In the summer of 1943, the Allied forces began the invasion of Italy. The German forces were undermanned and outnumbered. The Allies landed on the Italian coast and quickly overran the Italian army. By the end of the year, the Italian government had surrendered and Italy was declared an Allied victory.

6. **Government**
   - The Italian government was replaced by a new one, led by the Allies. The new government was more powerful and had better military and economic capabilities.

5. **Economic Consequences**
   - The Italian economy was devastated by the war. The Allies imposed economic sanctions and cut off trade with Italy. The Italian people suffered greatly.

4. **Political Consequences**
   - The Italian government was overthrown and a new one was established. The Allies imposed political reforms and worked to create a more democratic government.

3. **Military Consequences**
   - The Italian army was overthrown and a new one was established. The Allies imposed military reforms and worked to create a more powerful army.

2. **Social Consequences**
   - The Italian society was changed by the war. The Allies imposed social reforms and worked to create a more equal society.

1. **Cultural Consequences**
   - The Italian culture was changed by the war. The Allies imposed cultural reforms and worked to create a more progressive culture.

**B. Glossary**

- **Atom Bomb**
- **Allied Victory**
- **Economic Sanctions**
- **Political Reforms**
- **Military Reforms**
- **Social Reforms**
- **Cultural Reforms**

**A. Checkpoint of Learning Objectives**

**Part 1: Reviewing the Chapter**

**America in World War II, 1941-1945**

**Chapter 35**
1944 and replace him with Senator Harry S. Truman.

D-Day invasion and the final struggle for winning the war.

At the Tehran Conference in 1943, Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt planned the D-Day invasion.

Roosevelt's promise to open a second front in Western Europe by 1942 proved impossible to keep.

len of Allied ground fighting against Hitler.

The first years of the war in Europe and the United States showed the heaviest concentration of casualties in the Pacific.

The American soldiers were in the Pacific by 1942.

The Japanese navy established its domination of the Pacific seas-lines in the 1940s.

American citizens at home had to endure serious economic deprivations during World War II.

The war ended.

A majority of women who worked in wartime industries stayed in the labor force after the war.

World War II witnessed black migration to the North and West and encouraged black demands for greater equality.

The economic challenges of the war were substantial.

Government-run rationing and wage-price controls enabled the United States to meet the economic challenges of the war.

A substantial minority of Americans, particularly those of German and Italian descent, questioned the wisdom of fighting World War II.

American's moral and strategic decision in World War II was to fight Japan first and then Germany.

Where the statement is true, circle T; where it is false, circle F.

A. True-FALSE

**PART II: CHECKING YOUR PROGRESS**

- Bazooka: A self-propelled weapon from which armor-piercing rockets are electrically fired. (p. 854)
- A weapon used by the German army to shoot at the Ulm gun emplacements. (p. 848)
- The systematic extermination of 6 million Jews. (p. 848)
- The 101st Airborne Division hails from the 2nd Division of the U.S. Army. The Washington Examiner. (p. 847)
- A general and unanimous action of approval of nomination by a large public body. (p. 847)
As a result of the war, the American economy experienced significant growth and transformation. The military and defense industries expanded, providing jobs and boosting the economy. The war also led to the hiring of women and minorities into roles that were traditionally held by men, breaking down barriers and broadening opportunities.

The end of the war brought about a period of adjustment and readjustment. The return of service members to civilian life, along with the demobilization of industries, led to challenges in transitioning back to peacetime operations. The government focused on rebuilding infrastructure and restoring normalcy to the country.

The American economy was revitalized, with industries diversifying to meet the needs of a post-war world. Technology and innovations developed during the war continued to shape the post-war landscape, influencing various sectors from transportation to communication.

The American Dream, however, was not without its challenges. The coming of the Vietnam War would again test the nation's resolve and values, leading to further changes and adaptations in the years to come.
Women's enlistment in the army and navy during World War II.

Economy to produce vast quantities of military supplies.

A special agency, the Office of War Mobilization, successfully mobilized the industry and successfully mobilized the U.S. minority that was forced into concentration camps during World War II.

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

C. Identification

1. The U.S. minority that was forced into concentration camps during World War II.
   a. Japanese Americans
   b. Native Americans
   c. Mexican Americans
   d. Cuban Americans
   e. Other

2. The Office of War Mobilization.
   a. Hoover
   b. Roosevelt
   c. Truman
   d. FDR
   e. Other

3. Women's enlistment in the army and navy during World War II.
   a. Women's Army Corps
   b. Women's Air Force Service Pilots
   c. Women's Marine Corps
   d. Women's Navy Corps
   e. Women's Army Corps and Naval Reserve

1. d. Okinawa
   e. Nauru
   b. Hiroshima
   e. Nagasaki
   c. Kyoto

1. a. Berlin
   b. Rome
   c. Churchill-Thiers
   d. Normandy
   e. French

1. a. Hitler's last ditch effort to stop the British and American advance in the west occupied at
   b. Belgium
   c. North Africa
   d. Italy
   e. France

1. a. made possible the round-the-clock bombing of Japan from land bases.
   b. necessary to start the Japanese advance in the Pacific.
   c. impossible to continue.
   d. Hitler's last ditch effort to stop the British and American advance in the west occupied at.
   e. the most difficult European fighting for American forces through most of 1944 occupied in

1. a. The American conquest of Guam and other islands in the Marianas in 1944 was especially
   b. developed in close cooperation with the Soviet Union.
   c. use of the atom bomb.
   d. probably the most strategic Japanese bases and bypassing the rest
   e. "good fortune" of capturing only the most strategic Japanese bases and bypassing the rest

1. a. the U.S.-British decision for "unconditional surrender" was
   b. "fair" because it was from a point as far away from the Pacific as possible.
   c. important bases in China from which to bomb the Japanese homeland.
   d. the essential American strategy in the Pacific called for
   e. that the invasion of the Philippines marked the beginning of
### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Person/Place/Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The December 1944 German offensive that marked Hitler's last chance to stop the Allied advance</td>
<td>11. Dwight D. Eisenhower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The beginning of the Allied invasion of France in June 1944</td>
<td>1. Henry, J. Kaiser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Two planned invasions of Italy and other steps in the Pacific War</td>
<td>2. John L. Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Japanese attempt to conquer a strategic island near Hawaii</td>
<td>3. A. Philip Randolph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Symbolic personification of female labors who took factory jobs in order to</td>
<td>4. Organized American Workers brought into the United States to provide an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The federal agency established to guarantee opportunities for African American women</td>
<td>5. Eleanor Roosevelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. U.S.-Dowled Paces accessories seized by Japan in the early months of World War II</td>
<td>6. Eleanor Roosevelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Controversial U.S.-British demand on Germany and Japan that substiuted for a second front</td>
<td>8. Churchill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Site of the 1943 Roosevelt-Churchill conference in North Africa, at which the Big Three signed the &quot;second front&quot;</td>
<td>9. Churchill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The last two heavily defended Japanese islands conquered by the United States in August</td>
<td>10. Roosevelt-Churchill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Controversial U.S.-British demand on Germany and Japan that substiuted for a second front</td>
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<td>14. The Japanese attempt to conquer a strategic island near Hawaii</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. The December 1944 German offensive that marked Hitler's last chance to stop the Allied advance</td>
<td>14. Roosevelt-Churchill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### E. Matching Cause and Effect

**Germany in North Africa**
- The United States enters World War II and begins to "fight Hitler first."
- Japan surrendered after two atomic bombs are dropped.
- The United States and Britain invade Italy and topple Mussolini from power.

**E. Putting Things in Order**

1. L.S. Army in China during World War II
2. P.D.R. a corned term
3. 1944, when Allied forces in Europe reached the Rhine
4. FDR, a coined term

**E. Additional Content**

- April 12, 1945, the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- The Philippines: italiane the promise to return to the Philippines.
- The United States entered World War II, who
- The United States entered World War II, who
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Chapter 35: America in World War II, 1944-1945

1. The Pearl Harbor attack on December 7, 1941, led to the United States' entry into World War II. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, resulting in a surprise attack on American military bases. This event triggered the United States' involvement in the war.

2. In June 1944, the Western Allies invaded France, establishing a "second front" in France and pushing back German forces. This move strengthened the potential Japanese advance by the War Effort.

3. The United States began to organize the Manhattan Project, focusing on developing an atomic bomb. This project brought together scientists from around the world to work on the project.

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Reading Maps for Routes and Strategies

Developing Historical Skills

1. Create a strong sense of America's involvement in the war, based on the map of World War II in Europe. In order to understand the routes and strategies of war, careful reading of military maps is essential.

2. Identify major events and dates on the map, such as the start and end of major battles, the advance of Allied forces, and the location of major cities.

3. Use the map to trace the routes of key military operations, such as the invasion of France and the advance into Germany.

4. Analyze the strategic importance of key locations, such as Berlin and Paris, and how they influenced the course of the war.

5. Compare the map with other sources, such as news articles and government documents, to gain a deeper understanding of the events depicted.
Chapter 35: America in World War II, 1941-1945

Australasia, Netherlands Indies, Thailand, and New Guinea

wholly or partly controlled by Japan at the height of Japanese conquest. India, Philippines,

Growing cities in the North

Internal Migration in the United States During World War II, Which Were the Two Fastest

a southern city)

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 36, answer the following questions:

1. Using the maps and charts in Chapter 36, answer the following questions:

Map Discrimination

H. Map Mastery

was the southern Russian army composed?

conquered? From which two continents were the British and American armies? From which country

Besides north-central Germany, where else did the British, American, and Russian invasion routes

Was saw to Berlin?

beaches to the Elbe River in central Germany. How long did it take the Russians to get from

It took approximately ten months for the British and Americans to get from the Normandy

Approximately when were the central Russian armies when the British and Americans invaded

Chapter 35: America in World War II, 1941-1945

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PART III: APPLYING WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED

1. What effects did World War II have on the American economy? What role did American industry

2. Discuss the effects of World War II on women and on race and ethnic minorities. Is it accurate to

3. How did the United States and its allies develop and carry out their strategy for defeating Italy,

4. Why were the costs of World War II, and what were its effects on America’s role in the world?

5. Compare America’s role in World War I—domestically, militarily, and diplomatically—with its

6. Participation in the two wars?

Russia

Western Allied armies meet the Russians?

World War II in Europe and North Africa, 1939-1945: Along which river in Germany did the

8. and move through:

World War II in Europe and North Africa, 1939-1945: As the Western Allied armies crossed into

through

Germany from the east, which three Axis-occupied East European countries did they liberate

7. and move through:

World War II in Europe and North Africa, 1939-1945: As the Russian armies crossed into

the Allies launch their invasion of Italy?

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Chapter 35: America in World War II, 1941-1945