

Date: _____

Lesson Fourteen—WW II and Holocaust

Main Lesson, Part One:

- In your history notebook, write the heading “World War II and the Holocaust.”
 - Read UILE pages 370-371.
 - Read UILE pages 372-373.
 - Read SOTW Chapter 28: The Second World War - The Three-War War.
Look up the word “infamy” in your dictionary and write the definition in your history notebook.
Why did Tojo advise Emperor Hirohito that it was time to attack the United States?
Why did FDR say that December 7, 1941, was a “day that would live in infamy?”
 - On Map 14, “World War II—Pacific Theatre,” label the Pacific Ocean. Circle Hawaii and Pearl Harbor. Label Soviet Union, China, Korea, Japan, Philippine Islands, Dutch East Indies, Australia. Circle the land and sea areas controlled by Japan in 1942. Record this area on the map key. Finally label the cities of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Nanjing, Beijing, Hong Kong, and Singapore. Use the maps in SOTW Chapter 28 and UILE p. 372 to assist you with this map.
 - Read SOTW Chapter 28: The Second World War - The Holocaust.
Who was Jesse Owens and why did Hitler refuse to acknowledge his victory?
What was *Kristallnacht*?
Look up the word *genocide* in your dictionary and write the definition in your history notebook.
What was the “final solution?”
 - Read SOTW Chapter 29: The End of World War II - The War that Stretched Across the World.
What was the *Blitzkrieg*?
What was the Battle of Britain?
Look up the word *partisan* in your dictionary and write the definition in your history notebook.
Which countries changed sides during the War and why? What was D-Day? How did it change the course of the war?
What was the Battle of the Bulge?
 - On Map 15, “World War II—European Theatre,” Use the maps in your readings from UILE p. 370 and SOTW Chapters 28 and 29 to label the following:

Great Britain	Norway	North Africa	Mediterranean Sea
Denmark	France	Germany	Atlantic Ocean
Poland	Czechoslovakia	Austria	North Sea
Albania	Italy	Soviet Union	
- Also label the following cities (with a dot):
- | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| Berlin | Paris | Dachau |
| Dunkirk | Dresden | Munich |
| Rome | Warsaw | Auschwitz |
- Label and shade the Vichy area in France.
- Read SOTW Chapter 29: The End of World War II - The Atomb Bomb.
What was the Manhattan Project?
What is “nuclear fallout?” Write the definition in your history notebook.
What happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
Your book says that people still argue about President Truman’s decision to bomb these cities. Do you think

it was the right decision? Why or why not? Now argue the other way.

What is the United Nations?

You have a coloring page for Sir Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister during World War II. Churchill was an interesting man; you might want to find out more about him. He once said, “Continuous effort—not strength or intelligence—is the key to unlocking our potential.” Think about what that means while you are coloring the page.

Read SOTW Chapter 31: Western Bullies and American Money - The Marshall Plan.

Look up the word *ration* in your dictionary and write the definition in your history notebook.

Why were children made to leave London during World War II?

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain were urged to send their daughters, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret to Canada, but they refused. Queen Elizabeth said, “The children could not possibly go without me, I will never leave the King, and the King will never leave his country.” In other words, no one in the royal family would desert their country. Does this quote from Queen Elizabeth remind you of Churchill’s speech which you read in SOTW Chapter 29?

Describe how the Marshall Plan helped Europe recover from World War II.

Why was Germany divided after World War II?

What is the Berlin Wall?

Read CHOTW Chapter 87: Fighting the Dictators.

Project: Create a Ration Book

During World War II, citizens in many countries were encouraged to do many things to help with the war effort. For example, people were asked to gather aluminum and tin as well as old tires for recycling. The recycled metals and rubber were used to make materials, such as airplanes, for the military. Just like today, recycling during WWII conserved resources and made production of new items less costly.

The governments of many countries asked their citizens to do without some items or use less of them so that the men and women at the front might have more. Citizens were issued ration books for certain items like coffee, sugar, and gasoline. The ration books had a certain number of stamps for each item. Each time the person whose name was on the ration book bought some sugar, for example, a sugar stamp was pulled from the book.

You can create your own ration book. Think about what you might need to ration: treats, free time, time with one of your parents, time with a friend, books, computer time, television time, etc. There are many possibilities. Discuss the options with your parents. You will want to sit down with your parents to establish the rules for using your ration book. With their help, decide for how long you will use the ration book and how many stamps of each item you will need. Then go to work.

You will need:

- Construction paper
- Copy paper (or similar blank paper)
- Scissors
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Colored pencils, markers, and/or crayons
- Stapler



Directions: First cut your copy paper in half so that you have pages that are 5 ½" x 8". Using your ruler and pencil divide each page into a grid. (Be sure to leave about ½" on the side of each page blank where it will be stapled.) Each rectangle of the grid will represent one stamp. It is a good idea to use a separate page for each type of stamp. For example, all the “computer time” stamps should be on one page and all the “sleepover with a

friend” stamps should be on another page.

If you need 16 stamps altogether, then draw a grid with 16 stamps on one page or draw grids with 8 stamps on two pages. If you need 100 stamps, you could make 10 pages with 10 stamps on each page or 5 pages with 20 stamps on each page. On each stamp you can write what the stamp is for and draw a picture of the item, if you like.

When you have all your pages for your ration book ready, cut your piece of construction paper so that it is 6" x 9". Write "John's [put your own name] Ration Book" on one piece of construction paper. This will be the front of your book. The other piece of construction paper will be the back of your book. If you want to, you can draw pictures on the front and back of your book.

Now put your pages together and put the back and front covers on and staple everything into place. To use a stamp cut it out and hand it to your parents.

Main Lesson, Part Two:

Writing Project: You are a spy on a secret mission in Germany. It is September 5, 1940. You have discovered that Hitler plans to bomb London, beginning the Blitz, on September 7, 1940. If you can get word to British command in time, many lives might be saved.

Write a message to British command. Now write the same message in a code. The code could be simple—replacing one letter of the alphabet for another—or more complex—replacing letters with symbols or entire syllables with letters or symbols. Be sure to have a key to the code. Now give the key to the code and the coded message to a family member or friend to see if they can decode the message and save London!

Project: Plant a Victory Garden

Another thing that some governments asked their citizens to do was to plant victory gardens. The governments said that, if the citizens at home planted a lot of their own fruits and vegetables, then farmers would have more fruits and vegetables to send to the men and women in the military.

Even people in cities were often able to plant gardens. Sometimes owners of vacant lots granted permission for whole neighborhoods to plant gardens in the vacant lots. Some people also used pots or containers to grow some vegetables. Citizens with a little or a lot of land around their houses were able to plant bigger gardens, but many, many people did whatever they could to help.

You can plant your own victory garden. If you live where you don't have much land for planting, you can plant vegetables in containers. Tomatoes often do well in pots, for instance. Or you can do some investigating and see if there is a community garden near you.

If you have a bigger space for planting, use that. Don't start too big, though, especially if you've never had a garden before. Think about the vegetables you really like. Then learn about how difficult each is to grow. You can start each plant from seed (more difficult) or start with tiny plants (easier but more expensive).

Some good gardening books for beginners are:

Bull, Jane. *The Gardening Book* (DK Children)

Krezel, Cindy. *Kids Container Gardening: Year-Round Projects for Inside and Out* (Ball Publishing)

Lovejoy, Sharon. *Roots, Shoots, Buckets & Boots: Gardening Together with Children* (Workman Publishing Co.)

