Word War II Word Wall

1. Adolf Hitler- Born in Austria, became a radical German nationalist during World War I. He led the National Socialist German Workers' Party-the Nazi Party-in the 1920s and became dictator of Germany in 1933. He led Europe into World War II.
2. Allied Powers - Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.
3. Anti-Semitism- Acts or feelings against Jews; takes the form of prejudice, dislike, fear, discrimination, and persecution.
4. Atomic Bomb - A weapon whose power came from the splitting of the atom; it was successfully tested on July 15, 1945 at Alamogordo, New Mexico.
5. Axis Powers - Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II.
6. Benito Mussolini - (1883-1945) Italian leader. He founded the Italian Fascist Party, and sided with Hitler and Germany in World War II. In 1945 he was overthrown and assassinated by the Italian Resistance.
7. Blitzkrieg - "Lighting war", typed of fast-moving warfare used by German forces against Poland in 1939.
8. D-Day - The day (June 6, 1944) on which allied forces invaded northern France by means of beach landings in Normandy.
9. General Dwight D. Eisenhower - United States General that supervised the invasion of Normandy and the defeat of Nazi Germany, also the 34th president of the United States
10. G.I. Bill - Law passed in 1944 that provided benefits for veterans who served in World War II
11. Hideki Tojo - This general was premier of Japan during World War II while this man was dictator of the country. He gave his approval for the attack on Pearl Harbor and played a major role in Japan's military decisions until he resigned in 1944
12. Hiroshima - City in Japan, the first to be destroyed by an atomic bomb, on August 6, 1945. The bombing hastened the end of World War II.
13. Island Hopping - WWII strategy of conquering only certain Pacific islands that were important to the Allied advance toward Japan
14. Japanese- American Internment - An order for the removal of Japanese and Japanese-Americans to intern camps due to mistrust after Pearl Harbor.
15. Joseph Stalin - Bolshevik revolutionary, head of the Soviet Communists after 1924, and dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1953.
16. Lend-Lease Act - 1941 law that authorized the president to aid any nation whose defense he believed was vital to American security
17. Manhattan Project - Code name for the U.S. effort during World War II to produce the atomic bomb. Much of the early research was done in New York City by refugee physicists in the United States.
18. Nuremberg Trials - A series of court proceedings held in Nuremberg, Germany, after World War II, in which Nazi leaders were tried for aggression, violations of the rules of war, and crimes against humanity.
19. Pearl Harbor - 7:50-10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 - Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet harbored in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroyed 18 U.S. ships and 200 aircraft. American losses were 3000, Japanese losses less than 100. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan and Germany, entering World War II.
20. Propaganda - Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause
21. Rationing - A limited or fixed portion or allowance of food or goods.
22. United Nations - An international organization formed after WWII to promote international peace, security, and cooperation.