

Guided Reading 14-1

Question	Answer Bank
1 What did Winston Churchill know would lead to victory in modern war? (p. 486)	a The RFC was a government agency that made loans to companies to cover the cost of converting to war production.
2 How did the industrial output of workers in the United States compare to those of Germany and Japan during the war? (p. 486)	b Most Liberty ships were welded instead of riveted.
3 How did cost-plus contracts work? (p. 488)	c The government agreed to pay a company whatever it cost to make a product plus a guaranteed percentage of the costs as a profit.
4 What was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)? (p. 489)	d Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.
5 Which industry was uniquely suited to the mass production of military equipment? (p. 489)	e The automobile industry.
6 Who created an assembly line for the enormous B-24 bombers? (p. 489)	f Henry Ford
7 How were the Liberty ships different from other types of ships? (p. 489)	g To fully integrate the military
8 What authorities did Roosevelt grant to the War Production Board? (p. 489)	h industrial power
9 When did American opinions about a peacetime draft change? (p. 490)	i Victory over racism abroad and racism at home
10 What was the goal of the "Double V" campaign? (p. 492)	j the army
11 Who was the highest-ranking African American officer in the U.S. Army? (p. 492)	k American workers were twice as productive as German workers and five times more productive than Japanese workers.
12 What were the accomplishments of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II?	l after France surrendered to Germany in June 1940
13 What did President Truman make in 1948? (p. 493)	m They were the first African American air force unit and they helped to win the Battle of Anzio. Later, in 200 missions protecting American bombers, they did not lose a single member to enemy aircraft.
14 Which branch of the military was the first to allow women to enlist? (p. 493)	n The authority to set priorities and production goals for war production and control the distribution of raw materials and supplies.

★ Guided Reading Activity 14-2

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

Main Idea: The Japanese continued to win victories in the Pacific until the battle of Midway.

- p. 494 **1. Detail:** A few hours after they bombed Pearl Harbor, the Japanese attacked American airfields in _____.
- p. 495 **2. Detail:** When American forces defending the Bataan Peninsula surrendered in April of 1942, nearly _____ of them were forced to march to a Japanese prison camp.
- p. 496 **3. Detail:** After the Doolittle raid, the Japanese decided the American fleet had to be destroyed to protect _____ from bombing.
- p. 496 **4. Detail:** Despite their losses at the Battle of the Coral Sea, American forces prevented the Japanese from cutting supply lines to _____.
- p. 496-497 **5. Detail:** Unaware that they were heading into an ambush, the Japanese launched their aircraft against _____ on June 4, 1942.

Main Idea: The Allies defeated Germany in Africa and in the Battle of the Atlantic. The Soviet victory at Stalingrad was a turning point of the war.

- p. 497 **6. Detail:** Stalin wanted _____ and _____ to open a second front by attacking Germany from the west to take the pressure off the Soviet Union.
- p. 497 **7. Detail:** Egypt was very important to Britain because of the _____—the route used by most of Britain's empire to send supplies to Britain.
- p. 497 **8. Detail:** The German "Afrika Korps" was commanded by _____, a brilliant commander whose success earned him the nickname "Desert Fox."
- p. 499 **9. Detail:** Because the city of Stalingrad controlled the _____ and was a major railroad junction, capturing the city was the key to Germany's attack.
- p. 499 **10. Detail:** The Battle of _____ was a major turning point of the war, because it put the Germans on the defensive.

WORD BANK

- a. Tokyo
- b. the Philippines
- c. Midway
- d. Britain; the United States
- e. Stalingrad
- f. General Erwin Rommel
- g. 78,000
- h. Australia
- i. Suez Canal
- j. Volga River

Guided Reading 14-3

Question	Answer Bank
1 How many women worked in factories, shipyards, and other manufacturing plants during World War II? (p. 501)	a Prices rose and materials were in short supply.
2 What was the purpose of Executive Order 8802? (p. 502)	b to end discrimination in the employment of workers in the defense industry
3 What government program was arranged for Mexican farm workers in the southwest? (p. 502)	c spare rubber, tin, aluminum, steel, pots, tires, tin cans, car bumpers, broken radiators, rusting bicycles, oils and fats (including bacon grease and meat drippings)
4 What did the Lanham Act, passed by Congress in 1940, do to alleviate the potential housing crisis? (p. 503)	d To coordinate all government housing programs.
5 Why did President Roosevelt create the National Housing Agency? (p. 503)	e They did not believe that Japanese Americans would remain loyal to the United States during a war with Japan.
6 What was the complaint many Americans had against the “zoot suit”? (p. 504)	f The Bracero Program
7 Why did many people demand that all people of Japanese ancestry be removed from the West Coast? (p. 504)	g That relocation was unconstitutional because it was based not on race, but on “military urgency”
8 What was the Supreme Court’s ruling in <i>Korematsu v. United States</i> ? (p. 504)	h 2.5 million
9 What home-front problems existed during World War II in addition to the housing problems and racial tensions? (p. 506)	i The OES regulated wages and the price of farm products.
10 What did the Office of Economic Stabilization (OES) do? (p. 506)	j to make sure there would be enough available for military use.
11 Why did the government begin rationing consumer goods? (p. 506)	k It provided \$150 million for housing.
12 What items did Americans contribute to scrap drives? (p. 507)	l The “zoot suit” was seen as unpatriotic because it used so much fabric.



Guided Reading Activity 14-4

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.

- p. 508 1. The Allied invasion of _____ in November 1942 had shown that a large-scale invasion from the sea was possible.
- p. 508 2. Among the agreements reached at the _____ was the decision to step up the bombing of Germany.
- p. 508 3. The bombing campaign between January 1943 and May 1945 caused a severe oil shortage in Germany and wrecked its _____.
- p. 510 4. The Italian campaign was one of the bloodiest in the war, costing more than _____ Allied casualties.
- p. 510 5. At the Tehran Conference with Churchill and Roosevelt, Stalin promised to launch a _____ against the Germans when the Allies invaded France in 1944.
- p. 510 6. Stalin also promised that once Germany was defeated, the Soviet Union would help _____.
- p. 511 7. President Roosevelt chose _____ to command the invasion known as Operation Overlord.
- p. 511 8. The Germans believed that the Allies would land in _____—the area of France closest to Britain.
- p. 512 9. On June 6, 1944, nearly _____ ships carrying more than _____ soldiers set sail for the coast of Normandy.
- p. 512 10. American troops came under intense German fire, and suffered heavy losses, after their landing at _____.
- p. 513 11. While the buildup for invading France was taking place in Britain, American military leaders were also developing a strategy to defeat _____.
- p. 513 12. The first part of America's two-pronged attack on Japan called for the _____ to hop from one island to the next.
- p. 513 13. The geographical problem with the central Pacific was that many of the islands were _____.
- p. 514 14. American military planners wanted to use the _____ as a base for a new heavy bomber that could reach Japan.
- p. 515 15. The Battle of Leyte Gulf was the first time that the Japanese used _____ attacks.

WORD BANK

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|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. railroad system | b. full-scale offensive | c. 7,000; 100,000 |
| d. kamikaze | e. Pacific Fleet | f. General Eisenhower |
| g. Japan | h. North Africa | i. coral reef atolls |
| k. Omaha Beach | l. Pas-de-Calais | m. Casablanca Conference |
| n. Mariana Islands | o. 300,000 | p. the United States defeat Japan |

★ **Guided Reading Activity 14-5**

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

I. The Third Reich Collapses

- p. 518 **A.** As the Americans pushed east toward Germany, Hitler began a last offensive that became known as _____.
- p. 519 **B.** By the end of February 1945, American troops had fought their way to the _____, Germany's last major line of defense in the west.
- p. 519 **C.** On _____, Germany surrendered, and the next day was proclaimed V-E Day for "Victory in Europe."

II. Japan Is Defeated

- p. 520 **A.** American military planners decided to invade _____ so that American _____ could land and refuel before bombing Japan.
- p. 522 **B.** The firebombing of _____ killed over 80,000 people and destroyed more than 250,000 buildings in the city.
- p. 522 **C.** To aid a possible invasion of Japan, the United States captured the island of _____.
- p. 523 **D.** The American program to build an atomic bomb was code-named the _____.
- p. 523 **E.** In 1942, Leo Szilard and Enrico Fermi built the world's first _____ at the University of Chicago.
- p. 524 **F.** The Allies threatened Japan with _____ if the nation did not surrender unconditionally, but the Japanese did not reply.
- p. 524 **G.** Faced with the massive destruction of the nuclear attacks and the shock of the _____ joining the Allies, the Japanese emperor ordered his government to surrender on August 15, 1945.

III. Building a New World

- p. 524 **A.** President Roosevelt believed that a new international political organization could prevent another world war, and he was instrumental in creating the _____.
- p. 525 **B.** At the Nuremburg trials, the International Military Tribunal (IMT) tried German leaders suspected of _____.
- p. 525 **C.** The Allies did not put the emperor of Japan on trial in order to avoid _____.

WORD BANK

- a. Soviets
- b. Manhattan Project
- c. committing war crimes
- d. Tokyo
- e. Rhine River
- f. nuclear reactor
- 86 g. May 7, 1945
- h. Okinawa
- j. an uprising by the Japanese
- k. United Nations
- l. The Battle of the Bulge
- m. Iwo Jima; B-29 bombers
- n. prompt and utter destruction

SECTION 14-5