

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ WWII & the Holocaust

Write about it: What do you know about WWII?

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### The Rise of Adolf Hitler

- Hitler became Chancellor of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1933. Germany was vulnerable to the rise of a fascist ( \_\_\_\_\_ - a political idea that puts \_\_\_\_\_ above the individual citizen, has a centralized government with dictatorial leader, regimented \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ order, and suppression of opposition) dictator due to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles at the end of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Germany had to take the \_\_\_\_\_ for starting WWI
  - Germany had to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money in war \_\_\_\_\_
  - Germany had to demilitarize ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
  - Germany lost disputed border \_\_\_\_\_ as well as its \_\_\_\_\_ holdings
- Hitler was incredibly \_\_\_\_\_ and told the Germany people that they were a \_\_\_\_\_ race – especially those who fulfilled his Aryan ideal
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - Hitler's ideal German; blonde hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, of Nordic/German ancestry with no racial mixing; a “superior” race
- He placed the blame for the hardships Germany experienced on her WWI \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_

*Why would he blame other people?*

- Hitler was a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ Party – National Socialist German Worker's Party
- The Nazis changed German life quickly
  - Nazi \_\_\_\_\_ group organized and indoctrinated children into his ideals
  - Restrictions were placed on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ opposition was crushed

- Children's book "The Poisonous Mushroom" (in German *Der Giftpilz*)
  - Warns about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Jewish population that lived in Germany
  - That like poisonous mushrooms and non-poisonous mushroom, Jews are difficult to tell from Germans
  - *Why do you think the Nazis would try to teach their children this?*

- \_\_\_\_\_ Berlin Games

- Germany had won the Olympic bid in 1934, and Hitler organized the games in 1936 to show off how \_\_\_\_\_ his Aryan athletes were.
- Jewish athletes were \_\_\_\_\_ invited, but threatened with a boycott by other nations, Hitler relented. However, no German Jews were allowed to participate
- African-American Athlete, Jesse Owens won four \_\_\_\_\_ medals in track events and was snubbed by Hitler

*How would you feel if you were Jesse Owens or a Jewish Athlete who was not allowed to compete?*

- Lebensraum

- Hitler also believed in Lebensraum or "\_\_\_\_\_"
  - Nations that spoke \_\_\_\_\_ should be a part of Germany
  - Anschluss- Austria was \_\_\_\_\_ (added to) by Germany in \_\_\_\_\_
- Hitler also wanted the \_\_\_\_\_, a part of Czechoslovakia, as well as \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain attempted to stop Hitler's land grab through a policy known as \_\_\_\_\_. He said that Hitler/Germany could \_\_\_\_\_

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have the Sudetenland, but that \_\_\_\_\_ must be left alone.

- Germany \_\_\_\_\_ Poland and WWII began.

*What do you think of the Appeasement policy? Do you think Chamberlain should have made a different choice?*

### **World Leaders during WWII**

- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Franklin Delano \_\_\_\_\_ - President of the US 1933-1945
  - Harry \_\_\_\_\_ - President of the US 1945-1953
  - Winston \_\_\_\_\_ - Prime Minister of the UK
  - Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ - Premier of the Soviet Union
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Adolf \_\_\_\_\_ - Chancellor of Germany
  - Benito \_\_\_\_\_ - Dictator of Italy
  - Hideki \_\_\_\_\_ - Dictator of Japan

### **United States Involvement**

- The US wanted to remain \_\_\_\_\_ but also wanted to back up their friends, the United Kingdom and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Cash and Carry - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Lend Lease Act - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The United States tried to avoid taking a more active role in the war, but it became unavoidable when on December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the US naval base in \_\_\_\_\_. This attack, known as a "Day that will live in \_\_\_\_\_" due to a speech by President Roosevelt, was a major reason for the US joining the war.

*What comparisons can you make to other events in American history that motivate a military response?*

- In response to the Japanese bombing of \_\_\_\_\_, the US forcibly relocated people of Japanese ancestry from the island of Hawaii and the West Coast of the US to \_\_\_\_\_ camps in the arid plains of the mid-west.
- These camps, like Manzanar, treated Japanese Americans like prisoners. They had done nothing wrong. Their perceived "crime" was their \_\_\_\_\_, and the idea that they might feel greater loyalty to \_\_\_\_\_ than the US and send messages to Japan that would thwart the American war effort.

*How would you feel if your family was moved to an internment camp for national security?*

- The US mobilized quickly and converted \_\_\_\_\_ to produce war goods.

### **Women**

- Women took an active role in serving their country at the warfront and at the Homefront
  - Women served as \_\_\_\_\_, clerks, motor pool drivers, mess hall staff in the Women's Auxiliary Corps & branches of the military
  - Women took \_\_\_\_\_ jobs building tanks, planes, guns, and ships. These women came to be known by the nickname "\_\_\_\_\_ the Riveter"
  - These women were empowered to work in factories because it was \_\_\_\_\_. They were still expected to be feminine and keep house at the same time.
  - The women were also expected to return to their \_\_\_\_\_ when the men returned from \_\_\_\_\_
- Those on the American Homefront were also asked to plant \_\_\_\_\_ gardens to try to be more self-sufficient as the nation experienced rationing

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- \_\_\_\_\_ – Americans were legally required to cut back on their consumption of rationed goods – butter, sugar, flour, fabrics – save for the war effort
  - Americans were issued Ration \_\_\_\_\_ so each citizen was issued a certain amount of food. If you wanted to have more, you were encouraged to \_\_\_\_\_ it yourself

### **African Americans**

- African Americans were also crucial to the success of the American war effort. They were a part of the \_\_\_\_\_ force in the factories as well as the military.
- The military was \_\_\_\_\_ but the impressive efforts of units like the Tuskegee Airmen, 761<sup>st</sup> Tank Battalion, and 452<sup>nd</sup> Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion led to the de-segregation of all armed forces in July \_\_\_\_\_ by Executive Order 9981 signed by President Truman

The tide of the war changed with the entrance of the United States following the \_\_\_\_\_ on the American Naval Base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

### **Battles**

**D-Day** – the \_\_\_\_\_ land, air, and sea invasion in military history. The invasion of Normandy, which took place on June 6, 1944, is one of the most well-known military assaults in history.

The following speech was given by Dwight D. Eisenhower, the American \_\_\_\_\_ who oversaw the D-Day operations.

*Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force:*

*You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you.*

*In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on other Fronts you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world. Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped, and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely.*

*But this is the year 1944. Much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940-41. The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats, in open battle, man-to-man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the*

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*air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. Our Home Fronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned. The free men of the world are marching together to victory. I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty, and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full victory.*

*Good Luck! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.*

The D-Day assault was known by the code name Operation \_\_\_\_\_. Allied forces from the US, Britain, \_\_\_\_\_, and Free France. The goal of this mission was \_\_\_\_\_ Occupied France, which had been held by the Nazi troops. Allied Airborne troops parachuted into drop zones across Normandy, and more allied troops landed on the assault beaches, named Utah, \_\_\_\_\_, Gold, Juno, and \_\_\_\_\_.

The Germans began to fire on the approaching airplanes and many of the paratroopers did not land in their designated drop zones, particularly the American \_\_\_\_\_ Airborne. Many did not survive the scheduled jump due to enemy \_\_\_\_\_. Famously, a paratrooper's parachute caught on the steeple of the \_\_\_\_\_ in St. Mére-église. Suspended from the steeple, John Steele was eventually cut down by German soldiers. The Normandy invasion was so successful that he made it back to his fellow soldiers before they were given leave in England.

### **Iwo Jima (February-March 1945)**

A fight between American and Japanese \_\_\_\_\_ that cost the lives of 5,900 American soldiers and wounded over 17,000. The battle is known for the iconic photo of the American flag being \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Battle of the Bulge (December 1944-January 1945)**

Following the invasion of Normandy, the Allied forces quickly progressed across France and Belgium. In an attempt to halt their \_\_\_\_\_ advances, German soldiers held the Allies in the Ardennes \_\_\_\_\_. The Allied forces lost over 19,000 soldiers, but held out for reinforcements which turned the tide of the battle.

### **Battle of Britain (July-October 1940)**

A series of air raids by German planes to bomb British factories, cities, airfields, and military outposts. The bombings were meant to soften Britain up

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for German invasion. The *blitzkrieg* style of fighting (\_\_\_\_\_, quick attacks) by the Germans was devastating to London, and mobilized the civilian population to send their children out of the city to safety in the \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Stalingrad (August 1942-February 1943)**

A months long siege of city by the Germans. This was close quarters fighting throughout the city by Nazi soldiers and soldiers of the Soviet \_\_\_\_\_. The Germany army eventually surrendered, but more than \_\_\_\_\_ casualties are recorded, mostly Soviet civilians.

American President Franklin D. Roosevelt had a stroke and \_\_\_\_\_. Harry Truman replaced him as \_\_\_\_\_ on April 12, 1945.

\_\_\_\_\_ committed suicide when it was clear that the war in Europe had completely turned against Germany on April 30, 1945.

The war in \_\_\_\_\_ ended May 8-9, 1945.

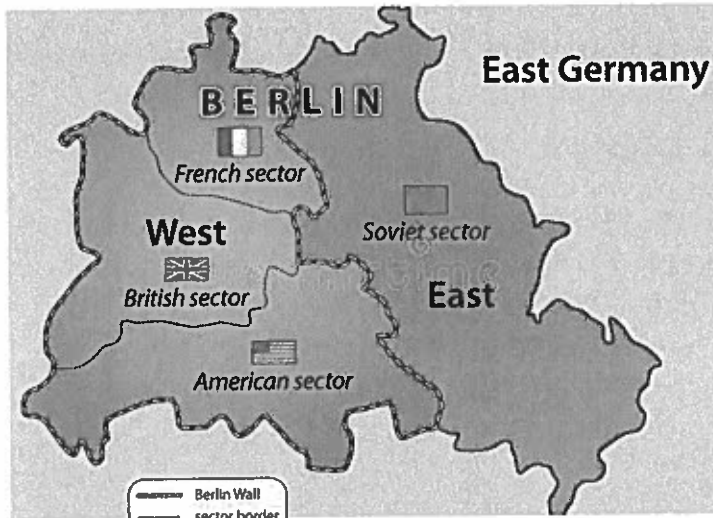
All war efforts now turned to defeating \_\_\_\_\_. The battles raged on in the Pacific for several more months.

Scientists like \_\_\_\_\_ and Fermi headed Project Manhattan, the American effort to create a nuclear bomb. Robert Oppenheimer quoted the Bhagavad-Gita (Hindu scripture) when he saw the nuclear test in the American desert, "I am become \_\_\_\_\_, the destroyer of worlds".

August 6, 1945 – the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan. 90% of the city was destroyed by the explosion and \_\_\_\_\_ died immediately. Tens of thousands died later due to exposure to radiation. Hiroshima was a manufacturing city and about 500 miles from Tokyo. The bomb, \_\_\_\_\_ Boy, was dropped on the city.

August 9, 1945 – a second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, killing as estimated \_\_\_\_\_. This bomb was named Fat \_\_\_\_\_.

Japanese Emperor Hirohito announced his country's unconditional \_\_\_\_\_ August 15, as a result of the Atomic bomb. This day is known as V-J Day, or Victory in \_\_\_\_\_ Day.



The United States and the Soviet Union attempted to gain the upper hand in post-war negotiations. The city of \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany was divided into Allied holdings. Eastern Europe fell under Soviet control and spent decades of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century “Behind the \_\_\_\_\_ Curtain”.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed in 1949. Its goal was to ensure a military alliance between the US and Western Europe and contain the spread of \_\_\_\_\_.

The United Nations was formed following WWII. The United States joined as a permanent member as they recognized that world \_\_\_\_\_ would require American involvement.

### **The Holocaust**

“*First They Came for the Socialists*” by Martin Niemoller (Niemoller spent the last \_\_\_\_\_ years of the war in a concentration \_\_\_\_\_ for criticizing the Nazi regime)

*First they came for the \_\_\_\_\_, and I did not speak out—  
Because I was not a Socialist.*

*Then they came for the Trade Unionists, and I did not speak out—  
Because I was not a Trade Unionist.*

*Then they came for the \_\_\_\_\_, and I did not speak out—  
Because I was not a Jew.*

*Then they came for me—and there was no one \_\_\_\_\_ to speak for me.*

**Holocaust** – Great Destruction resulting in extensive loss of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Genocide** – \_\_\_\_\_ extermination of a specific group(s) of people



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The Holocaust of WWII targeted \_\_\_\_\_, homosexuals, \_\_\_\_\_, people with disabilities, \_\_\_\_\_ opponents, and people who resisted the Nazi's \_\_\_\_\_ and ideals.

**Kristallnacht** – The Night of \_\_\_\_\_. November 9-10, 1938. There was widespread violence against Jewish people, synagogues, and Jewish owned businesses across Germany, \_\_\_\_\_, and the Sudetenland. The night is named for the shattered glass of the \_\_\_\_\_ and synagogues.

The **Final Solution** – the Nazi plan to eradicate all \_\_\_\_\_ from Europe. This plan was enacted through the systematic arrest, relocation, and processing of Jews in concentration camps. These camps were spread over Eastern Europe, (Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and \_\_\_\_\_)

### **Concentration Camps**

These camps were created to hold the targets of Nazi extremism, and the prisoners came from all over occupied Europe, and included POWs, Jews, homosexuals, Roma, people with disabilities, political opponents, and members of the resistance groups of all countries.

\_\_\_\_\_ Jews and \_\_\_\_\_ others were killed by the Nazis in these camps, the transportation between them, or the marches between them.

Dachau, \_\_\_\_\_, Ravensbruck, Auschwitz, \_\_\_\_\_, and Terezin/ Theresienstadt are among the most well-known camps.

When deported from their homes, prisoners were allowed one piece of luggage that they had to be able to carry. Upon reaching the camp, they were quickly processed. They were identified and judged based on their potential for \_\_\_\_\_ at first. Those chosen to work at Auschwitz were given a \_\_\_\_\_ tattooed on their arm. Early plans had the prisoners work themselves to death. Those deemed \_\_\_\_\_ for labor – the very young, very old, disabled – were immediately killed. As the war dragged on and prisoners survived the incredibly harsh conditions of the camps, many camps began to kill most prisoners upon arrival.

To prevent panic, the Nazis had them turn over belongings, especially glasses, shoes, and hair. The prisoners were told they were taking \_\_\_\_\_ and then

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would be given uniforms. The showers were hooked up to canisters of Zyklon B, a \_\_\_\_\_ gas that killed within minutes. Once all the prisoners were dead, the corpses were stripped of anything of \_\_\_\_\_, and then \_\_\_\_\_ in crematoriums in the camps, or in some places, \_\_\_\_\_ in mass graves.

Those who were chosen for work were worked to death, in many cases constructing camps or creating \_\_\_\_\_ that would further the Nazi war effort.

The prisoners were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ was the most notorious of the prisons, comprised of 3 camps, and the words, "Arbeit Macht Frei" (\_\_\_\_\_ will make you \_\_\_\_\_), were over the main entrance to the prison. An estimated 1.1 million prisoners died inside.

Auschwitz I was where Dr. Josef \_\_\_\_\_ conducted experiments on prisoners, especially twins. Many of these prisoners died in agony as a result of his experiments, earning him the nickname the "Angel of Death".

When Auschwitz was finally liberated by the Soviets on January 27, 1945, about \_\_\_\_\_ prisoners were freed, but many of them were ill and dying.

## **Resistance**

Some Jews were able to hide, though often not for long. \_\_\_\_\_, a young Jewish girl in Amsterdam, was able to hide for two years, until her family was found and imprisoned in 1944. She and her sister, Margot, died in Bergen Belsen of disease, likely typhus, just a few \_\_\_\_\_ before the British liberated the camp. Her journal was published posthumously by her father, Otto Frank, the only member of her family to \_\_\_\_\_ the Holocaust.

There was resistance to the Nazis, for national and religious reasons.

Maximilian Kolbe, a \_\_\_\_\_ priest, was sent to Auschwitz with the Jewish people he had been helping. A man from his barrack was missing, so the rules mandated that \_\_\_\_\_ men be chosen and killed for his disappearances. One of the men who was chosen cried out for his wife and children, and Father Kolbe took his \_\_\_\_\_ in the line. For two weeks, he ministered to the other 9 as they slowly starved to death. Kolbe didn't appear close enough to death and was injected with an \_\_\_\_\_ that killed him within moments. The man who he switched places with survived the war.

### **Voyage of the St. Louis**

Refused Entry -One effort to get out of Germany was made by German Jews who were able to secure passage to Cuba on the S.S. St. Louis. On May 13, 1939, a total of 937 Jews departed Hamburg on this luxury liner. All had visas, permits that assured them the right to land. But when they arrived, \_\_\_\_\_ refused them entry. When they then attempted to reach the shores of the United States, the ship was forced out of U.S. territorial waters by the Coast Guard, on \_\_\_\_\_ of the U.S. government. Jane Keibel was a child on that voyage.

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

*Jane Keibel Remembers the S.S. St. Louis Voyage* "We had our visas to America for quite a while, because my father had two brothers who lived here. But my immigration number was very high. And after Kristallnacht, my father decided he could not wait in Europe for that number to come up. So he had to explore different ways of getting out of Germany. One of them was Shanghai, China, and he was not looking forward to that, so he opted for Cuba. And he bought visas for my family, my sister, myself, and my parents. And if I remember correctly, they were \$1,500 apiece. And after he got the visas, the entry visas to Cuba, he purchased places on the ship. And the ship that had room was the St. Louis. And that left on May 13, 1939. My father spent all his money on this, we went first class. And my sister and I shared our cabin with a distant relative, a lady who was supposed to chaperone us. We boarded the ship on May 13, 1939. It was a German ship and it sailed out of Hamburg in the afternoon. It took about 10 days to reach Havana. And when we got to Havana, we weren't supposed to land at the port, but we had to stay out in international waters. And the excuse was that the Cuban authorities had to come and inspect passports and visas. And they came on board, and they inspected, and they left, and we still couldn't land. We were told after a couple of days that the reason we couldn't land was the Cuban government wanted more money. And the passengers on the ship, of course, had no money—all we were allowed to take out of Germany was 10 dollars. So Jewish organizations got involved and tried to raise money, mostly out of America. But whatever money they raised was not enough for Cuba. And from the ship we appealed to Mr. Roosevelt, who was the American President then, and the children sent a telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt, but nothing became available. They did not want to let us in. The orders were from the shipping company were to come back to Europe, to Germany. So we went up the coast, we saw Miami, and we went up as far as New York, and nothing happened, so we sailed to Europe...Just before we reached the English Channel, four countries said they would take a quarter of the passengers. And we"

*On June 6, 1939, the St. Louis returned to Europe. Only last-minute decisions by Great Britain, Holland, France, and Belgium prevented the refugees from returning to certain incarceration in Nazi concentration camps. Still, many of those who remained on the continent ended up in the camps.*

1. Why did Jane Keibel's family decide to leave Germany?
2. What obstacles did they face once they made the decision?
3. Why might some Jews have chosen to stay in Germany?
4. The St. Louis was not the only ship carrying refugees to be turned away from the United States in the late 1930s. What do such incidents suggest about America's "universe of obligation"?

### **Kindertransport**

By 1939, many Jews were trying desperately to leave Germany and Austria. One such effort was the Kindertransport, or "Children's Transport"—convoys of \_\_\_\_\_ from Germany and German-occupied territories who were able to leave the European continent for temporary or permanent \_\_\_\_\_.

*Ellen Alexander was one of these children.*

*"At the age of nine—maybe before then, I became very much aware of what was going on in the world, in Berlin, actually, because we were not allowed to play with the Aryan children. And people would call their children away from us because we were Jews and therefore not clean, not fit to be played with. We had to leave our school. We had to go to Jewish schools. The school that I went to with my older sister was in Berlin. I don't know exactly which school it was, but it was attached to a synagogue. And the day that—on November 10, 1938 [Kristallnacht], we came to the school, and it was in flames. And I do remember*

*seeing people standing around and laughing and having a wonderful time watching these flames. And that I think was probably the end of our schooling. I didn't understand the import of all this, but it certainly made an impression on me. How my parents got us to go on the Kindertransport I don't know, but on May 3, 1939, my sister and I were sent to England. And my parents were not overly emotional, although they may have been, especially my mother, but she didn't show it. And we were able to leave with a lot of other children to go to an unknown place, a place where we didn't know the language. But that didn't bother me much. I was young and everything was an adventure. After we left—after the children, my sister and I left—my father was not able to work for himself or for his father-in-law anymore and was eventually made to sweep the street under some young little Nazi boy who he had to help. He had to carry the bricks and he had to sweep the streets and do very menial work. My sister and I were in England and had a pretty happy life, all in all. I couldn't complain about our foster parents. But our parents were sent to Theresienstadt [a concentration camp in Czechoslovakia] in 1943, and I never saw my father again.*

1. What was the kindertransport?
2. How was it a form of resistance?
3. How was this family affected?

