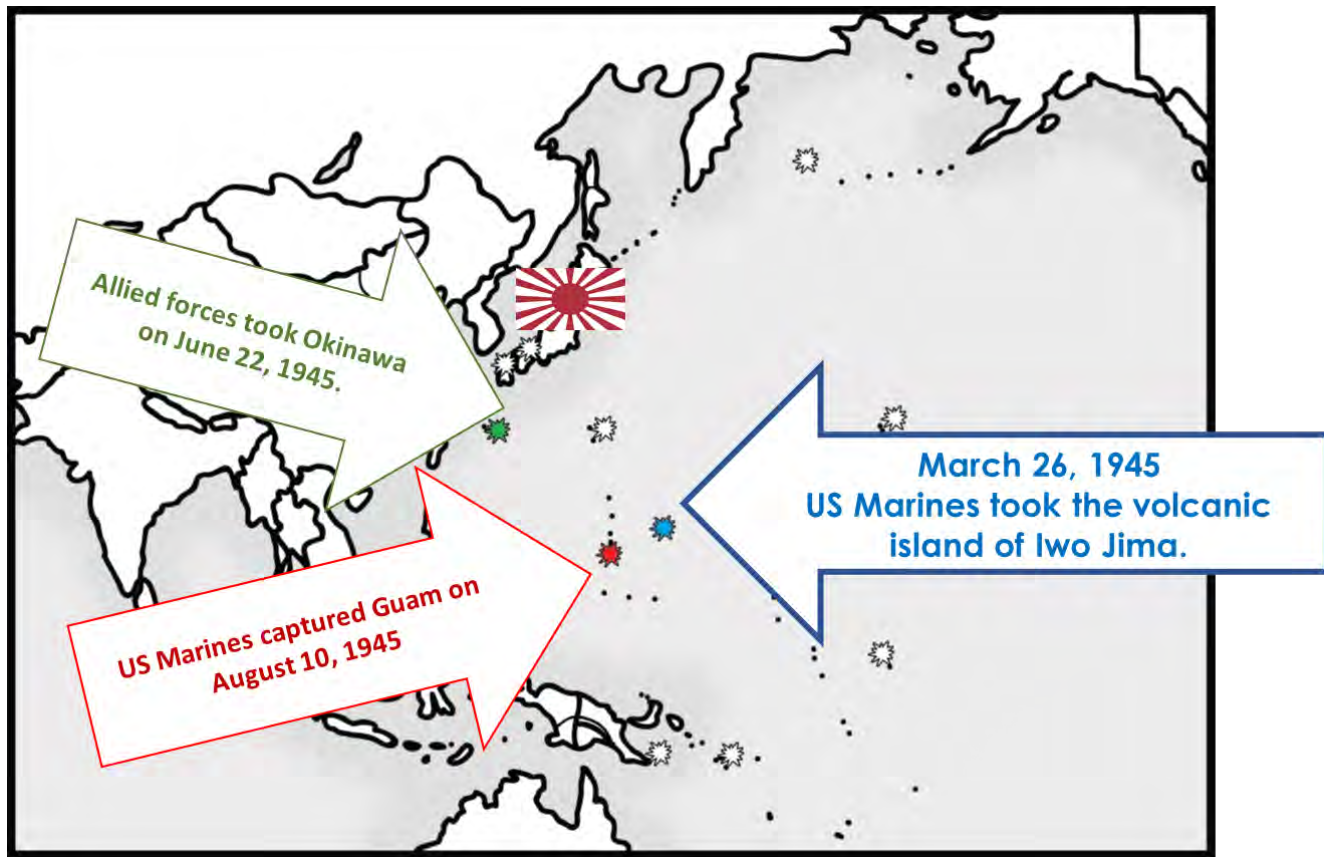
June 6, 1944, the Allies landed on the beaches of Normandy, France.





The Allies moved into Europe and liberated Paris by August 1944.





US Navy moved toward the Island of Japan.



The Fall of Berlin



April 30, 1945, Berlin was attacked. The allied troops took the city.

The Fall of Berlin



During the battle on April 30, 1945, Adolf Hitler takes poison and kills himself.



V-E DAY



On May 8, 1945, Germany
surrendered.

The War in Europe was over.



AXIS

Nazi Germany



Italy



Benito Mussolini

Japan



Hideki Tojo



ALLIES

United States



Franklin D. Roosevelt



Great Britain



Winston Churchill

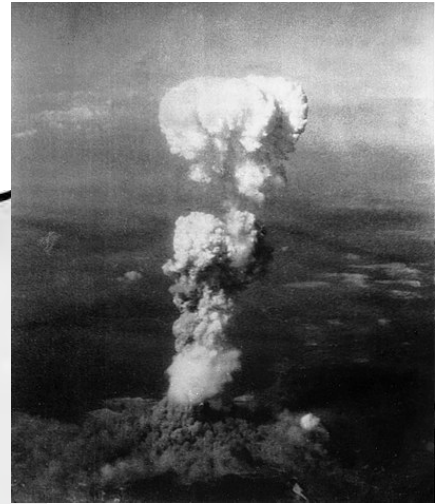


Russia



Joseph Stalin

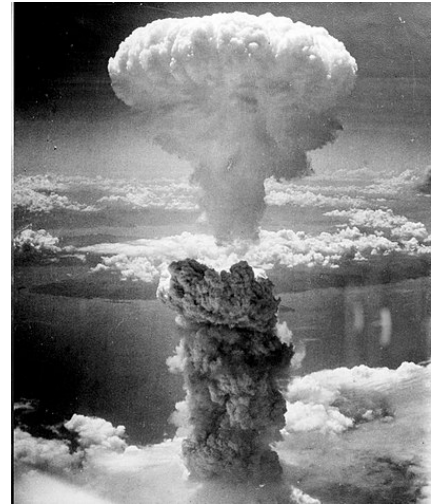




Japan refuses to surrender to the Allies.

America drops the atomic bomb on August 6, 1945, on **Hiroshima, Japan**

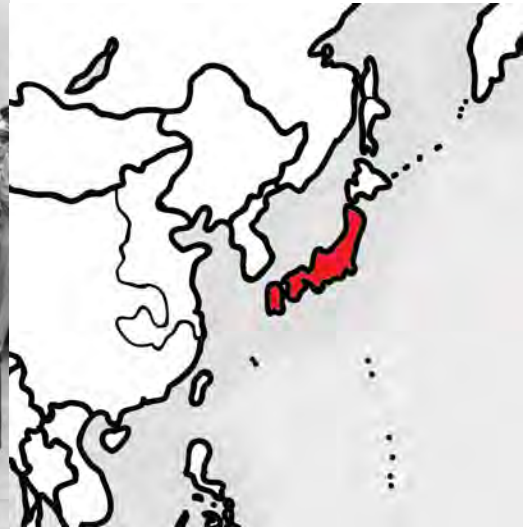




Three days later a second bomb is
dropped on **Nagasaki, Japan.**



V-J DAY



On September 2, 1945, Japan surrenders.



AXIS

Nazi Germany



Dictator



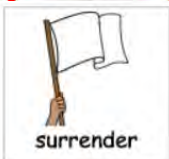
Italy



Benito Mussolini



Japan



ALLIES

United States



Franklin D. Roosevelt



Great Britain



Winston Churchill



Russia



Joseph Stalin





World War II was over.

The war lasted from September 1, 1939, through September 2, 1945.

**THE
END**

Vocabulary

attack

bomb

country

defeat

fight

invade

Holocaust

surrender

victory

war

Core Words

go

In

next

over

take

turn

Standards

NSS-WH.5-12.8 ERA 8: A HALF-CENTURY OF CRISIS AND ACHIEVEMENT, 1900-1945

The student in grades 5-12 should understand

- reform, revolution, and social change in the world economy of the early century.
- the causes and global consequences of World War I.
- the search for peace and stability in the 1920s and 1930s.
- the causes and global consequences of World War II.
- major global trends from 1900 to the end of World War II.

https://www.educationworld.com/standards/national/soc_sci/world_history/5_12.shtml#nss-wh.5-12.8

Standards (continued)

GSE related to GAA 2.0

HIGH SCHOOL

SSUSH1 Examine the origins, major developments, and the domestic impact of World War II, including the growth of the federal government.

a. Investigate the origins of U.S. involvement in the war including Lend-lease and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Extended standard:

- Identify Japan as a nation involved in key vents leading up to American involvement in World war II.
- Identify World War II
- Define Allies

MIDDLE SCHOOL

SS8H9 Describe the role of Georgia in WWII

a. Describe key events leading up to American involvement in World War II, include the Lend-Lease Act and the bombing of Pearl Harbor

Extended standard

- Identify Japan as a nation involved in key events leading up to American involvement in World War II. (Lend-Lease Act, the bombing of Pearl Harbor)
- Identify World War II
- Define Allies

ELEMENTARY

SS5H4 Explain America's involvement in World War II

b. Describe major events in the war in both Europe and the Pacific; include Pearl Harbor, Iwo Jima, D-Day, VE and VJ Days.

Extended standard:


- ID Pearl Harbor as a major event in World War II and match it to its theater (i.e., Pacific)
- Identify D-Day and the Holocaust as major events in World War II and match them to their theater (i.e., Europe).

**Note: this text does not include trans-Atlantic trade which is a key component to this standard.*

Standards (continued)

5

Fifth Grade: Social Studies: Historical Understandings

SS5H4	b. Explain America's involvement in World War II. Describe major events in the war in both Europe and the Pacific; include Pearl Harbor, Iwo Jima, D-Day, VE and VJ Days, and the Holocaust.	Least complex  Most complex
Respond differentially to identify major events in the war in both Europe and the Pacific. Communicate a response to identify major events in the war in both Europe and the Pacific.	Identify Pearl Harbor as a major event in World War II and match it to its theater (i.e. Pacific).	Identify D-Day and the Holocaust as major events in World War II and match them to their theater (i.e. Europe). Describe major events in World War II (i.e. Pearl Harbor, D-Day, and the Holocaust).

Standards (continued)

8

SS8H9		Describe the role of Georgia in WWII.	
a.		Describe key events leading up to American involvement in World War II; include the Lend-Lease Act and the bombing of Pearl Harbor.	
Least complex		Most complex	
Respond differentially to identify key events leading up to American involvement in World War II.	Communicate key events leading up to American involvement in World War II.	Identify Japan as a nation involved in key events leading up to American involvement in World War II.	Describe key events (e.g., Lend-Lease Act, the bombing of Pearl Harbor) leading up to American involvement in World War II.
		Identify World War II. Define allies.	Identify key events (e.g., Lend-Lease Act, the bombing of Pearl Harbor) leading up to American involvement in World War II. Identify American allies during World War II.

Standards (continued)

9-12

SSUSH19		Examine the origins, major developments, and the domestic impact of World War II, including the growth of the federal government.	
Least complex	a.	Investigate the origins of U.S. involvement in the war including Lend-lease and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.	Most complex
Respond differentially to identify the origins of U.S. involvement in World War II.	Identify Japan as a nation involved in key events leading up to American involvement in World War II.	Identify key events (e.g., Lend-Lease Act, the bombing of Pearl Harbor) leading up to American involvement in World War II.	Describe key events (e.g., Lend-Lease Act, the bombing of Pearl Harbor) leading up to American involvement in World War II.
Communicate a response to identify the origins of U.S. involvement in World War II.	Identify World War II. Define allies.	Identify American allies during World War II.	Identify the importance of the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

REFERENCES

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