

#27: World War II

1. In conferences with the Japanese ambassador in the spring of 1941, Secretary of State Cordell Hull
 - A) attempted to satisfy Japanese demands for raw materials.
 - B) threatened Japan with war unless it withdrew from the Philippines.
 - C) insisted that Japan withdraw from China and pledge no further aggression.
 - D) demonstrated his sophisticated appreciation of the military and political situation in East Asia.
2. In the 1942 Rose Bowl game, relocated from California to the East Coast due to Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor Naval Base three weeks earlier, Oregon State defeated
 - A) Nebraska.
 - B) Florida State.
 - C) Duke.
 - D) Georgia Tech.
3. Roosevelt's greatest accomplishment as a wartime leader was his
 - A) energetic diplomacy at Yalta.
 - B) skillful administration of war production.
 - C) brilliant military strategy.
 - D) ability to inspire people with a sense of national purpose.
4. The World War II board which exercised complete control over domestic prices and wages was the
 - A) Office of War Mobilization.
 - B) Supplies Priorities and Allocation Board.
 - C) Office of Production Management.
 - D) National Defense Mediation Board.
5. Because of a crippling wartime strike, the U.S. government seized the
 - A) railroads.
 - B) coal mines.
 - C) steel mills.
 - D) automobile factories.
6. How did the war effort between 1941 and 1945 affect the U.S. standard of living?
 - A) It lowered the standard of living for women workers.
 - B) It had almost no adverse effect on the average person's standard of living.
 - C) It greatly improved the average person's standard of living.
 - D) It lowered the standard of living for industrial workers.
7. Between 1941 and 1945, spending by the federal government was
 - A) twice as much as in its entire previous history.
 - B) paid for entirely by a greatly expanded income tax.
 - C) almost exactly the same as New Deal expenditures from 1936 to 1940.
 - D) paid for almost entirely by a national sales tax.

8. To pay almost 40% of the cost of World War II, the government
- A) borrowed from corporations.
 - B) simply printed as much paper money as needed.
 - C) increased taxes.
 - D) borrowed from Great Britain.
9. A major social effect of World War II on American life was a
- 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) tendency for the population to shift to California and other far western states.
10. During World War II, American families experienced
- A) increasing marriage rates, but decreasing birth rates.
 - B) decreasing marriage rates, but increasing birth rates.
 - C) increasing marriage and birth rates.
 - D) decreasing marriage and birth rates.
11. The lives of black Americans improved during and immediately after World War II because
- A) the armed forces were fully integrated.
 - B) Hitler's brutal treatment of Jews led Americans to reexamine their own racial views.
 - C) black leaders patiently waited for justice while patriotically and unquestioningly supporting the war.
 - D) Roosevelt made the realization of democracy and equality at home a top wartime priority.
12. During World War II, black males were
- A) not allowed to serve in the armed forces.
 - B) not allowed to serve in the military overseas.
 - C) incorporated into the regular services without regard to race.
 - D) permitted to join the various military services, but were segregated.
13. Prior to Pearl Harbor, A. Philip Randolph threatened to organize a march on Washington, D.C. to demand
- A) immediate integration of the armed forces.
 - B) equal opportunities for black workers in defense plants.
 - C) an end to segregation in public schools, housing, and transportation.
 - D) immediate American entry into the war.
14. In 1943, young _____ wearing zoot suits were attacked by rioting sailors in Los Angeles.
- A) blacks
 - B) Japanese
 - C) Hispanics
 - D) Chinese
15. Over 100,000 _____ were relocated and interned in the U.S. during World War II.
- A) Chinese Americans
 - B) Italian Americans
 - C) Japanese Americans
 - D) German Americans

16. "The very fact that no sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing and confirming indication that such an act will be taken." So said General John L. Dewitt justifying

- A) American entry into the war.
- B) increased patrols in German American neighborhoods.
- C) the requirement that all citizens of Japanese or German descent carry identification cards.
- D) the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans.

17. In regards to female entry into the traditionally male-dominated workforce, unions

- A) doubted women could handle the work.
- B) actively sought women to fill their ranks.
- C) defended women's abilities to industrial employers.
- D) were ambivalent as long as the work was done.

18. What happened when women entered the work force during World War II?

- A) Black women generally had fewer problems.
- B) Male resistance evaporated as the demand for labor grew.
- C) The government created an extensive daycare program for women with young children.
- D) Men welcomed them immediately because of the wartime crisis.

19. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, American and British strategists decided to

- A) concentrate first against Japan.
- B) develop the atomic bomb.
- C) concentrate first against Germany.
- D) develop radar.

20. In November 1942, Allied forces made their first attack on Nazi-controlled territory by landing in

- A) France.
- B) Italy.
- C) Sicily.
- D) French North Africa.

21. According to the map "The Liberation of Europe," which of the following was a site of a major Allied victory?

- A) Berlin
- B) Warsaw
- C) Vienna
- D) Stalingrad

22. The Allied campaign in Italy

- A) allowed a dramatically successful invasion of Germany from the south.
- B) was disappointing, even though it weakened the enemy.
- C) was a humiliating defeat for Eisenhower.
- D) advanced far more rapidly than expected.

23. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, the Allies invaded

- A) Denmark.
- B) Italy.
- C) North Africa.
- D) France.

24. A desperate German counterattack in December 1944, at the German-Belgian border, almost broke the Allied lines. This was the Battle of
- A) the Bulge.
 - B) Ypres.
 - C) Agincourt.
 - D) the Argonne.
25. Prior to 1943, Americans
- A) had no idea that the Nazis were persecuting Jews.
 - B) urged 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.
26. In response to the slaughter of Jews by the Nazis, the Roosevelt administration
- A) did almost nothing.
 - B) destroyed railroads leading to the death camps.
 - C) helped Jewish refugees escape.
 - D) bombed the death camps.
27. The technological development which revolutionized naval warfare in World War II was the
- A) submarine.
 - B) airplane.
 - C) shortwave radio.
 - D) anti-aircraft gun.
28. The initiative in the Pacific shifted to the Americans as a result of the 1942 battles of
- A) Coral Sea and Midway.
 - B) Manila and Tarawa.
 - C) Saipan and Guadalcanal.
 - D) Okinawa and Iwo Jima.
29. The brilliant and egocentric commander of American land forces in the Pacific was
- A) Chester Nimitz.
 - B) George S. Patton.
 - C) Bernard Montgomery.
 - D) Douglas MacArthur.
30. The American strategy in the Pacific called for a
- A) single drive from New Guinea toward the Philippines.
 - B) two-pronged drive from New Guinea toward the Philippines and from the central Pacific toward Tokyo.
 - C) three-pronged drive from New Guinea toward the Philippines, from the central Pacific toward Tokyo, and from Australia toward the Gilbert Islands.
 - D) single drive from the central Pacific toward Tokyo.

31. The American strategy in the Pacific to conquer only strategic islands was called
- A) "leapfrogging."
 - B) "island bingo."
 - C) "island hopping."
 - D) "containment."
32. In August 1942, Americans began their campaign in the Pacific by attacking the island of
- A) Eniwetok.
 - B) Guadalcanal.
 - C) Okinawa.
 - D) Iwo Jima.
33. As a result of the Battle of the Philippine Sea and the Battle for Leyte Gulf, Japan
- A) was destroyed as a sea power.
 - B) controlled the major Pacific sea lanes.
 - C) conquered the Philippines.
 - D) gained an early advantage against the American navy.
34. When President Roosevelt died in April 1945, he was succeeded by
- A) Dwight Eisenhower.
 - B) Henry Wallace.
 - C) Thomas E. Dewey.
 - D) Harry Truman.
35. The warship which emerged from World War II as the most decorated U.S. battleship was the
- A) USS *South Dakota*.
 - B) USS *Missouri*.
 - C) USS *Arizona*.
 - D) USS *West Virginia*.
36. President Truman dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki because he
- A) thought bombing Tokyo would have left Japan without a government to surrender.
 - B) wanted to persuade the Soviet Union to intervene in the fight against Japan.
 - C) hoped to bring the war to a quick end and save lives.
 - D) did not have enough U.S. soldiers for a conventional invasion of Japan.
37. A new period of international cooperation was entered with the signing of what in San Francisco in June 1945?
- A) the Armistice
 - B) the United Nations Charter
 - C) the Non-Aggression Pact
 - D) the League of Nations Charter
38. Wendell Willkie's best-selling book, *One World*, was evidence of
- A) naive optimism about atomic weapons.
 - B) the resurgence of isolationism.
 - C) fears of Soviet communism after World War II.
 - D) the disappearance of isolationism.

39. According to "Debating the Past: Should A-Bombs Have Been Dropped on Japan?" America's use of atomic bombs against Japan

- A) is strongly supported by almost all historians.
- B) will remain a source of debate among historians forever.
- C) is strongly condemned by almost all historians.
- D) has been condemned by Truman's biographers.

40. During World War II, many American movies, magazines, and public figures were strongly

- A) pro-German.
- B) pacifistic.
- C) pro-Soviet.
- D) isolationist.

41. How well did the Soviets cooperate with the Americans during the war?

- A) They refused to sign the Declaration of the United Nations of 1942.
- B) They shared a common commitment to defeating Hitler and seemed willing to cooperate on postwar problems.
- C) They reinstated the Comintern to promulgate world revolution.
- D) They cooperated only reluctantly and with great hesitation.

42. The real center of authority in the United Nations was the

- A) General Assembly.
- B) Economic and Social Council.
- C) Security Council.
- D) World Court.

43. One of the major limitations of the United Nations Security Council was that

- A) only great powers could be members.
- B) neither the English nor the French were initially members.
- C) all of its actions had to be approved by the General Assembly.
- D) any great power could block UN action.

44. How one understands the disagreements among the Allies which emerged late in the war depends on how one views the

- A) postwar Soviet system.
- B) collapse of the British empire.
- C) United Nations.
- D) American worldview.

45. A major cause of friction between the Soviets and the other Allies was

- A) Soviet plans to invade Italy during the last phases of the war.
- B) England's expulsion of British communists after the Soviet Union was invaded by Germany.
- C) France's hopes to annex large parts of Germany.
- D) Soviet resentment of the British-American delay in opening a second front.

46. At the _____ Conference, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to Soviet annexation of large sections of eastern Poland.

- A) Casablanca
- B) Yalta
- C) Potsdam
- D) Geneva

47. Of whom was Roosevelt speaking when right before his death he said, "He has broken every one of the promises made at Yalta"?

- A) Winston Churchill
- B) Dwight Eisenhower
- C) Benito Mussolini
- D) Joseph Stalin

48. Stalin believed that dominating Poland through an unpopular pro-Soviet government

- A) would be bitterly resisted by the U.S. and England.
- B) was not necessary for future Soviet security.
- C) would be popular with Polish-Americans.
- D) was no different than the U.S. domination of many Latin American nations.

49. At the Potsdam meeting in July 1945, the victorious Allies agreed to

- A) hold free elections in all of Europe liberated from the Nazis.
- B) have future discussions on international control of the atomic bomb.
- C) divide Germany into four zones of occupation.
- D) exact no reparations from Germany because the reparations after World War I had helped cause World War II.

50. 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 the western European nations to the status of second-class powers.