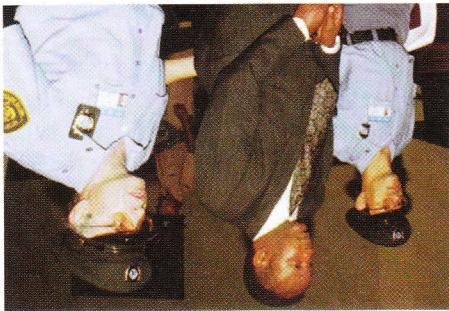


- about what happened and why.
genocide. Write a brief essay
about these and other examples of
local library to find out more
genocides described above?
2. Conduct research at your school or
similar in the Holocaust and in the
similar role of government
in the genocide described above?
1. How was the role of government
similar to that of your school or
local library to find out more
about what happened and why.
genocide. Write a brief essay
about these and other examples of
local library to find out more
genocides described above?

Thinking Critically



In the African nation of Rwanda, the Tutsi and Hutu groups share the same language and other cultural characteristics. But social, political, and economic factors divide them. In 1994, the Hutu-led government eliminated moderate members of the Tutsi minority. In 1994, after years of civil war, Pol Pot, leader of the Khmer Rouge, came to power in Cambodia, a Southeast Asian country. Pol Pot attempted to transform Cambodia into a communist agricultural society by eliminating all middle-class. Over the course of four years of Khmer Rouge rule, between one and two million people were massacred or ordered to death through forced labor. In 1994, the Hutu-led government eliminated moderate members of the Tutsi minority. In 1994, after years of civil war, Pol Pot, leader of the Khmer Rouge, came to power in Cambodia, a Southeast Asian country. Pol Pot attempted to transform Cambodia into a communist agricultural society by eliminating all middle-class.

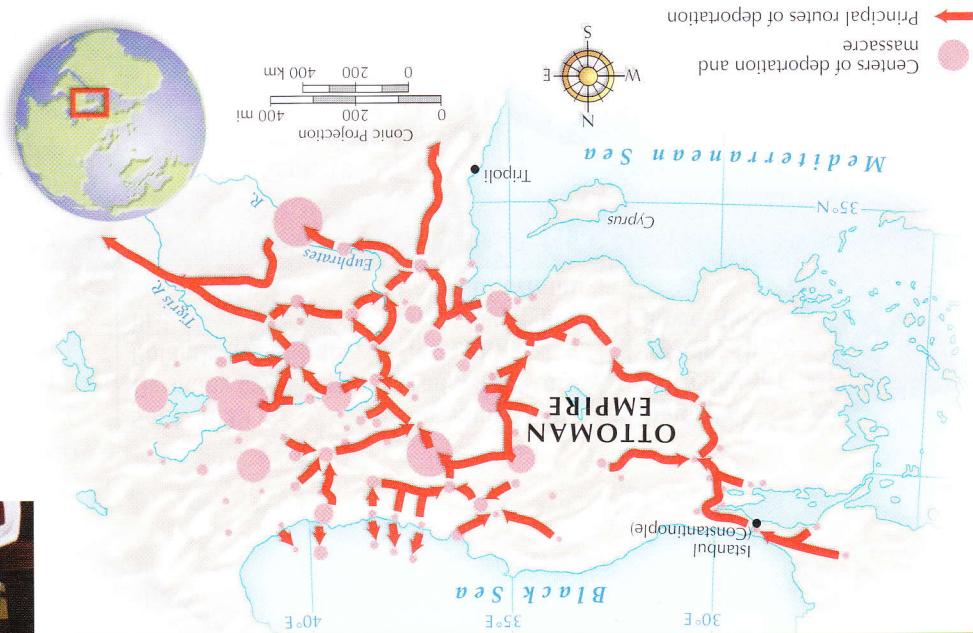
Rwanda

concentration camp

Ebensee
▼ Jewish survivor of

examples from the twentieth century:
most well-known case of genocide, but consider these other ethnic, racial or religious groups. The Holocaust is perhaps the most well-known case of genocide. Genocide is any act defining and criminalizing genocide. Genocide is any act committed with the idea of destroying an entire nationality. Nuremberg trials in which Nazi officials were tried for "crimes against humanity," the United Nations drew up a treaty defining and criminalizing genocide. After learning the extent of the Jewish Holocaust in World War II, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill called genocides "a crime that has no name." As a result of the defining and criminalizing genocide. Genocide is any act committed with the idea of destroying an entire nationality. Nuremberg trials in which Nazi officials were tried for "crimes against humanity," the United Nations drew up a treaty defining and criminalizing genocide. After learning the extent of the Jewish Holocaust in World War II, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill called

governments to commit genocide?
What factors have led groups of people or



Armenian Genocide in the Ottoman Empire

In 1915, as World War I raged, the government of the Ottoman Empire ordered the systematic extermination of Armenians. By the end of the brutal deportation, up to 1.5 million Armenians had been killed. German military leaders who later became Nazis were stationed in the Ottoman empire during World War I, and may have applied what they observed there to their persecution of Jewish people during World War II.

▼ Skulls of victims of the Cambodian Khmer Rouge



Genocide

Concept Connector

Quick Study Guide

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: naa-2961

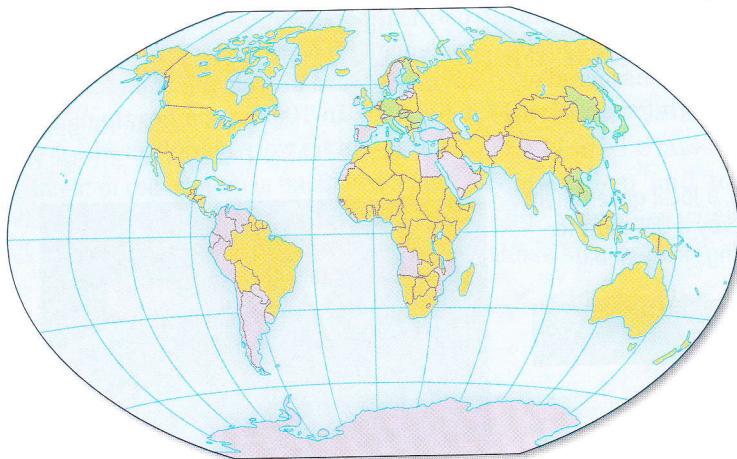
Key Causes of World War II

- Failure of World War I peace settlement, Treaty of Versailles
- Global economic depression
- Fascism, militarism, and imperialism in Germany, Italy, and Japan
- Weakness of the League of Nations
- British and French appeasement

The Allies vs. the Axis

As the map below shows, many countries joined the major Axis and Allied powers in fighting the war.

- Allies, July 1943
- Axis Powers, July 1943
- Neutral Countries, July 1943



Key Events of World War II

Europe and Africa		1939	1940	1941	
The Pacific					
		Sept. 1939 Germany invades Poland. France and Britain declare war on Germany.	June–July 1940 France falls to Germany. Germany begins Battle of Britain.	June 1941 Germany invades the Soviet Union.	
			Sept. 1940 Japan signs Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy.		
					Dec. 1941 Japan attacks Pearl Harbor.

Key Political Leaders

Allies

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, *U.S. president*
Harry S Truman, *U.S. president*
Neville Chamberlain, *British prime minister*
Winston Churchill, *British prime minister*
Joseph Stalin, *Soviet dictator*
Charles de Gaulle, *leader of Free French*

Axis Powers

Adolf Hitler, *German dictator*
Benito Mussolini, *Italian dictator*
Hirohito, *Japanese emperor*
Tojo Hideki, *Japanese prime minister*

Reasons for Allied Victory

- Location of Germany—surrounded by enemies
- Location of Japan—dependent on imported goods
- Poor military decisions by Axis leaders
- Huge productive capability of the United States
- Better technology developed and used by Allies



U.S. drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan
Aug–Sept. 1945

Japan defeated at Leyte Gulf.
Oct. 1944

Japan defeated at Guadalcanal.
Feb. 1943

June 1942

Midway.

1945

May 1945
Germany surrenders.

June 1944
D-Day invasion of Normandy

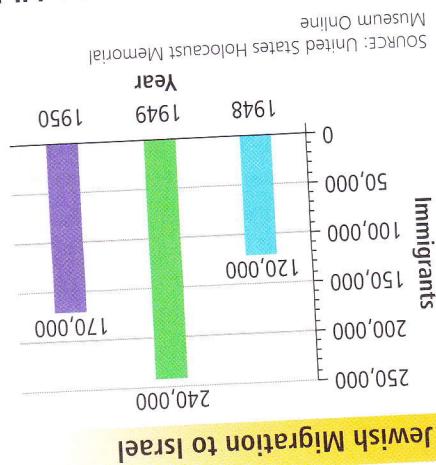
Jan. 1943
Germans surrender at Stalingrad.
North Africa.
The Allies push Rome back in

1942

1944



- 2. Cooperation: The United Nations Is Established**
- Fifty nations met in April 1945 to draft a charter for the United Nations. Today, the UN's work goes far beyond peacekeeping to include economic development, disease prevention, and refugee protection. Conduct research and write two paragraphs about a program sponsored by the UN in the last five years.
- For: Interactive timeline
Web Code: nap-2962



- 1. Conflict: The Arab-Israeli Conflict** Party in response to the horrors of the Holocaust, the United Nations created a plan to divide Palestine into two states—one Arab and one Jewish. Jews accepted the plan, but Arabs rejected it. When the Jewish state of Israel was born in 1948, the surrounding Arab countries invaded Israel. Between 1956 and 1973, three more wars erupted between Israel and Arab states. Conflict between Arabs and Israelis continued into the early 2000s despite many attempts at peace. What historical reasons did the United Nations have for creating a Jewish state in Palestine?

1.

Connections to Today

- 2. Genocide** What was the Holocaust? Compare the Holocaust to the Armenian genocide carried out by the Ottoman Turks. How were they similar and different? Consider:
- use of concentration camps
 - systematic torture and murder
 - large-scale deportations
 - murder of minority leaders
 - nation-building and nationalism
 - Turks. How were they similar and different? Consider:
 - democratic government? Why or why not?
 - individual rights. Do you think such actions are ever justified by a government? This was a commitment of American citizens, Indians, and Japanese Americans in camps, citing security concerns. In World War II and then compare it to Louis Pasteur's rates of injured soldiers during World War II. Do research to learn more about one of the following medical advances during World War II and then compare it to Louis Pasteur's advances. Which do you think was more significant?
 - widespread use of penicillin
 - sulfanilamide or sulfa powder
 - blood plasma
 - several advances in science improved the survival
- 3. Science** Several advances in science improved the survival rates of injured soldiers during World War II. Do research to learn more about one of the following medical advances during World War II and then compare it to Louis Pasteur's advances. Which do you think was more significant?

Cumulative Review

Concept Concept

Record the answers to the questions below on your Concept Connector worksheets. In addition, record information from this chapter about the following concepts:

• Technology: Nuclear Power

• Conflict: World War II

• Cooperation: United Nations

• Democracy During World War II, the United States government

ment intended Japanese Americans in camps, citing security concerns. In World War II and then compare it to Louis Pasteur's

rights. Do you think such actions are ever justified by a

government? This was a commitment of American citizens, Indians, and Japanese Americans in camps, citing security

concerns. In World War II and then compare it to Louis Pasteur's

advances. Which do you think was more significant?

• Science Several advances in science improved the survival

rates of injured soldiers during World War II. Do research to learn more about one of the following medical advances during

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