

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World War II Test

Part A: Multiple Choice: Instructions: Choose the option that answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. **Which option below correctly links each dictator with his country?**
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 - b. Mussolini (Italy), Stalin (USSR), Tojo (Japan), Franco (Spain)
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 - d. Mussolini (Spain), Stalin (Italy), Tojo (Germany), Franco (USSR)
2. **Which dictator below practiced Communism in his nation?**
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 - b. Mussolini
 - c. Stalin
 - d. Tojo
3. **Which leader below transformed Russia into a Communist nation?**
 - a. Franco
 - b. Wilson
 - c. Lenin
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4. **Which system of government did Hitler remove from power?**
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 - b. The European Union
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 - d. The Third Reich
5. **Why did Hitler and Mussolini send troops to help Francisco Franco?**
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 - b. WW I was devastating and many in the USA wanted to avoid another World War
 - c. Many Americans died in WW I
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7. **What was the goal of the Neutrality Acts?**
 - a. To keep the USA impartial in global conflicts
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8. **What is a synagogue?**
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- 9. What did the Nuremburg laws accomplish?**
- a. The laws stopped Jews from fleeing to Britain and made those who had escaped return.
 - b. The laws allowed Jews to relocate to Palestine.
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- 10. What event occurred from 11/9/1938 to 11/10/1938 in which Jewish businesses, homes, and synagogues were destroyed and many had windows broken out?**
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- 11. When an entire people group are targeted for mass exterminated, then _____ is being committed against that people group.**
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- 12. Which nation allowed many Jews to relocate to Palestine?**
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 - b. The Ottoman Empire
 - c. Italy
 - d. The USA
- 13. Who was the leader of Germany when the Holocaust occurred?**
- a. Benito Mussolini
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- 14. When you allow a nation to get away with an unjust action, if they promise not to pursue similar actions in the future, you are practicing_____.**
- a. Blitzkrieg
 - b. appeasement
 - c. guerrilla Warfare
 - d. propaganda
- 15. Who was the British Prime minister when the Munich Agreement was signed?**
- a. Edouard Daladier
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 - c. Winston Churchill
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- 16. According to the Munich Agreement, Hitler would be allowed to keep_____.**
- a. The Sudetenland
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- 17. What option below explains why Hitler and Stalin agreed to a nonaggression pact?**
- a. Communism and Fascism are virtually identical politically.
 - b. Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler both wanted to spread the teaching of Karl Marx.
 - c. Germany promised to build a railroad stretching into the Soviet Union and the Ottoman Empire.
 - d. Both sides were trying to avoid war with each other

18. Which dictator assisted the Nazis to invade and take over France?

- a. Edouard Daladier
- b. Benito Mussolini
- c. Francisco Franco
- d. Hideki Tojo

19. Hitler had to develop a German army to pursue his invasion goals in various parts of Europe. What was Hitler breaking by building a German army?

- a. The Treaty of Versailles
- b. The Munich Agreement
- c. The Treaty of Paris
- d. The United Nations Charter

20. What invention helped Britain stop a German invasion of their nation?

- a. radar
- b. The tank
- c. The telegraph
- d. U-boats

21. In 1935, _____ passed the Neutrality Acts to try and keep the USA out of foreign conflicts.

- a. Congress
- b. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
- c. The Supreme Court
- d. Attorney General Frank Murphy

22. Germany, _____, and Japan formed the alliance of the Axis Powers.

- a. China
- b. Italy
- c. France
- d. The Soviet Union

23. Many Americans wanted to avoid getting involved in the early conflicts of World War II for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

- a. Many Americans felt the League of Nations would end the various conflicts
- b. The Great Depression was still going on
- c. World War I was still fresh in the minds of many Americans
- d. Many leaders did not want to send American men to die in a European conflict

24. Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor?

- a. Japan was angry that the USA attacked Germany.
- b. Japan was afraid the League of Nations would attack them first.
- c. Japan was concerned that the USA would stop their pacific conquest.
- d. Japan was upset that the USA asked the Soviet Union to join the Allies.

25. Which action taken by the USA showed the government was not fully neutral in the conflicts that came about early in World War II?

- a. The passing of the Lend-Lease Act
- b. The arrest of Eugen V. Debs for protesting conflicts in Europe
- c. The reduction in defense spending requested by FDR
- d. The passing of the Neutrality Acts

26. Why did Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Union begin to receive aid during World War II from the USA?

- a. The Soviet Union agreed to attack Japan
- b. The Soviet Union abandoned Communism
- c. The Soviet Union was invaded by Germany
- d. The Soviet Union liberated Poland from Germany and gained the support of the USA

27. How did the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan impact the foreign policy of the United States?

- a. The nation's leaders increased their desire to avoid joining the conflicts of WW II.
- b. There was no longer a significant group of leaders desiring neutrality
- c. Many in Congress became afraid and felt there was no way to defeat Japan now that Pearl Harbor was destroyed.
- d. None of the above.

28. All of the following nations were in the Allies with the USA in WW II EXCEPT:

- a. France
- b. Britain
- c. Spain
- d. The USSR

29. Which Civil Rights leader demanded that the war industry sector of the USA, during World War II, abandon the policy of discrimination?

- a. A. Philip Randolph
- b. W.E.B. Du Bois
- c. Booker T. Washington
- d. Frederick Douglas

30. Which of the following is an example of rationing during WW II?

- a. A woman goes to work in a factory
- b. A group of neighbors rides to work together
- c. A man enlists in the army
- d. The war sector desegregates

31. How many people of Japanese descent were forced into internment camps in the USA during WW II?

- a. Over 250,000
- b. Around 10,000
- c. Around 50,000
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32. What explanation below explains why college attendance soared after WW II in the USA?

- a. The passing of the 19th Amendment giving women the right to vote
- b. The radical success of the New Deal
- c. The creation of the GI Bill of Rights
- d. All of the above

33. Which option below has the Allies' military operations in the correct chronological order?

- a. Operation Cobra, Operation Overlord, Operation Torch
- b. Operation Torch, Operation Overlord, Operation Cobra
- c. Operation Torch, Operation Cobra, Operation Overlord
- d. Operation Cobra, Operation Torch, Operation Overlord

34. With whom did Hitler break the Nonaggression Pact with in World War II?

- a. Munich
- b. The Sudetenland
- c. Czechoslovakia
- d. The USSR

- 35. What explanation below explains why the Allies invaded North Africa?**
- a. The goal was to attack Italy
 - b. Egypt was quickly morphing into a fascist state
 - c. The Allies wanted to control the oil fields of Sicily
 - d. All of the above
- 36. What General oversaw both Operation Overlord and Operation Torch?**
- a. Douglas MacArthur
 - b. Ulysses S. Grant
 - c. Dwight Eisenhower
 - d. George Meade
- 37. Which word below describes Hitler's military pursuit of Antwerp after Operation Overlord commenced?**
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 - b. A standstill
 - c. A failure
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- 38. Who became President of the USA when FDR died?**
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 - b. Harry Truman
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- 39. What contribution did the Tuskegee Airmen have in World War II?**
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- 40. Who oversaw the American Pacific Front military operations against Japan during World War II?**
- a. General Dwight Eisenhower
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- 41. Which military action radically increased the morale of the USA and proved that the USA could strike the mainland of Japan?**
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- 42. Who was President when the USA dropped atom bombs on Japan?**
- a. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
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- 43. Why was the Battle of Midway such a significant conflict in World War II?**
- a. This was the first time nuclear weapons were used in warfare.
 - b. Hideki Tojo was killed during this conflict.
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44. The Manhattan Project to build the first atom bomb was led by _____.

- Albert Einstein
- Erwin Rommel
- J. Robert Oppenheimer
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45. What happened at the Nuremburg Trials?

- Benito Mussolini and his mistress, Clara Petacci, were sentenced to death.
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- Many Nazi leaders were sentenced to death for war crimes.

46. The United States used atom bombs to attack Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

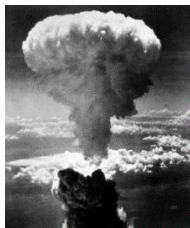
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Part B: Open Response: Instructions: Choose **ONE** of the questions below and answer the question.

1. What did Britain and France hope to achieve in the Munich Agreement? Were they successful? Explain.

[illegible]

2. What are some arguments that one could offer to assert that the USA was justified in using atom bombs against Japan during WW II? What are some arguments that one could make to assert that the USA should not have used atom bombs on Japan during WW II?



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Answers:**World War II Test**

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46. The United States used atom bombs to attack Hiroshima and _____.

- a. Tokyo
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- c. Iwo Jima
- d. Nagasaki

Part B: Open Response: Instructions: Choose ONE of the questions below and answer the question.

1. What did Britain and France hope to achieve in the Munich Agreement? Were they successful? Explain. When Hitler became the dictator of Germany, he began to take over various places in Europe. He took over Austria and then took the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia. The Nazi's claimed Germans were being mistreated in this area and took the western boundary of Czechoslovakia. Yet, these claims were just lies and propaganda to give the Germans an excuse to invade the area. European nations were becoming anxious and wanted to reach an agreement for Hitler to stop invading other areas. On 9/30/1938, the Munich Agreement was achieved. Edouard Daladier, Premier of France, and Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, met with the Nazi regime to discuss a settlement on the issue. The leaders of France and Britain felt that, if Hitler was allowed to keep the Sudetenland, he would stop invading other areas, so they agreed Germany could keep the area of the Sudetenland. This tactic is called "appeasement," when you let a nation get away with an unjust action, if they pledge not to do it again in the future. Many asserted that appeasement would NOT work because it would just embolden Hitler to pursue the same actions in the future. This proved correct. Hitler later took over much of Europe in World War II.
2. What are some arguments that one could offer to assert that the USA was justified in using atom bombs against Japan during WW II? What are some arguments that one could make to assert that the USA should not have used atom bombs on Japan during WW II? There are many reasons people could give for why the USA needed to use the atom bombs. First, the USA had the responsibility to protect its own soldiers. The atom bombs killed many in Japan, but spared the USA from sending in soldiers. Second, America had sacrificed much during the European Front and the USA needed to bring an end to the conflict. Third, if the USA pursued a land invasion instead, over a million could have died, far more than around the 200,000 that died when the atom bombs were used. Fourth, the "island hopping" campaign proved that the Japanese were simply not going to surrender without drastic action. For reasons such as these, a person could argue it was necessary to use the atom bombs in WW II.

There are also many arguments that people could make concerning why the bombs should not have been dropped. First, Germany and Italy had fallen. So, it appeared that Japan was going to lose to the Allies eventually. Second, the USA could have tested the bomb at an area that was unpopulated to show Japan what they would face if they did not surrender. Third, many people who died in the attacks were civilians, not soldiers. Fourth, the atom bombs not only killed many instantly, they also leaked radiation afterward. For reasons such as these, many could argue it was wrong to use atom bombs.