



CSI: SOCIAL STUDIES

Curriculum Support Information



Fifth Grade 7 of 10

Terminology (make flashcards & practice):

fascism: the government controls the economy, culture, and all parts of people's lives

dictator: a ruler who has total control of a country and its people

racism: the idea that one race, or group of people, is better than other races

Nazis: also called National Socialists, a political party of Germany that believed in fascism

Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, and Japan formed an alliance to protect each other

Allied Powers: Great Britain, France

isolationism: the idea that one country should stay out of the business and wars or other countries

mobilize: get people and supplies prepared to fight a war

newsreel: short film about current events

internment camp: a place where prisoners are held during wartime

ration: happens when a limited number of supplies are available

aircraft carriers: a large ship that carries airplanes far from land

atomic bomb: a powerful bomb that can destroy an entire city

concentration camp: a place where large numbers of people are held prisoner and forced to work

V-E Day: Victory in Europe Day, May 8, 1945

D-Day: "D" stood for the day or date of a planned military attack where Allied soldiers invaded France to fight Germany on June 6, 1945

Code Talkers: Navajo Indians who used the Navajo language to create a secret code that the Japanese couldn't understand to send important messages while fighting Japan

V-J Day: Victory in Japan Day, August 14, 1945, this ended WWII

Holocaust: the mass murder of people in Europe (many Jews) under Adolf Hitler's rule

World War II

Students will:

History:

- Trace the events of World War II
- Explain the reasons for America's involvement in WWII

Economics:

- Explain the role of women and African-Americans
- Describe the effects of rationing

Characteristics of government:

- Identify Key people during this time period to include: Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill, Hirohito, Truman, Mussolini, and Hitler

Key Individuals	Importance
Adolf Hitler	-German Dictator in 1933 -leader of the Nazis party
Benito Mussolini	-Italian Dictator in the 1930s
Joseph Stalin	-leader of the Soviet Union
Winston Churchill	-British Prime Minister -his speeches on the radio inspired people to continue to fight Germany and have hope
Franklin D. Roosevelt	-US president wanted to help Britain during WWII



Road to war	Summary of events
fascism and racism	Fascism and racism began to spread (in Italy, Germany, and Japan). This increased racism in these countries. Germany, Italy, and Japan formed the Axis Powers.
1938	Hitler invaded/attacked and added Austria to Germany. He then added Czechoslovakia within the year.
Hitler and Stalin's agreement	After this Hitler made an agreement with Joseph Stalin (of the Soviet Union) to not attack each other. This agreement allowed Hitler to plan other attacks.
Allied Powers	Great Britain and France formed the Allies or Allied Powers. This was done to fight against Germany's attack. They signed an agreement with Germany to allow them to keep the land he had invaded as long as he stopped attacking other countries.
Germany Attacks Poland September 1, 1939	Germany broke the agreement with the Allied Powers by attacking Poland. The Allies declared war on Germany and started World War II (WWII). This did NOT however stop Germany and by 1941, Germany had taken over most of Europe.
Holocaust	-the Nazis had killed millions of people (women, men, and children) in concentration camps -Many of those people were Jews

US home front during WWII	Importance
Women in the military	-over 100,000 women served in the armed forces
Drafted	-US used the draft to call people to become soldiers
War supplies	-The government hired businesses to create needed supplies such as uniforms, guns, airplanes, and tanks
Ration	-goods such as meat, sugar, and gasoline were rationed -families started to grow their own gardens to compensate for the limited amounts of food available -these gardens were nicknamed "Victory Gardens"
Media	-nearly everyone in the US had friends or family in the war, they paid close attention to events through newsreels, radio, and newspaper
Internments camps	-after Pearl Harbor, people worried that Japanese Americans would try to help Japan, so over 100,000 Japanese Americans were forced into internment camps -Italian Americans and German Americans were also forced into internment camps

Battles/Events of World War II	Summary of events	Outcome
1941	- Germany had taken over most of Europe -Japan had invaded China	-Japan was afraid of the US Navy, believing it was strong enough to destroy them
Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941	-Japan launched an air attack against US Naval base called Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.	-US fleet suffered large loses and damages -thousands of soldiers and sailors died -US declared war on Japan, causing the Axis Powers to declare war on the US
Island Hopping Started August 1942	-Allied forces used a tactic called Island hopping where they skipped over some islands guarded by Japanese troops to capture other island -started with the island of Guadalcanal -the Allies captured New Guinea, Iwo Jima, and many other Islands	-these battles continued for the next three years
D-Day June 6, 1944	-200,000 Allied soldiers invaded northern France -although a lot of soldiers died, the Allied forces started to push Germany out of Europe and back into Germany	
V-E Day May 8, 1945	-at the same time the Allied soldiers were pushing towards Germany, Soviet troops advanced on Germany's other front -Germany was forced to surrender	-This ended the fighting in Europe but did not end WWII
Atomic Bomb August 6, 1945	-America dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima, Japan	-the explosion killed 100,000 people
Atomic Bomb August 9, 1945	-America dropped a second atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan	-the two atomic bombs caused Japanese emperor, Hirohito, to surrender
V-J Day August 14, 1945	-Victory in Japan Day when Japan surrendered to the Allies	-Ended the fighting of WWII