

World War II Lapbook Package



Designed by
Melissa Noll

L-WWIIP



World War II Lapbook Package

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Written by Melissa Noll

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How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

*** Printing:

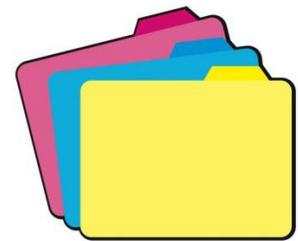
*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 7 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



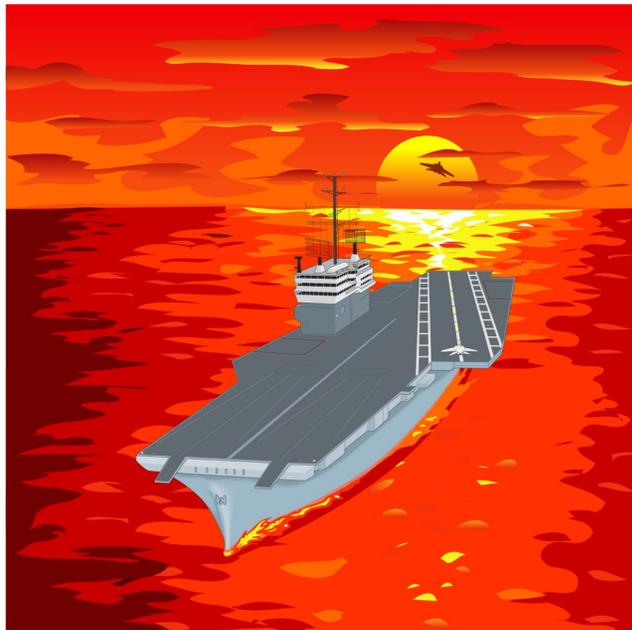
PLEASE NOTE:

There are **TWO separate lapbooks** included in this package.

Lapbook #1 is "World War II: European Theater",
and lapbook #2 is "World War II: Pacific Theater".

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.



World War II:

European Theater

Student Instruction Guide

Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project. Remember that there are 2 complete lapbooks for this project.

For this lapbook, you will need 4 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**.

Figure 1

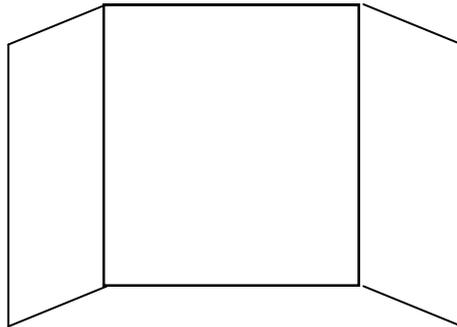
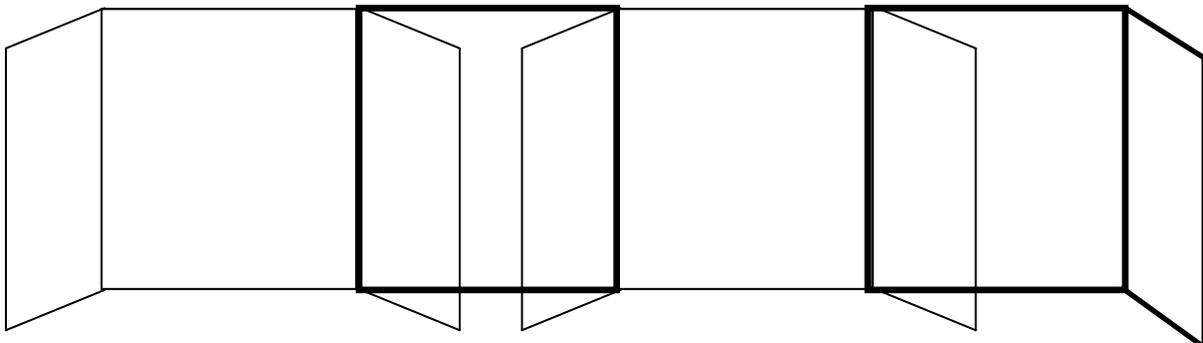


Figure 2 shows how all 4 folders should be assembled.



World War II:

Pacific Theater

Student Instruction Guide

Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project. Remember that there are 2 complete lapbooks for this project.

For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**.

Figure 1

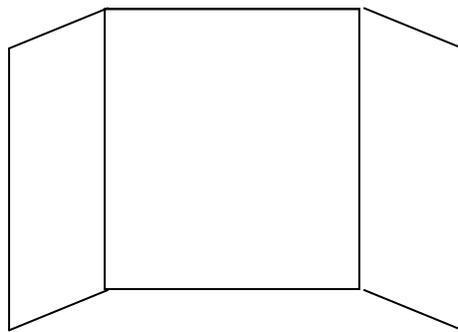
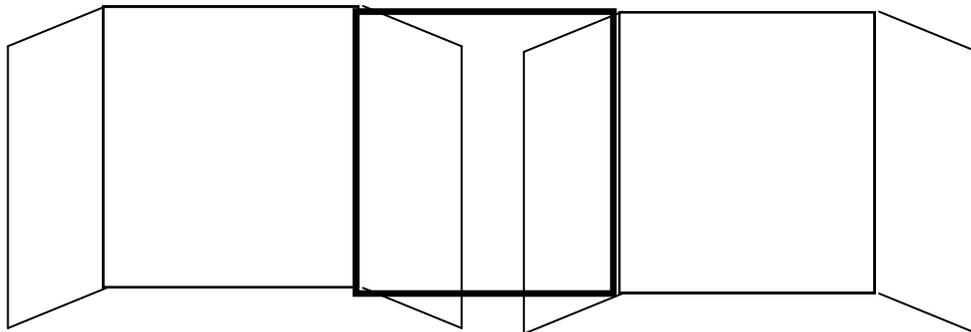
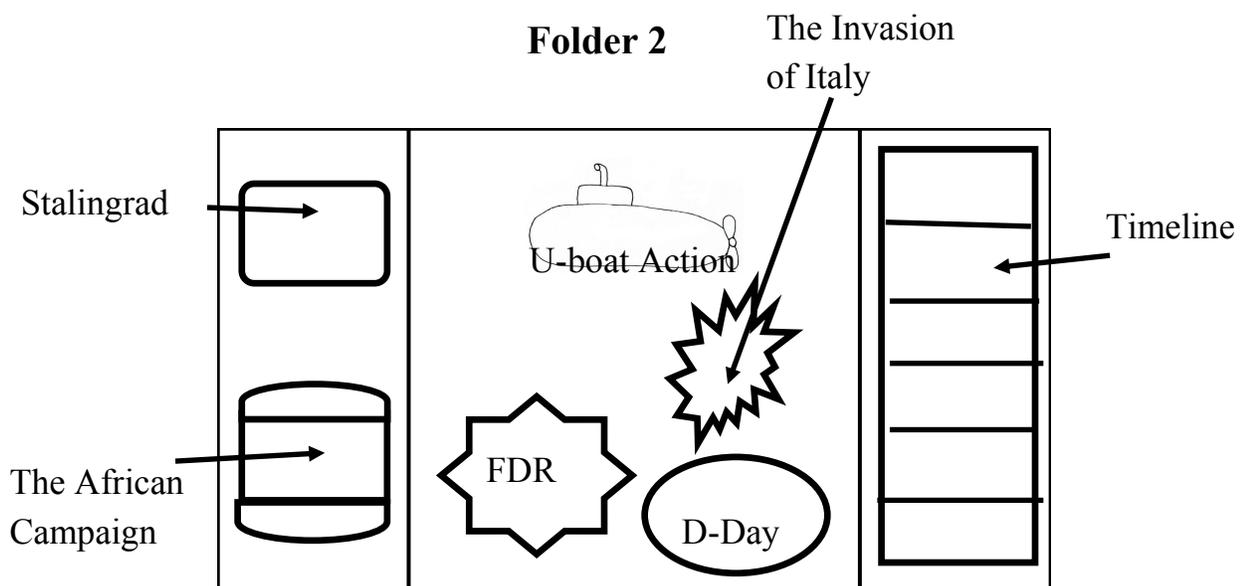
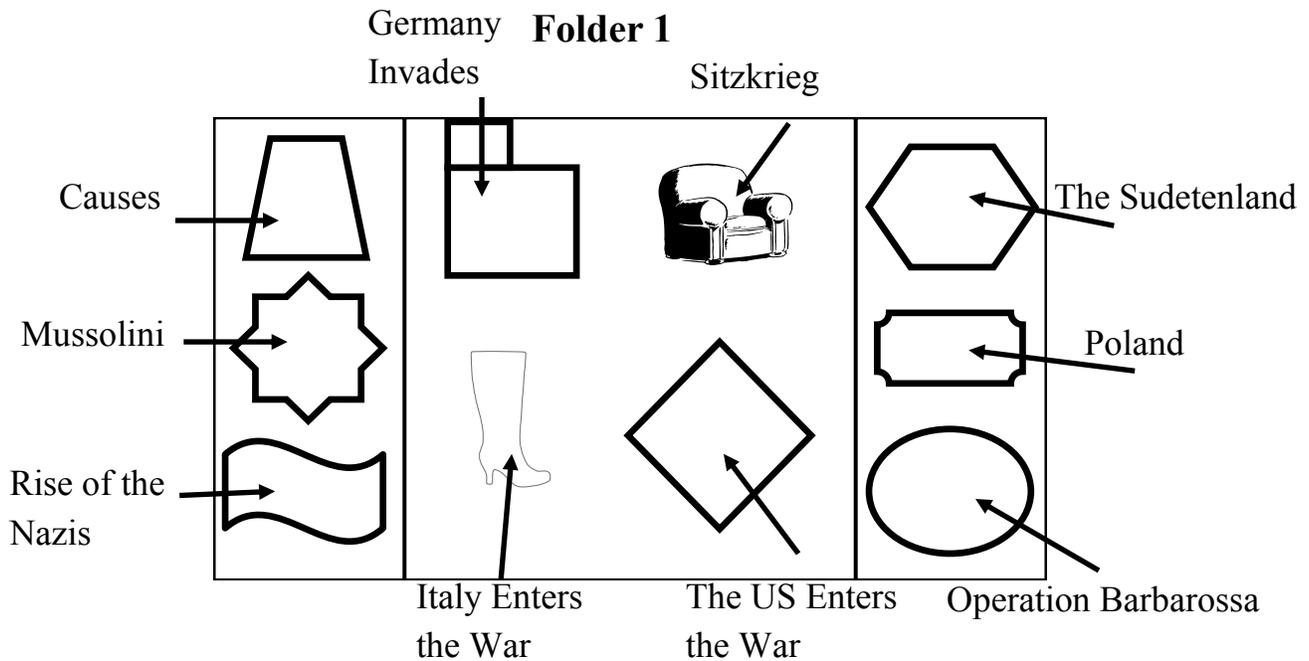


Figure 2 shows how all 3 folders should be assembled.



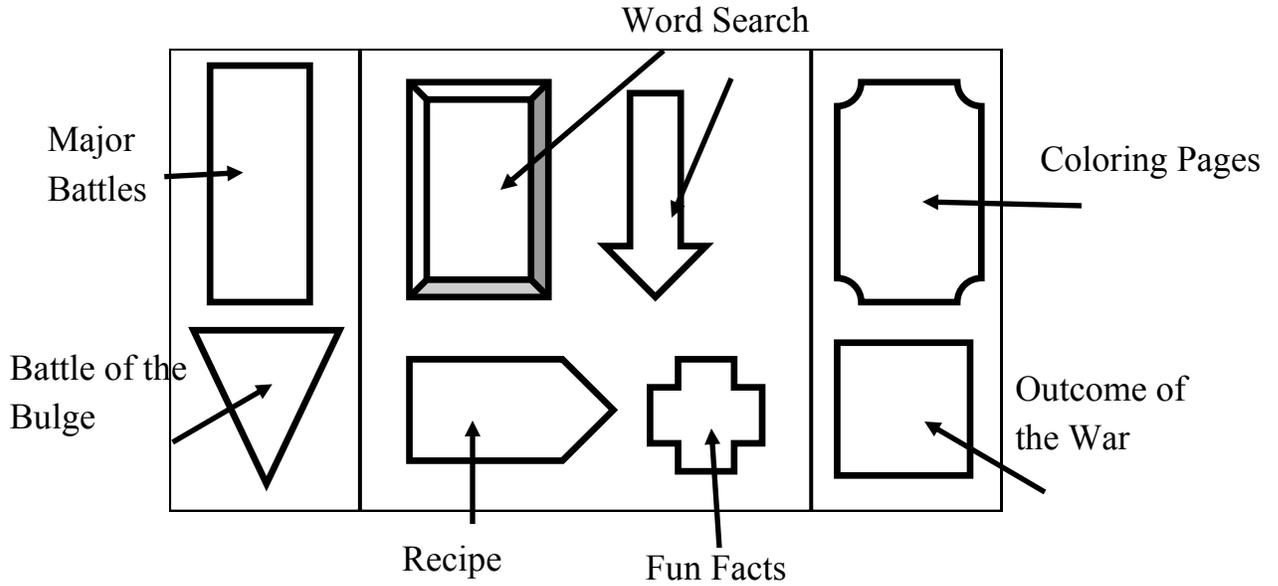
Lapbook Layout: European Theater

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.

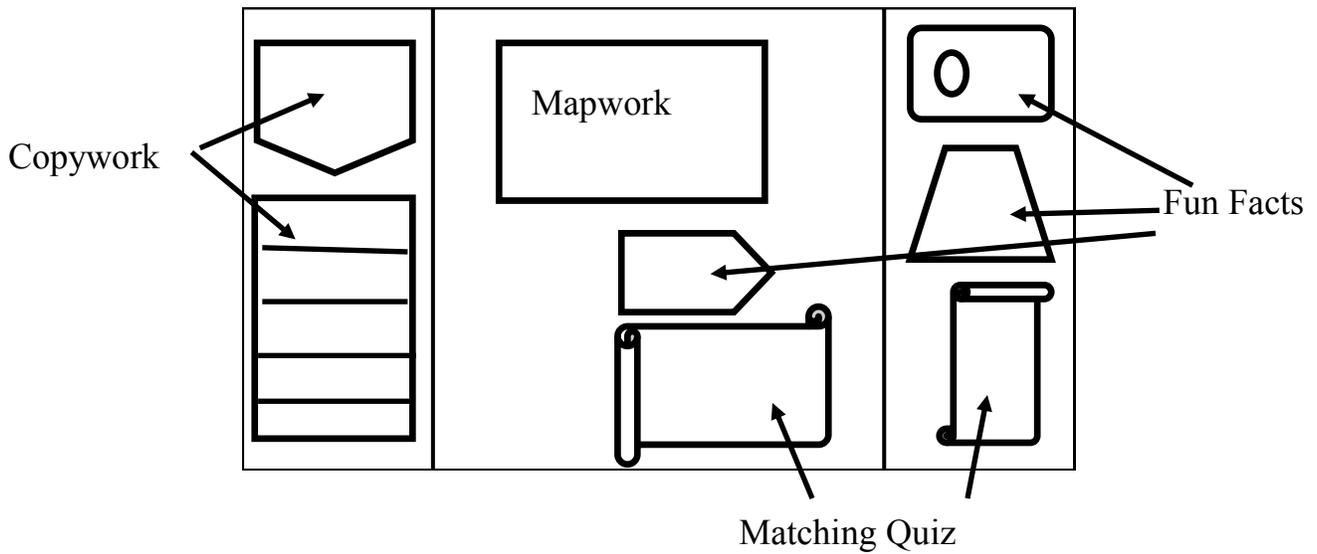


European Theater continued

Folder 3

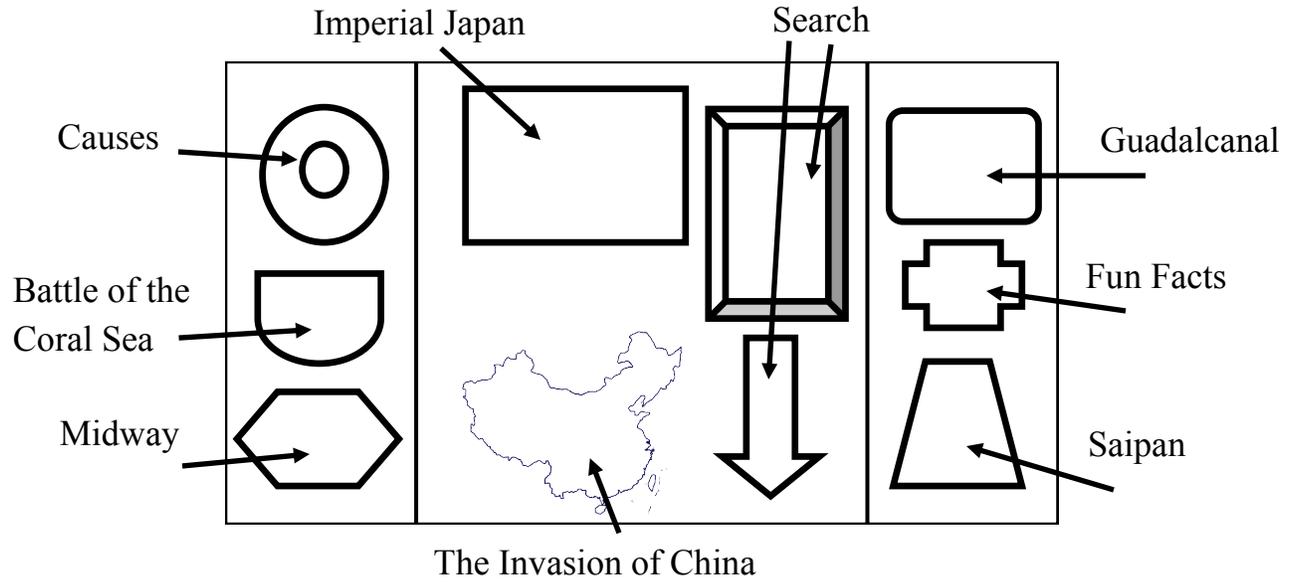


Folder 4

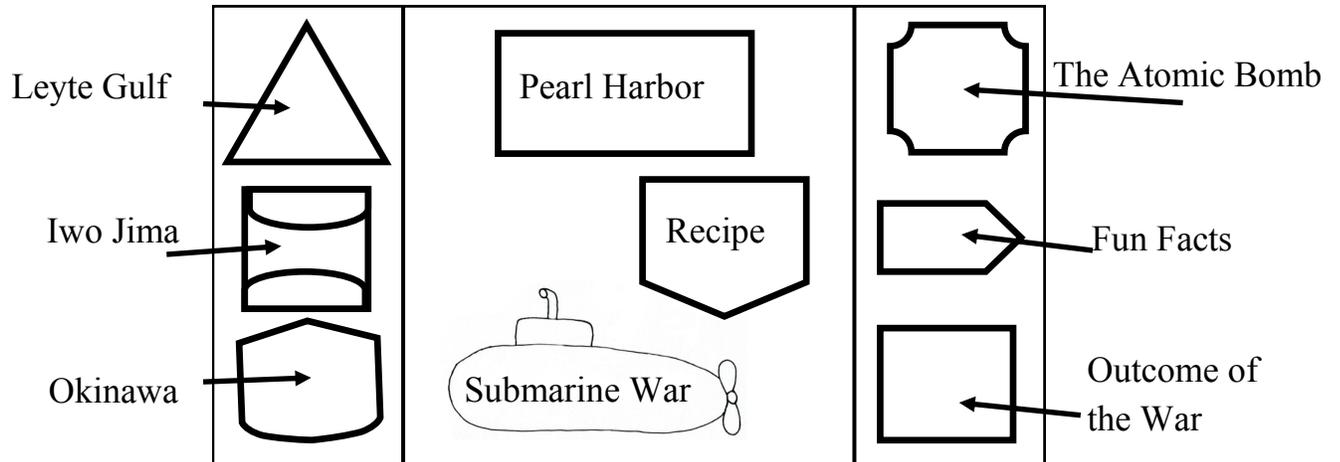


Lapbook layout: Pacific Theater

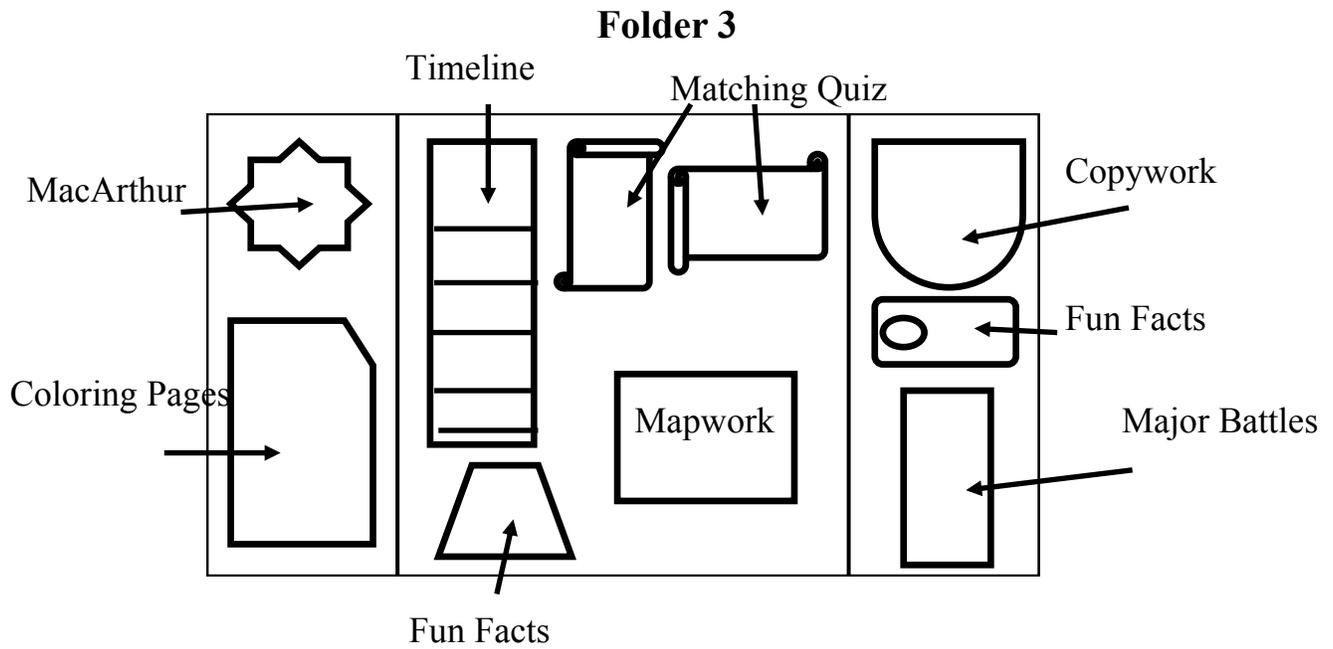
Folder 1 Word



Folder 2



Pacific Theater continued



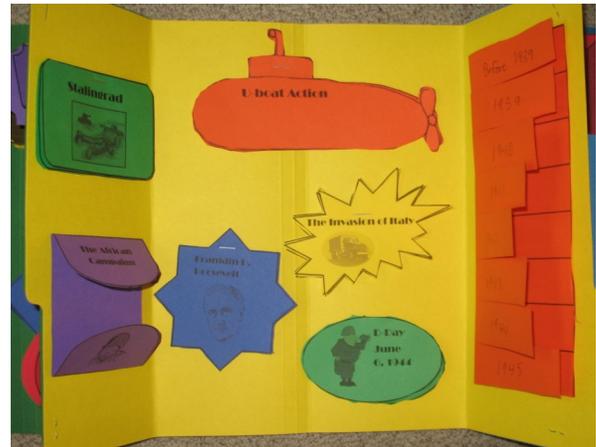
European Theater

Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

Folder 1



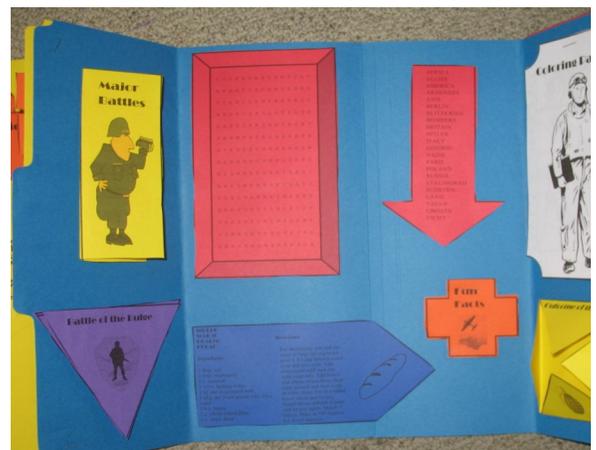
Folder 2



Folder 3



Folder 4



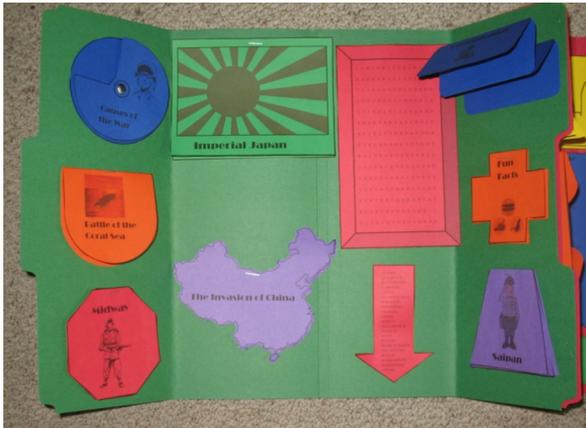
All Folders



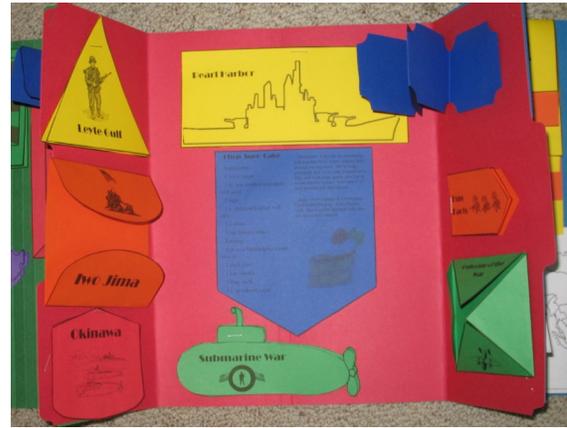
Pacific Theater

Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

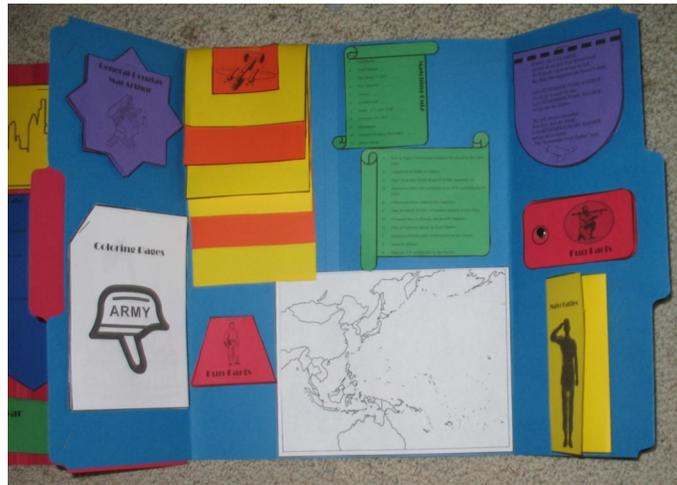
Folder 1



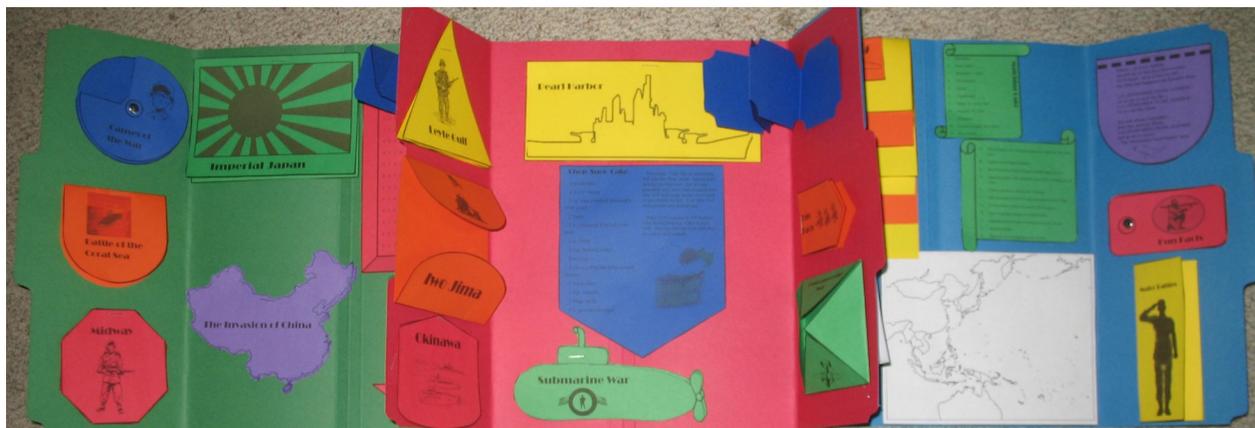
Folder 2



Folder 3



All Folders



World War II Lapbook

European Theater

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** Causes Of The War

***Student Instructions:** What were the causes of the war? Discuss your answer in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so that the title is on front. Insert additional page inside and secure with staple at top.

Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Mussolini

***Student Instructions:** Who was Benito Mussolini? What country did he lead? What kind of government did he establish? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all three pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.

Booklet #3

***Booklet Title:** Rise of the Nazi Party

***Student Instructions:** What is Nazi short for? Who was their leader? How did he come to power? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all three pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.

World War II Lapbook

Pacific Theater

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** Causes Of The War

***Student Instructions:** What were the causes of this war in the Pacific? What countries fought in this theater of the war? Why did Japan think it was necessary for them to go to war? Did the Germans aid their Japanese allies? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out both circles. Cut away section indicated of top circle. Use one hole punch to punch both circles in the middle. Stack pages with title on top and fasten with metal brad fastener. Answers go on bottom circle.

Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Imperial Japan

***Student Instructions:** What was the Southern Plan if the Japanese invasion? What was the Eastern Plan? Did the Japanese expect the Americans to become involved? What did they think the outcome would be? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of both pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.

Booklet #3

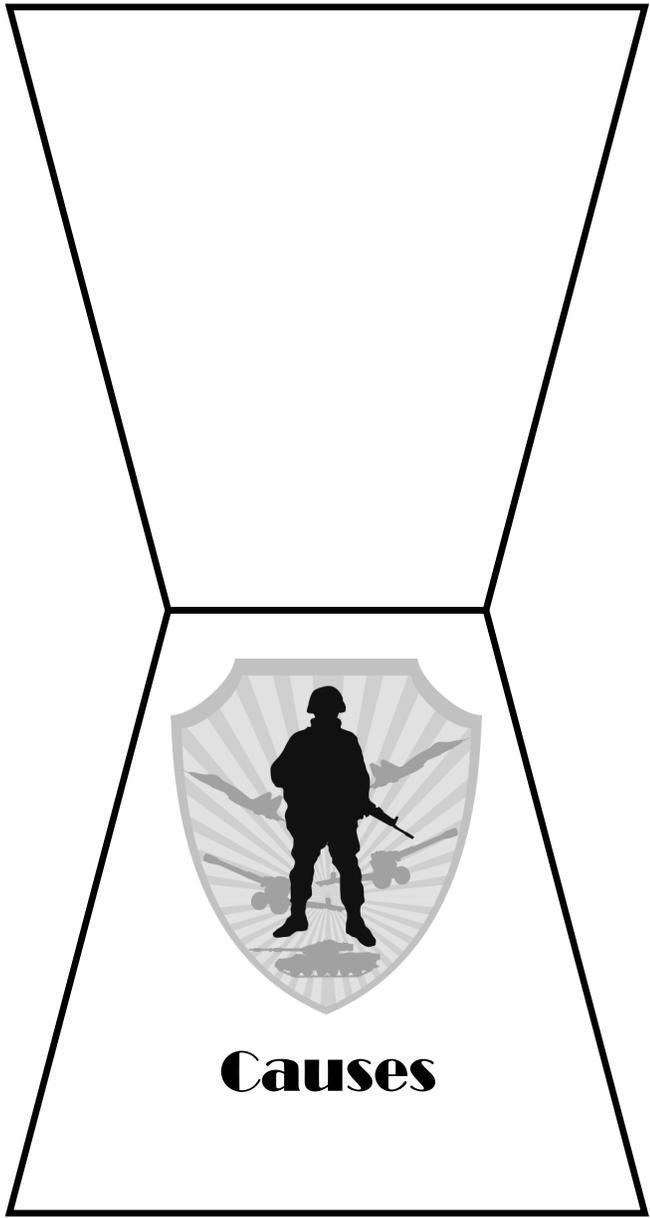
***Booklet Title:** The Invasion of China

***Student Instructions:** Why did Japan attack China? Discuss your answer in this booklet.

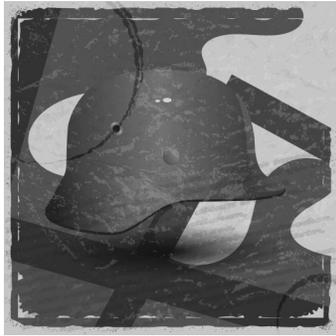
****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of both pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.

Booklets for European Theater be- gin here





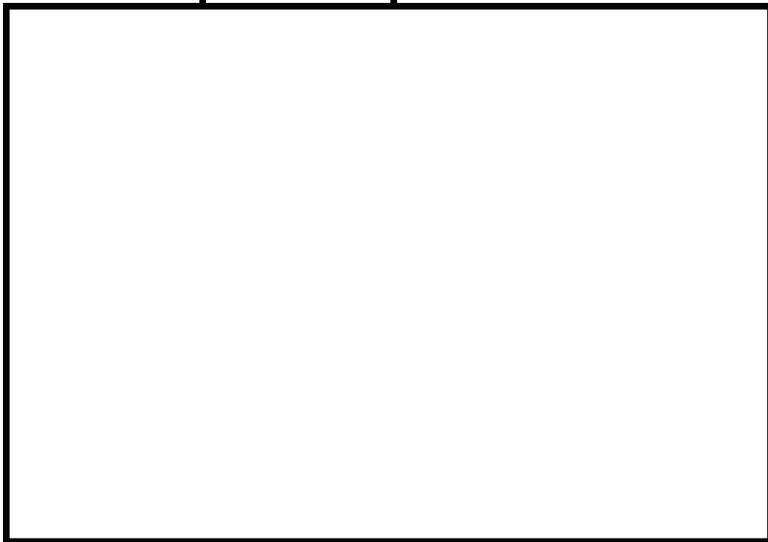
Germany Invades



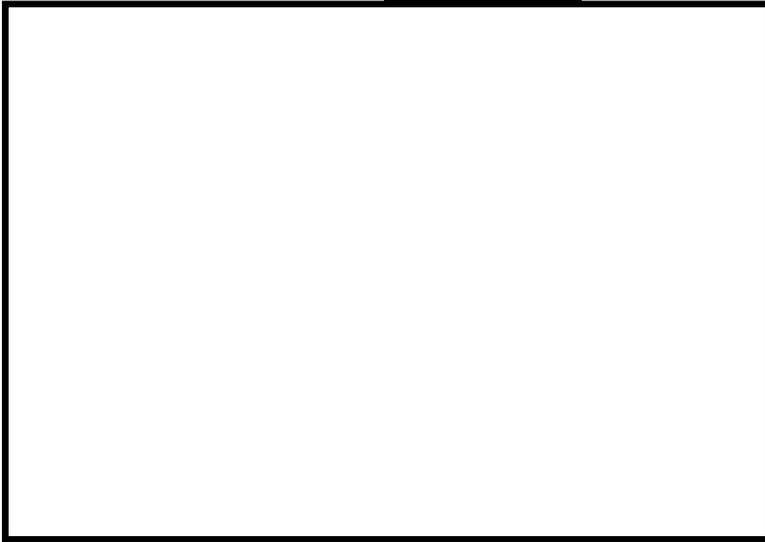
Denmark



Norway



France

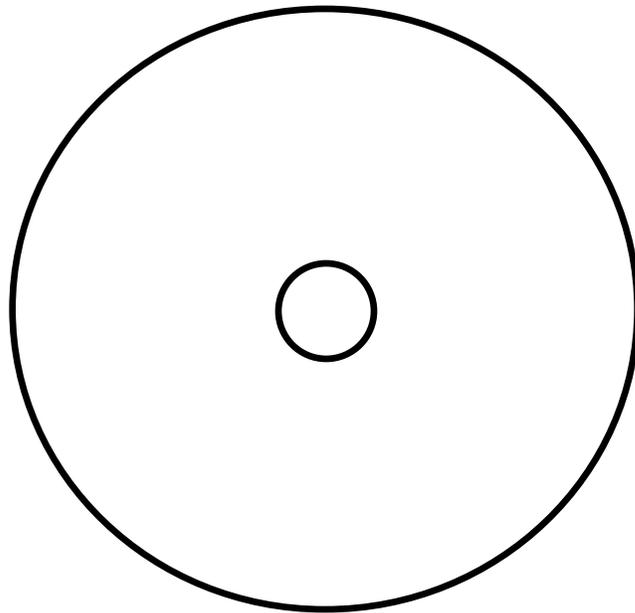
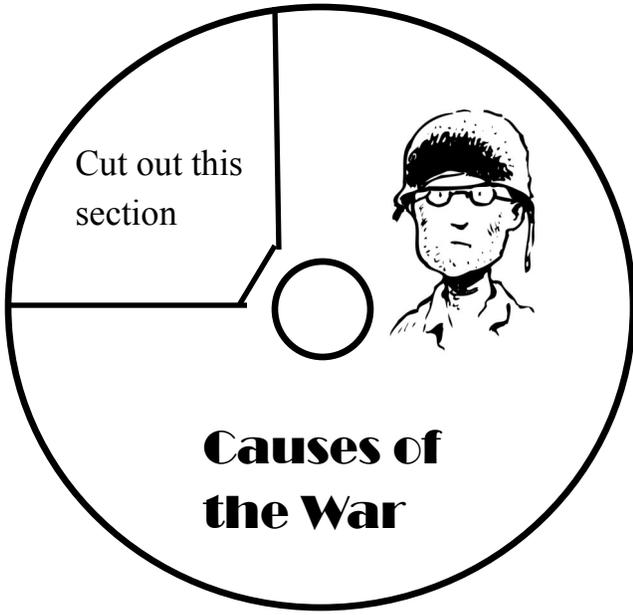


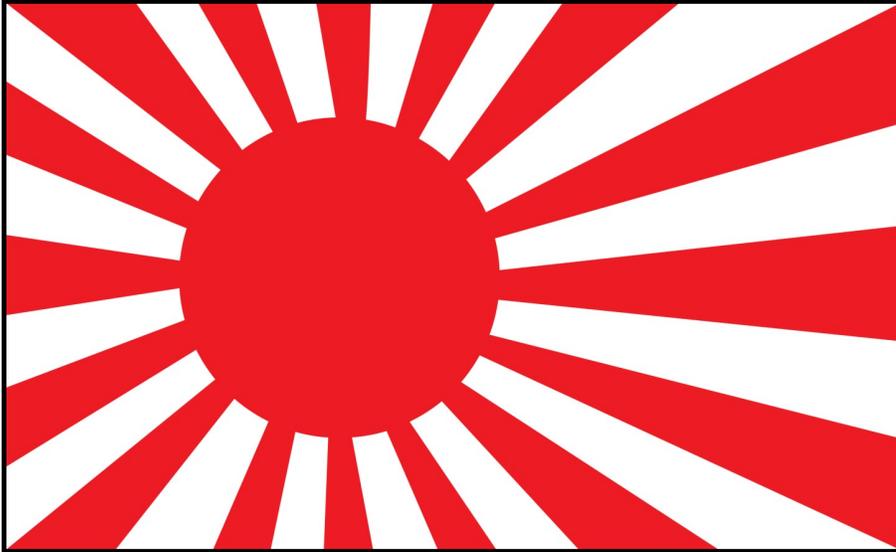
Britain



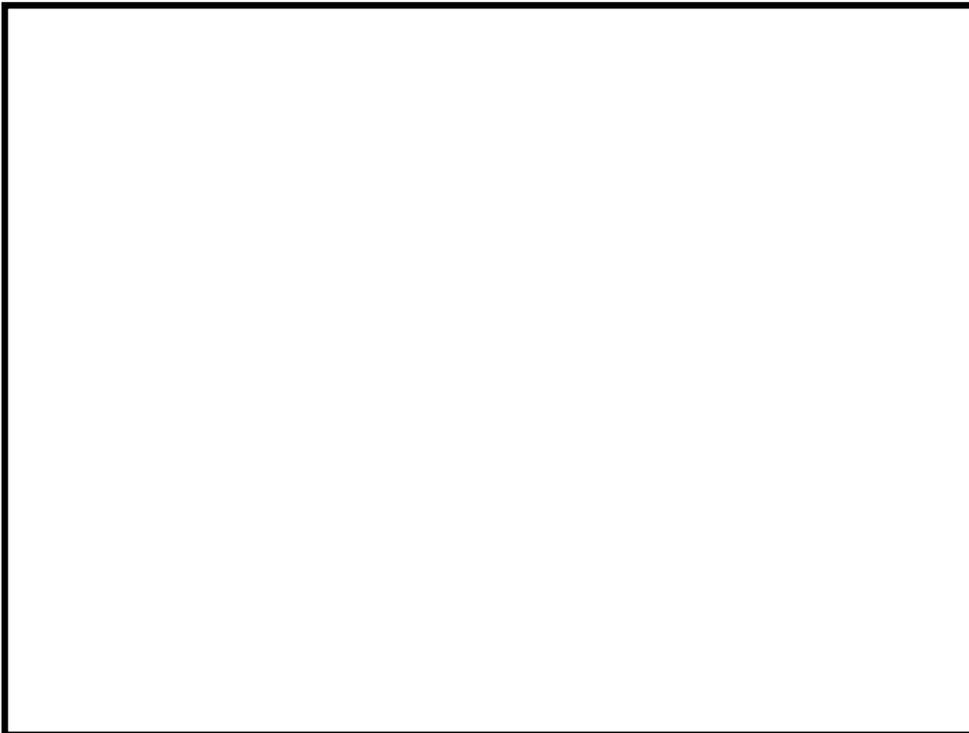
**Booklets
for Pacific
Theater
begin here**







Imperial Japan





The Invasion of China



World War II European Theater Study Guide

Causes

World War I had greatly altered the map of Europe. Many countries lost territories while others gained. Several new countries also appeared on the map. Germany had not only lost territory but also had to pay massive reparations. There were also limits on the size and capability of its armed forces. Many Germans resented this as they felt that Germany had really not lost the war.

Italian nationalists were also angered after WWI because they felt that promises made by Britain and France were not fulfilled. The Fascist movement gained power in Italy after 1925. Under Benito Mussolini, the Fascists were a totalitarian government aimed at forging Italy into a new Roman Empire.

Rise of the Nazis

Back in Germany, the National Socialist Party, known as the Nazis, also a fascist, totalitarian government gained power. Their leader, Adolf Hitler, made promises to rebuild Germany after the Great Depression of the 1930's. He became Chancellor of Germany in 1933. He abolished democracy and began a massive rearmament campaign, against the Treaty of Versailles.

Hoping to contain Germany and avoid another war, Britain, France, Italy and Russia all signed various mutual assistance agreements. The US, hoping to avoid involvement, signed a Neutrality Act. Italy then invaded Ethiopia in 1935 and Germany was the only nation to support them. Italy dropped all opposition to German aims.

In 1936 Hitler defied the Versailles Treaty again and began to remilitarize the Rhineland, that region of Germany closest to France. When the Spanish Civil War broke out in July 1936, Hitler and Mussolini supported the fascist rebels against a Soviet-sponsored government. The bombing of Guernica, Spain by the Germans in April 1937 brought to light concerns about massive terror bombings of civilians being used should another war take place.

The fascists in Spain won the Civil War in April 1939 and set up a totalitarian government under Franco. Spain never formally entered World War II, but did send troops to fight on the German side.



Appeasement

In March 1938, Germany annexed Austria. The rest of Europe just silently watched. Hitler began trying to claim land in the Sudetenland, an area of Czechoslovakia with a German ethnic population. He claimed the Germans in the area needed German protection from the repression of the local Czechs. Hoping that this would be Hitler's final demand, Britain and France signed the Munich Agreement against the wishes of the Czech government. Hitler gained the Sudetenland and promised he would make no further territorial demands

Soon after, Hitler demanded the Polish city of Danzig, again claiming the protection of ethnic Germans. This time Britain and France pledged themselves to maintaining Polish independence. Hitler accused Britain of trying to encircle Germany. In August 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union signed a non-aggression pact. Hitler believed this would assure that Germany would only have to fight a war on one front. He already presumed war was inevitable. Hitler planned to neutralize Poland to prevent war there from siphoning off German troops. He did not believe that either Britain or France would intervene. On August 29, 1939 Hitler demanded that Polish diplomats travel to Berlin to hand over Danzig. The Poles refused to comply and Germany prepared to invade.

War Begins

On September 1, 1939 Germany invaded Poland on the false pretext that Poland had launched attacks on German territory. On September 3, France and Britain declared war on Germany. Both countries began a naval blockade of Germany. Germany responded by ordering U-boat attacks on allied merchant and war ships. By September 17, the Soviets had also invaded Poland. The Polish army was soon defeated, with Warsaw, the capital being taken on September 27. Poland's territory was divided between the Soviets and the Germans.

World War II Pacific Theater Study Guide

Also known as the Pacific War, this war was that part of WWII fought in East Asia and the Pacific, mostly between Japan on the one side and the US and allies on the other. The war began on December 7, 1941 with the Japanese attack on the US territory of Hawaii, the invasion of Thailand and British Malaya. Some authors date the conflict as having begun with the start of the Second Japanese-Chinese war of July 7, 1937 and others even as far back as the September 19, 1931 Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

Causes

By 1937 Japan controlled the Chinese territory of Manchuria and was ready to move deeper into China. China was already involved in its own civil war at this time, between Nationalists and Communists. Both sides suspended this war and formed an alliance against the Japanese. The Japanese won victories at Shanghai, Nanjing and Wuhan, but world opinion condemned Japanese policy.

In 1939 the Japanese pushed into Soviet territory in the Far East but were soundly defeated by Soviet and Mongolian forces. Japan invaded French Indochina in September 1940, seeking to cut China's only land route to the outside world. On September 27, 1940 formal military agreements were signed by Japan, Germany and Italy making Japan the third Axis power. However, there was actually very little coordination between Japan and Germany during WWII.

By 1941 the conflict had come to a stalemate. Japan occupied much of northern, central and coastal China, but the Japanese army was stalled by the mountainous terrain of southwestern China. Communist forces organized widespread guerrilla attacks and sabotage against the Japanese.

The Japanese set up several puppet governments in China, however, their brutality toward the Chinese population and policies which gave little actual power to these puppet regimes failed to win Chinese support. Often the Japanese would support several rival governments at the same time, contributing to the problem.

Finally, Japanese strategic bombing of large Chinese cities such as Shanghai, Wuhan and Chongqing devastated these Chinese cities, killing more than 260,000 innocent civilians.

In an effort to control Japanese militarism, Australia, the US, Britain and the Dutch government-in-exile (because the Nazis had captured the Netherlands) stopped selling iron ore, steel and oil to Japan. Japan lacked these natural resources and without them could not continue its aggression in China and French Indochina. The government of Japan viewed these embargoes themselves as acts of aggression. Imported oil made up 80% of Japan's domestic consumption, without it the entire country's economy would grind to a halt.

Faced with economic collapse or withdrawal from China, the Japanese began planning for war against the Western powers. To do this Japanese planners came up with two strategic plans. The first of these was known as the Southern Plan and called for Japan to seize economic resources under the control of Britain and the Netherlands, mostly located in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. Believing that US involvement was inevitable, the Japanese also had an Eastern Plan. This plan called for attacking the US Pacific Fleet located at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii as well as seizure of the Philippines. It also called for cutting US lines of

communication by taking the Island of Guam and Wake. After these objectives were met the Japanese hoped to adopt a defensive strategy, holding on to that new territory until peace could be negotiated. The Japanese believed that the Soviets would not enter into this area of conflict as long as the Germans kept them busy in Europe. The Japanese did not believe that total victory against the US was possible, but merely wanted the US to recognize Japan's right to power in Asia.

Pearl Harbor

In the early morning of December 7, 1941, Japan launched a major carrier-based air strike on Pearl Harbor. Ninety-six US ships were anchored there at the time. Eighteen were sunk or seriously damaged, including eight battleships. Two-thousand, four hundred and two American men were killed and 1,280 injured. Three-hundred fifty aircraft were also destroyed or damaged. The USS Arizona burned for two days after being hit by a Japanese bomb. The Japanese had believed that when faced with such a sudden and massive defeat, the US would agree to a negotiated settlement allowing Japan free rein in Asia. However, American losses were less serious than first thought. American aircraft carriers were out to sea and many vital resources were unharmed. At the time of the attack the US was not at war anywhere in the world. Opposition to the war vanished after the attack at Pearl Harbor. On December 8, the Netherlands declared war on Japan, and Australia followed the next day. Four days later Germany and Italy declared war on the US.

The Japanese also attacked Hong Kong and Malaya on December 8. The government of Thailand allied itself with the Japanese on December 21. Next, in January Japan invaded Burma, the Dutch East Indies, New Guinea, Kuala Lumpur and Rabaul. At the Battle of Singapore on February 15, 1942 130,000 Indian, British, Australian and Dutch troops surrendered and became prisoners of war. In the Philippines US forces resisted until May 8, when 80,000 soldiers surrendered.

