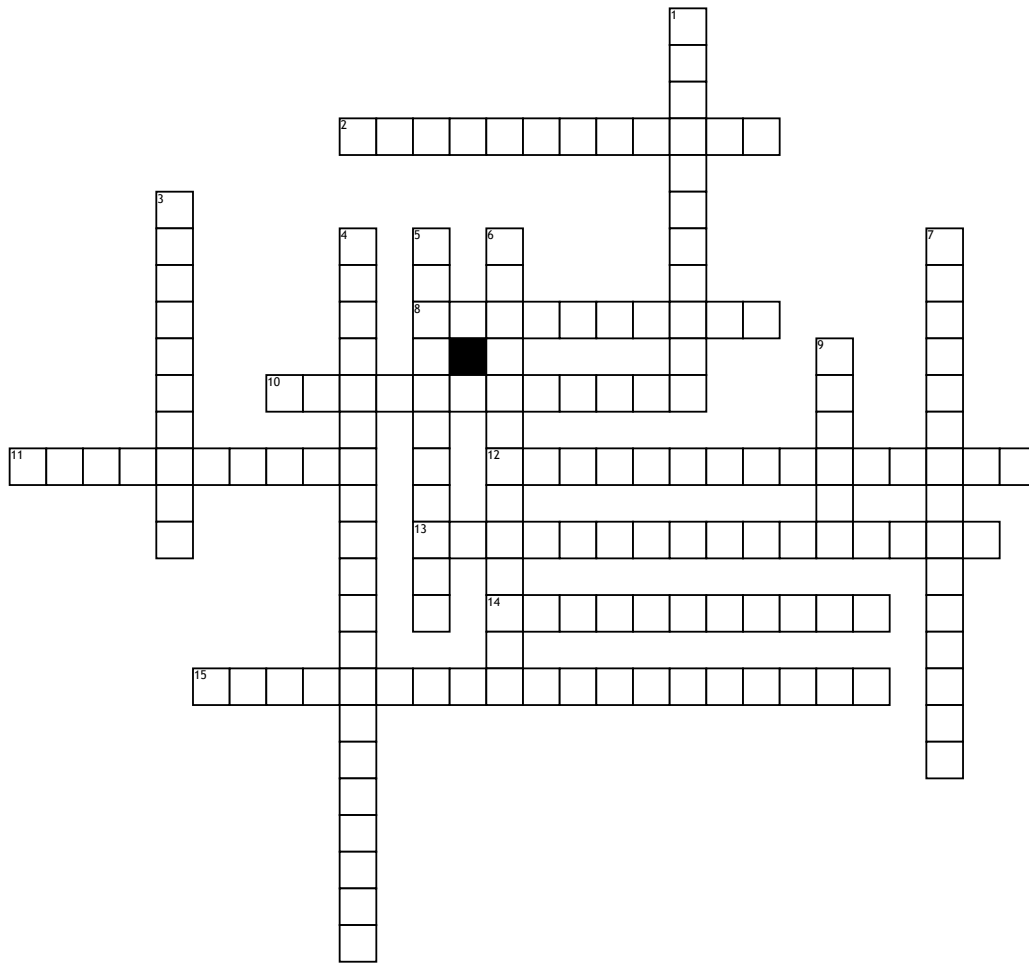


# WW2- part one



## Across

2. coalitions of primarily North American nations victorious over rival, central-European forces in World War I and World War II.
8. the nations that fought in the Second World War against the Allied forces.
10. the principal means for providing U.S. military aid to foreign nations during World War II.
11. information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.
12. relating to a system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.
13. the forcible transfer by the Imperial Japanese Army of 60,000-80,000 American and Filipino prisoners of war
14. hostile to or prejudiced against Jews.

## Word Bank

lend lease act  
propaganda  
anti-semitic  
facism  
munich pact

15. They were spurred by the growth in isolationism and non-interventionism in the US following its costly involvement in World War I, and sought to ensure that the US would not become entangled again in foreign conflicts.

## Down

1. to bring to a state of peace, quiet, ease, calm, or contentment; pacify; soothe.
3. a settlement permitting Nazi Germany's annexation of portions of Czechoslovakia along the country's borders mainly inhabited by German speakers, for which a new territorial designation "Sudetenland" was coined.
4. the women's branch of the United States Army. It was created as an auxiliary unit, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps on 15 May 1942

neutrality act of 1939  
bataan death march  
tripartite act  
womens army corps (WAC)  
axis powers

5. a harbor on the island of Oahu, in Hawaii, the site of a major US naval base, where a surprise attack on December 7, 1941, by Japanese carrier-borne aircraft inflicted heavy damage and brought the US into World War II.

6. also known as the Berlin Pact, was an agreement between Germany, Italy and Japan signed in Berlin on 27 September 1940

7. a declaration of eight common principles in international relations drawn up by Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt in August 1941, which provided the ideological basis for the United Nations organization.

9. an authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government and social organization.

totalitarianism  
atlantic charter  
allied powers  
appeasement  
pearl harbor