

FIRST WORLD WAR.

World War I, formerly called the Great War, was a warlike confrontation centered in Europe that began _____ and ended _____, when Germany accepted the terms of the armistice.



SECOND WORLD WAR

World War II (also written World War II) was a global military conflict that took place between ____ and _____. Most of the world's nations were involved in it including all the great powers, as well as practically all the world's nations. European nations grouped in two warring military alliances: The Allies, on the one hand, and the Axis powers, on the other. It was the largest war in history, with more than _____ soldiers mobilized and a state of total war in which the major contenders devoted all their economic, military, and scientific capacity to the service of the war effort, blurring the distinction between civilian and military.



THE COLD WAR

The Cold War was a political, economic, social, ideological, military, and informational confrontation that began after the end of World War II between the Western bloc, led by the United States, and the Eastern bloc, led by the _____

The first phase of the Cold War began immediately after the end of World War II, in _____. The United States created the NATO military alliance in _____, with the goal of curbing Soviet influence in Europe.



VIETNAM WAR

The Vietnam War, also called the Second Indochina War, and known in Vietnam as the War of Resistance against the United States, was a war fought between _____ and _____ to prevent the reunification of Vietnam under a communist government. In this war, the Republic of Vietnam participated with the support of the _____ and other allied nations against the local guerrillas of the National Front for the

Liberation of _____ and the Army of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, backed by China and the Soviet Union, all of them socialists.



KOREAN WAR

The Korean War was a warlike conflict that occurred on the Korean Peninsula _____ 1950 and 1953. Where the Republic of Korea faced each other, supported by the armed forces of several countries commanded _____ the United States; and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, supported by the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. The war constituted one of the _____ episodes of the Cold _____. Wiping out more than 3 million civilians and killing almost 15% of the northern population, it constitutes one of the bloodiest wars in history.



Attack on Pearl Harbor

The attack on Pearl Harbor was a surprise military offensive by the Imperial Japanese Navy against the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor on the morning of _____, December 7, 1941. The attack was intended as a preemptive action intended to prevent intervention of the United States Pacific Fleet in the military actions that the Empire of _____ was planning to carry out in Southeast Asia against the overseas possessions of the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, and the United States. The _____ made this offensive coincide with the attack on the possessions of the British Empire in Hong Kong, Malaya and Singapore, which were already in their possession in mid-February _____.



The attack began at _____ local time, and was carried out _____ 353 Japanese aircraft including fighters, bombers and torpedo boats that took off from six aircraft carriers. All eight American battleships docked in the port were damaged, and four of them sank. Of these eight, two were refloated and four repaired, so that six were able to re-enter service later during the war.



Attacks of September 11, 2001

The attacks of September 11, 2001, also commonly known by the numeronyms _____ in Spanish and 9/11 in English, were a series of four suicide terrorist attacks committed in the _____ on the morning of Tuesday, September 11, 2001 _____ the militant Islamic terrorist group Al Qaeda.



WOMEN'S DAY

The most transcendental event of the international movement in favor of _____ was when a strike was declared at the Cotton factory, located in New York, demanding the reduction of the working day to 10 hours, a salary equal to that received by men who did the same activities and the improvement of working _____.

Unfortunately, during the strike, on _____

a fire broke out that left the death of _____ women, most of them young immigrants between the ages of 14 and 25.



THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY

The Battle of Midway was an air-naval combat that took place _____ June 4 and 7, 1942 in the Pacific theater during World War II. In it, the US air forces stopped the Japanese attempt to invade Midway Atoll, where the former had a military base. Chronologically it was fought one month after the Battle of the Coral Sea, five months after the Japanese conquest of Wake Island, and six months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, which marked the beginning of the conflict in the Pacific between the Japanese and the _____. The Japanese defeat was a serious obstacle to their expansion plans for the rest of the ocean and was a "turning point" in the whole conflict. For this reason, Midway is generally considered the most important battle of the Pacific War and one of the most decisive of _____.

Both sides suffered heavy losses. The _____ lost four aircraft carriers, one heavy cruiser, and 248 aircraft, greatly weakening the Imperial Japanese Navy, while the _____ lost only one carrier and one destroyer.



THE BATTLE OF IWO JIMA

The Battle of Iwo Jima, codenamed Operation Detachment, is the name given to one of the bloodiest battles of World War II, fought on the island of Iwo Jima between _____ Marines and Army forces. of the Empire of _____ from February to March 1945, during the Pacific War.

At the end of the fighting, the _____ managed to conquer the island and control its important airfields. However, during the bloody battle they met with extreme resistance from the _____, resistance that resulted in the death of most of their fighters.

Atop the island's Mount Suribachi, just days after the fighting began, journalist Joe Rosenthal took one of the most widely circulated images of World War II, titled Raising the Flag on _____ which won the Pulitzer Prize. , in which several marines are seen pushing the pole with which they erected the _____ flag in that place. The subsequent advertising use by the US government sparked controversy over the episode's leads.

