|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. What was the MAIN goal of the Nazi policy of genocide?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | to create a scapegoat for Germany's economic problems |
|   | to terrorize the German Jewish population into submission |
|   | to exterminate groups of people that the Nazis felt were inferior |
|   | to obtain more living space for the "Aryan" German population |

 |
| 1. After the fall of France, he set up a government in exile in Britain:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Joseph Stalin |
|   | Adolf Hitler |
|   | Charles de Gaulle |
|   | Winston Churchill |
|   | Neville Chamberlain |

 |
| 1. In 1941, Germany invaded \*, in spite of the peace treaty signed between the two nations just prior to the invasion of Poland:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Japan |
|   | China |
|   | France |
|   | Britain |
|   | Soviet Union |

 |
|  |
| 1. Which of the following does NOT describe Joseph Stalin:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | nationalist |
|   | Communist |
|   | launched a massive drive to collectivize agriculture |
|   | entered into a pact or alliance with Germany in 1936 |
|   | responsible for the execution of tens of thousands in the Great Purge |

 |
| 1. Japan's militarists were NOT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | expansionists |
|   | invaders of Manchuria |
|   | China's allies |
|   | aggressive |

 |
| 1. Who, when forced to abandon the Philippines, made the vow, "I shall return"?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | last German offensive |
|   | liberation of the death camps |
|   | Allies' first victory in a land battle |
|   | Axis powers' first loss in a land battle |

 |
| 1. During the war, the population of states and cities with military bases and defense industries rose dramatically.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

8.  |
|  |
| Altogether, approximately how many people died in the Holocaust?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | 600,000 |
|   | 2,000,000 |
|   | 6,000,000 |
|   | 11,000,000 |

 |
| 1. D-Day was the Allies' code name for their invasion of North Africa on June 6, 1944.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |
|  |  |

 |
| 1. In 1940, Congress boosted defense spending and created the first peacetime one of these in the history of the US:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | draft |
|   | trade embargo |
|   | lend-lease Act |
|   | Neutrality Act |

 |
| 1. The US entered WWII as a direct result of: (

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | the attack on Pearl Harbor |
|   | the invasion and division of France |
|   | the invasion and divsion of Poland |
|   | attacks on US ships in the Atlantic |

 |
| 1. Who was the Supreme Commander of US forces in Europe:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Patton |
|   | Marshall |
|   | MacArthur |
|   | Eisenhower |

 |
|  |
| 1. The terms of surrender forced on this nation included German occupation of the northern part of the country and the establishment of a Nazi-controlled puppet government in the southern part:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | France |
|   | Britain |
|   | Poland |
|   | Austrian |
|   | Soviet Union |
|  |  |

 |
| 1. By signing the Munich Pact, Britain and France agreed to take this policy toward German aggression

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Luftwaffe |
|   | blitzkrieg |
|   | appeasement |
|   | nonaggression |

 |
| 1. Francisco Franco was NOT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Spanish |
|   | a socialist |
|   | a totalitarian |
|   | helped by Hitler and Mussolini |
|   | an elected leader |

 |
| 1. Who was the leader of the first Fascist government?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Hideki Tojo |
|   | Adolf Hitler |
|   | Francisco Franco |
|   | Benito Mussolini |

 |
|  |
| 1. In the Battle of Stalingrad, all of the following contributed to the Soviet victory EXCEPT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | a brutal winter |
|   | a massive Allied invasion |
|   | a massive Soviet counterattack |
|   | Hitler's refusal to order a German retreat |

 |
| 1. This nation won the Battle of Britain:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | France |
|   | Britain |
|   | Poland |
|   | Austria |
|   | Germany |

 |
| 1. This involved the invasion of Axis-controlled North Africa:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | D-Day |
|   | V-E Day |
|   | Operation Torch |
|   | Battle of the Bulge |
|   | Battle of the Atlantic |

 |
| 1. This was responsible for improvements in radar and sonar and the development of "wonder drugs" such as penicillin that saved countless lives:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Manhattan Project |
|   | War Production Board |
|   | Selective Service System |
|   | Office of Scientific Research and Development |

 |
|  |
| 1. In 1939, Congress passed the \*, which permits nations to buy American armaments as long as they pay cash and carry the goods home in their own ships:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | trade embargo |
|   | Lend-Lease Act |
|   | Atlantic Charter |
|   | Neutrality Act of 1939 |

 |
| 1. This general commanded the invasion of North Africa:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Majdanek |
|   | Patton |
|   | Truman |
|   | Eisenhower |

 |
| 1. During the war, the unemployment rate fell dramatically.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |
|  |  |

 |
| 1. Which of the following did Germany agree to in order to avoid fighting a two-front war?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | the Munich Pact |
|   | the Atlantic Charter |
|   | the Treaty of Versailles |
|   | a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union |

 |
| 1. Along with the United States, all of the following nations were made permanent members of the United Nations Security Council EXCEPT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | France |
|   | Britain |
|   | Germany |
|   | the Soviet Union |

 |
| 1. In following a policy of appeasement, Britain and France were:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | declaring war on Germany |
|   | giving in to Hitler's demands |
|   | entering into a formal defense alliance |
|   | pressuring the US to enter the war |

 |
| 1. In 1941, Japan launched a surprise attack on the naval base at \*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Japan |
|   | China |
|   | Dunkirk |
|   | Pearl Harbor |
|   | Germany |

 |
| 1. This nation was the first country to be invaded and taken over by Germany:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | France |
|   | Britain |
|   | Poland |
|   | Austria |
|   | Soviet Union |

 |
| 1. This nation ceased to exist after it was divided between Germany and the Soviet Union:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | France |
|   | Britain |
|   | Poland |
|   | Austria |
|   | Germany |

30.  |
|  |
| Who or what did President Roosevelt describe as "the rattlesnakes of the Atlantic"?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Axis nations and their leaders |
|   | US Navy ships and their crews |
|   | German U-boats and their crews |
|   | Japanese warplanes and their pilots |

 |
| 1. Which one does NOT belong?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Okinawa |
|   | Iwo Jima |
|   | Nagasaki |
|   | Guadalcanal |

 |
| 1. Where was the Battle of Britain fought?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | on British soil |
|   | on the French coast |
|   | in the skies over Britain |
|   | in the waters surrounding Britain |

 |
| 1. In response to Japanese aggression in Southeast Asia in mid-1941, the US:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | declared war on Japan |
|   | cut oil supplies to Japan |
|   | broke off peace talks with Japan |
|   | ended its trade embargo against Japan |

 |
|  |
| 1. Which of the following allowed Britain, France, and their allies to obtain US weapons without having to pay cash up front?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | the Lend-Lease Act |
|   | the Nuremberg Laws |
|   | the Neutrality Act of 1939 |
|   | the Neutrality Acts passed prior to 1939 |

 |
| 1. In 1941, the \* passed, allowing the president to lend or lease arms and other supplies to "any country whose defense was vital to the US."

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | trade embargo |
|   | Lend-Lease Act |
|   | Atlantic Charter |
|   | Neutrality Act |

 |
| 1. This German military strategy of "lightning war" was first used in Poland:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Luftwaffe |
|   | blitzkrieg |
|   | appeasement |
|   | Battle of Britain |
|   | nonaggression |

 |
| 1. Where were atomic bombs dropped?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Aachen and Majdanek |
|   | Okinawa and Iwo Jima |
|   | Hiroshima and Nagasaki |
|   | Leyte Island and Midway |

 |
|  |
| 1. The final decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan was made by J. Robert Oppenheimer.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

 |
| 1. At the Yalta Conference, Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo met to begin planning for the postwar world.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

 |
| 1. Convoys, sonar, and radar, helped the Allies to win this battle:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Aachen |
|   | Operation Torch |
|   | D-Day |
|   | Battle of the Bulge |
|   | Battle of the Atlantic |

 |
| 1. The German blitzkrieg was a military strategy that depended on:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | a system of fortifications |
|   | "out-waiting" the opponent |
|   | surprise and overwhelming force |
|   | the ability to make a long, steady advance |

 |
| 1. He was F.D.Roosevelt's vice-president:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | George Patton |
|   | Harry S. Truman |
|   | Dwight D. Eisenhower |

 |
|  |
| 1. At the end of WWI, many new democracies were established in Europe. In the years between the two world wars, MOST of these democracies:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | thrived |
|   | became Communists |
|   | were torn apart by civil wars |
|   | were replaced by dictatorships |

 |
| 1. At the end of the war, Japan and its capital city were divided into four sectors, with the US, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union each occupying and administering one zone.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

 |
| 1. In 1941, Germany and Italy declared war on \*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Japan |
|   | China |
|   | France |
|   | Britain |
|   | the United States |

 |
| 1. Benito Mussolini was NOT a:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | fascist |
|   | nationalist |
|   | militaristic expansionist |
|   | invader of Ethiopia |
|   | communist |

 |
|  |
| 1. This general led the American troops that liberated Paris from German occupation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Aachen |
|   | Majdanek |
|   | Patton |
|   | Truman |
|   | Eisenhower |

 |
| 1. Which one does NOT belong?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Nazis |
|   | war crimes |
|   | Joseph Stalin |
|   | Nuremberg trials |

 |
| 1. Which nation's actions finally forced the US to enter the war?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Italy's |
|   | Japan's |
|   | Germany's |
|   | the Soviet Union's |

 |
| 1. Nisei are Japanese Americans who were born during WWII.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

 |
| 1. What did the Selective Service System oversee?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | the rationing system |
|   | the drafting of soldiers |
|   | the pricing of goods and wages |
|   | the production of military goods |

 |
|  |
| 1. Which of the following did Adolf Hitler oppose?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Kristallnacht |
|   | the Munich Pact |
|   | the Nuremberg Laws |
|   | the Treaty of Versailles |

 |
| 1. After the war, the Japanese Americans Citizens League (JACL) pushed the government to compensate those Japanese Americans drafted into the military for their lost property.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

 |
| 1. Which nation(s) signed a nonaggression pact with Germany that led to the invasion and division of Poland?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Italy |
|   | Spain |
|   | Italy and Japan |
|   | the Soviet Union |

 |
| 1. This country invaded Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | France |
|   | Britain |
|   | the Soviet Union |
|   | Austria |
|   | Germany |

 |
| 1. This was the method used to decrease the use of scarce and essential wartime goods:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | rationing |
|   | Manhattan Project |
|   | War Production Board |

 |
| 1. Britain and France were drawn into war with Germany because:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Hitler had taken power in Germany |
|   | they had promised military aid to Poland |
|   | Germany had attacked Czechoslovakia |
|   | Germany had pulled out the League of Nations |

 |
| 1. The Atlantic Charter, drafted by Winston Churchill and FDR, was a:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | peace treaty |
|   | declaration of war |
|   | nonaggression pact |
|   | statement of war aims |

 |
| 1. The term GI, meaning "Government Issue," was applied to all of the following EXCEPT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | US Soldiers |
|   | US government-issued weapons |
|   | US government-issued war bonds |
|   | US government-issued uniforms and supplies |

 |
| 1. In 1941, the US declared war on \*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Japan |
|   | China |
|   | France |
|   | Germany |
|   | the Soviet Union |

 |
|  |
| 1. This was created by Congress to fight the threat of inflation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | rationing |
|   | Selective Service System |
|   | Office of Price Administration |

 |
| 1. When the US entered the war, all of the following nations were-- partly or completely -- under Axis control EXCEPT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | China |
|   | France |
|   | Poland |
|   | the Soviet Union |

 |
| 1. Germany, Italy, and Japan:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | the Axis Powers |
|   | the Allies |
|   | the Atlantic Charter |
|   | NATO |

 |
| 1. The Battle of the Bulge was significant because it marked the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | last German offensive |
|   | liberation of the death camps |
|   | Allies' first victory in a land battle |
|   | Axis powers' first loss in a land battle |

 |
| 1. This is what the atomic bomb program came to be called:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Manhattan Project |
|   | War Production Board |
|   | Office of Scientific Research and Development |
|   | Nisei |

 |
|  |
| 1. Which one does NOT belong?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Hiroshima |
|   | Manhattan Project |
|   | Navajo code talkers |
|   | J. Robert Oppenheimer |

 |
| 1. D-Day was the code name for the Allied invasion of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Italy |
|   | France |
|   | Japan |
|   | North Africa |
|   | Germany |

 |
| 1. The Japanese American Citizens League lobbied the Japanese government to compensate the Japanese Americans sent to internment camps for their lost property.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

 |
| 1. The initial success of this German offensive battle was due mainly to the Allies' being caught off guard:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | D-Day |
|   | Operation Torch |
|   | Battle of the Bulge |
|   | Battle of Stalingrad |
|   | Battle of the Atlantic |
|  |  |

 |
|  |
| 1. This day,6-6-1944, marked the greatest amphibious invasion of Nazi-controlled Europe by Americans, British, & Canadian forces on the cost of France:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | D-Day |
|   | V-E Day |
|   | Thursday |

 |
| 1. When Churchill and Roosevelt made war plans in December 1941, they decided the top priority was to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | defeat Japan |
|   | defeat Germany |
|   | create the United Nations |
|   | make an alliance with the Soviet Union |

 |
| 1. Which of the following did Winston Churchill oppose?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | the Munich Pact |
|   | the Atlantic Charter |
|   | the Lend-Lease Act |
|   | the Treaty of Versailles |

 |
| 1. The Axis powers' alliance worried FDR because he saw that the US, if drawn into the war, would have to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | join the Allies |
|   | fight on US soil |
|   | fight on two oceans |
|   | take in millions of refugees |

 |
| 1. During the war, crop prices, crop production, and farm income fell dramatically.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

 |
|  |
| 1. Militarist leaders gained control of the Japanese government in the early 1930s as a result of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | a civil war |
|   | Hideki Tojo's becoming prime minister |
|   | US shipments of arms and supplies to China |
|   | their successful invasion of resource-rich Manchuria |

 |
| 1. In 1941, Churchill and Roosevelt met secretly aboard a warship of the coast of Newfoundland. Together, they drafted the \*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | draft |
|   | Axis Powers |
|   | trade embargo |
|   | Lend-Lease Act |
|   | Atlantic Charter |

 |
| 1. In which nation were the Nuremberg Laws passed?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Italy |
|   | Germany |
|   | the US |
|   | the USSR |

 |
| 1. Britain and France declared war in response to the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Soviet invasion of Finland |
|   | Italian invasion of Ethiopia |
|   | German invasion of Poland |
|   | German invasion of Czechoslovakia |

 |
| 1. The purpose of the Manhattan Project was to design and build the atomic bomb.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

 |
| 1. In 1941, Japan took over French military bases in Indochina. In response, the US places a \* on Japan:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | draft |
|   | trade embargo |
|   | Atlantic Charter |
|   | Neutrality Act |

 |
| 1. Britain and France adopted a policy of appeasement toward Germany:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | before the war began |
|   | when they declared war |
|   | when the US declared war |
|   | after France was invaded and divided |

 |
| 1. Prior to the invasion of Poland, this is what Germany and the Soviet Union agreed to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Luftwaffe |
|   | blitzkrieg |
|   | appeasement |
|   | nonaggression pact |

 |
| 1. December 7, 1941 is the date of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Kristallnacht |
|   | the beginning of the war in Europe |
|   | the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor |
|   | President Roosevelt's election to a third term |

 |
|  |
| 1. The result of this led Hitler to call off the invasion of Britain indefinitely:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Luftwaffe |
|   | Battle of Britain |
|   | appeasement |
|   | nonaggression pact |
|  |  |

 |
| 1. The term Nisei refers to Japanese Americans who:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | were born in the US of immigrant parents |
|   | were forced into internment camps |
|   | volunteered to fight in the US armed forces |
|   | volunteered to serve as spies in the war against Japan |

 |
| 1. The Battle of Britain forced Germany to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | join the Axis powers |
|   | fight a three-front war |
|   | put off the invasion of Britain |
|   | enter into a nonaggression pact with Britain |

 |
| 1. Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler shared similar attitudes toward all of the following EXCEPT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | nationalism |
|   | ownership of property |
|   | centralized government |
|   | militaristic expansionism |

 |
| 1. This death camp was the first liberated by the Allies:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Aachen |
|   | Majdanek |
|   | Aushcwitz |

 |
|  |
| 1. The GI Bill of Rights increased the standard of many defense workers by providing a free education, and job training, as well as federal loan guarantees for buying homes and farms and starting businesses.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

 |
| 1. Where was the first Fascist government formed?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Italy |
|   | Japan |
|   | Spain |
|   | Germany |

 |
| 1. This term refers to Japanese Americans who were born in the US of immigrant parents:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Nisei |
|   | Eisei |
|   | Sensei |

 |
| 1. In 1941, Kideki Tojo became the prime minister of \*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Japan |
|   | China |
|   | France |
|   | Britain |
|   | Germany |

 |
| 1. Which one does NOT belong?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Midway |
|   | Australia |
|   | naval warfare |
|   | Chester Nimitz |

 |
|  |
| 1. The British prime minister signed the Munich Pact:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Joseph Stalin |
|   | Adolf Hitler |
|   | Charles de Gaulle |
|   | Winston Churchill |
|   | Neville Chamberlain |

 |
| 1. Adolf Hitler was NOT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | a nationalist |
|   | the inventor of Naziism |
|   | elected to office |
|   | a militaristic expansionist |
|   | a supporter of the Treaty of Versailles |

 |
| 1. Which of the following economic problems was targeted by the Office of Price Administration?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | inflation |
|   | recession |
|   | depression |
|   | unemployment |

 |
| 1. The Nazis practiced genocide, which is the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | acting out of anti-Semitic beliefs |
|   | deliberate extermination of a specific group of people |
|   | terrorizing of the citizens of a nation by a government |
|   | killing of people for the express purpose of creating terror |

 |
|  |
| 1. All of the following were leaders of totalitarian governments EXCEPT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Joseph Stalin |
|   | Francisco Franco |
|   | Benito Mussolini |
|   | Neville Chamberlain |

 |
| 1. This day marked the end of the war in Europe:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | D-Day |
|   | V-E Day |
|   | Wednesday |

 |
| 1. Atomic bombs were dropped on the cities of Nagasaki and Tokyo.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

 |
| 1. Who said, in response to the Munich Pact, "Britain and France had to choose between war and dishonor. They chose dishonor. They will have war":

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Adolph Hitler |
|   | Charles de Gaulle |
|   | Winston Churchill |
|   | Neville Chamberlain |

 |
| 1. Which nations came to be known as the Axis powers after they signed a mutual defense treaty in 1940?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Germany, Japan, and Italy |
|   | Germany, Japan, and Spain |
|   | Germany, Italy, and Austria |
|   | Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union |

 |
|  |
| 1. The Selective Service System was intended to ease servicemen back into civilian life by providing free education and guaranteeing mortgages and business loans.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | True |
|   | False |

 |
| 1. This Army Chief of Staff pushed for the formation of a Women's Auxiliary Army Corps:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | George Marshall |
|   | A. Phillip Randolph |

 |
| 1. The purpose of the Manhattan Project was to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | build the atomic bomb |
|   | decide where to drop the atomic bomb |
|   | decide whether to drop the atomic bomb |
|   | design a variety of new weapons, including the atomic bomb |

 |
| 1. Which of the following correctly matches the politician with his nation?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Austria/Joseph Stalin |
|   | Spain/Francisco Franco |
|   | Britain/Charles de Gaulle |
|   | France/Neville Chamberlain |

 |