

Alabama History Ch. 11 From Prosperity and Poverty and Back Again

1. **Allies** [Noun]

Sentence: Great Britain and France were both part of the Allies during World War II.

Definition: the countries, including Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union, that defeated Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II

2. **amphibious** [Adjective]

Sentence: Some troops swam onto shore from the ocean during the amphibious attack.

Definition: of or relating to military operations involving troops entering enemy territory from the water

3. **Axis powers** [Noun]

Sentence: The Axis powers fought against the Allies in World War II.

Definition: the countries, including Germany, Italy, and Japan, that fought against the Allies in World War II

4. **civilian** [Noun] ci•vil•ian

Sentence: In a war, you can legally fight a soldier but not a civilian.

Definition: a person who is not a member of the military or police

5. **Cold War** [Noun]

Sentence: The Cold War never resulted in an actual war between the two countries.

Definition: the state of hostility between the USA and the former USSR that did not involve direct armed conflict (1945-1991)

Alabama History Ch. 11 From Prosperity and Poverty and Back Again

6. **combat** [Noun] com•bat
Sentence: Soldiers use weapons when they are in combat.
Definition: fighting between military forces

7. **Communist** [Adjective]
Sentence: A Communist system of government is one that supports communism.
Definition: of, relating to, or supporting a political system in which the government controls the economy and individuals are not allowed to own property

8. **democratic** [Adjective]
Sentence: In a democratic election, every adult has the right to vote.
Definition: relating to or based on a form of government that is run by the people through free and frequent elections

9. **Depression** [Noun]
Sentence: The Depression was a huge failure of the economy.
Definition: an international economic crisis that originated in the United States in 1929 and lasted through the 1930s

10. **distinguished** [Adjective] dis•tin•guished
Sentence: The National Women's History Museum features distinguished women who have done important work in their lives.
Definition: well-known because of excellence

Alabama History Ch. 11 From Prosperity and Poverty and Back Again

11. **Holocaust** [Noun] ho•lo•caust

Sentence: Nazi Germany murdered about six million Jewish people during the Holocaust.

Definition: the systematic killing of people, especially the Jewish people, by the Nazis during World War II

12. **maintenance** [Noun]

Sentence: Dad is out doing maintenance on the sprinklers to keep them working.

Definition: the act of keeping something in good condition

13. **navigator** [Noun] nav•i•ga•tor

Sentence: The roads were so hard to follow that we got lost, even with a navigator.

Definition: a person who plots a course to arrive at an intended destination

14. **Nazi** [Noun]

Sentence: A Nazi living in Germany from 1933 to 1945 was probably involved in World War II.

Definition: a member of the ruling political party in Germany from 1933 to 1945

15. **New Deal** [Noun]

Sentence: Roosevelt called his programs the New Deal to reflect the new direction that government was taking after the Great Depression.

Definition: a group of laws and policies put in place by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to help end the Great Depression

Alabama History Ch. 11 From Prosperity and Poverty and Back Again

16. **prisoner of war** [Noun] pri•son•er of war

Sentence: He was a prisoner of war for three years and was held in a camp until the fighting ended.

Definition: a person captured and held by an enemy during a war

17. **prosperity** [Noun] pros•per•i•ty

Sentence: When you enjoy a state of prosperity, you have plenty of money.

Definition: success, wealth, or good fortune

18. **ration** [Noun] ra•tion

Sentence: During World War II, people exchanged coupons for a monthly ration of certain items.

Definition: a particular amount of something allowed during a time of shortage, such as during a war; food or supplies

19. **stock** [Noun] stock

Sentence: The value of the company's stock fell when it failed to make a profit.

Definition: certificates, or shares, of ownership in a corporation

20. **suffrage** [Noun] suf•frage

Sentence: In the United States, adults over the age of eighteen have suffrage.

Definition: the right to vote

Alabama History Ch. 11 From Prosperity and Poverty and Back Again

21. **truce** [Noun] truce

Sentence: The other side asked for a truce when it was clear that neither side could win.

Definition: an agreement not to fight

22. **unemployment** [Noun]

Sentence: After the factory closed, many people experienced unemployment.

Definition: the state of being out of work

23. **bombardiers** [Noun]

Sentence: bombardiers drop bombs from the planes.

Definition: an airplane crew member who drops the bombs

Allies
(noun)

1. Several countries joined together to form the **Allies** during World War II.
2. The **Allies** defeated their enemies, the Axis powers.
3. The Soviet Union joined the **Allies** after Germany invaded Russia.

amphibious
(adjective)

1. The troops used an **amphibious** vehicle that worked both as a boat and an armored truck.
2. Beach landings are an important part of **amphibious** warfare.
3. Troops require special training in **amphibious** assaults.

Axis powers
(noun)

1. The **Axis powers** joined together to fight the Allies during World War II.
2. World War II ended when the Allies defeated the **Axis powers**.
3. Italy and Japan both joined the **Axis powers**.

civilian
(noun)

1. A **civilian** is a person who is not a soldier.
2. When discharged from the military, a soldier becomes a **civilian** again.
3. He used to be a soldier, but now he is a **civilian** and no longer a member of the armed services.

Cold War
(noun)

1. The **Cold War** got its name from the chilly tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.
2. The **Cold War** forced many countries to take sides with either the United States or the Soviet Union.
3. During the **Cold War**, the United States and Soviet Union built many powerful weapons to threaten each other, but they never used those weapons.

combat
(noun)

1. **Combat** is fighting that takes place between military forces.
2. Many soldiers train for **combat**, or battle, but few actually experience it.
3. Our neighbor's son was killed in **combat**.

Communist
(adjective)

1. All goods are owned in common in a **communist** society, but goods are owned privately in a capitalist society.
2. A **communist** state is a state with a form of government that is controlled by a **communist** party.
3. China, Cuba, and North Korea have **communist** governments.

democratic
(adjective)

1. In a **democratic** system, government leaders are selected through free and frequent elections.
2. A democracy is a system where the government is decided by **democratic** election.
3. The students used a **democratic** method to choose their class president.

Depression
(noun)

1. The **Depression**, an economic crisis that began in 1929, started in the United States.
2. During the **Depression**, banks failed, the stock market crashed, and many people lost their jobs.
3. While the **Depression** affected the entire industrialized world, the United States and Europe were hit the hardest.

distinguished
(adjective)

1. The **distinguished**, or renowned, professor gave a brilliant talk on the history of race relations.
2. Lupe thought she recognized a **distinguished** senator, but it turned out to be an unimportant aide.
3. A person who looks **distinguished** carries an air of dignity instead of looking tacky or tasteless.

Holocaust
(noun)

1. The **Holocaust** generally refers to the systematic killing of Jews by Nazi Germans during World War II.
2. Though millions of Jews were killed in the **Holocaust**, many other non-Jewish people were killed as well.
3. The Nazis murdered about six million Jewish people during the **Holocaust**.

maintenance
(noun)

1. The **maintenance** on the house keeps everything in good condition and working well.
2. The service and upkeep of tires and brakes are part of bike **maintenance**.
3. They ignored regular **maintenance**, and now it doesn't work due to neglect and disregard.

navigator
(noun)

1. A **navigator** is someone who decides which way to go on a trip, often by looking at a map.
2. A **navigator** is responsible for finding the best route, both to make good time and to avoid hazards.
3. When my family goes on a road trip, my dad usually drives, and my mom is the **navigator**.

Nazi
(noun)

1. A **Nazi** was a member of Germany's ruling political party from 1933 to 1945, and his or her belief system was called Nazism.
2. A **Nazi** was known for his or her racism and extreme brutality toward people of other religions and ethnic groups.
3. *Confessions of a Nazi Spy* is a 1939 American spy thriller about an FBI agent who risks his life to infiltrate **Nazi** sympathizers in the United States.

New Deal
(noun)

1. One part of the **New Deal** was building Hoover Dam, which provided construction jobs and a new source of electricity.
2. The **New Deal** seemed like a ray of sunshine shining through the dark clouds of the Great Depression.
3. The **New Deal** was a group of government programs to help the United States recover from the Great Depression.

**prisoner
of war**
(noun)

1. A **prisoner of war**, or POW, is usually held in a camp and treated poorly.
2. A **prisoner of war** is often held by enemy forces until a war has ended.
3. If a soldier is fighting a losing battle, he or she can sometimes surrender and become a **prisoner of war**.

prosperity
(noun)

1. **Prosperity** is a state of success usually related to finances.
2. After both parents found high-paying jobs, the family quickly went from poverty to **prosperity**.
3. In a country experiencing **prosperity**, or affluence, businesses are doing well and unemployment is low.

ration
(noun)

1. During World War II, people were limited to a monthly **ration** of certain things, such as gasoline, tires, sugar, and coffee.
2. Many countries sent an emergency **ration** to the small island nation after the earthquake.
3. The prisoners in the camp lost weight because they were fed a small **ration**, or allotment of food.

stock
(noun)

1. Stockholders earn profits, or dividends, when the company they own **stock** in makes money.
2. The investors bought **stock** in the company because they believed it would be profitable.
3. Company **stock**, or shares, are worth more when a company makes money and less when it loses money.

suffrage
(noun)

1. Women fought for **suffrage** throughout the nineteenth century.
2. **Suffrage** is the right to vote.
3. Giving **suffrage** to all citizens is a hallmark of a fair and open country.

truce
(noun)

1. A **truce** is an informal or temporary agreement for peace.
2. A **truce** can give two sides time to negotiate without the threat of violence.
3. The **truce** brought an unsteady but welcome calm to the war-torn land.

unemployment
(noun)

1. Many families are unable to pay their bills due to **unemployment**.
2. Because of his **unemployment**, Dad is always looking for a job.
3. **Unemployment**, or joblessness, is difficult because people don't have money to pay their bills.

bombardiers
(noun)

1. **Bombardiers** drop bombs from the planes.

Allies

the countries, including Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union, that defeated Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II
(*noun*)

amphibious

of or relating to military operations involving troops entering enemy territory from the water
(*adjective*)

**Axis
powers**

the countries, including Germany, Italy, and Japan, that fought against the Allies in World War II
(*noun*)

civilian

a person who is not a
member of the military
or police
(noun)

**Cold
War**

the state of hostility
between the USA and the
former USSR that did not
involve direct armed
conflict (1945-1991)
(noun)

combat

fighting between military
forces
(noun)

Communist

of, relating to, or supporting a political system in which the government controls the economy and individuals are not allowed to own property
(adjective)

democratic

relating to or based on a form of government that is run by the people through free and frequent elections
(adjective)

Depression

an international economic crisis that originated in the United States in 1929 and lasted through the 1930s
(noun)

distinguished

well-known because of
excellence
(adjective)

Holocaust

the systematic killing of
people, especially the
Jewish people, by the
Nazis during World War
II
(noun)

maintenance

the act of keeping
something in good
condition
(noun)

navigator

a person who plots a
course to arrive at an
intended destination
(noun)

Nazi

a member of the ruling
political party in
Germany from 1933 to
1945
(noun)

**New
Deal**

a group of laws and
policies put in place by
President Franklin D.
Roosevelt to help end the
Great Depression
(noun)

**prisoner
of war**

a person captured and
held by an enemy during
a war
(noun)

prosperity

success, wealth, or good
fortune
(noun)

ration

a particular amount of
something allowed
during a time of
shortage, such as during
a war; food or supplies
(noun)

stock

certificates, or shares, of
ownership in a
corporation
(noun)

suffrage

the right to vote
(noun)

truce

an agreement not to fight
(noun)

unemployment

the state of being out of
work
(noun)

bombardiers

an airplane crew member
who drops the bombs
(noun)

Name: _____

An **analogy** shows a relationship between two sets of words. The words in the first pair must have the same relationship as the words in the second pair. To complete an analogy with a missing word, you must first discover the relationship between the completed pair. (Example: *Cat is to meow as dog is to bark.*)

weapon govern reserves air inspired
disagreement tenacious fistfight
express opinions uniform clothing unsociable
meek baseball team

INSTRUCTIONS: Determine the relationship between the first pair of words. Then use the words in the word box to complete the second pair of words.

1. Axis powers are to *alliance* ...as... sweater is to _____.
2. Amphibious is to *water* ...as... airborne is to _____.
3. Allies are to *military alliance* ...as... Yankees are to _____.
4. Civilian is to *soldier* ...as... street clothes are to _____.

Name: _____

An **analogy** shows a relationship between two sets of words. The words in the first pair must have the same relationship as the words in the second pair. To complete an analogy with a missing word, you must first discover the relationship between the completed pair. (Example: *Cat is to meow as dog is to bark.*)

guide desegregation meek air weapon
fistfight inspired tenacious disagreement
reserves capitalism uniform unsociable
clothing

INSTRUCTIONS: Determine the relationship between the first pair of words. Then use the words in the word box to complete the second pair of words.

5. Democratic is to *dictatorial* ...as... friendly is to _____.
6. Cold War is to *tension* ...as... argument is to _____.
7. Communist is to *communism* ...as... capitalist is to _____.
8. Combat is to *battle* ...as... conflict is to _____.

Name: _____

An **analogy** shows a relationship between two sets of words. The words in the first pair must have the same relationship as the words in the second pair. To complete an analogy with a missing word, you must first discover the relationship between the completed pair. (Example: *Cat is to meow as dog is to bark.*)

inspired capitalism DC natural crisis guide
clothing uniform meek baseball team
disagreement weapon desegregation profit
fistfight

INSTRUCTIONS: Determine the relationship between the first pair of words. Then use the words in the word box to complete the second pair of words.

9. Depression is to *economic crisis* ...as... tsunami is to _____.
10. Distinguished is to *obscure* ...as... rebellious is to _____.
11. Maintenance is to *maintain* ...as... guidance is to _____.
12. Holocaust is to *genocide* ...as... bomb is to _____.

Name: _____

An **analogy** shows a relationship between two sets of words. The words in the first pair must have the same relationship as the words in the second pair. To complete an analogy with a missing word, you must first discover the relationship between the completed pair. (Example: *Cat is to meow as dog is to bark.*)

capitalism guide baseball team inspired
unsociable weapon uniform DC
disagreement govern profit consensus
desegregation political movement

INSTRUCTIONS: Determine the relationship between the first pair of words. Then use the words in the word box to complete the second pair of words.

13. New Deal is to *Great Depression* ...as... Civil Rights is to

_____.

14. Nazi is to *political party* ...as... Nazism is to _____.

15. Prisoner of war is to *POW* ...as... District of Columbia is to

_____.

16. Navigator is to *navigate* ...as... governor is to _____.

Name: _____

An **analogy** shows a relationship between two sets of words. The words in the first pair must have the same relationship as the words in the second pair. To complete an analogy with a missing word, you must first discover the relationship between the completed pair. (Example: *Cat is to meow as dog is to bark.*)

reserves disagreement baseball team guide
profit DC fistfight meek tenacious clothing
consensus desegregation govern
express opinions

INSTRUCTIONS: Determine the relationship between the first pair of words. Then use the words in the word box to complete the second pair of words.

17. Prosperity is to *prosperous* ...as... tenacity is to _____.
18. Ration is to *surplus* ...as... loss is to _____.
19. Stock is to *investment* ...as... savings is to _____.
20. Suffrage is to *vote* ...as... freedom of speech is to _____.

Name: _____

An **analogy** shows a relationship between two sets of words. The words in the first pair must have the same relationship as the words in the second pair. To complete an analogy with a missing word, you must first discover the relationship between the completed pair. (Example: *Cat is to meow as dog is to bark.*)

express opinions uniform capitalism inspired
natural crisis political movement unsociable
DC consensus govern profit disagreement

INSTRUCTIONS: Determine the relationship between the first pair of words. Then use the words in the word box to complete the second pair of words.

21. Unemployment is to *employment* ...as... uninspired is to

_____.

22. Truce is to *treaty* ...as... agreement is to _____.

Name: _____

New Deal democratic prosperity Holocaust
Nazi Depression civilian Allies
prisoner of war distinguished suffrage
Axis powers navigator amphibious

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the vocabulary words in the word box above to complete the sentences below.

1. Great Britain and France were both part of the _____ during World War II.
2. In a war, you can legally fight a soldier but not a _____.
3. The _____ fought against the Allies in World War II.
4. Some troops swam onto shore from the ocean during the _____ attack.

Name: _____

civilian prisoner of war Communist truce
Cold War democratic combat maintenance
Holocaust prosperity stock distinguished
bombardiers suffrage

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the vocabulary words in the word box above to complete the sentences below.

5. A _____ system of government is one that supports communism.
6. In a _____ election, every adult has the right to vote.
7. Soldiers use weapons when they are in _____.
8. The _____ never resulted in an actual war between the two countries.

Name: _____

Allies prisoner of war Communist New Deal
Holocaust Depression suffrage navigator
maintenance bombardiers distinguished
amphibious combat ration

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the vocabulary words in the word box above to complete the sentences below.

9. The National Women's History Museum features _____ women who have done important work in their lives.
10. The _____ was a huge failure of the economy.
11. Nazi Germany murdered about six million Jewish people during the _____.
12. Dad is out doing _____ on the sprinklers to keep them working.

Name: _____

prisoner of war truce navigator Cold War
unemployment amphibious democratic
Communist Nazi stock New Deal Holocaust
bombardiers ration

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the vocabulary words in the word box above to complete the sentences below.

13. He was a _____ for three years and was held in a camp until the fighting ended.
14. The roads were so hard to follow that we got lost, even with a _____.
15. Roosevelt called his programs the _____ to reflect the new direction that government was taking after the Great Depression.
16. A _____ living in Germany from 1933 to 1945 was probably involved in World War II.

Name: _____

**Axis powers maintenance suffrage stock
democratic navigator prosperity Holocaust
Cold War civilian Depression distinguished
combat ration**

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the vocabulary words in the word box above to complete the sentences below.

17. During World War II, people exchanged coupons for a monthly _____ of certain items.
18. In the United States, adults over the age of eighteen have _____.
19. When you enjoy a state of _____, you have plenty of money.
20. The value of the company's _____ fell when it failed to make a profit.

Name: _____

Axis powers Nazi bombardiers Cold War
navigator truce amphibious prosperity
unemployment civilian Depression suffrage
New Deal

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the vocabulary words in the word box above to complete the sentences below.

21. _____ drop bombs from the planes.
22. The other side asked for a _____ when it was clear that neither side could win.
23. After the factory closed, many people experienced _____.

Name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Use what you know about the vocabulary words to complete the following sentences.

1. In World War II, the **Allies** assisted each other in _____.
2. A **democratic** government is _____.
3. The **New Deal** took place when _____.
4. **Unemployment** is difficult because _____.
5. Another word for **combat** is _____.
6. A person who is a **communist** _____.
7. During the **Cold War**, the United States _____.
8. A **civilian** is a person who _____.
9. The **Axis powers** included _____.
10. A country that is experiencing **prosperity** is _____.
11. One person I would describe as **distinguished** is _____.

Name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Use what you know about the vocabulary words to complete the following sentences.

12. A **ration** is _____.
13. A **Nazi** was a member of the ruling party in _____.
14. A **truce** helps to _____.
15. A **prisoner of war** is a person who _____.
16. **Suffrage** gives people _____.
17. The **Holocaust** was _____.
18. During the **Depression**, people had to _____.
19. Without **maintenance**, most machines will _____.
20. If you buy **stock** in a company, you _____.
21. A **navigator** is someone whose job is to _____.
22. **Amphibious** battles involve _____.

Name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the best answer to complete each statement.

- The Allies _____ each other.
 (a) protested against
 (b) harmed
 (c) supported
- Amphibious troops need _____ training.
 (a) no
 (b) special
 (c) little
- What happened to the Axis powers at the end of World War II?
 (a) They joined another alliance.
 (b) They were defeated.
 (c) They attacked different countries.
- The _____ soldier is now a civilian.
 (a) new
 (b) fighting
 (c) retired
- The Cold War was a conflict between the _____.
 (a) USA and Europe
 (b) USA and the former USSR
 (c) USA and Russia
- Combat usually involves _____.
 (a) books
 (b) music
 (c) weapons
- _____ has a communist government.
 (a) Canada
 (b) China
 (c) Mexico
- A democratic political system is based on _____ elections.
 (a) closed or limited
 (b) free and frequent
 (c) few and rare

Name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the best answer to complete each statement.

9. Many people _____ during the Depression.
- (a) became rich
 - (b) lost their jobs
 - (c) found new
10. Distinguished is not an antonym for _____.
- (a) obscure
 - (b) tasteless
 - (c) timid
11. _____ murdered millions of innocent people during the Holocaust.
- (a) Nazi Germany
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) Great Britain
12. The opposite of *maintenance* is _____.
- (a) *neglect*
 - (b) *working*
 - (c) *service*
13. A navigator makes decisions about the _____ on a trip.
- (a) directions
 - (b) food
 - (c) lodging
14. The word *Nazi* describes a _____ of the ruling party in Germany from 1933 to 1945.
- (a) doctrine
 - (b) religious idea
 - (c) member
15. President _____ put the New Deal in place.
- (a) George W. Bush
 - (b) Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - (c) Teddy Roosevelt
16. Where is a prisoner of war usually held?
- (a) in a hospital
 - (b) in a camp
 - (c) in a military base

Name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the best answer to complete each statement.

17. _____ is a sign of a country's prosperity.
- (a) High unemployment
 - (b) Successful businesses
 - (c) Low voter turnout
18. A synonym for ration is _____.
- (a) allotment
 - (b) fragment
 - (c) movement
19. When you buy stock, you own part of a _____.
- (a) car
 - (b) corporation
 - (c) house
20. In the United States, suffrage is given to _____.
- (a) women only
 - (b) all adults
 - (c) men only
21. A truce is an agreement between _____.
- (a) opponents
 - (b) business partners
 - (c) friends
22. Unemployment is generally not _____.
- (a) welcome
 - (b) difficult
 - (c) stressful
23. _____ means *an airplane crew member who drops the bombs*.
- (a) bombardiers
 - (b) amphibious
 - (c) truce