

7th/8th Grade Study Packet

Name

The World before the Great War

437. Give a brief description of the militarism that was popular in Germany shortly before World War I?

Militarism exists when the military of a country becomes one of the main controlling aspects of society.

438. How did nationalism lead to World War I?

Many ethnic groups were filled with a desire to establish individual nations. Others allowed their love of country to become inordinate to the point that they were unwilling to question the decisions of the government even when they were unjust.

439. What nations were negatively affected by nationalism?

The Austro-Hungarian Empire had been suffering from nationalism for quite some time. The Empire was a hodgepodge of ethnic groups, many of which were now pushing for independence.

The Ottoman Empire was like the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and perhaps, worse. It had no stamina left to hold its vast domains. Some have argued that it only existed as long as it did, because the European powers were afraid what would happen if one of the European powers subjugated the large areas controlled by the Turks.

440. Give a brief description of the anarchists.

They advocated violence, opposed all existing governments, hated the monarchy, and recognized no moral absolutes.

441. Give a brief account of the life of St. Maria Goretti?

One of the largest crowds ever assembled for a canonization—250,000—symbolized the reaction of millions touched by the simple story of Maria Goretti. She was the daughter of a poor Italian tenant farmer, had no chance to go to school, never learned to read or write. When Maria made her First Communion not long before her death at age 12, she was one of the larger and somewhat backward members of the class.

On a hot afternoon in July, Maria was sitting at the top of the stairs of her house, mending a shirt. When she was not quite 12 years old, a neighbor, 18-year-old Alessandro tried to commit sins of impurity with her. She struggled and tried to call for help. “No, God does not wish it,” she cried out. “It is a sin. You would go to hell for it.” Alessandro began striking at her blindly with a long dagger.

Maria was taken to a hospital. Her last hours were marked by the usual simple compassion of the good—concern about where her mother would sleep, forgiveness of her murderer (she had been in fear of him, but did not say anything lest she cause trouble to his family), and her devout welcoming of Viaticum, her last Holy Communion. She died about 24 hours after the attack. She died in 1902.

Alessandro was sentenced to 30 years in prison. For a long time he was unrepentant and surly. One night he had a dream or vision of Maria gathering flowers and offering them to him. His life changed. When he was released after 27 years, his first act was to beg the forgiveness of Maria’s mother.

Devotion to the young martyr grew, miracles were worked, and in less than half a century she was canonized. At

her beatification in 1947, her 82-year-old mother, two sisters, and her brother appeared with Pope Pius XII on the balcony of St. Peter's. Three years later, at Maria's canonization, a 66-year-old Alessandro Serenelli knelt among the quarter-million people and cried tears of joy.

442.What was the Boxer Rebellion?

In 1900, in what became known as the Boxer Rebellion (or the Boxer Uprising), a Chinese secret organization called the Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists led an uprising in northern China against the spread of Western and Japanese influence there. The rebels, referred to by Westerners as Boxers because they performed physical exercises they believed would make them able to withstand bullets, killed foreigners and Chinese Christians and destroyed foreign property. From June to August, the Boxers besieged the foreign district of Beijing (then called Peking), China's capital, until an international force that included American troops subdued the uprising. By the terms of the Boxer Protocol, which officially ended the rebellion in 1901, China agreed to pay more than \$330 million in reparations.

443.Give a brief account of the life of St. Sister Amandina.

She entered the Institute of Franciscan Missionaries of Mary with the name Marie Amandine. Her first assignment was to Marseilles to nurse the sick. Her second was in Taiyuan to work in the mission hospital. Her humor and joyfulness gained for her the esteem of the Chinese, who called her "the laughing foreigner".

In the course of the Boxer Rebellion, an edict was issued on 1 July 1900 which, in substance, said that the time of good relations with European missionaries and their Christians was now past: that the former must be repatriated at once and the faithful forced to apostatize, on penalty of death.

When she heard the news that a persecution was approaching Sr. Amandine said: "I pray God, not to save the martyrs, but to fortify them." With true Franciscan joy she and her companions met their deaths singing the *Te Deum*, the hymn of thanksgiving. Seven sisters, including Sr. Marie Amandina, were martyred on 9 July 1900 and were canonized on 1 October 2000 along with other Martyr Saints of China.

444.What was the Russo-Japanese War? When did it occur?

A war fought between Russia and Japan over rival claims in Manchuria and Korea. When the war started, everyone was convinced that Russia would give Japan a good drubbing. Unfortunately for the Russians, Japan had modernized its forces based off European models. The result was a decisive victory for Japan and humiliation for the once great Russian Empire.

445.What were the consequences of the war?

Japan now saw that the "European or Western" powers could be defeated. The Japanese government actually faced riots at home because of the moderate peace terms given to the Russians. The U.S. used its political power to force Japan to accept mild terms. No doubt, this led to increasing resentment in the minds of the average Japanese who might start to wonder if the U.S. wasn't anti-Japanese. Russia was shown to be the paper tiger that it was.

446.What were the Balkan Wars? How did they indirectly lead into World War I?

It was two wars. In the first, four Balkan countries, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro, defeated the Ottoman Turks. Due to the Ottoman defeat, the Ottoman Empire lost most of its territories in Europe. In the second, Bulgaria, unhappy with its former allies, fought Serbia and Greece. Bulgaria was defeated.

After defeating the Turks, many Serbs were upset over the fact that Austria still controlled territory in which many Serbs lived. Serbia was now a much larger country with a military that had proved itself in a recent war. In an age of nationalism, the Austrians must have constantly worried about this growing nation, especially since so many Serbs lived within the Austro-Hungarian Empire, many with nationalistic aspirations.

447. Why did conspirators assassinate the Archduke Ferdinand?

- One theory- Franz Ferdinand was an advocate of increased federalism and widely believed to favor trialism, under which Austria-Hungary would be reorganized by combining the Slavic lands within the Austro-Hungarian empire into a third crown. A Slavic kingdom could have been a bulwark against Serb nationalism, and Franz Ferdinand was therefore perceived as a threat by those same nationalists.
- Another theory- The Nationalist wanted a war was Austria as a means of forcing Austria to give up Austrian lands heavily populated by the Serbs.

448. What was the Austrian government's response to the assassination?

The Austrians sent an ultimatum demanding that the Serbian actively put down any propaganda against the Austrian government. They also demanded that the Serbs turn over two Serbians who the Austrians believed were involved in the plot. The Austrians added several other demands

The one demand which the Serbians rejected called for "a judicial inquiry against every participant in the conspiracy of the twenty-eighth of June who may be found in Serbian territory; *the organs of the Imperial and Royal Government delegated for this purpose will take part in the proceedings held for this purpose;*". The Serbians probably rightly felt that this was a violation of their national sovereignty. The Austrians, on the other hand, were probably right to fear future attacks by Serbian radicals. Consequently, they wanted to take a hard line.

449. You always hear about the "Blank Check" in relation to World War I. What was the blank check?

Wilhelm II of Germany told Franz Joseph that he would support Austria no matter what they decided concerning how to deal with the Serbians. Some historians have argued that this gave the Austrians a false sense of confidence.

450. What beliefs were gaining credence shortly before World War I?

In Germany, the belief that the Germans were a master race was gaining support. Also, the application of the Survival of the Fittest doctrine was subconsciously seeping into the international realm. It isn't difficult to see that the two, when put together could lead to a toxic and deadly mixture. Man began to lose his religion. Nietzsche wrote "God is Dead". People substituted religion with nationalism. However, it was less a love of nation, than a love of a people. For example, it was love of "the German people" or the "Serbian People".

World War I

451. Give a brief description of the Schlieffen Plan.

The Schlieffen Plan was a plan developed by the Head of the Army in Germany. The plan argued that in the case of a war in which Germany had to fight both Russia and France, the German army should defeat France first, because Russia would be slower to mobilize. The plan included a strong right wing, which would invade France through Belgium. The right wing would go around the north of Paris and swing south between Paris and the coast, thus cutting the capital of France off from the coast and eventually the rest of the country.

452. Why didn't the Plan work?

Some historians argue that it didn't work because Moltke, who was in charge during World War I, weakened his right wing (against the admonitions of Schlieffen before he died). Some of these troops were sent to the East to help hold the line against the Russians. Eventually the Germans were stopped by the French just in front of Paris at the First Battle of the Marne. The Germans also had miscalculated how difficult it would be to move millions of men over large areas of land.

453. At what battle did the French stop the Germans in front of Paris, thus ensuring a long war?

The First Battle of the Marne

454.What incident set off the chain of events that caused World War I?

The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, who was heir to the throne, by a Serbian nationalist during his visit of Sarajevo was the incident which started the war.

455.What battle launched by the Germans in February 1916 was designed to “bleed the French White”? The general strategy was to drain down the French manpower through constant attrition.

The Battle of Verdun- Around one million casualties

456.Who became Holy Roman Emperor upon the death of Franz Josef in 1916?

Prince Charles

457.The sinking of what ship lead the Americans to warn the Germans that they must stop the sinking of vessels by submarines, without first giving prior warning?

Lusitania

458.Why did the Germans eventually decide to reinstitute unrestricted submarine warfare against enemy vessels in 1917?

Most of the battle fronts had stalemated, and the German people were suffering severe shortages. On the other hand, the English, who had control of the seas, were not suffering as greatly. The Germans knew that the British would eventually starve them into submission if they didn't take drastic measures.

459.Give a brief list of the major “Central Powers”.

Germany, Ottoman Empire, Austro- Hungarian Empire, Bulgaria

460.Give a brief list of the “Entente” Powers.

Russia, England, and France. Later the U.S., Italy, Romania.

461.What major naval battle, which was fought between Germany and England, was the first major naval battle in modern warfare?

The Battle of Jutland

462.How did the system of alliances assure that almost any outbreak of a limited nature could lead to a world war?

The alliances created webs of countries, which had promised to go to war if another country was attacked. In this situation, a war between two countries could quickly become a world war.

463.Why was World War I so brutal?

It was the first modern war. The industrial revolution had taught man how to make machine for mass production. During World War I, mankind used this knowledge to mass produce killing machines. Mass transportation and improve technology ensured that the War could be conducted on a much larger scale, because the known world had shrunk substantially. Modern finance ensured that countries could spend beyond their means to keep the war going. A loss of religion led the Germans to bomb noncombatants. Most nations used hideous weapons like poison gas. The commanders had never fought a modern war so they used outdated tactics, charging men into machine guns.

464.Who headed the German military by the end of the War?

Hindenburg and Ludendorff

465.What was the name of the treaty, which is recognized as the treaty that ended the war?

The Treaty of Versailles

466. List some countries which came into being or gained independence as a result of World War I?

Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Turkey, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Latvia,

467. What organization, which was the brain child of President Wilson, was supposed to unify countries around the world to prevent future war?

The League of Nations

468. How was this organization received in the United States?

It was never approved by Congress

469. Give a quick listing of the major battles of World War I.

Battle of the Somme (2) (1916) - British vs the Germans

Battle of the Marne (2) (1914) - French vs German

Second Battle of Ypres-(3) (1915) French/ English vs German- First time Germans used poison gas.

Battle of Isonzo (12)- Italians vs Germans/Austrians

Battle of Verdun (1916)- French-Germans

Gallipoli Campaign (1915-16) British trying gain access through the straits near Constantinople so they could supply Russia via sea. British- Ottoman Turks

Russian Revolution

471. Give a brief description of Russia just before and during World War I?

Nicholas II was a kind ruler. Unfortunately, he was married to a German princess, who did not feel comfortable in public and therefore, she was not popular with the Russian people. Alexandra, who feared her son would die due to internal hemorrhaging, became convinced that Rasputin, a strange monk, could save him. Rasputin had a great influence over the Czarina and her family. As the war took a turn for the worse, Rasputin was killed by nobles. Eventually, Nicholas II and his family were also killed by revolutionaries.

472. Who initially led the government of Russia after the fall of the Czar?

Alexander Kerensky

473. What was probably one of the main reasons Kerensky fell from power?

He sought to keep Russia in the war, whereas the Bolsheviks promised to end the war. During his tenure, the Russians suffered more defeats, leading many to turn to the Communists.

474. What Communist slogan appealed to the masses?

Bread, Land, Peace

475. What Treaty between the Bolsheviks and the Germans pulled Russia out of the war?

The Treaty of Brest Litovsk

476. How did the Bolsheviks unwittingly help to defeat the Germans?

The Bolsheviks initially refused to sign the treaty so the Germans, who could have been sending men to the Western Front, continued their advance into Russia. Eventually, the Russians signed and the Germans sent their troops west, but the Americans were pouring into Europe quickly. It is doubtful if the extra time really mattered, given the enormous amounts of men that the Americans were able to put into the field. Also, the German high command was rightfully skeptical about removing troops from the face of an enemy who as of yet had not admitted defeat.

477. Give a brief description of the German government's dealings with Lenin?

They sent him back to Russia in a sealed train and gave him money in the hopes that his Bolshevik party, which opposed the war, would help to take Russia out of the war.

478. In what month did the October Revolution occur?

November, It was October by the Russian calendar.

479. Give a brief description of the Bolsheviks takeover of power in Russia.

Nicholas II took over control of the troops on the front in the hopes that his presence would turn the tide. His absence from the capital had a reverse effect. In February 1917, popular demonstrations led to the abdication of the Czar. A provisional government was set up under Kerensky. Unfortunately, the government did not pull Russia out of the war, but backed another campaign. The campaign was a failure. Soviets were set up within Petrograd (the name had been changed because St. Petersburg sounded too German) groups of radicals of varying degrees which served as an alternative power base. Eventually the Soviets were allowed into the government, the Marxists were admitted in May. In October the Bolsheviks took power. Eventually, the Soviets, Communist organizations, took power and elected Lenin head of the government. The Bolsheviks, who were the largest radical group, would eventually take complete control.

480. During the Russian Civil War, what were the names of the two opposing sides?

The Whites- Pro-monarchists The Reds- The Communists

481. What was one of the main causes of the defeat of the whites?

There was no unity of command among their forces.

482. What happened to the Czar and his family?

On July 17, 1918, they were killed by a group of Communists after suffering imprisonment for several months.

483. Who became the leader of Russia after the death of the Czar?

Vladimir Lenin

484. Who was his trusted assistant?

Leon Trotsky

485. Who eventually came to power in 1924 after the death of Lenin?

Joseph Stalin

486. Give a brief description of Stalin's rule in Russia which would last until 1953.

Joseph Stalin (1878-1953) was the dictator of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) from 1929 to 1953. Under Stalin, the Soviet Union was transformed from a peasant society into an industrial and military superpower. However, he ruled by terror, and millions of his own citizens died during his brutal reign. Born into poverty, Stalin became involved in revolutionary politics, as a young man. After Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) died, Stalin outmaneuvered his rivals for control of the party. Once in power, he collectivized farming and had potential enemies executed or sent to forced labor camps. Stalin aligned with the United States and Britain in World War II (1939-1945) but afterward engaged in an increasingly tense relationship with the West known as the Cold War (1946-1991). After his death, the Soviets initiated a de-Stalinization process.

487. What was the Great Purge?

The Great Purge or the Great Terror was a campaign of political repression in the Soviet Union which occurred from 1936 to 1938. It involved a large-scale purge of the Communist Party and government officials, repression of wealthy peasants and the Red Army leadership, widespread police surveillance, suspicion of "saboteurs", "counter-

revolutionaries", imprisonment, and arbitrary executions.

488.What were the Five Year Plans?

Five-Year Plans, method of planning economic growth over limited periods, through the use of quotas, used first in the Soviet Union and later in other socialist states. In the Soviet Union, the first Five-Year Plan (1928–32), implemented by Joseph Stalin, concentrated on developing heavy industry and collectivizing agriculture, at the cost of a drastic fall in consumer goods. The second plan (1933–37) continued the objectives of the first. Collectivization led to terrible famines, especially in the Ukraine, that caused the deaths of millions. The third (1938–42) emphasized the production of armaments. The fourth (1946–53) again stressed heavy industry and military buildup, angering the Western powers.

489.Give a brief summary of religious persecution in the Soviet Union.

Throughout the history of the Soviet Union (1922–1991), there were periods where Soviet authorities suppressed and persecuted various forms of Christianity to different extents depending on State interests. Soviet Marxist-Leninism policy consistently advocated the control, suppression, and ultimately, the elimination of religious beliefs, and actively encouraged atheism in the Soviet Union. However, religions were never officially outlawed.

The state advocated the destruction of religion, and it officially pronounced religious beliefs to be superstitious and backward. The Communist Party destroyed churches, synagogues, mosques and Buddhist temples, ridiculed, harassed, incarcerated and executed religious leaders, flooded the schools and media with anti-religious teachings, and it introduced a belief system called "scientific atheism," with its own rituals, promises and proselytizers.

Aftermath of World War I and Roaring Twenties

490.What was the Lost Generation?

The term "Lost Generation" refers to the generation of people who reached adulthood during or immediately following World War I. Demographers generally consider 1883 to 1900 as the birth year range of the generation. In general, this generation was disillusioned by the large number of deaths in the War and rejected many of the previous generations' ideas of appropriate behavior and morality.

491.What might have caused the "Lost Generation" sling shot effect?

The world leaders promised that World War I was the war to end all wars. The war led to a growth in patriotism and love of country. The horrific casualties and the chaos in the world which followed, led many young adults to lose their faith in the ideals of their leaders.

492.Give a summary of the Roaring Twenties?

The Roaring Twenties was one of the most transformative decades in America. For the first time, more people lived in cities than on farms and the nation's wealth more than doubled. The culture of the 1920s is often remembered for distinctive fashion trends, and mass consumption.

In foreign policy, America was isolationist. World War I had cooled everyone's fire for solving the problems of the world.

In politics, the keynote for the 1920's was set by the Republican Presidential nominee in 1920, who said "America's present need is not heroics, but healing; not nostrums, but normalcy, not surgery, but serenity; not dramatic, but the dispassionate; not experiment, but equipoise; not submergence in internationality, but sustainment in triumphant nationality.

In morality, traditional moral standards were ignored or ridiculed. The 1920's were the age of the criminal gangs. The 18th Amendment didn't stop Americans from consuming alcohol. Those who wanted it, got it on the black

market. By 1929, Sunday was no longer regarded as a day for church but as a day for entertainment. Immoral movies attracted large audiences.

In education, educators started to warn against the dangers of punishing, cautioning parents that an overbearing household might lead to psychological problems.

In society, many Americans acted violently against anything that differed from American culture. The Ku Klux Klan was revived and then some. The KKK became a political contender in the cities of Denver, Chicago and Detroit; while also gaining influence in the states of Indiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. In Oregon, the Klan elected a governor and put through a law requiring all children to attend public schools.

In entertainment, Americans had more leisure time because of the continued mechanization of farming and industry. They followed sports as never before. Men such as Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig became household names. However, the most famous American was Charles Lindbergh.

In economics, America went all out for materialism.

493.What snapped America back to its senses?

Material hardship caused a sling shot effect. (Imagine that! That has never worked before!) Man always turns to God in times of want. Unfortunately, he often forgets about Him once God has alleviated the suffering.

The Great Depression and New Deal

494.What marked the beginning of the Great Depression?

The Stock Market Crash in 1929

495.What caused the stock market crash of 1929?

Even though cities were prospering farmers had been suffering for a decade due to overproduction. Some historians claim this was one of the causes of the crash.

Also, many Americans had come to believe that investing in the Stock Market was a sure ticket to success with little or no risk. As unknowledgeable investors bought stocks in droves, the prices artificially inflated (speculation). When the bottom fell out, stocks didn't gradually go down, they plummeted.

496.Who was the President when the Great Depression began?

Herbert Hoover

497.Why did so many banks collapse during the beginning of the Great Depression?

As banks started to go bankrupt, everyone panicked. There were runs on banks in which everyone showed up to withdraw their money at the same time. Obviously, the banks didn't have enough money to pay everyone, because they had borrowed it to others. (this is how a bank makes money). Eventually, many banks were forced to go under. Since there was no insurance on the deposits, some people lost their entire savings.

498.Who was elected President in 1932?

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

499.What were some of the steps FDR took to reestablish confidence in the economy? Some of these steps were actually recommended by Hoover.

He called for a Bank Holiday, in which all banks would be closed, so Congress can come up with a plan to save the

banks. In 1933, Congress passed the Emergency Banking Act
Roosevelt also took the U.S. off the gold standard.

500.What was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)?

The CCC was designed as a relief and employment program for young men between the ages of 17 and 27, the CCC is made up of groups of young men who work in national forests, parks, and federal land for nine-month stints. FDR envisions the program as a kind of volunteer "army." The first 250,000 young men are housed in 1,468 camps around the country. At its peak in 1935, the CCC will include 500,000 young men.

501.What were some mistakes that FDR made?

The government sought to implement price controls. Price controls almost never work. The government also sought to buy livestock and slaughter them so the price of livestock would rise. Interestingly, the slaughtered animals could not be given to the poor to eat, because then the price wouldn't rise.

502.What was the Civil Works Administration?

It was a program devised as a wide scale program that could employ up to 4 million people, the C.W.A. is involved in the building of bridges, schools, hospitals, airports, parks and playgrounds. Additionally, C.W.A. funds go toward the repair and construction of highways and roads.

503.What was the Dustbowl?

The Dust Bowl, also known as the Dirty Thirties, was a period of severe dust storms that greatly damaged the ecology and agriculture of the American and Canadian prairies during the 1930s; severe drought and a failure to apply dryland farming methods to prevent the aeolian processes (wind erosion) caused the phenomenon ...

504.What was the Works Project Administration?

The program employed more than 8.5 million individuals in 3,000 counties across the nation. These individuals, drawing a salary of only \$41.57 a month, will improve or create highways, roads, bridges, and airports. In addition, the WPA will put thousands of artists -- writers, painters, theater directors, and sculptors -- to work on various projects.

505.What interesting incident happened in the Supreme Court during FDR's tenure as President?

On February 5, 1937, President Franklin Roosevelt announced a controversial plan to expand the Supreme Court to as many as 15 judges to make it more efficient. Critics immediately charged that Roosevelt was trying to "pack" the court and thus neutralize Supreme Court hostility to his New Deal.

Some of FDR's plans had been ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

506.What amendment is directly related to FDR's tenure as President?

Passed by Congress in 1947, and ratified by the states on February 27, 1951, the Twenty-Second Amendment limits an elected president to two terms in office, a total of eight years. Notice that the amendment was passed right after FDR died. He was so popular that he could have stayed in office as long as he liked. All presidents before FDR had only served two terms in honor of Washington who had only served two. In FDR's defense, he was in office during a depression and a war and he won every election in a landslide.

507.What ultimately led to the end of the Great Depression?

World War II. America got in late, loaned lots of money to its allies, suffered few casualties, won the war, and dictated the peace.

508.How did the Great Depression affect the morals of America?

The 1920's had been a time of moral corruption, as morality was openly ridiculed by many. As is usually the case, material need brought a return to morality. The government even got involved in an effort to clean up movies, etc.

509. Why are the opinions of historians mixed concerning FDR's legacy?

On the one hand, it could be argued that his plans, such as the CCC, WPA, etc. helped to keep Americans fed and busy, keeping them from contemplating insurrection, rioting, and civil war. It could also be argued that his massive building programs were a great investment, because they were built with cheap labor and cheap materials. Many of the structures built during this time are still in use today.

On the other hand, it could be argued that the economy sagging again just before World War II proved that his policies were merely bandages and not cures. His popularity could also be at least partially traced to the fact that the government was handing out so much free money. The fact that he was elected to a fourth term is scary, since it shows that Americans are not immune to keeping someone in office for a long time. Finally, there was always a fear that many of his policies could have led to a socialist system over time, with the government employing most of the population.

United States, Mexico, and the Cristero Rebellion

510. When did Mexico declare its independence from Spain?

1821

511. Who was its first ruler?

Gen. Agustin de Iturbide

512. When did Mexico's defeat in the Mexican American War cause Mexico to cede a third of its territory?

1848

513. What liberal President was in office when many anti-Catholic laws were passed?

Benito Juarez

514. What Mexican ruler allowed the Catholic Church a period of peace and prosperity? When did he rule?

Porfirio Diaz 1876-1911

515. Why was the Mexican constitution of 1917 so damaging to the Catholic Church?

Article 3 demanded secular education in schools. Article 5 outlawed monastic religious orders. Article 24 forbade public worship outside of church buildings, while Article 27 restricted religious organizations' rights to own property. Finally, Article 130 took away basic civil rights of members of the clergy: priests and religious leaders were prevented from wearing their habits, were denied the right to vote, and were not permitted to comment on public affairs in the press.

516. Give a brief account of the life of Blessed Father Pro.

"¡Viva Cristo Rey!"—Long live Christ the King!—were the last words Pro uttered before he was executed for being a Catholic priest and serving his flock. Born into a prosperous, devout family in Guadalupe de Zacatecas, Mexico, Miguel entered the Jesuits in 1911, but three years later fled to Granada, Spain, because of religious persecution in Mexico. He was ordained in Belgium in 1925.

Father Pro immediately returned to Mexico, where he served a Church forced to go "underground." He celebrated the Eucharist clandestinely and ministered the other sacraments to small groups of Catholics. He and his brother Roberto were arrested on trumped-up charges of attempting to assassinate Mexico's president. Roberto was spared, but Miguel was sentenced to face a firing squad on November 23, 1927. His funeral became a public demonstration of faith. Miguel Pro was beatified in 1988.

517. Give a brief account of the life of St. Jose Sanchez del Rio.

José was born in 1913 in Sahuayo, Michoacán, México. He was the third of four children. José loved his faith and grew up with a strong devotion to Our Lady of Guadalupe. When José was twelve years old, the Cristero Wars began in Mexico. During this period in history the Mexican government attempted to extinguish the influence of the Catholic Church throughout the country. It persecuted the Catholic Church by seizing property, closing religious schools and convents, and executing Catholic priests. In defense of the Church, the peasants of many of the central and western states in Mexico rebelled against the government. Even though he was too young to join the rebellion, José desperately wanted to be a Cristero and stand up for his faith. He begged his mother saying, "Mama, do not let me lose the opportunity to gain Heaven so easily and so soon." He was eventually allowed to join the effort as a flag bearer.

During a battle José was captured and was asked to deny his faith and the Cristero cause. José refused and was tortured terribly. Refusing to renounce his faith angered the government soldiers so much that they cut off the bottom of his feet. As José was forced to walk through town, he recited the rosary, prayed for his enemies, sang songs to Our Lady of Guadalupe, and proclaimed, "I will never give in. Vivo Cristo Rey y Santa Maria de Guadalupe!"

518.What Mexican President rigidly applied the anti-Catholic laws of the 1917 constitution?

Plutarco Calles

519.When did the Cristeros Rebellion officially began?

1926

520.Give a brief account of the martyrdom of St. Father Pedro Maldonado

Because of the political unrest in Mexico, Father Pedro de Jesus Maldonado was ordained in El Paso, Texas. Returning home, he became pastor of Santa Isabel, Chihuahua. In the early 1930s, he was sent back to safety in Texas, but he begged to be allowed to return. A group of armed and drunken men arrested him at his house and made him walk barefoot to Santa Isabel. He recited his rosary along the way. He was beaten and hit on the head so hard that his left eye popped out. He had prayed for the grace of receiving final Communion. He had a consecrated host with him in a pyx, and when his murderers found it, one of them forced him to eat it saying, "Eat this, this is your last Communion!" He was then beaten until he was unconscious, then taken to the civil hospital where he died on February 11, 1937.

521.What led to the end of the Cristeros rebellion? When?

The Vatican and the Mexican government signed an agreement whereby the Mexican government agreed to allow the Catholic Church greater freedom. 1929

Catholic States and Spanish Civil War

522.Who was Antonio de Oliveira Salazar?

Salazar, the son of an estate manager at Santa Comba Dão, was educated at the seminary at Viseu and at the University of Coimbra. He graduated from there in law in 1914 and became a professor specializing in economics at Coimbra. He helped form the Catholic Centre Party in 1921 and was elected to the Cortes (parliament), but he resigned after one session and returned to the university. In May 1926, after the army had overthrown Portugal's parliamentary government, Salazar was offered the cabinet post of minister of finance, but he could not obtain his own conditions. In 1928 General António Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, as president, offered him the finance ministry with complete control over the government's income and expenditures, and this time Salazar accepted. As finance minister, he reversed the century-old tradition of deficits and made budgetary surpluses the hallmark of his regime. The surpluses were invested in a series of development plans.

Gaining in power, Salazar was named prime minister by Carmona on July 5, 1932, and thus became the strong

man of Portugal. He drafted a new constitution that reorganized Portugal's political system along authoritarian lines. Salazar's rule was strongly influenced by Catholic, papal, and nationalist thought. Salazar called his new order in Portugal the New State (Estado Novo).

Owing to the crises occasioned by the Spanish Civil War and World War II, Salazar served as minister of war (1936–44) and minister of foreign affairs (1936–47) in addition to holding the office of prime minister. He was friendly with Francisco Franco and recognized the Nationalist government in Spain in 1938, but he kept Portugal neutral in World War II and led the country into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949. After World War II, Portugal's railways, road transport, and merchant navy were reequipped, and a national airline was instituted.

In 1940 a concordat governing church-state relations was signed between Portugal and the Vatican. The church was to be "separate" from the state but to enjoy a special position. The Concordat of 1940 reversed many of the anticlerical policies undertaken during the republic, and the Roman Catholic Church was given exclusive control over religious instruction in the public schools. Only Catholic clergy could serve as chaplains in the armed forces. Divorce, which had been legalized by the republic, was again made illegal for those married in a church service. The church was given formal "juridical personality," enabling it to incorporate and hold property.

Salazar suffered a stroke in September 1968 and was unable to continue his duties. He died two years later. Salazar lived a life of frugal simplicity, shunning publicity, rarely making public appearances, and never leaving Portugal.

523. Why was his rule so impressive?

During his rule Portugal was both prosperous and peaceful in stark contrast to the periods before and after his rule. He was supportive of the Catholic Church and showed what a strong-willed, principled Catholic politician can do for his country. From 1974-2014 Portugal experienced 25 governments. In 2013, Portugal recorded all-time high debt levels.

524. Who was Engelbert Dollfuss?

He was an Austrian Christian Social and Patriotic Front statesman. Having served as Minister for Forests and Agriculture, he ascended to Federal Chancellor in 1932 in the midst of a crisis for the conservative government. In early 1933, he shut down parliament, banned the Austrian Nazi party and assumed dictatorial powers. Suppressing the Socialist movement in February 1934, he cemented his rule. Dollfuss was assassinated as part of a failed coup attempt by Nazi agents in 1934.

Announcing his wish to order the state according to the encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno* of Pope Pius XI, Dollfuss proclaimed a new constitution on May 1, 1934. Inspired by the writings of Pope Leo XIII and Pius XI, Dollfuss sought to create the first state directly modeled on Catholic Social Teaching - drawing on the recent organic traditions of guilds and crafts unions which for so long had flourished in Austria, to forge a political experiment in solidarity among classes, and charity among men.

Out of a population of 6.5 million, approximately 500,000 Austrians were present at Dollfuss' burial in Vienna.

Early Years

When Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary, on May 23, 1915, there was barely one Austrian soldier for every hundred yards of this southern line, and defense works were completely lacking. Steady endurance spiced with heroism were needed to hold the new front, and Dollfuss produced his share of both. The most remarkable of his exploits during this bitter three-year mountain battle was his successful defense of the so-called "Schrimmlerjoch" in October of 1916. This peak was the key to the whole divisional sector, and the right-hand spur allotted to Dollfuss and his machine-gunners was in turn the key to his regiment's position - a flanking fire and observation post from

which the approach of the Italians up the steep Val di Calamento could be controlled. As such, it had been pounded by the shells of 28-centimeter Italian howitzers throughout the summer of 1916 (one of which, mercifully or providently a "dud", rolled right into the the small command cavern Dollfuss had hewn out of the mountain-side); and in the autumn the long-awaited ground attack was launched. The Italian commander sent up wave after wave of crack Alpini and Bersaglieri troops, confident that their steel would impale whatever resistance the artillery had left alive in the rocks.

Dollfuss hung onto that shattered Dolomite crag with something that was more than bravery: The peasant tenacity that impelled him, as always in life, to finish whatever he had set his mind on or pledged his word to. His force was reduced at one point to 45 able-bodied men, and those all weary and shell-dazed, in the face 600 fresh attackers. But the right-wing of "Schrimmlerjoch" was held. It was duly christened, for the rest of the war as, the "Dollfuss Breach".

The row of medals can be taken as testimony for Dollfuss' other exploits. More interesting for our purpose than his valor are two other characteristics which began to blossom in this testing climate. One was his personal popularity, based on that charm and resourcefulness which became a Regimental (and later a national) byword. The other was the sheer humanity of the man, which seemed to flow, deep and spontaneous, from some rich, uncontaminated spring in his nature.

After visiting with Dolyfuss, Monsignor Seipel, who had been one of the leading Austrian statesman but was a mortally sick man when his Dolyfuss came to power, called out to his nurse 'Sister, the world is getting healthy again'.

What sets Dollfuss apart from all the dictators and semi-dictators of the authoritarian age in which he lived is that it was this Christian ideal which always drove him on, and it was the Christian values and responsibilities by which he always sought to act. This was not a mere cloak of respectability to throw over his ambition, no more than those opening words of the Constitution were intended as a mere gloss over despotism. As far as is possible in politics, the man was the statesman; and Dollfuss as Chancellor was still, at heart, that pious peasant child who had been struck dumb by the altar-piece at Kirnberg.

It is an irony that the man who was so often portrayed by his political opponents as a ruthless tyrant should be remembered by all those who came into personal contact with him as the kindest and gentlest of mortals. The evidence here is overwhelming : even from the camp of his enemies, not a single anecdote has survived which points to viciousness or brutality in his private character. And those who knew and loved Dollfuss remember him, quite simply, as the best of men.

His selfless generosity and constant concern for the lame dogs of this world is his most obviously endearing feature. We have seen examples of this in Dollfuss the soldier and Dollfuss the peasants' friend. The statesman, judged as a human being, was no different. To him, money was something to give, not to spend. He possessed not a penny in the world beyond his Chancellor's salary, yet, soon after taking office, he set up a purely private charity, financed with moo schillings from his monthly earnings, for distribution to deserving cases. A flat immediately under his own, occupied by the police for security reasons, served as the headquarters for this personal activity. The secretary who administered the fund for him has testified that politics did not enter into the distribution. Need, not ideology, was the only yardstick Dollfuss prescribed, and he furthermore gave orders that the whole operation should be kept secret so that it could never be exploited for party or personal propaganda. Month in and month out, an average of thirty requests came in every day, from cranks, spongers and job-seekers as well as the genuinely destitute. All were heard with patience and as many as possible were helped. Not satisfied with this, Dollfuss became a walking charity himself. His hand was always in his pocket for any 'poor devil' who approached him or whom he had simply glimpsed on the street, and it was small wonder that the pockets rapidly emptied. His widow remembers many a month when the family of the Austrian Federal Chancellor had no house-keeping money left after the twentieth; and his secretary, Dr. Krisch, grew cheerfully resigned to lending his chief a few hundred schillings as the thirtieth approached, and he had nothing left to give an old Kaiserschuetzen comrade who had turned up at the Ballhausplatz to 'pump' him. This was the real charity which

sought neither thanks nor advertisement nor reward, and the deep kindness of the man is shown by his concern even to avoid causing pain by his giving.

Once, for example, he sighted in his ante-room an old friend who had fallen on bad days — down-at-heel, bedraggled and perched like a scruffy hen on one of the little gilt chairs outside the Chancellor's office. It was obvious that a request for help was coming and equally obvious that the friend would be acutely embarrassed to be received in this desolate state. So Dollfuss, without giving a sign of recognition as he walked past, summoned a senior official and ordered him to approach the abject figure on any wild pretext he could think up, inviting him for a brief stay at a 'state rest home'. This was simply an inn, picked at random on the outskirts of Vienna, where the bewildered tramp was lodged for a fortnight at Dollfuss's expense, fattened up with good food and made generally presentable. Soon after the end of this 'convalescence' he reappeared in the Chancellor's waiting-room, was received by Dollfuss with a show of delighted astonishment, and duly provided with a job and a new start in life.

Dollfuss could never have given at this rate had his own tastes not been frugal in the extreme. Cigarettes, of which he often smoked forty a day, were, in fact, his only indulgence. He was a moderate drinker. Cards, a game of skittles or a horse ride in the Prater Fun Fair satisfied what little need he felt for distraction outside his work and family. Wine he enjoyed, but in moderation, and, to the end of his days, his favorite meal was the 'Stohsuppe' of the Lower Austrian peasant — a bowl of thick sour milk soup, eaten with slices of that cheap Vienna 'Salafadi' sausage which, in the Emperor Franz Josef's day, had been the cabman's dinner at five kreutzer a time.

His flat as Chancellor was the same that he had occupied as an agrarian official and, despite the momentous gatherings which convened there, it still breathed the modest rustic spirit of those days. The dining-room was so narrow that the maid had trouble squeezing between the table and the back wall when guests were present; the sitting-room was plainly furnished with chairs and a sofa of dark leather, and a bookcase filled with agrarian handbooks, economic treatises and theological works. The ornaments were few, but they included another relic of the old days whose history is again typical of the occupant. This was a bronze bust of one Zwetzbacher, a well-known and well-loved Lower Austrian peasant leader of the Empire who had fallen into disgrace and oblivion in the post-war years through some personal scandal. The bust, which had once proudly graced the Conference Room of the Agricultural Chamber, had accordingly been banished to a dusty cupboard. There it languished until Dollfuss, at that time Director of the same Chamber which Zwetzbacher had helped to build up, discovered it and declared he would take it home with him. When asked by a surprised friend what the controversial figure was doing in the drawing-room of the Chancellor, Dollfuss replied with a shrug: brought it here because I simply can't bear to see a man like that being thrown aside like a dirty rag'.

525. Give a brief summary of Quadragesimo Anno, the encyclical by Pius XI.

In 1931, forty years after the promulgation of Pope Leo's landmark encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, Pope Pius XI released his encyclical *On Reconstruction of the Social Order*. In the midst of the Great Depression, which plunged the world into economic and social turmoil from 1929 to the late 1930s, he restated and developed the message of Leo XIII. Where Pope Leo voiced concerns over the rise of socialism and the excesses of capitalism, Pius XI highlighted how socialism had 'sunk into Communism', seen in the establishment of the Soviet Union, and how free market capitalism had expanded globally (#112), affecting vulnerable people and the working poor in undeveloped regions (#59).

Pope Pius emphasized Leo XIII's call for a proper balance between labor and capital when he spoke of ownership and wealth: ... the Creator Himself has given man the right of private ownership not only that individuals may be able to provide for themselves and their families but also that the goods which the Creator destined for the entire family of mankind may through this institution truly serve this purpose. (#45) ... the right of property itself or its use ... is circumscribed by the necessities of social living.

On the other hand, those who seek to restrict the individual character of ownership to such a degree that in fact they destroy it are mistaken and in error. (#48) Steering a careful path between the excesses of unregulated capitalism and the command economy of communism, he emphasized how ownership has both an individual and a social nature. Individuals must have the means to acquire wealth and provide for their

families without undue interference from the state. But the distribution of wealth must ensure the common good and prevent extreme disparities of wealth (#58).

As with Pope Leo XIII forty years earlier, Pope Pius XI held up the conditions of work and adequacy of wages as a requirement for harmony between capital and labor and the measure of justice.

526.What events led up to the Spanish Civil War?

The country was divided between ardent Catholic which supported a Catholic government and liberals who supported a liberal government. Neither side was strong enough to keep order. A revolt by socialist in Asturias led to the murder of many priests. The military realized that the only hope for peace was the establishment of a strong government who would establish control.

527.What name was given to the forces fighting for a Catholic government? And the liberals?

The Nationalists- The Republicans

528.Who supported the liberals?

Of course, there were some who fought solely to maintain the Republican government. However, International Brigades of Communists poured into the country, including one from the United States. The Soviet Union sent aid as well. Later in the war, the Republicans also were forced to rely on the anarchists.

529.Give a brief account of the Passionists Martyrs of Damiel.

At 11:30 pm on the night of 24 July 1936, a group of armed men arrived at the Passionist monastery of Santo Cristo de la Luz in Damiel, Spain. The members of the community were gathered for prayer when the superior of the community, Father Niceforo of Jesus, upon hearing the armed men exclaimed

Gethsemane – this is our Gethsemane. Our spirit is deeply distressed as it contemplates the daunting perspective of Calvary, as was that of Jesus, and so too our human nature, in its weakness, trembles, becomes cowardly... But Jesus is with us. I am going to give you He who is the strength of the weak.. Jesus was comforted by an angel; it is Jesus himself who comforts and sustains us... Within a few moments we will be with Christ... Citizens of Calvary, take heart! Let us die with Christ! It is my duty to encourage you and I myself am encouraged by your example.

Father Nicefore then gave the community absolution and Holy Communion.

The Passionists were ordered out of the church and led to the local cemetery under armed guard. One of the five survivors later remarked;

Our imagination ran wild as we saw the already dug graves. Would they bury us alive...or dead? The thought of death frightened us, but the idea of being buried alive was even more terrifying.

The armed men split the Passionists into groups and headed in different directions. The religious were set free but their movements had been observed by the Popular Front and information regarding their locations was sent to various armed fighters in the area using phrases such as

The Passionists of Damiel are going to pass through here. Fresh meat! Don't let them get away

On 23 July 1936, Father Niceforo and four others were shot dead, seven more survived but after suffering from their injuries were executed three months later by firing squad. Nine others were placed on a train to Ciudad Real. They were put in gaol, accused of being religious who were killing people. Then they were led down the street to be mocked and stoned by crowds. These Passionists were shot dead and buried in a mass grave, their alleged crime written on their wrists 'For being Passionist religious from Damiel'. Ten other Passionists tried to get to Madrid by train or walking. They were taken off the train at Urda station and there, on the morning of July 25, shot dead. Two others, Father Juan Pedro of Saint Anthony and the elderly Brother Pablo Maria of Saint Joseph managed to walk to Carrion de Calatrava in Ciudad Real where they hid for two months. They were discovered and shot as they kissed their crucifixes and exclaimed "Long Live Christ the King!"^[4]

Eyewitnesses reported that all of the Passionists had forgiven their murderers before they died. A witness to the murder of Father Niceforo reported that after being shot the priest turned his eyes to heaven then turned and smiled at his murderers. At this point one of them, now more infuriated than ever, shouted:

What, are you still smiling?

With that he shot him at point blank range.

530. Who supported the Nationalists?

Carlists- Staunchly Catholic- Supporters of reestablishing the Carlist line on the throne and maintaining Catholicism in Spain

Falangists- Spanish Nationalists

Italy and Germany- Supported Franco because they were opposed to Democratic governments

531. Who were the Carlists?

Carlism is a Traditionalist and legitimist political movement in Spain seeking the establishment of a separate line of the Bourbon dynasty on the Spanish throne. This line descended from Don Carlos, Count of Molina.

532. When did the Spanish Civil War end?

1939

533. How long did Franco rule Spain?

From 1939 to 1975

534. Give a brief summary of his reign?

The Catholic Church was upheld as the established church of the Spanish State, and it regained many of the traditional privileges it had lost under the Republic. Civil servants had to be Catholic, and some official jobs even required a "good behavior" statement by a priest. Civil marriages which had taken place in Republican Spain were declared null and void unless they had been confirmed by the Catholic Church. Divorce was forbidden, along with abortion. The enforcement by public authorities of traditional Catholic values was a stated intent of the regime. Rated "R" movies were not allowed in Spain.

He promised never to fight again unless absolutely necessary and he kept that promise, keeping Spain out of World War II.

The World Between the Wars

535. What effect did World War I have on world stability?

The dissolution of long standing imperial kingdoms resulted in political instability as people all over the world warred to create new nations or gain new territory.

536. How did the world economic downturn affect politics between the wars?

Many nations were far too busy trying to keep the peace and feed their own people to worry about international troubles. Furthermore, as people struggled to make a living, they often turned to strong governments which offered solutions to everyday problems.

537. Give brief account of the life of St. Brother Andre.

At 25, André applied for entrance into the Congregation of Holy Cross. After a year's novitiate, he was not admitted because of his weak health. But with an extension and the urging of Bishop Bourget, he was finally received. He was given the humble job of doorkeeper at Notre Dame College in Montreal, with additional duties as sacristan, laundry worker and messenger. "When I joined this community, the superiors showed me the door, and I remained 40 years," he said.

In his little room near the door, he spent much of the night on his knees. On his windowsill, facing Mount Royal, was a small statue of Saint Joseph, to whom he had been devoted since childhood. When asked about it he said, "Some day, Saint Joseph is going to be honored in a very special way on Mount Royal!"

When he heard someone was ill, he visited to bring cheer and to pray with the sick person. He would rub the sick person lightly with oil taken from a lamp burning in the college chapel. Word of healing powers began to spread. When an epidemic broke out at a nearby college, André volunteered to nurse. Not one person died. The trickle of sick people to his door became a flood. His superiors were uneasy; diocesan authorities were suspicious; doctors called him a quack. "I do not cure," he said again and again. "Saint Joseph cures." In the end he needed four secretaries to handle the 80,000 letters he received each year.

For many years the Holy Cross authorities had tried to buy land on Mount Royal. Brother André and others climbed the steep hill and planted medals of Saint Joseph. Suddenly, the owners yielded. André collected \$200 to build a small chapel and began receiving visitors there—smiling through long hours of listening, applying Saint Joseph's oil. Some were cured, some not. The pile of crutches, canes and braces grew.

The chapel also grew. By 1931, there were gleaming walls, but money ran out. "Put a statue of Saint Joseph in the middle. If he wants a roof over his head, he'll get it." The magnificent Oratory on Mount Royal took 50 years to build. The sickly boy who could not hold a job died at 92.

He is buried at the Oratory. He was beatified in 1982 and canonized in 2010. At his canonization in October 2010, Pope Benedict XVI said that Saint Andre "lived the beatitude of the pure of heart."

538.What form of government was gaining support during the period between the wars?

A strong centralized government which offered social benefits to the people was the government of choice. Democracy, especially the European version, doesn't work well in times of crisis. Consequently, people turned to strong forms of government which could offer immediate answers to their problems. In Austria, Portugal, and Spain, the result was good, as strong men established Catholic governments. In Italy and Germany it was bad. Even in the U.S. people allowed FDR and Congress to pass social programs which would never have been allowed in our capitalistic society without a depression hovering overhead.

539.How did American isolationism lead to world problems?

Since the Americans had made it public that they didn't want to interfere in world affairs, the main power which could have put pressure on Hitler, etc. was non-existent.

540.When did Mussolini come to power?

1922

541.What was the Lantern Treaty signed in 1929?

A treaty signed between the Italian government and the Vatican which created Vatican City as an independent country.

542.How did Hitler come to power?

President Hindenburg asked him to be Chancellor in 1933. Hitler's party had barely lost the election to Hindenburg. When Hindenburg died in 1934, Hitler was able to have himself declared supreme ruler.

543.How did Hitler gain so much popular support?

The Nazi's were a socialist party which offered state benefits to the people in a time of great crisis. As religion waned, they offered an alternative which was the worship of the German people. The Nazis weren't atheists, in many respects they were deists.

544. Why did the actions of the Allies at the Peace Conference ultimately lead to problems between Poland and Germany in 1939?

So Poland could have access to the sea, the allies cut Germany in half.

545. What was the Anschluss?

The German annexation of Austria

546. What caused the Japanese to expand into China?

The Japanese had a growing population and limited resources. Furthermore, the Chinese government was having difficulty controlling its outer regions. Japan saw themselves as superior to other Asians. They probably felt, like some white imperialists that they were bearing a burden to bring higher culture to their neighbors. Part of the Japanese frustration with the United States was probably connected to the fact that the Japanese idealized and tried to imitate us, but we never wanted to set up an empire. They had difficulty understanding why France and Britain could carve out empires in Asia but not them. In defense of Japan, much of China was ruled by nominally independent princes.

547. What was the Munich Agreement?

The Munich Agreement was an agreement permitting Nazi Germany's annexation of portions of Czechoslovakia, along the country's borders mainly inhabited by German speakers, for which a new territorial designation, the "Sudetenland", was coined.

548. What effect did Hitler's annexation of the remaining parts of Czechoslovakia have on Britain and France?

Both came to the conclusion that Hitler must be fenced in. Therefore, they told Hitler that any move against Poland would be classified as an act of war by France and Britain.

549. What was the policy of appeasement?

The policy often connected with British politician Chamberlain which sought to give in to Hitler's demands, some of which many considered were reasonable in an attempt to keep the peace.

World War II

550. What was the name of the isolationist group that sought to convince the Americans to stay neutral during World War II?

America First Committee

551. What act allowed the U.S. government to supply Britain with arms and ammunition?

The Lend Lease Act

552. Who commanded the U.S. armed forces in the Philippines?

Gen Douglas MacArthur

553. On what date did the Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor?

Dec 7, 1941

554. Who was the U.S. Army Chief of Staff during World II?

Gen George Marshall

555. What was the most decisive naval battle between the Japanese and the Americans during World War II?

The Battle of Midway

556.What was the name of the forced march of American prisoners after the fall of Corregidor?

The Bataan Death March

557.What was the name of the famous German general that commanded the German forces in Africa?

Rommel

558.In what year did the U.S. forces start to substantially contribute to the war effort in Europe?

1942

559.In what year did the British and Americans invade Italy?

1943

560.What was the name of the ruler of Italy during World War II?

Mussolini

561.What was the name of the King of Italy during World War II?

King Emmanuel

562.What political mistake forced even Germans that hated Hitler to fight against the Allies to the bitter end?

The Policy of Unconditional Surrender

563.What was the name given to the operation for the invasion of Normandy France?

Operation Overlord

564.Give a brief account of the life of Maximilian Kolbe.

Ordained at 24, Maximilian saw religious indifference as the deadliest poison of the day. His mission was to combat it. He had already founded the Militia of the Immaculata, whose aim was to fight evil with the witness of the good life, prayer, work, and suffering. He dreamed of and then founded Knight of the Immaculata, a religious magazine under Mary's protection to preach the Good News to all nations. For the work of publication he established a "City of the Immaculata"—Niepokalanow—which housed 700 of his Franciscan brothers. He later founded another one in Nagasaki, Japan. Both the Militia and the magazine ultimately reached the one-million mark in members and subscribers. His love of God was daily filtered through devotion to Mary.

In 1939, the Nazi panzers overran Poland with deadly speed. Niepokalanow was severely bombed. Kolbe and his friars were arrested, then released in less than three months, on the feast of the Immaculate Conception.

In 1941, Fr. Kolbe was arrested again. The Nazis' purpose was to liquidate the select ones, the leaders. The end came quickly, three months later in Auschwitz, after terrible beatings and humiliations.

A prisoner had escaped. The commandant announced that 10 men would die. "This one. That one."

As they were being marched away to the starvation bunkers, Number 16670 dared to step from the line.

"I would like to take that man's place. He has a wife and children."

"Who are you?"

"A priest."

No name, no mention of fame. Silence. The commandant, dumbfounded, perhaps with a fleeting thought of history, kicked Sergeant Francis Gajowniczek out of line and ordered Fr. Kolbe to go with the nine. In the "block of death" their slow starvation began in darkness. But there was no screaming—the prisoners sang. By the eve of the Assumption, four were left alive. The jailer came to finish Kolbe off as he sat in a corner praying. He lifted his fleshless arm to receive the bite of the hypodermic needle. It was filled with carbolic acid. He died in 1941. They burned his body with all the others. Fr. Kolbe was beatified in 1971 and canonized in 1982.

565. Who was the American general in overall control of the invasion of Normandy, France?

General Eisenhower

566. What were the code names given to the two beach heads upon which the American forces were landed?

Utah and Omaha

567. Give a brief account of the life of Blessed Father Titus Brandsma.

Titus Brandsma (1881 - 1942), was a Dutch Carmelite friar, Catholic priest and professor of philosophy. Brandsma was vehemently opposed to Nazi ideology and spoke out against it many times before the Second World War. One of the founders of the Catholic University of Nijmegen, Brandsma became a professor of philosophy and the history of mysticism at the school in 1923. In January 1942 he undertook to deliver by hand a letter from the Conference of Dutch Bishops to the editors of Catholic newspapers in which the bishops ordered them not to print official Nazi documents, as was required under a new law by the German occupiers. He had visited 14 editors before being arrested on the 19th of that month at the Boxmeer Monastery. He was imprisoned in the infamous Dachau concentration camp, where he died.

568. What was the name of the rocket that the Germans used to bomb London?

V-2

569. What practice of the Japanese caused them to have extremely high casualty totals during World War II?

If the Japanese thought that they might be forced to surrender they would line up and charge yelling Banzai.

570. Why was the Battle of Midway, fought in June 1942, the turning point of the war in the Pacific?

The Japanese lost the majority of their aircraft carriers. From that point forward they were no longer able to control the seas. Consequently, the U.S. was able to isolate and starve out tens of thousands of Japanese soldiers who had been stationed on islands in the Pacific.

571. What was the last major effort of the Germans to win the war?

The Battle of the Bulge

572. Why was this attempt by the Germans doomed before it started?

The Germans had lost control of the skies and could only advance under cloudy weather

573. What strategy allowed the Americans to defeat the Japanese with comparatively little loss of life?

The strategy was known as Island hopping. Isolating small groups of Japanese and killing them or starving them out.

574. The bombing of what German city caused loss of 135,000 innocent lives?

Dresden

575. What was the name of the operation in which millions of people were sent back to Communist controlled countries under gunpoint?

Operation Keelhaul

576. What was the name given to the project to build an Atomic bomb?

Manhattan Project

577. What was the name of the two cities that were hit with Atomic bomb?

Nagasaki and Hiroshima

578. On what date did the German high command surrender to the Allies?

May 7th, 1945

579. In what month of the same year did the Japanese surrender to the Allies?

August

580. What were consequences of some of the American policies during World War II?

- The Americans and the Soviets divided the world as the two great superpowers.
- Europe ended the war impoverished and in debt.
- A fundamental change in society took place as rural farmers moved to the cities to work in war factories.
- Women had entered the work force during the war.

Aftermath of World War II

550. How was Europe divided after World War II?

Many of the countries in Western Europe either set up western style democratic governments. On the other hand, many of the Eastern European countries, which were held by the Soviets after the war, set up Communist style Russian governments.

Germany was divided between East Germany (controlled by the Soviets) and West Germany (controlled by the Soviets). Berlin which was well within East Germany was divided between the Soviets, British, French, and the Americans.

551. What caused the incident known as the Berlin airlift?

During the multinational occupation of post-World War II Germany, the Soviet Union blocked the Western Allies' railway, road, and canal access to the sectors of Berlin under Western control. The Soviets offered to drop the blockade if the Western Allies withdrew the newly introduced Deutsche mark from West Berlin. Instead, the Americans supplied Berlin through the air. From April 1948 to May 1949 the U.S. and Britain supplied West Berlin by air.

552. Give a brief account of the life of St. Padre Pio.

Born Francesco Forgione, Padre Pio grew up in a family of farmers in southern Italy. Twice his father worked in Jamaica, New York, to provide the family income.

At the age of 15, Francesco joined the Capuchins and took the name of Pio. He was ordained in 1910 and was drafted during World War I. After he was discovered to have tuberculosis, he was discharged. In 1917, he was assigned to the friary in San Giovanni Rotondo, 75 miles from the city of Bari on the Adriatic.

On September 20, 1918, as he was making his thanksgiving after Mass, Padre Pio had a vision of Jesus. When the vision ended, he had the stigmata in his hands, feet, and side.

Life became more complicated after that. Medical doctors, Church authorities, and curiosity seekers came to see Padre Pio. In 1924, and again in 1931, the authenticity of the stigmata was questioned; Padre Pio was not permitted to celebrate Mass publicly or to hear confessions. He did not complain of these decisions, which were soon reversed. However, he wrote no letters after 1924. His only other writing, a pamphlet on the agony of Jesus, was done before 1924.

Padre Pio rarely left the friary after he received the stigmata, but busloads of people soon began coming to see him. Each morning after a 5 a.m. Mass in a crowded church, he heard confessions until noon. He took a mid-morning break to bless the sick and all who came to see him. Every afternoon he also heard confessions. In time his confessional ministry would take 10 hours a day; penitents had to take a number so that the situation could be handled. Many of them have said that Padre Pio knew details of their lives that they had never mentioned.

Padre Pio saw Jesus in all the sick and suffering. At his urging, a fine hospital was built on nearby Mount Gargano. The idea arose in 1940; a committee began to collect money. Ground was broken in 1946. Building the hospital

was a technical wonder because of the difficulty of getting water there and of hauling up the building supplies. This "House for the Alleviation of Suffering" has 350 beds.

A number of people have reported cures they believe were received through the intercession of Padre Pio. Those who assisted at his Masses came away edified; several curiosity seekers were deeply moved. Like Saint Francis, Padre Pio sometimes had his habit torn or cut by souvenir hunters.

One of Padre Pio's sufferings was that unscrupulous people several times circulated prophecies that they claimed originated from him. He never made prophecies about world events and never gave an opinion on matters that he felt belonged to Church authorities to decide. He died on September 23, 1968, and was beatified in 1999.

553.What was the cause of the Arab Israeli War of 1949?

On November 29, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 181 (also known as the Partition Resolution) that would divide Great Britain's former Palestinian mandate into Jewish and Arab states in May 1948. Under the resolution, the area of religious significance surrounding Jerusalem would remain under international control administered by the United Nations. The Palestinian Arabs refused to recognize this arrangement, which they regarded as favorable to the Jews and unfair to the Arab population that would remain in Jewish territory under the partition.

The Arab-Israeli War of 1948 broke out when five Arab nations invaded territory in the former Palestinian mandate immediately following the announcement of the independence of the state of Israel on May 14, 1948. In 1947, and again on May 14, 1948, the United States had offered de facto recognition of the Israeli Provisional Government, but during the war, the United States maintained an arms embargo against all belligerents.

554.What was the result of the war?

Israel became an independent state. Overtime, the U.S. supported Israel. The Arabs resented U.S. support, leading to many problems for the U.S. in the region.

555.What effect did World War II have on Britain? The World?

Great Britain finished the war, greatly in and exhausted. They no longer had the stamina to maintain an empire. Furthermore, in the modern world, it was no longer possible to keep peace with a few British civil servants. The ideas of monarchy and kingdom were giving way to nationalism.

The long term effect on world stability, especially in the Middle East, was disastrous. As warring factions in countries turned on each other, blood baths and revolutions were often the result. Countries which had never ruled themselves in centuries, suddenly practiced politics with deadly results. Furthermore, many people, especially in Africa, had no idea of "country". The country lines had been drawn by Europeans, they meant little or nothing to the average local. The average person in Africa or Asia felt little or no allegiance for his country, but a strong feeling of allegiance for his tribe or people. People such as the Kurds, had little or no desire to be part of Iraq.

556.What were the two opposing alliances during the Cold War?

Nato and the Warsaw Pact

557.What was the Marshal Plan?

A plan funded by the U.S. government to help Europe get back on its feet. It gained the Americans lasting goodwill from many Europeans.

558.What was the name of the famous speech given by Winston Churchill in Missouri (and you thought nothing ever happened in Missouri) in 1946? Give a brief description of the speech?

The Iron Curtain Speech

Churchill tried to warn the Americans that the Communist governments in the Eastern bloc were far too prone to follow the lead of the Soviet Union.

559. Give a brief description of the Communist tactics in many countries throughout Eastern Europe.

Through coercion and open persecution the Communists attacked religion. Many Catholic priests were persecuted, many Catholic schools were closed down. Free speech was curtailed. People were kept from fleeing the countries.

Cold War and Korea

560. How did the Koreans find their country divided at the end of World War II?

The Russians had occupied the North of Korea near the end of the war. North Korea adopted a Communist form of government, while South Korea did not.

561. Where were the countries divided?

At the 38th parallel

562. What caused the Korean War?

The North Koreans using Russian T-34 tanks, poured across the 38th parallel catching both the Koreans and their American advisors off guard. The Americans and Koreans had little or no heavy equipment in Korea. Consequently, they had nothing to stop the T-34 tanks. Furthermore, the North Korean army was well trained and well led.

563. When did the North Korean invasion begin?

June 25th, 1950

564. How was the U.S. able to get U.N. backing for U.N. involvement in Korea?

The Soviet representative was not at the session. The Soviet Union had boycotted the U.N. because it failed to recognize Communist China.

565. Give a brief summary of the early stages of the war?

The North Koreans pushed the Koreans and U.S. troops into a small area in the South. The U.S. started pouring in troops and equipment, effectively blunting the North Korean advance just short of a disaster. The U.S. then landed troops to the North of the North Koreans at Inchon, effectively cutting off the North Korean army in the South. The U.S. moved north, taking back Seoul and eventually pushing all the way up to the North Korean-China border.

566. Give a brief account of the life of Father Kapaun.

Chaplain (Capt.) Emil Kapaun was born in 1916 on a rural farm in Kansas, to parents of German-Bohemian ancestry. He had one sibling, a brother named Eugene. As a boy, Emil learned to repair farm implements, a skill that would serve him well later in life, during his internment at a prisoner-of-war camp.

Kapaun was ordained a Catholic priest in 1940 and joined the U.S. Army Chaplain Corps in 1944. After a brief post in Camp Wheeler, Georgia, Ch. Kapaun served the remainder of World War II in the Burma and India Theater. In 1946, he separated from the Army and spent the next two years earning his advanced degree in education.

In 1948, Kapaun decided to enlist in the Army Chaplain Corps for the second time. He mobilized in support of the Korean War in 1950, and served as a chaplain with the 1st Cavalry Division in Japan and Korea before he was taken prisoner on November 2, 1950, during the Battle of Unsan. During the fight, which started on November 1, 1950, Kapaun moved repeatedly under enemy direct fire to rescue wounded from a no-man's land outside the battalion's

perimeter. He also negotiated with the enemy for the safety of wounded Americans, physically intervened to stop an execution, and rejected multiple opportunities for escape and instead volunteered to stay and care for wounded.

Kapaun spent the next seven months in the Sambukol and Pyoktong prison camps, in what is now the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. With disregard for his own safety and comfort, Ch. Kapaun tended to the sick and wounded, scoured for food, built fires against guards' commands, and fashioned iron sheet vessels to launder the clothing of the wounded and purify drinking water. He also led prayers and spiritual services for the POWs, at the risk of punishment. For his outspoken resistance, Ch. Kapaun was feared by the guards and revered by fellow POWs. Upon return, Pyoktong prison survivors told stories of Ch. Kapaun's courage, compassion, and spirit. They credited him with saving their lives, and hundreds more, before eventually succumbing to his own wounds and prison maltreatment. Ch. Kapaun died in Pyoktong on May 23, 1951.

567. Give a brief description of the later phases of the war?

The Chinese unofficially entered the war. Catching the Americans strung out in North Korea. They pushed the Americans back to the 38th parallel, where the Chinese advance was stopped cold. The rest of the war was a series of battles designed more to push matters forward at the bargaining table. Consequently, many men died for bargaining chips. The air war continued as well, but the U.S. was unwilling to invade China and the Chinese knew it.

568. What was the "Red Scare"?

Joseph Raymond McCarthy was an American politician who served as U.S. Senator from the state of Wisconsin from 1947 until his death in 1957. In the 1950's McCarthy argued that numerous Communists were employed by the Federal government in the State Department. From this point forward, "McCarthyism" was coined as the phrase for Americans concerned about Communism in the U.S. Eventually, McCarthy's fame waned. Interestingly, new evidence seems to prove that McCarthy was right. There actually were Communists in the State Department, although no one will ever know how many or exactly who they were. Unfortunately, the evidence came too late for McCarthy. He was accused of using scare tactics, etc.

569. What was the name of the Communist revolutionary who took over Cuba? When did the Revolution occur?

Fidel Castro- 1959

570. How did the end of World War II change the world?

The 1950s saw a period of massive economic expansion in the United States which led to the development and growth of suburbia. This meant that families wanted more: more space, more furniture, more clothes, more horsepower. "As the 1950s began, the average American enjoyed an income more than 15 times greater than that of the average foreigner." This encouraged a culture of consumerism. The economy "experienced an unprecedented period of rapid growth following the end of World War II." The materialism of the fifties is exemplified by this quote, "In the fifties the spectacle of waste, once regarded by the older morality as a sign of sin, had become a sign of status." The economy had shifted from a dependence on coal to a dependence on oil, which also allowed workers to become consumers. GM benefited greatly from the postwar economic boom. General Motors, as the symbol for American industrialism, had massive influence on the tastes of consumers. Consumers were encouraged to trade their cars in every year for a bigger, newer, and better model—failing to do so was "un-American." "The war had diverted the economy to the military from the consumer, but once the war was over, the consumer was not to be denied." In the wake of World War II, the American people put a large emphasis on luxury. The American Dream became owning a home in suburbia. This new lifestyle was achieved largely through the mass production of houses by builders such as Bill Levitt. This encouraged a movement of Americans from urban cities into surrounding rural areas. This movement created a demand for more shopping and restaurants in the suburbs. Korvette's, founded by WWII veteran Eugene Ferkauf, was one of the chains that grew out of this demand. Another chain to emerge from this movement was McDonald's. The McDonalds brothers changed the way Americans ate, making food faster, cheaper, and more consistent. "As more and more people were moving to the suburbs, a need

was created for new places and ways in which to shop—and also for new things to buy to fill these thousands of new houses. This was no small phenomenon in itself—shopping and buying were to become major American pastimes as the ripple effect of the new affluence started to be felt throughout the economy.” In the fifties Men were expected to be strong breadwinners, while women were expected to be devoted homemakers. Companies advertised housekeeping items to women. “Children also began to receive special attention from advertisers in the 1950s,” Many of these advertisements were shown on television. Television had become a staple of American life by the end of the fifties. All middle-class households had one in the living room. Television became the most popular media for entertainment, news, and even politics. Many of these same themes of consumerism and materialism are still prevalent in today’s society.

571. When did the Hungarian Revolution occur? Why was it so tragic?

1956- The Hungarians called for help from the radio station until the bitter end, but no help came to stop the Soviet troops.

572. What Hungarian Cardinal was a prime example of how Communists dealt with Catholic priests?

József Cardinal Mindszenty

He was the Prince Primate, Archbishop of Esztergom, cardinal, and leader of the Catholic Church in Hungary from 2 October 1945 to 18 December 1973. For five decades "he personified uncompromising opposition to fascism and communism in Hungary". During World War II, he was imprisoned by the pro-Nazi Arrow Cross Party. After the war, he opposed communism and the communist persecution in his country. As a result, he was tortured and given a life sentence in a 1949 show trial that generated worldwide condemnation, including a United Nations resolution. After eight years in prison, he was freed in the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and granted political asylum by the United States embassy in Budapest, where Mindszenty lived for the next fifteen years. He was finally allowed to leave the country in 1971. He died in exile in 1975 in Vienna, Austria.

Cold War and Vietnam

573. Why did the U.S. become involved in the Vietnam War?

The 1954 to 1959 phase of the Vietnam War was the era of the two nations. Coming after the First Indochina War, this period resulted in the military defeat of the French, a 1954 Geneva meeting that partitioned Vietnam into North and South, and the French withdrawal from Vietnam, leaving the Republic of Vietnam regime fighting a communist insurgency with USA aid. During this period, North Vietnam recovered from the wounds of war, rebuilt nationally, and accrued to prepare for the anticipated war. In South Vietnam, Ngô Đình Diệm consolidated power and encouraged anti-communism.

The U.S. government viewed its involvement in the war as a way to prevent a communist takeover of South Vietnam. As the French pulled back, the U.S. became more involved.

574. Who was Ngo Diem?

He was the President of South Vietnam. He was an ardent Catholic who actually contemplated becoming a Catholic priest. He was a strong ruler but was unpopular with the Buddhist majority. In retrospect, Vietnam probably never would have fallen to the Communists if Diem hadn't been taken out of power. The Americans told the generals plotting the takeover that they would not intervene. Upon learning of Diệm's ouster and assassination, Hồ Chí Minh reportedly stated: "I can scarcely believe the Americans would be so stupid."

575. When did South Vietnam fall to the Communists?

1975

Civil Rights Movement and the Cultural Revolution

576. What are some of the trends of the sixties and seventies- a period of Cultural Revolution?

Several factors distinguished the counterculture of the 1960s from the anti-authoritarian movements of previous eras. The post-World War II "baby boom" generated an unprecedented number of potentially disaffected young people as prospective participants in a rethinking of the direction of American and other democratic societies. Post-war affluence allowed many of the counterculture generation to move beyond a focus on the provision of the material necessities of life that had preoccupied their Depression-era parents.

The 1960s counterculture embraced a back-to-the-land ethic, and communes of the era often relocated to the country from cities.

Mainstream religion is on the wane, except in growing evangelicalism and the new kind of relaxed non-denominational churches. In '66, the TIME cover story will actually ask "Is God Dead?" By the end of the decade, nearly 60 million people-a third of the population-have moved out of cities and into suburbs in search of a brighter, cleaner world.

Patriotism begins to die the slow death.

Pop culture is that loose blend of books, music, fashion and other daily ephemera that contributes to the identity of a society at a particular point in time. In essence, pop culture is a self-portrait created through purchasing power. In the '60s, radio, film, television, and books carry the essence of American pop culture.

In 1960, nearly half of America's population is under 18 years old. It's a young society, and the most affluent generation in U.S. history. American teenagers have \$22 billion a year at their disposal (a sum equivalent to \$140 billion in 2005 dollars).

	1960... to	...1969
average house	\$16,500	\$27,900
postage stamp	4¢	6¢
gallon of gas	31¢	35¢
dozen eggs	57¢	62¢
gallon of milk	49¢	\$1.10

The advent of color TV had a direct and immediate impact on drive-in movie theaters. In '62, there were 6,000 drive-ins in the U.S.; a year later there are 3,550. Walk-in theaters also felt the change as more people chose to stay home and watch the three networks fight for ratings. The movie industry peaked in 1964 with the release of 502 films. Box office sales would continue to increase with ticket prices, but the selection of films was never again so varied.

577. What might have caused many of the teenagers, most of who were born just after the war, to go from clean cut- weekly church goers to drug addict hippies.

After World War II, America experienced a period of great material prosperity. More children lived in urban areas, where there wasn't much to do but watch T.V., go to school, and get into trouble. Most parents espoused a "never hit" rather "let's talk it out" attitude. Regarding rock music and impure movies, many parents adopted a "kids will be kids" mentality. If you are wondering what happened to the year 2000 and beyond, after the hippies gave up on

fighting social injustice, some of them went to teach in the public colleges.

Note: These Catholic parents still went to Mass every Sunday and even supported the Church, they just felt that sometimes Father () or Bishop () were just a little behind the times.

578. What Supreme Court decision in 1973 made abortion legal?

Roe vs. Wade- Norma McCorvey, better known by her legal pseudonym "Jane Roe" eventually became a Roman Catholic activist in the pro-life movement.

Norma McCorvey quotes

"Instead of helping women in Roe v. Wade, I brought destruction to me & millions of women."

"I obviously advocated legalized abortion for many years following Roe v. Wade. But working in the abortion clinics forced me to accept what abortion is. It is a violent act which kills human beings and destroys the peace and the real interests of the mothers involved."

"I am dedicated to spending the rest of my life undoing the law that bears my name. It is my sincere prayer that there be no 30th anniversary of Roe v. Wade. I would like nothing more than to have this law overturned, either by an act of Congress or a reversal in the Supreme Court."

579. What was the anti-war movement?

Along with the Civil Rights campaigns of the 1960s, one of the most divisive forces in twentieth-century U.S. history. The antiwar movement actually consisted of a number of independent interests, often only vaguely allied and contesting each other on many issues, united only in opposition to the Vietnam War. Attracting members from college campuses, middle-class suburbs, labor unions, and government institutions, the movement gained national prominence in 1965, peaked in 1968, and remained powerful throughout the duration of the conflict.

The new leaders became increasingly strident, greeting returning soldiers with jeers and taunts, spitting on troops in airports and on public streets.

580. What was the Abington School District vs. Schempp case decision in the Supreme Court in 1963?

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled in the case of Abington School District vs. Schempp that laws requiring the recitation of the Lord's Prayer or Bible verses in public schools is unconstitutional. The vote was 8 to 1.

581. Why did Rosa Parks become famous?

Rosa Parks, an African American seamstress, refused to give up her seat on the bus to a white man, prompting a boycott that would lead to the declaration that bus segregation laws were unconstitutional by a federal court.

582. What was the Brown vs. the Board of Education decision in the Supreme Court?

Racial segregation in public schools was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in Brown vs. the Board of Education. The ruling of the court stated that racial segregation violated the 14th Amendment's clause that guaranteed equal protection. The Monroe School in Topeka, Kansas had segregated Linda Brown in its classes.

583. What was the Civil Rights Voting Act passed in 1965?

The Act contains numerous provisions that regulate elections. The Act's "general provisions" provide nationwide protections for voting rights. Section 2 is a general provision that prohibits every state and local government from imposing any voting law that results in discrimination against racial or language minorities. Other general provisions specifically outlaw literacy tests and similar devices that were historically used to disenfranchise racial minorities.

The Act also contains "special provisions" that apply to only certain jurisdictions. A core special provision is the Section 5 preclearance requirement, which prohibits certain jurisdictions from implementing any change affecting voting without receiving preapproval from the U.S. Attorney General or the U.S. District Court for D.C. that the change does not discriminate against protected minorities. Another special provision required jurisdictions containing significant language minority populations to provide bilingual ballots and other election materials.