

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet is an essential resource for students and educators seeking to understand the profound changes that followed the end of World War II. This comprehensive article explores the key events, consequences, and global shifts that shaped the post-war world, focusing on political, social, and economic impacts. Readers will learn how the world rebuilt after devastation, the emergence of new world powers, the start of the Cold War, and the pivotal role of international organizations. The worksheet format helps reinforce learning, while detailed explanations and lists make complex topics accessible. This guide provides all the crucial information needed to grasp the intricacies of World War 2's aftermath, making it perfect for classroom use or independent study. Dive in to discover how the end of the war shaped our modern era through an SEO-optimized, structured, and engaging overview.

- Understanding World War 2's Aftermath
- Political Changes After World War 2
- Economic Impacts and Recovery
- Social Transformations and Human Cost
- The Emergence of the United Nations
- The Cold War Begins
- World War 2 The Aftermath Worksheet Activities
- Summary of Key Takeaways

Understanding World War 2's Aftermath

The conclusion of World War 2 in 1945 marked a turning point in global history. The world faced unprecedented destruction, widespread displacement, and a need to rebuild nations from the ground up. The aftermath of the conflict saw the redrawing of boundaries, the prosecution of war crimes, and the creation of new international bodies meant to ensure peace. The war's end also sparked significant changes in global leadership, with the United States and the Soviet Union emerging as superpowers. These developments set the stage for the geopolitical landscape of the 20th century. A comprehensive understanding of World War 2's aftermath is essential for appreciating the modern world's complexities.

Political Changes After World War 2

Redrawing of Borders and New Nations

The end of World War 2 led to significant changes in the political map of Europe and Asia. Germany was divided into occupation zones managed by the Allies, which eventually resulted in the creation of East and West Germany. Many Eastern European countries fell under Soviet influence, ushering in decades of communist rule. In Asia, Japan lost its colonial possessions, and Korea was split into North and South along the 38th parallel. These changes were not just lines on a map—they shaped the identities and destinies of entire nations.

War Crimes Trials and Justice

In the wake of the atrocities committed during World War 2, the Allied powers established international tribunals to hold individuals accountable. The Nuremberg Trials prosecuted major Nazi leaders for crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide. Similar trials occurred in Tokyo for Japanese war criminals. These groundbreaking proceedings set important precedents for future international law and justice.

Rise of New Superpowers

With much of Europe devastated, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the primary global powers. Their opposing ideologies—capitalism and communism—led to competition for influence worldwide. This shift marked the beginning of a new era in international relations and set the stage for the Cold War.

Economic Impacts and Recovery

Widespread Destruction and the Need for Reconstruction

World War 2 left cities, industries, and infrastructure in ruins across much of Europe and Asia. The immediate post-war years were marked by food shortages, poverty, and homelessness. Rebuilding economies was an urgent priority for governments and international organizations alike.

The Marshall Plan and Economic Aid

The United States launched the Marshall Plan in 1948, providing significant economic aid to help Western European countries recover. Billions of dollars were invested in rebuilding industries, stabilizing currencies, and restoring trade. This massive effort not only sped up recovery but also fostered closer ties between the U.S. and Western Europe.

Transformation of the Global Economy

The aftermath of World War 2 also led to the creation of new international economic institutions. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank were established to promote financial stability and global development. These organizations continue to play a vital role in the world economy today.

Social Transformations and Human Cost

Human Losses and Displacement

The human cost of World War 2 was staggering, with estimates of 70–85 million people killed, including military personnel and civilians. Millions more were wounded, orphaned, or forced to flee their homes. Displacement and refugee crises became a defining feature

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World War 2: The Aftermath Worksheet - A Comprehensive Guide

The devastation of World War II resonated far beyond the battlefield, leaving a world irrevocably changed. Understanding its aftermath is crucial to comprehending the modern geopolitical

landscape. This blog post provides a comprehensive "World War 2: The Aftermath Worksheet," acting as a detailed guide to the significant events and lasting impacts of the war's conclusion. We'll explore the political realignment, economic repercussions, social shifts, and lasting legacies, offering insights perfect for students, researchers, and anyone seeking a deeper understanding of this pivotal historical period. This resource will not only guide you through key concepts but also provide you with a framework to create your own in-depth analysis.

The Political Landscape After WWII: A New World Order

The end of World War II didn't simply mean the cessation of hostilities; it marked a profound shift in the global power dynamic. The Allied victory resulted in a bipolar world dominated by two superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. This led to:

The Formation of the United Nations

The horrors of the war fueled the creation of the United Nations (UN), an international organization aimed at preventing future conflicts through diplomacy and collective security. Understanding the UN's formation and its initial challenges is key to grasping its ongoing role in global affairs.

The Rise of the Cold War

The ideological clash between the capitalist West and the communist East dominated the post-war era, leading to the Cold War - a period of geopolitical tension, proxy wars, and the ever-present threat of nuclear annihilation. This section would benefit from examining specific examples, such as the Berlin Blockade and the Korean War.

The Decolonization Process

The war weakened European empires, accelerating the process of decolonization across Asia and Africa. Newly independent nations faced the challenges of nation-building, often struggling with internal conflicts and external pressures. Analyzing specific case studies, like India's independence, would enhance understanding.

Economic Consequences and Reconstruction

The war's economic impact was catastrophic, leaving much of Europe and Asia in ruins. Reconstruction efforts were monumental, requiring significant financial aid and international cooperation:

The Marshall Plan

The Marshall Plan, a US initiative to rebuild Western Europe, played a vital role in the economic recovery of the region. Its success and its impact on the Cold War dynamic should be explored.

The Bretton Woods Agreement

The Bretton Woods Agreement established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, laying the foundation for the post-war international financial system. Understanding the aims and the long-term effects of this agreement is essential.

The Rise of the United States as an Economic Powerhouse

The war significantly boosted the US economy, transforming it into the world's leading economic power. This shift and its implications for global trade and finance are important to consider.

Social and Cultural Transformations After WWII

Beyond the political and economic spheres, the war left an indelible mark on societies across the globe:

The Women's Movement

Women's roles in the war effort contributed to significant social changes, paving the way for increased participation in the workforce and a growing feminist movement.

The Civil Rights Movement

The war's ideals of freedom and equality spurred the growth of civil rights movements in the US and elsewhere, challenging existing racial and social inequalities.

The Rise of Suburbia

Post-war prosperity and government policies fuelled the growth of suburbs in many countries, altering urban landscapes and lifestyles. Examine the social and environmental implications of this trend.

The Atomic Age and its Impact

The use of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki ushered in the atomic age, raising profound ethical and security concerns that continue to resonate today. This should include a discussion of the nuclear arms race.

Creating Your Own World War II Aftermath Worksheet

Now that we have explored the key aspects of the post-WWII world, you can use this framework to create your own worksheet. Consider these points:

Identify Key Events: List the major political, economic, and social events that shaped the post-war period.

Analyze Causes and Consequences: For each event, analyze its causes and its lasting consequences.

Compare and Contrast: Compare and contrast the experiences of different countries or regions during this period.

Evaluate Long-Term Impacts: Assess the long-term impact of these events on the contemporary world.

Formulate Your Own Conclusions: Draw your own conclusions about the significance of the post-war period and its lasting legacy.

Conclusion

World War II's aftermath was a period of profound transformation, shaping the geopolitical landscape, global economy, and societies worldwide. Understanding this period is vital for comprehending the complexities of the modern world. This "World War 2: The Aftermath Worksheet" guide provides a solid foundation for further research and analysis, allowing you to delve deeper into this pivotal moment in history.

FAQs

1. What was the most significant impact of WWII on the global economy? The war's devastation led to a massive shift in global economic power, with the US emerging as the dominant force, and the creation of international financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank to manage the post-war economy.
2. How did WWII contribute to the Cold War? The ideological clash between the US and the Soviet Union, coupled with their competing spheres of influence, solidified after WWII, resulting in the protracted Cold War conflict.
3. What were the key social changes that resulted from WWII? WWII led to significant social changes, including the rise of the women's movement, the acceleration of decolonization, and the growth of civil rights movements.
4. What was the impact of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? The bombings brought an abrupt end to the war but also ushered in the nuclear age, creating lasting anxieties about nuclear proliferation and the potential for global annihilation.
5. How did the Marshall Plan impact European recovery? The Marshall Plan provided essential economic aid to rebuild war-torn Western Europe, significantly contributing to its economic recovery and preventing the spread of communism.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: The Bracelet Yoshiko Uchida, 1996-11-12 Yoshiko Uchida draws on her own childhood as a Japanese-American during World War II in an internment camp to tell the poignant story of a young girl's discovery of the power of memory. Emi and her family are being sent to a place called an internment camp, where all Japanese-Americans must go. The year is 1942. The United States and Japan are at war. Seven-year-old Emi doesn't want to leave her friends, her school, her house; yet as her mother tells her, they have no choice, because they are Japanese-American. For her mother's sake, Emi doesn't say how unhappy she is. But on the first day of camp, when Emi discovers she has lost her heart bracelet, she can't help wanting to cry. How will I ever remember my best friend? she asks herself. * Yardley's hushed, realistic paintings add to the poignancy of Uchida's narrative, and help to underscore the absurdity and injustice suffered by Japanese American families such as Emi's.—Publishers Weekly, starred review Will find a ready readership and prove indispensable for introducing this dark episode in American history—School Library Journal

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: *Australian Women and War* Melanie Oppenheimer, 2008 Sourced from Oppenheimer's own research and archival material from the Australian War Memorial, Australian Red Cross archives and State Libraries, *Australian Women and War* contains accounts of women such as Nursing Sister Nellie Gould in the Boer War and Angela Rhodes, the first Australian Military female air traffic controller to serve in Baghdad during the second Gulf War. The book also contains little known accounts of women such as Nurse Ethel Gillingham, one of the only Australian women to be a POW in WWI, and the group of Australian teachers sent to South Africa during the Boer War to work in the internment (concentration) camps.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: *Hitler's Plans for Global Domination* Jochen Thies, 2012 It is high time that this extremely important, well researched, and soundly argued book on the real goals of Adolf Hitler be made accessible to the English-speaking public. At a time when one can still see foolish assertions about his wanting to revise the 1919 peace settlement, it will be especially useful for Americans to read about his concept of world domination and plans to implement it. - Gerhard Weinberg, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill What did Hitler really want to achieve: world domination. In the early twenties, Hitler was working on this plan and from 1933 on, was working to make it a reality. During 1940 and 1941, he believed he was close to winning the war. This book not only examines Nazi imperial architecture, armament and plans to regain colonies but also reveals what Hitler said in moments of truth. The author presents many new sources and information, including Hitler's little known intention to attack New York City with long-range bombers in the days of Pearl Harbor.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: World War One Bruce Scates, Laura James, Rebecca Wheatley, 2015-10-21 There has been no shortage of heroic stories over the course of the Anzac Centenary: stories of courage and sacrifice, fortitude and endurance, mateship and resolve. But a hundred years on, there is a need for other stories as well – the stories too often marginalised in favour of nation-building narratives. *World War One: a history in 100 stories* remembers not just the men and women who lost their lives during the battles of WWI, but those who returned home as well: the gassed, the crippled, the insane – all those irreparably damaged by war. Drawn from a unique collection of sources, including repatriation files, these heartbreaking and deeply personal stories reveal a broken and suffering generation – gentle men driven to violence, mothers sent insane with grief, the hopelessness of rehabilitation and the quiet, pervasive sadness of loss. They also retrieve a fragile kind of courage from the pain and devastation of a conflict that changed the world. This is an unflinching and remarkable social history. It is an act of remembering in the face of forgetting. Telling the truth about war requires its own kind of courage.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: Korean War: Consequences and Aftermath of the War Gr. 5-8 Andrew Davis, 2016-06-01 ****This is the chapter slice Consequences and Aftermath of the War Gr. 5-8 from the full lesson plan Korean War**** Introduce students to the first real conflict of the Cold War period. From 1950 to 1953, our resource explains why we should remember the Forgotten War. Explore the geography of North and South Korea and recognize where the conflict took place. Become familiar with post-World War II tension between the United States and Russia, and how that led to the Cold War. Learn about the roles President Harry S. Truman, Joseph Stalin and Kim Il-sung played in the war. Travel to South Korea and experience what it was like for U.S. troops during some of the major battles fought against the advancing North Korean army. Find out about some of the weapons used during the war, and why UN forces dominated the North Korean Air Force. Gain a clear understanding of the aftermath left behind and why it's important to remember these events. Aligned to your State Standards and written to Bloom's Taxonomy, additional hands-on activities, crossword, word search, comprehension quiz and answer key are also included.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: A Bear in War Stephanie Innes, Harry Endrulat, 2012-09-04 During World War One, a young girl slips her teddy bear into a care package for her father, a medic posted to the trenches of France. Although her father dies in the battle of Passchendaele, his belongings are shipped back to his family, along with the toy bear, which today

sits in the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa. In 1915, 37-year-old Lawrence Browning Rogers enlisted in the Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles, leaving behind his wife, two children, and their farm in East Farnham, Quebec. Over the next two and a half years, the family exchanged hundreds of letters, and daughter Aileen sent her beloved Teddy overseas to keep her father safe. Teddy returned home safely, but Lieutenant Rogers did not. He was killed in the battle of Passchendaele. Eighty-five years later, Lawrence's granddaughter found Teddy, the letters, and other war memorabilia packed away in a briefcase. And she discovered a moving story of one family's love and sacrifice - a story shared by the families of so many soldiers who have lost their lives in the defense of their country. Accompanied by family photographs and Brian Deines' poignant art, *A Bear in War* is more than one family's testament to a brave soldier. It is a gentle introduction to war, to Remembrance Day, and to the honor of those who have served their countries.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: The Speeches of Adolf Hitler, April 1922-August 1939 Adolf Hitler, 1969

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: When Books Went to War Molly Guptill Manning, 2014 Chronicles the joint effort of the U.S. government, the publishing industry, and the nation's librarians to boost troop morale during World War II by shipping more than one hundred million books to the front lines for soldiers to read during what little downtime they had.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: U.S. History P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: Persian Gulf War (1990-1991): Aftermath Gr. 5-8 Nat Reed, 2016-06-01 **This is the chapter slice Aftermath Gr. 5-8 from the full lesson plan Persian Gulf War (1990-1991)** Get the facts about the U.S.-led Operation Desert Storm. From 1990 to 1991, our resource highlights the events that occurred shortly after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Complete a map activity of Iraq. Conduct a research report on the process of extracting oil to establish the motivations behind the invasion of Kuwait. Get to know Saddam Hussein, from his early life to his involvement with the Baath Party, and finally the leader of Iraq. Read about the invasion of Kuwait and how other countries and the UN reacted to this. Learn about Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, and how the U.S. sent troops to the Gulf to help protect other nations from Hussein. Show your artistic side by designing a comic strip, poster or diorama showcasing some aspect of the Persian Gulf War. Aligned to your State Standards and written to Bloom's Taxonomy, additional hands-on activities, crossword, word search, comprehension quiz and answer key are also included.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: Belzec Rudolf Reder, 1999

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: The Nazis Go Underground Curt Reiss, 2013 In August 1943, Dr Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to Washington, made a most interesting forecast about the outcome and aftermath of the war. He predicted that, with defeat, the German General Staff, the Nazi leaders, and in particular the Gestapo, would go underground to prepare for the next war. What really was happening in Germany at this time?

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: Japan's Decision For War In 1941: Some Enduring Lessons Dr. Jeffrey Record, 2015-11-06 Japan's decision to attack the United States in 1941 is widely regarded as irrational to the point of suicidal. How could Japan hope to survive a war with, much less defeat, an enemy possessing an invulnerable homeland and an industrial base 10 times that of Japan? The Pacific War was one that Japan was always going to lose, so how does one explain Tokyo's decision? Did the Japanese recognize the odds against them? Did they have a concept of victory, or at least of avoiding defeat? Or did the Japanese prefer a lost war to an unacceptable peace? Dr. Jeffrey Record takes a fresh look at Japan's decision for war, and concludes that it was dictated by Japanese pride and the threatened economic destruction of Japan by the United States.

He believes that Japanese aggression in East Asia was the root cause of the Pacific War, but argues that the road to war in 1941 was built on American as well as Japanese miscalculations and that both sides suffered from cultural ignorance and racial arrogance. Record finds that the Americans underestimated the role of fear and honor in Japanese calculations and overestimated the effectiveness of economic sanctions as a deterrent to war, whereas the Japanese underestimated the cohesion and resolve of an aroused American society and overestimated their own martial prowess as a means of defeating U.S. material superiority. He believes that the failure of deterrence was mutual, and that the descent of the United States and Japan into war contains lessons of great and continuing relevance to American foreign policy and defense decision-makers.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: *Ashes of Victory* Quincy Howe, 1972

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: *How Churchill Waged War* Allen Packwood, 2018-10-30 An analytical investigation into Prime Minister Winston Churchill's decision-making process during every stage of World War II. When Winston Churchill accepted the position of Prime Minister in May 1940, he insisted in also becoming Minister of Defence. This, though, meant that he alone would be responsible for the success or failure of Britain's war effort. It also meant that he would be faced with many monumental challenges and utterly crucial decisions upon which the fate of Britain and the free world rested. With the limited resources available to the UK, Churchill had to pinpoint where his country's priorities lay. He had to respond to the collapse of France, decide if Britain should adopt a defensive or offensive strategy, choose if Egypt and the war in North Africa should take precedence over Singapore and the UK's empire in the East, determine how much support to give the Soviet Union, and how much power to give the United States in controlling the direction of the war. In this insightful investigation into Churchill's conduct during the Second World War, Allen Packwood, BA, MPhil (Cantab), FRHistS, the Director of the Churchill Archives Centre, enables the reader to share the agonies and uncertainties faced by Churchill at each crucial stage of the war. How Churchill responded to each challenge is analyzed in great detail and the conclusions Packwood draws are as uncompromising as those made by Britain's wartime leader as he negotiated his country through its darkest days.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: *A Consumers' Republic* Lizabeth Cohen, 2008-12-24 In this signal work of history, Bancroft Prize winner and Pulitzer Prize finalist Lizabeth Cohen shows how the pursuit of prosperity after World War II fueled our pervasive consumer mentality and transformed American life. Trumpeted as a means to promote the general welfare, mass consumption quickly outgrew its economic objectives and became synonymous with patriotism, social equality, and the American Dream. Material goods came to embody the promise of America, and the power of consumers to purchase everything from vacuum cleaners to convertibles gave rise to the power of citizens to purchase political influence and effect social change. Yet despite undeniable successes and unprecedented affluence, mass consumption also fostered economic inequality and the fracturing of society along gender, class, and racial lines. In charting the complex legacy of our "Consumers' Republic" Lizabeth Cohen has written a bold, encompassing, and profoundly influential book.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: *Defending Whose Country?* Noah Riseman, 2012-12-01 In the campaign against Japan in the Pacific during the Second World War, the armed forces of the United States, Australia, and the Australian colonies of Papua and New Guinea made use of indigenous peoples in new capacities. The United States had long used American Indians as soldiers and scouts in frontier conflicts and in wars with other nations. With the advent of the Navajo Code Talkers in the Pacific theater, Native servicemen were now being employed for contributions that were unique to their Native cultures. In contrast, Australia, Papua, and New Guinea had long attempted to keep indigenous peoples out of the armed forces altogether. With the threat of Japanese invasion, however, they began to bring indigenous peoples into the military as guerilla patrollers, coastwatchers, and regular soldiers. *Defending Whose Country?* is a comparative study of the military participation of Papua New Guineans, Yolngu, and Navajos in the Pacific War. In examining the decisions of state and military leaders to bring indigenous peoples into military

service, as well as the decisions of indigenous individuals to serve in the armed forces, Noah Riseman reconsiders the impact of the largely forgotten contributions of indigenous soldiers in the Second World War.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: Japan's Struggle to End the War United States Strategic Bombing Survey, 1946

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: Interrogations of Japanese Officials United States Strategic Bombing Survey, 1946

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: Elephant Company Vicki Croke, 2014 At the onset of World War II, [Billy] Williams formed Elephant Company and was instrumental in defeating the Japanese in Burma and saving refugees, including on his own 'Hannibal Trek, ' [becoming] a media sensation during the war, telling reporters that the elephants did more for him than he was ever able to do for them--

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: *With Snow on Their Boots* Jamie H. Cockfield, 1999-07-02 In 1916, in an exchange of human flesh for war material, the Russian government sent to France two brigades to fight on the side of their French allies. By the end of World War I, these two brigades had experienced their own form of the Russian Revolution, had been isolated at a southern training post in a discipline move by the French government, had battled against each other in what was one of the first confrontations of the Russian Civil War, and had emerged from the conflict as a single force, the Russian Legion of Honor, which would remain loyal to France until the end of the war. The remarkable story of these Russian soldiers has been overlooked by historians until now. Jamie Cockfield here explores the journey and transformation of these men, and in so doing, he examines the impact of the revolution on the Russians who were caught in the middle of wartime alliances and nationalist ardor.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: *Under Fire: Women and World War II* Eveline Buchheim, Ralf Futselaar, 2014 Since the 1970s, when the dominance of military histories of the World Wars ended, and social historical histories of conflict rose to prominence, women have come to play an increasingly important role in mainstream stories about the Second World War. Although this is undeniably a valuable development, the perspectives on women that arose have in many respects remained limiting - although in new ways. Women have been portrayed as carers, as victims (notably of sexual violence), but rarely as agents of their own fate. This volume focuses on this last group. In spite of the undeniable suffering and victimization that befell so many women during the war, for others the war also opened opportunities and awakened ambitions. The articles in this volume, which cover both Europe and Asia, bring together some of the women who took initiatives, of which they sometimes suffered the dire consequences, sometimes enjoyed the fruits.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: Unbroken Laura Hillenbrand, 2014-07-29 #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • NOW A MAJOR MOTION PICTURE • Look for special features inside. Join the Random House Reader's Circle for author chats and more. In boyhood, Louis Zamperini was an incorrigible delinquent. As a teenager, he channeled his defiance into running, discovering a prodigious talent that had carried him to the Berlin Olympics. But when World War II began, the athlete became an airman, embarking on a journey that led to a doomed flight on a May afternoon in 1943. When his Army Air Forces bomber crashed into the Pacific Ocean, against all odds, Zamperini survived, adrift on a foundering life raft. Ahead of Zamperini lay thousands of miles of open ocean, leaping sharks, thirst and starvation, enemy aircraft, and, beyond, a trial even greater. Driven to the limits of endurance, Zamperini would answer desperation with ingenuity; suffering with hope, resolve, and humor; brutality with rebellion. His fate, whether triumph or tragedy, would be suspended on the fraying wire of his will. Appearing in paperback for the first time—with twenty arresting new photos and an extensive Q&A with the author—Unbroken is an unforgettable testament to the resilience of the human mind, body, and spirit, brought vividly to life by Seabiscuit author Laura Hillenbrand. Hailed as the top nonfiction book of the year by Time magazine • Winner of the Los Angeles Times Book Prize for biography and the Indies Choice Adult Nonfiction Book of the Year award "Extraordinarily moving . . . a powerfully drawn survival epic."—The Wall Street

Journal “[A] one-in-a-billion story . . . designed to wrench from self-respecting critics all the blurby adjectives we normally try to avoid: It is amazing, unforgettable, gripping, harrowing, chilling, and inspiring.”—New York “Staggering . . . mesmerizing . . . Hillenbrand’s writing is so ferociously cinematic, the events she describes so incredible, you don’t dare take your eyes off the page.”—People “A meticulous, soaring and beautifully written account of an extraordinary life.”—The Washington Post “Ambitious and powerful . . . a startling narrative and an inspirational book.”—The New York Times Book Review “Magnificent . . . incredible . . . [Hillenbrand] has crafted another masterful blend of sports, history and overcoming terrific odds; this is biography taken to the nth degree, a chronicle of a remarkable life lived through extraordinary times.”—The Dallas Morning News “An astonishing testament to the superhuman power of tenacity.”—Entertainment Weekly “A tale of triumph and redemption . . . astonishingly detailed.”—O: The Oprah Magazine “[A] masterfully told true story . . . nothing less than a marvel.”—Washingtonian “[Hillenbrand tells this] story with cool elegance but at a thrilling sprinter’s pace.”—Time “Hillenbrand [is] one of our best writers of narrative history. You don’t have to be a sports fan or a war-history buff to devour this book—you just have to love great storytelling.”—Rebecca Skloot, author of *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks*

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: In the Aftermath of War Nina Gifford, 1992

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: Personal Justice Denied United States. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, 1983

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: The Rape of Nanking Iris Chang, 2014-03-11 The New York Times bestselling account of one of history's most brutal—and forgotten—massacres, when the Japanese army destroyed China's capital city on the eve of World War II, piecing together the abundant eyewitness reports into an undeniable tapestry of horror. (Adam Hochschild, Salon) In December 1937, one of the most horrific atrocities in the long annals of wartime barbarity occurred. The Japanese army swept into the ancient city of Nanking (what was then the capital of China), and within weeks, more than 300,000 Chinese civilians and soldiers were systematically raped, tortured, and murdered. In this seminal work, Iris Chang, whose own grandparents barely escaped the massacre, tells this history from three perspectives: that of the Japanese soldiers, that of the Chinese, and that of a group of Westerners who refused to abandon the city and created a safety zone, which saved almost 300,000 Chinese. Drawing on extensive interviews with survivors and documents brought to light for the first time, Iris Chang's classic book is the definitive history of this horrifying episode.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: Pentagon 9/11 Alfred Goldberg, 2007-09-05 The most comprehensive account to date of the 9/11 attack on the Pentagon and aftermath, this volume includes unprecedented details on the impact on the Pentagon building and personnel and the scope of the rescue, recovery, and caregiving effort. It features 32 pages of photographs and more than a dozen diagrams and illustrations not previously available.

world war 2 the aftermath worksheet: Freedom's Forge Arthur Herman, 2012-05-08 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • SELECTED BY THE ECONOMIST AS ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR “A rambunctious book that is itself alive with the animal spirits of the marketplace.”—The Wall Street Journal *Freedom's Forge* reveals how two extraordinary American businessmen—General Motors automobile magnate William “Big Bill” Knudsen and shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser—helped corral, cajole, and inspire business leaders across the country to mobilize the “arsenal of democracy” that propelled the Allies to victory in World War II. Drafting top talent from companies like Chrysler, Republic Steel, Boeing, Lockheed, GE, and Frigidaire, Knudsen and Kaiser turned auto plants into aircraft factories and civilian assembly lines into fountains of munitions. In four short years they transformed America’s army from a hollow shell into a truly global force, laying the foundations for the country’s rise as an economic as well as military superpower. *Freedom's Forge* vividly re-creates American industry’s finest hour, when the nation’s business elites put aside their pursuit of profits and set about saving the world. Praise for *Freedom's Forge* “A rarely told industrial saga, rich with particulars of the growing pains and eventual

triumphs of American industry . . . Arthur Herman has set out to right an injustice: the loss, down history's memory hole, of the epic achievements of American business in helping the United States and its allies win World War II."—The New York Times Book Review "Magnificent . . . It's not often that a historian comes up with a fresh approach to an absolutely critical element of the Allied victory in World War II, but Pulitzer finalist Herman . . . has done just that."—Kirkus Reviews (starred review) "A compulsively readable tribute to 'the miracle of mass production.' "—Publishers Weekly "The production statistics cited by Mr. Herman . . . astound."—The Economist "[A] fantastic book."—Forbes "Freedom's Forge is the story of how the ingenuity and energy of the American private sector was turned loose to equip the finest military force on the face of the earth. In an era of gathering threats and shrinking defense budgets, it is a timely lesson told by one of the great historians of our time."—Donald Rumsfeld

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