**WORLD WAR II VOCAB**

1. Joseph Stalin- Bolshevik revolutionary, head of the Soviet Communist Party after 1924, and dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1953. He led the Soviet Union with an iron fist, using Five-Year Plans to increase industrial production and terror to crush all opposition.
2. Five-Year Plans- Plans that Joseph Stalin introduced to industrialize the Soviet Union rapidly, beginning in 1928. They set goals for the output of steel, electricity, machinery, and most other products and were enforced by the police powers of the state. They succeeded in making the Soviet Union a major industrial power before World War II.
3. Benito Mussolini- Fascist dictator of Italy (1922-1943). He led Italy to conquer Ethiopia (1935), joined Germany in the Axis pact (1936), and allied Italy with Germany in World War II. He was overthrown in 1943 when the Allies invaded Italy.
4. Fascist Party- Italian political party created by Benito Mussolini during World War I. It emphasized aggressive nationalism and was Mussolini's instrument for the creation of a dictatorship in Italy from 1922 to 1943. Nazi’s were also fascist.
5. Adolf Hitler- Born in Austria, he 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.
6. Nazi Party- German political party joined by Adolf Hitler, emphasizing nationalism, racism, and war. When Hitler became chancellor of Germany in 1933, it became the only legal party and an instrument of Hitler's absolute rule. Its formal name was National Socialist German Workers' Party.
7. Chiang Kai-Shek- General and leader of Nationalist China after 1925. Although he succeeded Sun Yat-sen as head of the Guomindang, he became a military dictator whose major goal was to crush the communist movement led by Mao Zedong. Also known as Jiang Jieshi; 1887-1975
8. Mao Zedong- Leader of the Chinese Communist Party (1927-1976). He led the Communists on the Long March (1934-1935) and rebuilt the Communist Party and Red Army during the Japanese occupation of China (1937-1945). After World War II, he led the Communists to victory over the Guomindang. He ordered the Cultural Revolution in 1966.
9. Long March- The 6,000-mile (9,600-kilometer) flight of Chinese Communists from southeastern to northwestern China. The Communists, led by Mao Zedong, were pursued by the Chinese army under orders from Chiang Kai-shek. The four thousand survivors of the march formed the nucleus of a revived Communist movement that defeated the Guomindang after World War II.
10. Stalingrad- City in Russia, site of a Red Army victory over the Germany army in 1942-1943. The Battle at his location was the turning point in the war between Germany and the Soviet Union. Today Volgograd.
11. El Alamein- Town in Egypt, site of the victory by Britain's Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery over German forces led by General Erwin Rommel (the "Desert Fox") in 1942-1943.
12. Pearl Harbor- Naval base in Hawaii attacked by Japanese aircraft on December 7, 1941. The sinking of much of the U.S. Pacific Fleet brought the United States into World War II.
13. Battle of Midway- U.S. naval victory over the Japanese fleet in June 1942, in which the Japanese lost four of their best aircraft carriers. It marked a turning point in World War II.
14. 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.
15. Auschwitz- Nazi extermination camp in Poland, the largest center of mass murder during the Holocaust. Close to a million Jews, Gypsies, Communists, and others were killed there.
16. Holocaust- Nazis' program during World War II to kill people they considered undesirable. Some 6 million Jews perished during the Holocaust, along with millions of Poles, Gypsies, Communists, Socialists, and others.
17. Allied Powers- Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France alliance during WWII
18. Axis Powers- Nazi Germany, Italy, and Imperial Japan alliance during WWII
19. Appeasement- Diplomatic policy of making political or material concessions to an aggressive power in order to avoid conflict.
20. Bataan Death March- 76,000 [prisoners of war](https://www.britannica.com/topic/prisoner-of-war) (66,000 Filipinos, 10,000 Americans) were forced by the Japanese military to march in the Philippines in 1942.
21. Blitzkrieg- Lightening war; military tactic calculated to create psychological shock and disorganization in enemy forces through the use of surprise, speed, and superiority in firepower.
22. Concentration Camp- Places where Nazi Germany placed millions of those they considered “racially undesirable”; forced labor, often starved, tortured, and killed,
23. Island Hopping- U.S. military strategy of securing and taking control of many small islands in the Pacific in order to move the U.S. army closer to Japan
24. Kamikaze- Imperial Japanese aviators who initiated suicide attacks on Allied naval vessels by crashing their planes into enemy ships
25. Manhattan Project- Research and development in Los Alamos, New Mexico by the U.S., Great Britain, and Canada to produce the first nuclear weapons
26. Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact- Nazi Germany and Soviet Union Russia agreed to take no military action against each other for 10 years, but quickly fell apart when Nazi forces invaded the Soviet Union in 1941
27. Mobilization- The action of a country or its government preparing and organizing troops for active service.
28. Rationing- Saving; The controlled distribution of scarce resources, goods, or services, or an artificial restriction of demand.
29. Rosie the Riveter- [Cultural icon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_icon) of World War II, representing the women who worked in factories and shipyards during [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) to produce war supplies
30. Executive Order 9066- Presidential order by F.D.R. in 1942 that authorized the incarceration of Japanese Americans, German Americans, and Italia Americans to internment camps in the U.S.