

Vocabulary

Use the vocabulary words and definitions below as a reference for this unit.

Allied Powers alliance formed during World War II between the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union

atomic bomb a powerful bomb that uses the energy suddenly released when atoms split

Axis Powers alliance formed during World War II between Germany, Italy, and Japan

concentration camps prisons camps operated by Nazi Germany in which Jews and other groups considered to be enemies of Adolf Hitler were starved while doing slave labor or were tortured and murdered

D-Day the Allied invasion of France on June 6, 1944, to drive out Hitler's occupying armies

death camps Nazi extermination centers where Jews and non-Jews were brought to be put to death as part of Hitler's Final Solution

genocide the deliberate and systematic extermination of a particular racial, national, or religious group

Hiroshima city in Japan on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb

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Holocaust the attempted extermination of all Jews in Europe and other groups by Nazis during World War II, resulting in the mass murder of about six million Jews

isolationism a policy that advocates freedom from foreign alliances

Nagasaki city in Japan on which the United States dropped the second atomic bomb

postwar period after a war

Selective Service and Training

Act law passed by President Roosevelt and Congress to draft men into military training

strategy plan

V-E Day the day Germany's surrender became official, May 8, 1945

V-J Day the day Japan surrendered, August 14, 1945

Who's Who in World War II

Winston Churchill	Josef Mengele
Adolf Eichmann	Benito Mussolini
Dwight D. Eisenhower	George Patton
Adolf Hitler	Franklin D. Roosevelt
Douglas MacArthur	Harry S Truman