**NAME: HOUR:**

**World History Crash Course Video Questions**

***Week of May 18th***

**European History Episode 39 – World War II Civilians and Casualties**

1. The video mentions books that were made into Armed Forces editions that were distributed to soldiers? If that kind of process were done today, what type of entertainment do you think would be sent to troops overseas?
2. Why were most Europeans not eager to have another large-scale war?
3. What were the motivations that encouraged the German national enthusiasm?

***“Evil is not the product of demented individuals. It’s the product of demented social orders. Evil is not exceptional.”***

1. Explain what the above quote means (what point is he making about what is considered evil).
2. Describe the impact of bombings during World War II.
3. Beyond the ideological motivations of the war, what other factors were described as motivating soldiers to keep fighting?
4. What types of situations were often described through the accounts of soldiers in the war?
5. How was the homefront also a battlefront for Europe?
6. What type of actions were being taken by governments in Europe because of the war?
7. How were recipes and art/film related to the war effort?
8. What was the difference between the German view and the Soviet view of the role women should play in the war effort?
9. What role did women play in the war effort for Britain?
10. What were some of the effects of the wartime famine and Siege of Leningrad in the Soviet Union?
11. What happened in the Bengal Famine of 1943 and what were the reasons Prime Minister Winston Churchill gave for doing it?

***“None of us is immune from the evil that inevitably proceeds from the dehumanization of others.”***

1. What does the above quote mean about the impact of the ideas of dehumanization spreading?

**European History Episode 30 – The Holocaust, Genocides, and Mass Murders of World War II**

1. What were some of the things referenced that prove the Holocaust happening, despite the claims of some anti-Semitic theories?

***“Without memory, there would be no civilization, no society, no future.”***

1. What does the above quote from Elie Wiesel mean about the importance of memory?
2. What did the T4 Project do?
3. What were some of the many groups that were seen as “dangerous” or perceived to be “without value” to the Nazis?
4. What types of people were targeted in Germany’s invasion of Poland and who came to help the Nazis?
5. What was done to the Jewish population in the Warsaw Ghetto?
6. What decisions were made following the failure of Operation Barbarossa?
7. What was the difference between the designation/purpose for some of the major camps?
8. What were some of the different motivations for the soldiers running the camps?
9. What was the general result for uprisings and revolts like the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and the Treblinka Prisoner Uprising?

***“If I could enclose the evil of our time in one image, I would choose this image which is familiar to meL a faceless man, with head dropped and shoulders curved, on whose face and in whose eyes not a trace of thought is to be seen. One hesitates to call them living; one hesitates to call their death death.”***

1. What do you think is the message of the above quote or what is the purpose in providing the description that he does?
2. What did the Soviets do in the Katyn Massacre?
3. How did the Nazis “racial science” view different groups of Slavs and how did that lead to their treatment of Russians?
4. What were the troubles faced by the refugees/escapees from the camps during the Holocaust?

***“Thou shalt not be a victim, thou shalt not be a perpetrator, but, above all, though shalt not be a bystander.”***

1. Describe the important message being delivered by the above quote from Yehuda Bauer.

**U.S. History Episode 35 – World War II, Part 1**

1. Why was the United States so hesitant about involvement in another major war?
2. What were seen as some of the failures following the end of World War I?
3. Describe how the Good Neighbor Policy of the U.S. toward Latin America was both true and false in terms of the U.S. being a good neighbor.
4. What did the Washington treaties and the Neutrality Acts do for the U.S. in terms of military weapons?
5. What did the America First movement advocate for?
6. What did the 1940 “cash and carry” agreement between the U.S. and Britain entail?
7. Why was the U.S. instituting a peacetime draft in 1940 significant?
8. What did the Lend-Lease Act result in for the U.S.?
9. What did the “arsenal of democracy” phrase mean when referring to the United States?
10. Who did most of the fighting in Europe and what were the consequences for them?
11. What reasons are given as to why the end of World War II is not fully celebrated in the U.S.?
12. What were some of the arguments both against and in favor of the use of nuclear weapons by the U.S. against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
13. Do you think that the U.S. should have used the nuclear weapons against Japan? Why do you think that?
14. What was the significant impact that aerial bombing had on World War II?
15. What do you think, if anything, should be done about nuclear weapons today (9 countries have them)?