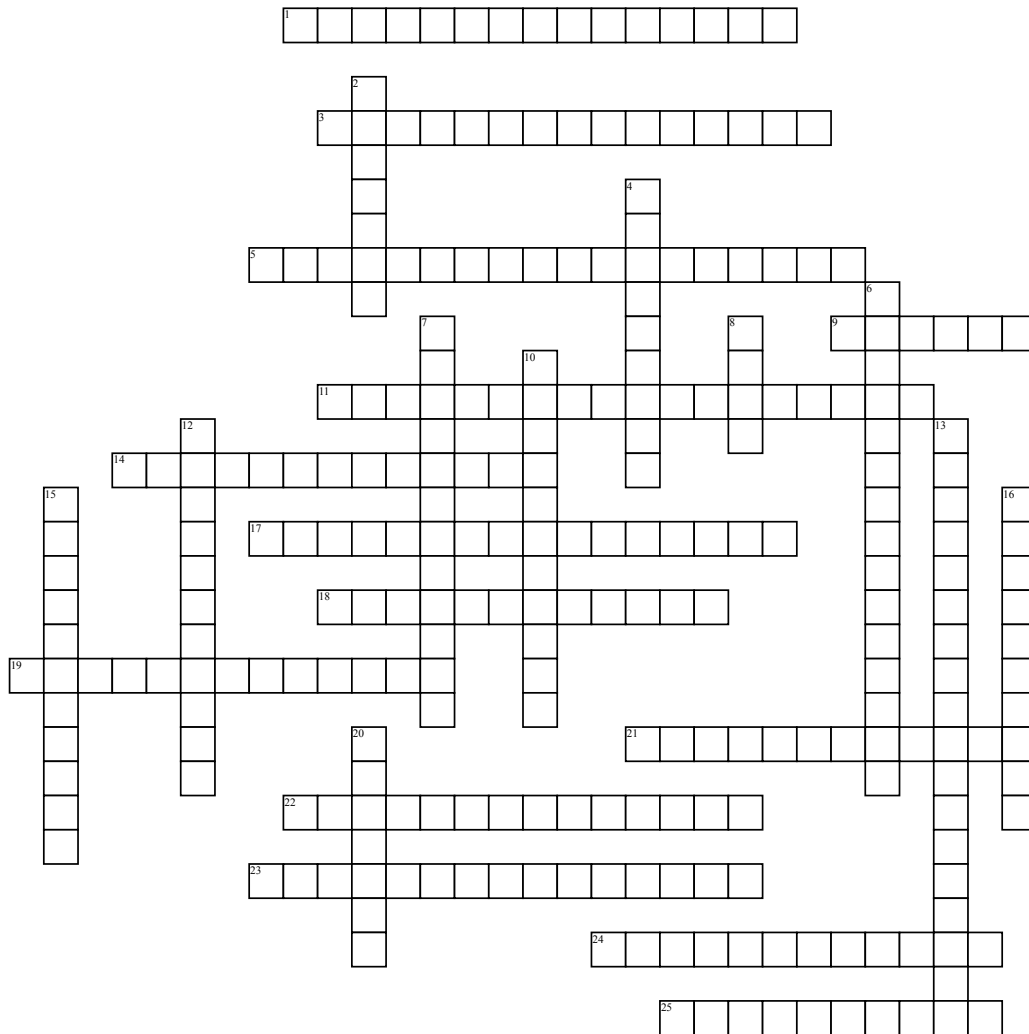


Name: _____

Date: _____

WWII Puzzle



Across

1. was a severe worldwide economic depression
 3. was the first worldwide intergovernmental organisation whose principal mission was to maintain world peace
 5. was the most important of the peace treaties that brought World War I to an end
 9. prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against a person or people on the basis of their membership in a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized
 11. a person who favors government intervention
 14. Hooverilles named after _____
 17. was a British statesman who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945
 18. the 40th U.S. President
 19. a person favoring a policy of remaining apart from the affairs or interests of other groups, especially the political affairs of other countries
 21. a system of wholesale trading whereby goods are paid for in full at the time of purchase and taken away by the purchaser

22. is the act of making unjustified distinctions between human beings based on the groups, classes, or other categories to which they are perceived to belong
 23. was an agreement concluded at Munich on 30 September 1938, by Germany, the United Kingdom, the French Third Republic, and the Kingdom of Italy
 24. a shantytown built by unemployed and destitute people during the Depression
 25. the state of not supporting or helping either side in a war
Down
 2. was a series of programs, public work projects, financial reforms, and regulations enacted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the United States
 4. was an Italian politician and journalist who founded and led the National Fascist Party
 6. was the World War II meeting of the heads of government of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union to discuss the postwar reorganization of Germany and Europe

7. was the genocide of European Jews during World War II.
 8. Allied forces invaded northern France by means of beach landings in Normandy.
 10. was a surprise military strike by the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service upon the United States
 12. is the act or practice of forbidding something by law
 13. the 32nd President of the United States who made The New Deal
 15. the action or process of appeasing
 16. people living in Hooverilles were _____; no paid jobs
 20. is a form of far-right, authoritarian ultranationalism characterized by dictatorial power

Word Bank

Yalta Conference	Appeasement	New Deal	Winston Churchill	Cash and Carry
Racism	Munich Agreement	Neutrality	D-Day	Interventionalists
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Prohibition	Pearl Harbor	Ronald Reagan	Hooverilles
Mussolini	The Holocaust	Isolationists	Herbert Hoover	League of Nations
Treaty of Versailles	Fascism	Unemployed	Discrimination	Great Depression