

#27



World War II

1. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's greatest accomplishment as a wartime leader was his
 - A) capacity to inspire people with a sense of national purpose.
 - B) deft balance of his New Deal program with America's effort to mobilize for the war.
 - C) skillful administration of war production and military strategy.
 - D) innate diplomatic qualities often displayed in meetings with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin.
2. The "date which will live in infamy" is
 - A) September 1, 1939.
 - B) December 7, 1941.
 - C) June 6, 1944.
 - D) May 8, 1945.
3. Which was NOT an outcome of the attack on Pearl Harbor Naval Base?
 - A) The American public rallied behind United States entering the war.
 - B) Congress voted overwhelming in favor of war against Japan, taking only 33 minutes to register near-unanimous approval (Jeannette Rankin of Montana cast the lone dissenting vote).
 - C) America's Pacific Fleet was severely crippled—roughly, 20 warships were sunk or damaged, 150 planes wrecked, and 3,400 American servicemen killed or wounded.
 - D) The Soviet Union, alarmed by the audacity of Imperialist Japan to attack the United States, entered the war as an Allied Nation; the move was designed as a purely defensive measure because the Soviets were fearful of invasion by Japanese forces.
4. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor led to precautionary measures to guard against a subsequent Japanese assault on America's western mainland. For instance, the upcoming 1942 Rose Bowl game, annually scheduled for January 1, was relocated from California to the East Coast. In this historic Rose Bowl game, the only one ever played away from Pasadena, the Oregon State Beavers defeated the
 - A) Nebraska Cornhuskers.
 - B) Ohio State Buckeyes.
 - C) Duke Blue Devils.
 - D) Stanford Indians.
5. Because of a crippling wartime strike, the United States government seized operations of the
 - A) railroads.
 - B) coal mines.
 - C) steel mills.
 - D) automobile factories.

6. To pay almost 40% of the cost of World War II, the federal government
- A) held a huge bake sale, featuring German pastries such as puddingbrezel and streusel.
 - B) simply printed money as needed.
 - C) increased taxes.
 - D) borrowed from foreign allies, particularly Great Britain and France.
7. Which was a major social effect of World War II on American life?
- A) Declining marriage rate.
 - B) Return of women to the role of full-time housewives.
 - C) General decrease in the income of workers and farmers.
 - D) Population shift to far western states, especially California.
8. During World War II, black males were
- A) protected by military code (and federal law) from racial harassment.
 - B) barred from enlistment, but subject to draft.
 - C) segregated from white service units.
 - D) offered financial bonuses as incentive to enlist.
9. The lives of black Americans improved during and immediately after World War II because
- A) black leaders patiently waited for justice while patriotically and unquestioningly supporting the war.
 - B) FDR made the realization of democracy and equality at home a top wartime priority.
 - C) the armed forces were fully integrated.
 - D) Adolf Hitler's brutal treatment of Jews led Americans to re-examine their own racial views.
10. In 1943, young _____ wearing zoot suits were attacked by rioting sailors in Los Angeles.
- A) Japanese-Americans
 - B) war protesters
 - C) Hispanics
 - D) blacks
11. The rise in number of Hispanics employed in the United States during the early 1940s resulted from
- A) wartime labor shortages.
 - B) better race relations with white Americans.
 - C) extensive government programs to reduce discrimination.
 - D) relaxed immigration laws.
12. Executive Order No. 9066 provided for the internment of over 100,000 Americans of Japanese descent during World War II. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
- A) the Supreme Court upheld their evacuation from the West Coast.
 - B) reparations were finally paid to evacuees about 40 years after the war's end.
 - C) the internment camps were located throughout the United States; most were in the South.
 - D) no other "hyphenated Americans" were confined to similar relocation camps.

13. Which statement best describes the role of American women during World War II, symbolized by the “Rosie the Riveter” image?
- A) They organized labor unions and led strikes demanding improved working conditions.
 - B) They contributed sparingly to the war effort aside from voluntary participation in government rationing programs.
 - C) They had opportunities to take industrial jobs enabling them to learn new skills and earn better wages than previous employment.
 - D) They initiated a publically visible and highly vocal feminist movement.
14. In November 1942, Allied forces made their first attack on Nazi-controlled territory by landing in
- A) France.
 - B) East Asia.
 - C) Italy.
 - D) North Africa.
15. The so-called “soft underbelly” of Europe was
- A) Spain.
 - B) Italy.
 - C) France.
 - D) Austria.
16. According to the map “The Liberation of Europe,” _____ was a site of a major Allied victory.
- A) Berlin
 - B) Warsaw
 - C) Vienna
 - D) Stalingrad
17. The D-Day invasion took place at
- A) Dunkirk.
 - B) Calais.
 - C) Normandy.
 - D) Bruges.
18. Prior to 1943, Americans
- A) had no idea that the Nazis were persecuting Jews.
 - B) urged President Franklin D. Roosevelt to liberate the concentration camps.
 - C) dismissed the news of Jewish persecution as either propaganda or serious exaggeration.
 - D) were keenly aware of the deaths of millions of Jews in German death camps.
19. Which action best describes the Roosevelt administration’s response to the slaughter of Jews by the Nazis?
- A) The United States government devised ways to help Jewish refugees escape from peril in Europe.
 - B) Military ground forces attempted to slow the process of Jewish deportation by destroying railroads leading to the death camps.
 - C) American pilots bombed the death camps even though it meant killing many of the Jews already imprisoned.
 - D) The United States government did practically nothing.

20. The initiative in the Pacific shifted to the Americans as a result of the 1942 battles of
- Coral Sea and Midway.
 - Tarawa and Leyte Gulf.
 - Saipan and Guadalcanal.
 - Iwo Jima and Okinawa.
21. The American strategy in the Pacific to conquer only strategic islands was called
- “leapfrogging.”
 - “island here and you land there.”
 - “hopscotching.”
 - “island hopping.”
22. A major cause of friction between the Soviets and the other Allies was
- Soviet plans to invade Italy during the last phases of the war.
 - England’s expulsion of British communists after the Soviet Union was invaded by Germany.
 - Soviet resentment of the British-American delay in opening a second front.
 - France’s hopes to annex large parts of Germany.
23. Which match of late war Allied conference with accomplishment is NOT correct?
- Moscow . . . agreed to try Nazi military leaders as war criminals.
 - Yalta . . . determined that free elections would be held in Soviet-occupied Poland.
 - San Francisco . . . drafted the charter for the United Nations.
 - Potsdam . . . divided post-war Germany into four zones of occupation.
24. “He has broken every one of the promises made at Yalta.” This statement by FDR referred to
- Winston Churchill.
 - Adolf Hitler.
 - Benito Mussolini.
 - Joseph Stalin.
25. The LEAST important consideration in the United States decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan in August of 1945 was
- Presumably shorten the war and therefore save the lives of American troops which would surely be lost in a standard military invasion of the Japanese homeland.
 - America wanted to send a message to the world, particularly the Soviet Union, that the United States was the most militarily-powerful nation entering the post-war era.
 - Retribution for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, forcing the United States to enter the war.
 - Scientists wished to demonstrate to Congress that the \$2 billion spent on the six-year Manhattan Project had not been wasted.
26. Which match of American battleship with memorable participation in World War II is NOT correct?
- USS *Arizona* . . . sunk at Pearl Harbor and remains there as a memorial with over 1100 American sailors entombed.
 - USS *Missouri* . . . Japanese officials signed surrender documents on its deck in September of 1945, thus ending World War II.
 - USS *South Dakota* . . . most decorated battleship of World War II (awarded 13 battle stars).
 - USS *Washington* . . . transported President Harry S Truman across the Pacific to meet with Japanese government officials after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

27. World War II “caused a fundamental change in international politics.” One facet of this change was

- A) the sudden independence gained by many former European colonies in Africa.
- B) formation of a world government under the United Nations.
- C) the triumph of isolationism in America.
- D) reduction of all western European nations to the status of second-class military powers.

28. The capital of New Mexico is

- A) Santa Anna.
- B) Santa Claus.
- C) Santa Maria.
- D) Santa Fe.