

Chapter 25 Sample Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The weapon that offered an alternative to invading Japan was
- a. sonar technology.
 - b. radar.
 - c. the long-range patrol bomber.
 - d. the atomic bomb.
- _____ 2. The Maginot Line was
- a. a fortified line of defense that France had built along its border with Germany.
 - b. the political boundary that separated Germany from Poland.
 - c. the most decorated U.S. infantry unit at Iwo Jima.
 - d. contested when Congress debated whether to fight Hitler or remain neutral.
- _____ 3. The U.S. Navy won the Battle of the Coral Sea and the Battle of Midway after
- a. successfully cutting the flow of Japan's raw materials from Southeast Asia.
 - b. U.S. marines on Guadalcanal prevented Japanese ships from refueling there.
 - c. the navy's code breakers read intercepted Japanese battle plans.
 - d. several months of bloody jungle warfare.
- _____ 4. In Poland the Nazis uprooted Jews from their homes in the countryside and forced them
- a. to fight in the war.
 - b. into isolated urban areas known as ghettos.
 - c. to work in ammunition plants in Warsaw.
 - d. to dig military trenches for German soldiers fighting the Battle of the Bulge.
- _____ 5. The so-called zoot-suit riots in Los Angeles began when
- a. African American labor leader A. Philip Randolph planned a march on Washington, D.C.
 - b. U.S. sailors attacked young Mexican Americans dressed in outfits called zoot suits.
 - c. young Mexican Americans wearing zoot suits hurled taunts at Japanese Americans.
 - d. unemployed braceros set fire to clothing stores owned by affluent Mexican Americans.
- _____ 6. Two weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to focus on
- a. turning back the Japanese assault against the United States.
 - b. defeating the Japanese in the South Pacific.
 - c. protecting the Soviet Union from a German invasion.
 - d. defeating Germany first.
- _____ 7. Immediately after bombing Pearl Harbor, the Japanese went after
- a. U.S. military bases in the Pacific.
 - b. German submarines in the Java Sea.
 - c. the Chinese colonies of Hong Kong and Singapore.
 - d. India, Australia, and the west coast of the United States.
- _____ 8. In 1939 the nations known as the Allied Powers were
- a. Germany and Poland.
 - b. Germany and Italy.
 - c. Britain and France.
 - d. Britain, France, and the Soviet Union.

- _____ 9. As men left the workforce to join the armed forces,
- women replaced them in factories and business offices.
 - resulting unemployment led to decreased income taxes for middle- and lower-income Americans.
 - higher-paying jobs opened for African American civilians.
 - civilians flocked to see movies that depicted the horrors of war.
- _____ 10. World War II began on September 1, 1939, when
- Hitler became chancellor of Germany.
 - German forces invaded Poland.
 - Germany seized Czechoslovakia.
 - German and Italian forces invaded Albania.
- _____ 11. After defeating the German Afrika Korps, the Allies launched an offensive campaign in
- Germany.
 - Belgium.
 - France.
 - Italy.
- _____ 12. The Battle of Britain describes
- the fight for ocean trade routes that broke out between Germany and Britain.
 - the 12-day attack on British ships by German submarines in the English Channel.
 - the battles between the British and German air forces for air supremacy over Britain.
 - aerial combat between the Luftwaffe and the Royal Air Force in the skies over France.
- _____ 13. The Japanese took defensive actions, rather than offensive, after the Battle of
- Leyte Gulf.
 - Midway.
 - the Coral Sea.
 - the Bulge.
- _____ 14. To pay for the war effort, the U.S. government
- asked civilians to buy more canned foods and gasoline.
 - increased the production of war materials sold to Britain and France.
 - raised taxes and sold war bonds.
 - earned interest on funds allocated to the Lend-Lease Act.
- _____ 15. The general who kept his promise to return to the Philippines was
- Douglas MacArthur.
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower.
 - George C. Marshall.
 - George S. Patton.
- _____ 16. The War Production Board was in charge of
- preventing discrimination in war industries.
 - overseeing the production of food supplies loaned to the Allied Powers.
 - approving deferment applications from people who held jobs that were vital to the war effort.
 - converting factories to war production.
- _____ 17. Japan surrendered on August 15, 1945,
- fearing that Truman intended to use atomic bombs to end the war.
 - the day after the *Enola Gay* dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima.
 - soon after U.S. forces dropped a second atomic bomb, this time on the city of Nagasaki.
 - only days after Hitler committed suicide in his underground bunker in Berlin.

- _____ 18. Guadalcanal was important to Japan because
- more than half the battleships in the U.S. Pacific fleet were anchored there.
 - it offered Japan a base from which its air force could threaten the vital sea link between Australia and the United States.
 - the loss of this oil-rich island would deprive Japan of fuel for its fighter planes and battleships.
 - of its strategic position between Iwo Jima and the Philippines.
- _____ 19. During the two years of fighting between the Allies and the Afrika Korps, General
- Eisenhower helped boost Allied morale by bombing enemy tanks along the Suez Canal.
 - Patton proved to be a bold and aggressive leader.
 - Bradley became known as the GI's General.
 - Rommel became known as "the Desert Fox."
- _____ 20. Italy joined Germany and declared war on the Allied Powers
- after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor.
 - when French general Charles de Gaulle formed a Free French force to fight Mussolini.
 - as Hitler's forces advanced on the French capital of Paris.
 - after Hitler negotiated a nonaggression pact with Mussolini.
- _____ 21. In 1945, Allied forces suffered high casualties as they fought to take Japan's last island strongholds,
- Iwo Jima and Okinawa.
 - Guam and Wake Island.
 - Kiska and Attu.
 - Corregidor and Guadalcanal.
- _____ 22. During the liberation of their country, French citizens surged out into the streets
- to celebrate Bastille Day.
 - as U.S. General Omar Bradley led Allied soldiers into Paris.
 - to welcome U.S. General Douglas MacArthur on his promised return to Paris.
 - to aid Soviet and French soldiers returning from the grueling struggle at Stalingrad.
- _____ 23. Under internment, the U.S. government relocated most Japanese Americans to
- either Hawaii or the Solomon Islands.
 - the Fort Leavenworth reservation in Kansas.
 - remote camps throughout the western United States.
 - military barracks near Alamogordo, New Mexico.
- _____ 24. The Allies took the offensive in the Pacific after winning victories in the
- Java Sea.
 - Coral Sea, at Midway, and on Guadalcanal.
 - Java Sea and at Midway.
 - Coral Sea and on Hiroshima.
- _____ 25. Jews arriving at Nazi death camps were sent to
- the front to build war fortifications.
 - war to fight for Germany.
 - facilities where they would be used in cruel medical experiments.
 - work as slave labor in camp factories or go to gas chambers for immediate execution.
- _____ 26. Between April and June 1940, Hitler invaded the nations of
- Denmark, Norway, and Germany.
 - Finland, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.
 - Belgium, France, and the Philippines.
 - Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and France.

- _____ 27. The Soviets saved their nation by defeating the Germans
- in the Battle of Britain.
 - in a huge tank battle near the city of St. Petersburg.
 - at Stalingrad and Kursk.
 - in fierce, hand-to-hand combat in the streets of Moscow.
- _____ 28. As U.S. farmers attempted to feed Americans as well as the European Allies,
- agricultural production remained high throughout the war.
 - agricultural production dipped drastically as factories stopped manufacturing farm machinery in order to produce war materials.
 - citizens protested high food prices and government limits on canned goods.
 - food shortages led to government limitations on canned goods and grains.
- _____ 29. By the end of 1941 the Einsatzgruppen had
- initiated its “lightning war” in a deadly sweep across Poland.
 - killed some 600,000 Jews.
 - dropped bombs on more than a dozen British cities.
 - caused enormous damage to Allied ships and killed more than 4,000 Allied sailors.
- _____ 30. The Japanese attacked the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor after
- the U.S. bombed Hiroshima.
 - Roosevelt reopened the sale of products critical to Japanese industry.
 - Roosevelt blocked the sale of oil to Japan.
 - Roosevelt unlocked Japanese funds in the United States.
- _____ 31. By mid-1942 the Nazis had begun to ship Jews from
- German-occupied Europe to death camps.
 - Germany to concentration camps in France.
 - the United States to a death camp in Auschwitz.
 - Africa to death camps across Europe.
- _____ 32. Hitler broke the nonaggression pact when he invaded
- Italy.
 - France.
 - Britain.
 - the Soviet Union.
- _____ 33. The purpose of Operation Overlord was to
- break through the Allied lines in the Ardennes.
 - launch an Allied invasion of German-occupied France.
 - capture the Suez Canal, a vital Axis supply route.
 - launch an Allied attack in North Africa.
- _____ 34. During World War II, over 300,000 women
- served as Army and Navy doctors.
 - became farmers.
 - worked in the armed forces.
 - fought in combat.
- _____ 35. In the spring of 1943, a brave but unsuccessful uprising against the Nazis occurred in
- France.
 - the Warsaw ghetto.
 - Berlin.
 - Auschwitz.
- _____ 36. The U.S. general who was President Roosevelt’s top military adviser was
- George C. Marshall.
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower.
 - Omar Bradley.
 - George S. Patton.
- _____ 37. Allied troops planned to conquer Japan using the strategy of
- daylight bombing.
 - island-hopping.
 - invading the Philippines first.
 - dropping the atomic bomb on Okinawa.

Name: _____

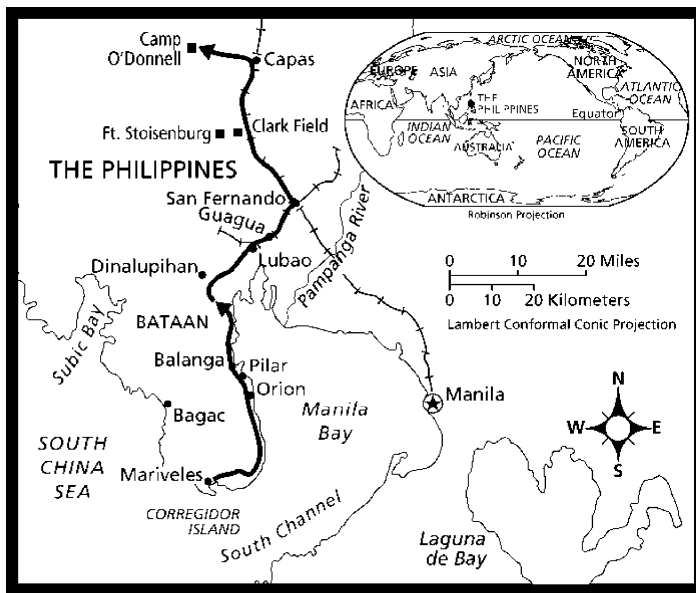
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- ___ 38. Germany and the Soviet Union agreed to divide
- a. Finland.
 - b. Poland.
 - c. Dunkirk.
 - d. Czechoslovakia.
- ___ 39. Of nearly 15 million Americans who served in the military during World War II, about
- a. 1 million were African Americans.
 - b. 100,000 were Mexican Americans.
 - c. 300,000 were Japanese Americans.
 - d. 100,000 were women.
- ___ 40. Killed by the Nazis during the Holocaust were some
- a. 1 million Jews.
 - b. 3 million Jews.
 - c. 4 million Jews and thousands of other people.
 - d. 6 million Jews—about two thirds of all Jews living in Europe before the war—and gypsies, Slavs, political and religious radicals, and other people.

Matching

Match each statement with the correct item.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a. genocide | i. internment |
| b. braceros | j. Erwin Rommel |
| c. kamikaze | k. Holocaust |
| d. D-Day | l. Luftwaffe |
| e. Omar Bradley | m. nonaggression pact |
| f. Blitzkrieg | n. Dwight D. Eisenhower |
| g. V-E Day | o. Fair Employment Practices Committee |
| h. War Production Board | |
- ___ 41. forced relocation and imprisonment
- ___ 42. Hitler's and Stalin's agreement not to attack one another and to divide Poland between their countries
- ___ 43. created to prevent racial discrimination in war industries and government jobs
- ___ 44. deliberate murder of an entire people
- ___ 45. tactic of crashing piloted planes into the enemy's ships
- ___ 46. method of warfare that concentrates airplanes and tanks in strategic areas to break through enemy lines
- ___ 47. commanded British-American forces in North Africa
- ___ 48. helped meet a labor shortage in the Southwest
- ___ 49. June 6, 1944—the day when Allied soldiers landed on the beaches of Normandy, France
- ___ 50. Nazi Germany's attempt to exterminate the Jews of Europe

Short Answer**The Bataan Death March**

51. About how far did prisoners have to march to reach San Fernando from Mariveles?
52. In what general direction did they travel?
53. What was the final destination of the Bataan Death March?
54. Why did Roosevelt argue that the United States “must be the great arsenal of democracy”? How did the Lend-Lease Act address Roosevelt’s argument?
55. How did Roosevelt increase American preparedness for war while retaining respect for U.S. neutrality laws?
56. Why did the Allies adopt the strategy of island-hopping? How successful was this strategy?
57. How did convoys and the atomic bomb help the Allies win World War II?
58. How did the United States mobilize for World War II?

Essay

59. Describe Nazi actions toward Jews. Also, describe U.S. discrimination against African Americans, Japanese Americans, and Mexican Americans during World War II.
60. Explain what motivated Germany and Japan to launch independent acts of aggression against other people and nations during the 1930s and 1940s, and why the United States was drawn into war with both Germany and Japan.

Other

Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false. If a statement is false, explain why.

61. ____ The atomic bomb was developed by 18 top U.S. scientists working in secret on a program known as the Manhattan Project.
62. ____ The Battle of Stalingrad marked the turning point in the war.
63. ____ Mobilizing for war was a costly task for the millions of U.S. workers who experienced decreased earnings and rising unemployment.
64. ____ The Battle of the Bulge resulted in very heavy losses by the U.S. Army.
65. ____ Of the approximately 50 million people who died during World War II, more than half were civilians.
66. ____ The Battle of Midway was the largest naval battle in history.
67. ____ Germany declared war on the United States in 1941 because Roosevelt extended Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet Union.
68. ____ Roosevelt called June 6, 1944, “a date which will live in infamy.”
69. ____ Hundreds of American prisoners and possibly as many as 10,000 Filipino prisoners died at the hands of the Japanese on the 65-mile-long Bataan Death March.
70. ____ The Selective Training and Service Act—requiring all men between the ages of 21 and 35 to register—was the first peacetime draft in U.S. history.

For each of the following, identify the letter of the best choice. Next, expand on the subject by answering the second question.

71. The commander of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific was Admiral
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a. James Doolittle. | c. James Byrnes. |
| b. Chester Nimitz. | d. Daniel Inouye. |

How did he stop Japan's 1942 advance in the Pacific?

72. When Hitler threatened Czechoslovakia with war in 1938, French and British leaders
- a. formed a military alliance that came to be called the Allied Powers.
 - b. sent troops to defend Czechoslovakia.
 - c. met with Hitler at the Munich Conference.
 - d. demanded that Hitler return the Sudetanland to Czechoslovakia.

How did this step affect the future of Czechoslovakia, France, and Britain?

73. Fighting broke out in North Africa because the Axis powers hoped to capture the
- Suez Canal, a vital Allied supply route.
 - soil-rich Nile River region.
 - Mediterranean Sea.
 - Strait of Gibraltar, Morocco, and Libya.

What obstacles did generals Montgomery and Eisenhower face during this campaign? Why did the Axis powers surrender?

74. To retain the “purity” of the German nation, Hitler’s and the Nazis’ first act in 1933 was to
- encourage German Jews to emigrate, and imprison those who didn’t.
 - uproot Jews from their German homes and force them to live in Poland.
 - kill all newborn infants of German Jewish parents.
 - kill all German Jewish women of child-bearing age.

How did this “solution” change after German expansion brought more and more Jews under Hitler’s control?

75. The Battle of the Atlantic
- tarnished the spirit of cooperation that had existed between Roosevelt and Churchill.
 - began when German U-boats attacked British cargo ships bound for the Soviet Union.
 - raged as the U.S. Navy sank dozens of German U-boats between 1941 and 1943.
 - was the naval fight between Germany and the Allied Powers to control ocean trade routes.

How did the Atlantic Charter state America’s and Britain’s positions in the Battle of the Atlantic?