

# **Museum of World Treasures**

## **World War II Vocabulary List**

- All entries pertain directly to artifacts or signs in our exhibits.

Gobbels - Paul Joseph Goebbels was one of Adolph Hitler's closest confidants. Goebbels was made famous with one of his first acts of power the "Burning of the Books".

Propaganda - Propaganda is a strategized form of information given to a large group of people with the goal being to influence the groups attitude by only presenting one side of the argument.

Adolf Hitler - Adolf Hitler was the leader of the Nazi party in Germany from 1934-1945. Hitler was the driving force behind the Holocaust where thousands of Jewish people lost their lives.

Bolshevik Revolution - The Bolshevik Revolution A.K.A The October Revolution was led by a small group of Russians which overturned the interim government which led to the Soviet Union.

Treaty of Versailles 1919 - One of the most famous peace treaties at the end of WWI. It officially ended the war between the Allied Powers and Germany.

Nazi Party - The Nazi Party was a powerful political party in Germany from 1920-1945. Its most famous leader was Adolf Hitler the leader of the famous Third Reich.

U.S.S. Arizona - A US Battleship built in 1914 for the US Navy named after the 48th state. Was bombed and sank in the Japanese attack of Pearl Harbor killing 1,177 officers and Crewmen.

U.S.S. Missouri - U.S.S. Missouri nicknamed "Mighty Mo" was a US Battleship built in 1941.

Gen. MacArthur - An American general and field marshal who became the US Chief of Staff in the 1930's. General MacArthur is one of only five men to have ever been named a 5 Star General in the US Army.

Omar Bradley - Omar Bradley was a Senior US Army Field Commander. Bradley is most known for commanding 43 divisions equaling 1.3 million men which is the largest group of Soldiers to serve under one Field Commander.

Nimitz - The USS Nimitz is a US Aircraft carrier in the US Navy named after WWII Pacific Fleet Commander Chester W. Nimitz. The USS Nimitz is one of the largest warships in the world and was built in 1968.

Patton - General Patton was an officer in the US Military. Patton reached the level of a 4 Star General.

Donitz - Karl Donitz was German Naval Commander during WWII. Commanding UB-68 (German U-boat ) British forces sunk the submarine and Donitz was captured as a prisoner of war.

Land mine - A land mine is a popular explosive device used by multiple militray forces worldwide. It is usually laid under ground and is set of by some sort of pressure mechanism with the purpose of destroying enemy troops.

Grenade - An explosive device which is activated by pulling a pin then designed to be thrown as its designated target.

Electrified Flight Suit - A special suit worn by Aircraft pilots with newer technology such as being heated to keep pilots warm during cold winter missions.

Russian Women - While many Russian Woman in WWII took up your average civilian jobs, there were quite a few who took up arms in the fight for their country.

Tuskegee Airmen - The Tuskegee Airmen is the popular nickname for the African American group of Pilots in WWII formally known as the 332nd fighter group and 477 Bombardment group. Dealing with being racially discriminated against this group of Pilots flew with deadly precision and distinction and eventually became a trusted group of bomber escorts in live missions in Italy.

Thousand Stitch Belt - A Thousand Stitch Belt was a symbolic belt worn by Japanese soldiers under their uniform. It was symbolic because it was said to bring luck but could not stop a bullet.

Homefront – A homefront is the population of a country or the activities that are involved with its citizens at war.

Nazi Flag – This was the flag of Germany that contained black, red, and white and show the symbol of a swastika.

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