

Chapter 1 : The World Almanac of World War II : The Complete and Comprehensive | eBay

*Bottom line, if you are doing a high school report on some aspect of World War II, then this is probably a good book for you. If you are looking for comprehensive, indepth detail of any sort, then this is probably not what you are looking for.*

The experienced, effective German troops who fought under German field marshal Erwin Rommel in the North African desert. The makeup of the Allied powers changed over the course of the war. The first major Allied countries were Great Britain and France. Germany defeated France in but some Free French forces continued to fight with the Allies until the end of the war. To add territory to an existing country. The agreement that made Austria a part of Nazi Germany. Comintern refers to the Communist International organization, a group of world Communist parties that was run by the Soviet Union. Germany, Japan, and Italy called their military alliance xxi Anti-Comintern to make it sound like a defensive agreement against communism. The hatred of Jews, who are sometimes called Semites. Making compromises in order to stay on neutral terms with another party or country. A temporary halt to a war, until a peace treaty ends it permanently. A division of the army that uses tanks. An agreement signed in by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British prime minister Winston Churchill in which the United States and Great Britain stated their commitment to worldwide peace and democracy. A weapon of mass destruction in which a radioactive element such as uranium is bombarded with neutrons to create a chain reaction called nuclear fission, releasing a huge amount of energy. Where rationed goods are bought and sold illegally, in violation of government restrictions. This strategy was especially effective against Poland and France. Originally referred to horse-mounted troops. In modern times calvary refers to troops using armored vehicles such as tanks. In some European countries, including Germany, the chief minister of the government. An economic system that promotes the ownership of most property and means of production by the community as a whole. By , the Soviet Union was a harsh dictatorship run by the Communist Party and its all-powerful leader, Josef Stalin. Places where the Germans confined people they considered enemies of the state. These included Jews, Roma commonly called Gypsies , homosexuals, and political opponents. Large groups traveling together, sometimes with military protection, for safety. Usually refers to June 6, , the day the Normandy Invasion began with a massive landing of Allied troops on the beaches of northern France, which was occupied by Germany; also called Operation Overlord. DDay is also a military term designating the date and time of an attack. Concentration camps built by the Nazis for the single purpose of killing Jews. An economic downturn with falling industrial production, lower prices, and increasing unemployment. The United States experienced the worst depression in its history from to , which is referred to as the Great Depression. A ruler who holds absolute power. A large unit of an army, usually about 15, men. The system by which able young men are required by law to perform a term of military service for their country. Words to Know xxiii E Einsatzgruppen: A government ban on trade. Concentration camps built by the Nazis with the single purpose of killing Jews. The code name given to the Nazi plan to eliminate all the Jews of Europe. The movement led by Charles de Gaulle, who, from a position outside France, tried to organize and encourage the French people to resist the German occupation. Standing for government issue, a nickname for enlisted soldiers or former members of the U. The deliberate, systematic destruction of a racial, national, or cultural group. Planes without motors that are towed by ropes behind regular planes and then cut loose and allowed to float down to land. People who fight behind enemy lines, usually employing hit-and-run tactics against a more powerful enemy. An organization that trained German boys to idolize and obey German leader Adolf Hitler and to become Nazi soldiers. The period between and when Nazi Germany systematically persecuted and murdered millions of Jews, Roma commonly called Gypsies , homosexuals, and other innocent people. A guarded facility usually used to hold citizens of an enemy country during wartime. The United States had ten camps located throughout the western part of the country to which about , Americans of Japanese ancestry were forced to move due to the ungrounded suspicion that they were not loyal to the United States. Isolationism was a strong force in American politics after World War I â€”18 and continued to be an important factor until Japan attacked the United States in December A program that allowed the United States to send countries

fighting the Germans such as Words to Know xxv Great Britain and the Soviet Union supplies needed for the war effort in exchange for payment to be made after the war. The German air force. The project funded by the U. Temporary rule of the government by the military, often imposed during war or other emergencies. Under martial law, many normal legal rights are suspended. Mein Kampf My Struggle: The autobiography of Adolf Hitler, in which he explains his racial and political philosophies, including his hatred of Jews. Commercial or trading ships. Extremists in the military and their supporters who believe the government should be controlled by the army and society should be organized on military principles. Called to active duty in the armed services. Nationalism often leads to dislike of other countries. The xxvi World War II: Almanac Nazis promoted racist and anti-Semitic anti-Jewish ideas and enforced complete obedience to Hitler and the party. A job in the military that is not directly involved with combat or fighting. Control of a country by a foreign military power. Groups fighting behind enemy lines or in occupied territory, usually employing hit-and-run tactics. Inlet on the southern coast of the island of Oahu, Hawaii, and the site of a Japanese attack on a U. Chief executive of the government or of parliament. Material such as literature, images, or speeches that is designed to influence public opinion toward a certain doctrine. The content of the material may be true or false and is often political. To remove often by killing all those who are seen as enemies. To make something available in fixed amounts; limiting access to scarce goods; the allotted amount of something. A person escaping from danger or persecution. Words to Know xxvii Reich: Compensation required from a defeated nation for damage or injury during war. Working against an occupying army. An abbreviation for Sturmabteilungen, or stormtroopers. They were members of a special armed and uniformed branch of the Nazi Party. Intentional destruction of military or industrial facilities. The forced separation of black and white people, not only in public places and schools but also in the U. The opposite of segregation is integration. A political system in which the means of producing and distributing goods are shared or owned by the government. Another name for members of the Sturmabteilungen, a special armed and uniformed branch of the Nazi Party. The Nazi symbol of a black, bent-armed cross that always appeared within a white circle set on a red background. A Jewish house of worship. An area of operations during a war. An agreement signed in September that established an alliance among Germany, Italy, and Japan. The countries promised to aid each other should any one of them face an attack. Nickname given to German submarines because the German word for submarine is unterseeboots. Engaged in secret or illegal activity. The agreement signed by the countries who had fought in World War I that required Germany to claim responsibility for the war and pay money to other countries for damage from the war. A person who has served in the armed forces. The government set up in France after the Germans invaded the country; headed by Henri Petain, it was really under German control. Violations of the laws or customs of war. Words to Know Research and Activity Ideas T he following research and activity ideas are intended to offer suggestions for complementing social studies and history curricula, to trigger additional ideas for enhancing learning, and to suggest cross-disciplinary projects for library and classroom use. Make one of the recipes and invite others to rate the flavor, or adapt a recipe from a modern cookbook to account for rationing. Interview a veteran of World War II or someone who lived during the war. Create a list of questions before the interview. You might find out where your subject was during the war, how the war changed his or her life, his or her impression of the importance of the war both at the time and in the world after the war. Study the decision to drop atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Taking into consideration xxxi only what was known at the time about the bombs, form two teams, one in favor of dropping the bomb and the other against it, and debate the issues. Then, repeat the debate taking into consideration what we know now about the effects of atomic bombs.

*World War II Almanac (Almanacs of American Wars) [Keith D. Dickson] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. World War II was a major turning point in 20th-century history, as America became a superpower and the battle between the allies and the axis powers determined the fate of nations for many years to come.*

George Washington and most of the American troops were in what is now New York City in the summer of 1776. In late August, the British landed a much larger number of troops in the area in preparation for an attack. On August 27, the British charged the Americans with a superior force. With the redcoats only a few hundred feet away, the American troops used the cover of dense fog to escape unnoticed, with Washington among the last to retreat. In early September, Washington again faced disaster, as his troops were bogged down in New Jersey, surrounded by a superior British force, with muddy ground making movement nearly impossible. By nighttime, rain was falling, to be followed by strong northwest winds and temperatures holding steady and then even starting to fall during the day. With this knowledge, Washington ordered his troops to prepare huge bonfires to make it appear as though they were holding their ground for the night. But, in the darkness, Washington had his troops prepare to evacuate—which they did as soon as the ground froze. Although Hitler and Stalin had signed a mutual nonaggression pact in 1939, by each country had plans to attack the other. Hitler struck first, in June of 1941. But Hitler was not able to initially deploy as many troops as early in the fall as he had planned. It turned out that the troops of his ally, Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, were bogged down in North Africa, so Hitler had to bail him out. He dispatched German Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt. The result was that the German troops were tired and less effective than Hitler had planned when they arrived on the Russian front. Ultimately, this weather sequence shortened the war and probably reduced American casualties substantially. In early June of 1944, the Germans still controlled most of Europe. Although they knew that the Allies were planning a major attack with a landing from the sea to establish a beachhead on the continent, the Germans did not know the exact timing or the location of the coming attack. Having broken the German Enigma code used to encrypt communications, the Allies were able to access and use German weather observations. This gave Allied meteorologists a weather advantage. Because they already controlled most of the Atlantic and thus knew the weather upstream over the Atlantic Ocean and across the UK, the Allies needed only to add knowledge of German weather conditions to have enough extra information to be able to advise the Allied commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. In contrast, the Germans were without sufficient upstream weather observations. As with George Washington, for Dwight Eisenhower superior knowledge of weather conditions and forecasting ability were the keys to a critical victory.

## Chapter 3 : The Holocaust and World War II almanac - Brigham Young University

*World War II: Almanac by George B. Feldman Give your students the information they need to understand World War II before, during and after the war. This 2-vol. set provides extensive background information and includes contrary viewpoints that are presented in an objective manner.*

When Eckert arrived and war was looming, there was a pressing need for rapid production of accurate and readable air almanacs for use by American flying forces; prior to this, only a couple air almanacs had been produced, and those by old-fashioned, slow, and error-prone manual methods. Eckert quickly adapted the machine methods he had perfected at Columbia to the Naval Observatory, setting up IBM machines to produce the almanacs with unprecedented speed and accuracy. The printing of the Air Almanac is a task of some magnitude, considering the high standards of perfection which are required. There are three volumes each year with a total of pages each containing about 3, figures. Some editions have run to nearly two hundred thousand copies and it has been necessary on occasion to make successive reprints of a given volume. The assurance of perfection in millions of copies with billions of figures requires great care, especially under wartime printing conditions. The need for perfection in the American Air Almanac is obvious. An erroneous figure could cause the loss of a valuable plane and crew. The figures must be easily legible since the aviator must read them quickly in a bouncing plane with poor illumination when he is tired, cold and short of oxygen. The volumes must be compact since they must be used cramped quarters. Eckert and his staff achieved perfection through two innovations: New decks were punched from the final page proofs and compared with the original decks in a reproducer. As an additional check, differencing was performed on the data, up to the sixth difference, using the Not one single error was ever reported. Eckert counted the production of these almanacs as his finest achievement, greater even than his calculations that guided the Apollo missions to the moon. The other major allies, Britain and the USSR, it seems, produced their own air and sea almanacs, rather than sharing, despite the hardships Britain was bombed by Germany from , and the USSR was invaded in The Free French Air Force? The American Air Almanac: Eckert reports that the first page proofs contained errors more than one per page. The corrected proofs still contained 68 errors due to faulty correction of previous errors by the printer. Exhaustive checking was done until all errors were eliminated, a process Eckert characterized as "not only costly but The final results, however, were of the highest quality in terms of sharpness and clarity. But for the sake of clarity and sharpness, they could not simply be printed on standard s-era printers, such as the one built into ; the result is not sufficiently precise or compact [CLICK HERE](#) to see a portion of an astronomical table printed on a standard , and anyway, the could print a maximum of 88 characters per line more were needed and had certain other limitations e. Therefore a was modified to use half-width typebars and to allow each page to be printed in two passes, odd card columns in one pass, even in the other, the second offset from the first by half a horizontal space, allowing 12 characters per inch rather than the normal six. Automatic spacing was crippled, and put instead under external control. This was embodied in a â€ key punch, which read the stack of data cards â€ On such punches there was a rack for a master card, which rode back and forth in synchronism with the detail card. IBM had modified the circuits so that the holes punched in the master card now controlled the spacing of the typewriter. Notice the center example, from Accounting Machine, exhibits the "jaggies" typical of vertical typebars [CLICK HERE](#) for more about typebars , or slight misalignment of page on the first and second printing passes. The bottom example is from the Card-Operated Table Printer, for which the sans-serif Bell Gothic font was chosen originally developed by Mergenthaler Linotype for printing telephone directories ; notice the thin spacing between some of the columns and the perfect vertical and horizontal alignment. Thanks to Herb Grosch for this scan.

## Chapter 4 : World War II Almanac by Paul M. Edwards

*World War II was a major turning point in 20th-century history, as America became a superpower and the battle between the allies and the axis powers determined the fate of nations for many years to come. This title contains a day-by-day*

## DOWNLOAD PDF WORLD WAR II ALMANAC

*chronology of the events and the people involved in this.*

### Chapter 5 : World War II. Almanac 2 - PDF Free Download

*Get this from a library! The Holocaust and World War II almanac. [Peggy Saari; Aaron Maurice Saari:] -- A popular history of World War II and the Holocaust, interspersed with excerpts from historical documents, memoirs, etc., and accompanied by numerous photographs.*

### Chapter 6 : Wartime Weather: How Weather Changed the Course of Wars | The Old Farmer's Almanac

*World War II was a major turning point in 20th-century history, as America became a superpower and the battle between the allies and the axis powers determined the fate of nations for many years to come.*

### Chapter 7 : World War II: March Almanac | HistoryNet

*Almanac provides extensive background information on the war in an understandable manner; Biographies introduces 30 people of the era; and Primary Sources provides 15 full or excerpted related materials.*

### Chapter 8 : World War II Almanac Facts On File Library Of American History | Download PDF EPUB eBook

*I find myself at the end of a long "project read" of this well-done almanac of World War II. Starting in , I kept up on the daily events that occurred on that date seventy years earlier.*

### Chapter 9 : World War II Almanac (Almanacs of American Wars)-ExLibrary | eBay

*Other Features World War II: Almanac is divided into seventeen subject chapters, each focusing on a particular topic, such as The Beginning of the War in Europe, Europe Under Occupation, ix The War Against Japan, and Spies and Scientists.*