Chapter 16

The Coming of War
1. Totalitarian

- A theory of government in which a single party or leader controls the economic, social, and cultural lives of its people.
2. Joseph Stalin

- Dictator of the Soviet Union during WWII.
- Head of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union.
3. Benito Mussolini

- Head of the Fascist Party.
- Leader of totalitarian Italy during World War II.
4. Adolph Hitler

- Head of the Nazi Party.
- Wrote Mein Kampf.
- Leader of totalitarian Germany during World War II.
- Responsible for the genocide of millions of Jews and others during World War II.
5. Hideki Tojo

• The Prime Minister of Japan during World War II.
6. Fall of France

• Germans use blitzkrieg, a new military strategy that used speed and firepower to overwhelm its enemies.

• France would fall and leaving only Britain to fight against the Axis.
7. Winston Churchill/ Battle of Britain

- He was the Prime Minister of Great Britain for the vast majority of World War II.
- He was an inspirational leader during the Battle of Britain where Germany attempted to defeat the British and their moral through air raids that Great Britain eventually won.
8. Non Aggression Pact

- Germany and the Soviet Union agreed to jointly split a defeated Poland and the USSR offered Hitler supplies for his pending attack on France and Britain.
9. Appeasement

- A policy of granting concessions to a potential enemy in the hope that they will maintain peace.
10. Munich Pact

- An agreement made between Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and France in 1938 that sacrificed the Sudetenland to preserve peace.
11. Neutrality Act of 1939

- An act that allowed nations at war to buy goods and arms in the US if they paid cash and carried the merchandise on their own ships.
12. Lend-Lease Act

• A 1941 policy that circumvented “cash and carry” by loaning rather than selling arms to the Allies.
13. “Four Freedoms” Speech

• FDR’s justification for fighting the war
• 1\textsuperscript{st}-Freedom of speech
• 2\textsuperscript{nd}- Freedom of worship
• 3\textsuperscript{rd}- Freedom of want
• 4\textsuperscript{th}- Freedom of fear
14. Atlantic Charter

• Joint declaration made by Great Britain and the US during WWII that endorsed national self-determination and an international system of general security.
15. Pearl Harbor

- A US naval base in Hawaii that the Japanese attacked on December 7, 1941.
- This act officially brought the United States into World War II
16. Rationing

- Government-controlled limits on the amount of certain goods that civilians could buy during wartime.

- US commander of the US Army forces in Asia.
18. Doolittle’s Raid

- A nighttime bombing raid over Japan in response to Pearl Harbor.
- Proved to be minimal military gain, but it bolstered American morale.
19. Battle of Coral Sea

• World War II battle that took place between Japanese and American aircraft carriers.
20. Bataan Death March

- During WWII, the forced march of American and Filipino prisoners of war under brutal conditions by the Japanese military.