|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 | |