

WORLD WAR II

Study Thing

1. To ensure that Russia would join the war against Japan in 1945, FDR:

- A. threatened to use the atomic bomb on Russian targets
- B. gave Russia the secrets of the American atomic bomb
- C. promised to assume half of the Russian war debt
- D. made certain secret agreements concerning Russian territorial demands
- E. promised to rename "Rosie the Riveter" as "Deidre the Driller"

2. During World War II, women did all of the following except:

- A. work in factories
- B. reaffirm traditional patterns for women's lives
- C. establish themselves as a vital part of the economy
- D. participate in the war effort
- E. define a new role in society

3. The Battles of Coral Sea and Midway were significant because they:

- A. saved the Philippines from being invaded
- B. stemmed the tide of Japanese advances in the Pacific
- C. thwarted the Japanese army's drive through Burma
- D. drove the last vestiges of American sea power from the Pacific
- E. convinced the Japanese command that surrender was the only logical alternative

4. One of the most important domestic results of the war effort was:

- A. complete employment for minority Americans
- B. end of discrimination for black Americans
- C. renewed public support for female suffrage
- D. swift end to the Great Depression
- E. massive shift of southern voters to the Republican Party

5. In waging war against Japan, America relied mainly on a strategy of:
- A. heavy bombing from Chinese air bases
 - B. "island hopping" from the South Pacific to within striking distance of Japan
 - C. invading Japanese strongholds in Southeast Asia
 - D. fortifying China by transporting supplies from India over the Himalayan "hump"
 - E. "wait and see" to evaluate Japanese defeats at the hands of Great Britain and France
6. Attitudes in the United States toward Jews fleeing persecution in Europe during World War II were reflected in the:
- A. refusal to relax immigration restrictions for Jews
 - B. emotional welcome given the passengers aboard the *St. Louis*
 - C. monetary and legal assistance given to Jews for immigration
 - D. acceptance of Jews in the United States
 - E. Nuremberg Laws
7. President Franklin D. Roosevelt departed from former President Woodrow Wilson's wartime practices when he:
- A. made public U.S. general war aims before the enemy's surrender
 - B. traveled overseas to make plans for the peace settlement
 - C. included members of both political parties in the delegation to the San Francisco Conference
 - D. engaged actively in political campaigning during the war
 - E. placed great emphasis on a postwar international organization to preserve peace
8. All of the following were part of FDR's "Four Freedoms" except:
- A. freedom of speech and expression
 - B. freedom of every person to worship as they please
 - C. freedom from want
 - D. freedom from fear
 - E. freedom from unwanted violence
9. In World War II, the general Allied strategy, agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain, was to:
- A. concentrate on defeating Japan first before turning to Germany
 - B. divide all resources equally to simultaneously fight Japan and Germany
 - C. fight only against Japan, leaving the Russians to fight Germany alone
 - D. take a passive role and limit operations to reacting to Axis moves
 - E. concentrate on defeating Germany first before turning on Japan

10. All of the following statements regarding United States warships in World War II are correct except:

- A. the most decorated battleship was the USS *South Dakota*, receiving thirteen battle stars
- B. the USS *Yorktown* was the only American aircraft carrier lost at Midway
- C. Japan's official surrender was signed aboard the USS *New Jersey*
- D. the USS *Arizona* remains at Pearl Harbor as a memorial, with over 1,100 American sailors still entombed
- E. the atomic bomb was transported across the Pacific Ocean by the USS *Indianapolis*

11. The increase in the number of Mexican-Americans employed in the United States during the early 1940s resulted from:

- A. wartime labor shortages
- B. better relations between them and the Anglo-American population
- C. improved living conditions in the cities
- D. large-scale government programs to reduce discrimination
- E. relaxed immigration laws

12. The Soviet Union became suspicious of the motives of the United States and Great Britain during World War II because of the:

- A. delay in opening the second front in Europe
- B. refusal to grant the Soviet Union lend-lease aid
- C. American monopoly on atomic bomb technology
- D. adoption of the Europe-first strategy
- E. failure of the West to accept changes in the borders of Poland

13. The major reason President Harry S Truman used to justify dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945 was:

- A. Truman felt it would shorten the war and eliminate the need for an invasion of Japan
- B. the President wanted to send a strong warning message to the Russians to watch their step in the Pacific after Japan was defeated
- C. Truman believed it would be an appropriate revenge for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- D. the President felt it would end up saving Japanese civilian lives, when compared to the casualties expected from an invasion of Japan
- E. once the bomb was completed, Truman felt he had to use it in order to justify the huge investments in time, resources, scientific expertise, and expense involved in its development

14. World War II brought about all of the following changes except:

- A. increased the number of Americans who moved from rural areas to cities
- B. accelerated long-developing social changes for black Americans
- C. increased the gap between the wealthiest and the poorest Americans
- D. brought dramatic changes in the roles and expectations of women
- E. accelerated the legal migration of Mexicans to southern California

15. The Dumbarton Oaks Conference involved primarily:

- A. trial and punishment of Nazi war criminals
- B. decision on whether or not to use the atomic bomb
- C. formation of the United Nations
- D. startling revelations of the Nazi atrocities against the Jews
- E. American plans for redrawing the map of Eastern Europe

16. The effect of World War II on FDR's New Deal was:

- A. since wartime spending brought recovery, neither Roosevelt nor Congress thought the New Deal was needed any more
- B. immediate and complete discontinuance of New Deal measures
- C. many of FDR's programs ended by an anti-New Deal coalition, and the President adapted to the new political environment
- D. although cloaked in wartime labels, several additional New Deal style agencies were in fact created to provide relief, recovery, and reform
- E. increase nearly three-fold of New Deal programs during the war years

17. At the end of both World War I and World War II, the United States:

- A. joined a global organization aimed at preserving world peace
- B. formed military alliances with its allies to guard against invasion by mutual enemies
- C. suffered through a recession that made the transition to peace time difficult
- D. entered a period of extreme anti-communism that led to the persecution of many suspected radicals
- E. reverted to a position of "isolationism" with regard to Europe

18. The Yalta Conference produced agreements on all the following topics except:

- A. formation of the United Nations
- B. Soviet declaration of war against Japan once Germany was defeated
- C. self-determination agreement for certain countries of Eastern Europe
- D. Allied invasion of Normandy
- E. division of Germany into four military zones controlled by Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States

19. The United States became the "arsenal of democracy" when:

- A. Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act
- B. the United States entered the war
- C. Germany was defeated at the Battle of the Bulge
- D. the United States dropped the atomic bomb on Japan
- E. American soldiers liberated the Jews held in Nazi death camps

20. At the Casablanca Conference in January 1943, the Allies agreed to:

- A. invade Italy in the spring followed by France in 1944, and the concept of "unconditional surrender"
- B. the post-war division of Poland
- C. fight until the world was made "safe for democracy"
- D. creation of a United Nations organization after the war
- E. massive plans for economic recovery of Europe once the war concluded

21. All of the following describe the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II 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. outside California, there was considerable public opposition to the internment policy
- D. many of the evacuees were United States citizens
- E. no other Americans of foreign descent were confined to similar relocation camps

22. American foreign policy between 1920 and 1939 included all of the following except:

- A. improved relations with Latin America
- B. attempts to develop international agreements on disarmament
- C. refusal to recognize territory gained by force
- D. concern over war debt and reparations
- E. active intervention to prevent global aggression

23. Issued by FDR in 1941, Executive Order No. 8802:

- A. fully integrated the United States armed forces
- B. assisted blacks attempting to move out of the South
- C. required defense industries to make jobs available without discrimination based on race, creed, color, or national origin
- D. created a presidential commission to study and recommend ways to alleviate wage discrimination based on race and sex
- E. authorized detention camps for American citizens of Japanese descent

24. All of the following statements are true regarding the 1942 Rose Bowl football game except:

- A. it was moved from the West Coast to Durham, North Carolina, as a direct result of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- B. Oregon State University beat previously undefeated Duke University
- C. it is the only Rose Bowl game not played in Pasadena, California
- D. the final score was 20-16
- E. one team wore orange and black; the other team wore green and gold

25. The D-Day invasion occurred at:

- A. Calais
- B. Dunkirk
- C. Vichy
- D. Paris
- E. Normandy

26. France and Great Britain practiced appeasement at the Munich Conference in 1938 by:

- A. refusing to support Germany's acts of aggression
- B. withdrawing from the League of Nations
- C. forming an alliance with Germany and Italy
- D. ignoring the German invasion of the Sudetenland in return for promise of peace
- E. voting in favor of Joseph Stalin's Five-year Plans

27. During World War II, black Americans:

- A. moved from the North to the South to fill vacated agricultural jobs
- B. fought in a segregated military
- C. received support from the Roosevelt administration for civil rights legislation
- D. were not allowed to fight in the military
- E. staged numerous violent demonstrations to show displeasure with race relations in the United States

28. The "date which will live in infamy" is:

- A. September 1, 1939
- B. December 7, 1941
- C. June 6, 1944
- D. May 8, 1945
- E. August 15, 1945

29. During World War II, the United States adopted all of the following strategies except:

- A. unconditional surrender
- B. an eventual second front by invading Europe
- C. victory in the European area first
- D. support of Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces
- E. use of atomic bombs on Germany and Japan

- To what extent did the United States maintain isolationism following World War I?
- To what extent did the countries of Europe heed the lessons of World War I?
- What prohibited the agreements of the Washington Conference from being more concrete?
- How effective was the Kellogg-Briand Pact?
- What are the prominent characteristics of a totalitarian system of government?
- What condition(s) made it ideal for Adolf Hitler to assume power in Germany?
- What were two reasons why Hitler hated the Jews?
- How different were the underlying causes of World War II from those of World War I?
- What event is sometimes described as the "dress rehearsal" for World War II?
- What dilemma faced the United States as it learned of the Nazi death camps in Poland?
- What was the turning point of World War II?
- What three factors figured in the United States decision to drop atomic bombs on Japan?
- How do Americans and Japanese view Pearl Harbor and the atomic bombing of Japan differently?