Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Review Guide /Chapter 27 The Interwar Year / Chapter 28 World War II /Honors**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Winston Churchill |  |
| Harry Truman |  |
| Francisco Franco |  |
| Robert Oppenheimer |  |
| Dwight Eisenhower |  |
| Benito Mussolini |  |
| Charles de Gaulle |  |
| Neville Chamberlain |  |
| Erwin Rommel |  |
| Dunkirk . |  |
| Poland |  |
| Barbarossa |  |
| Austria |  |
| Soviet Union |  |
| Guernica |  |
| causes of the great Depression |  |
| describes fascism |  |
| government established after Kaiser William II abdicated? |  |
| What action began Hitler’s plan to limit the rights of German Jews |  |
| Which of the following helped Adolf Hitler gain power in Germany |  |
| The period in which Hitler ruled Germany in the manner of past emperors |  |
| In what way did fascists differ from communists |  |
| What changes in Germany obscured peoples’ judgment about Hitler? |  |
| Which of the following BEST describes Nazism |  |
| Charter issued by Roosevelt and Churchill that set goals for the war and postwar |  |
| What happened at the Munich Conference? |  |
| .  One Nazi goal was to |  |
| The night of broken glass |  |
| dress rehearsal for World War II |  |
| What happened at the Munich Conference |  |
| Charter issued by Roosevelt and Churchill that set goals for the war and postwar world was |  |
| Central Powers |  |
| Allies |  |
| German Blitzkrieg was a military strategy that depended on what advantage |  |
| Battle of the Bulge was significant because it marked |  |
| Allied forces ended the war in Europe by |  |
| D-Day refers to the |  |
| The act that allowed Roosevelt to sell or lend war materials to certain nations |  |
| What was addressed by the Nuremburg Trials? |  |
| What U.S. action created tension with Japan? |  |
| What was Germany’s initial strategy to conquering Britain |  |
| By signing the Munich Pact, Britain and France agreed to take this policy toward German aggression |  |
| This country ceased to exist after it was divided between Germany and the USSR |  |
| turning points in world war II an explain why it is a turning point. (El Alimein, Stalingrad, Midway, Battle of Britain |  |
| Explain 5 causes of World War II |  |
| Explain 5 reasons many western countries practiced the policy of appeasement |  |
| leader, the political beliefs and two aggressive action it took in the 1920’s and 30’s. (USSR, Germany, Italy, Japan |  |
| Three reasons why Truman decided to drop the atomic bombs on Japan |  |