MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. World War II was largely made possible by
   a. Great Britain's aggressive plans on Europe.
   b. the failure of Britain and France to strongly oppose flagrant German violations of the
      Versailles treaty.
   c. Soviet expansionism and interference in Western Europe's affairs.
   d. the weakness of the League of Nations.
   e. the rampant militarism of the democracies.
   
   ANS: B REF: p. 850

2. The idea of Lebensraum maintained that
   a. a nation's power depended on the amount and kind of land it occupied.
   b. only large populations could maintain a powerful country.
   c. authority must be dictated from a powerful leader.
   d. air power was the key to a successful military.
   e. a pure race was necessary for national survival.
   
   ANS: A REF: p. 850

3. For Hitler to achieve his goals, he thought
   a. he must follow a strict time schedule and order of events.
   b. he must gain the confidence of the United States.
   c. careful consideration must be given to the desires of the nationalists.
   d. his basic plan of racial supremacy and empire over "inferior" peoples was most critical.
   e. he needed an alliance with France in order to protect his western flank when he invaded
      Russia.
4. Hitler settled on acquiring German Lebensraum in the east in Russian territory in part because of his racist belief that
a. the Slavs were an "inferior" people now governed by impotent Jews among the Bolsheviks and worthy of enslavement.
b. the weakened Aryan "race" could only be rejuvenated and made better through war against the ancient enemies of the Fatherland.
c. the Anglo-Saxons were a decadent race and would never come to the aid of eastern Europeans.
d. Germany must conquer all of Europe before the great American race dominated the globe.
e. there would be no opposition to the German takeover of Russia territory as the inferior Slavs would eagerly welcome their racial superiors.

ANS: A REF: p. 850

5. To the British, "appeasement" meant
a. cozying up to Hitler.
b. trying to satisfy the demands of their allies.
c. giving in to the demands of the dissatisfied to make them content.
d. becoming the proxy for American overseas interests.
e. finding a way to mollify Stalin long enough to join Hitler in a war of conquest.

ANS: C REF: p. 852

6. Hitler’s first act of aggression took place in 1936 when the Germans occupied what area?
a. Austria
b. Sudetenland
c. Bavaria
d. Rhineland
e. East Tyrol

ANS: D REF: p. 852

7. At the Munich Conference in 1938, Hitler demanded the right to annex the German-speaking area of ____ into the Third Reich.
   a. Poland.
   b. Austria.
   c. Russia.
   d. Czechoslovakia.
   e. Belgium.

ANS: D REF: p. 853

8. Following the Munich Conference, Hitler soon
   a. had Germany relinquish its claims to Czechoslovakia.
   b. took the rest of Czechoslovakia.
   c. attacked France.
   d. launched an attack on the Soviet Union.
   e. invaded Belgium.

ANS: B REF: p. 853

9. Which one of the following did not occur after Hitler's unilateral 1935 announcement of German rearmament?
   a. France condemned Germany and warned against future aggression.
   b. Britain condemned Germany and warned against future aggression.
   c. Italy praised Germany and counseled more such behavior in the future.
   d. Britain signed the Anglo-German Naval Pact later in the year, acquiescing to Hitler's growing military might.
   e. The British began to appease Hitler.
10. Hitler took Poland in 1939
   a. despite interference by the Soviet Union.
   b. in a long protracted struggle that cost Germany dearly.
   c. upon Poland's request for a restructured government.
   d. using Blitzkrieg or "lightning war" tactics and with active support from Joseph Stalin.
   e. peacefully, with the reluctant acquiescence of Britain and France.

11. Immediately following the fall of Poland
   a. France and Britain declared war and started an offensive against Germany.
   b. France and Britain decided to continue to appease Hitler.
   c. France and Britain declared war, but remained relatively inactive militarily.
   d. Germany turned on its Russian allies.
   e. France was invaded by Franco's Spain.

12. Between April and June, 1940, Nazi Germany captured all of the following countries except
   a. the Soviet Union.
   b. Norway.
   c. France.
   d. Belgium.
   e. the Netherlands.

13. Following the Allied evacuation at Dunkirk, France
   a. soon surrendered and the Vichy government was set up as a German puppet state.
   b. went on the offensive and bogged Germany down in Normandy.
c. benefited when Italian forces assisted Allied defenses, giving France time to regroup.

d. benefited when the United States declared war on Germany.

e. constitutionally became a temporary part of the British Empire.

ANS: A REF: p. 858

14. Who became the new prime minister of Great Britain in May, 1940?

a. Neville Chamberlain.


c. Winston Churchill.

d. Harry Truman.

e. Benjamin Disraeli.

ANS: C REF: p. 858

15. Hitler's plan for defeating Britain relied on

a. the support of Soviet troops in a massive amphibious invasion.

b. Germany's *Luftwaffe* gaining control of the skies.

c. V-2 rockets to destroy British industrial power.

d. a giant tunnel, the "chunnel", under the English channel.

e. the support of Irish fifth-columnists.

ANS: B REF: p. 858

16. By 1933, the Japanese Empire included all of the following, except

a. Korea.

b. Manchuria.

c. Kauai.

d. Formosa (Taiwan).

e. Marshall islands.

ANS: C REF: p. 855-856
17. The Nationalist leader of China in the 1930s was
a. Mao Tse-tung.
b. Chiang Kai-shek.
c. Deng Xiaoping.
d. Hu Jintao.
e. Sun Yat-sen.
ANS: B REF: p. 856

18. Chief among the reasons for Japanese expansion in the 1930s were
a. an expanding population and severe lack of natural resources on the island nation.
b. intense hatreds for the Chinese and Chinese culture.
c. desires by ruling military leaders to test their newly developed and newly organized armed forces.
d. beliefs among the Japanese that they were a "master race" destined to rule all of Asia.
e. fear of Chinese imperial aggression unless the Japanese struck first.
ANS: A REF: p. 856

19. The Grand Alliance included all of the following countries except
a. Britain.
b. the Soviet Union.
c. France.
d. the United States.
e. b and c
ANS: C REF: p. 861

20. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the main priority for the United States was
a. defeating Japan as quickly as possible.
b. recovering the Hawaiian Islands.
c. defeating Germany first and then turning its great naval war machine against Japan.

d. to remain neutral, while buying time to build up industrial and military supplies.

e. defending "Fortress America" from the expected combined Japanese and German invasion of the United States.

ANS: C REF: p. 861

21. It can be argued that this key decision early in the war by Adolf Hitler made the defeat of Germany inevitable:

a. abandoning the Battle of Britain

b. dividing France into a zone of German occupation and a French national puppet government at Vichy

c. immediately declaring war on the United States after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

d. snubbing British proposals for an armistice in 1941

e. invading Scandinavia.

ANS: C REF: p. 859

22. The turning point of the North African campaign came

a. at El Alamein where the British stopped Rommel in the summer of 1942.

b. when South African troops crossed the Sahara and overwhelmed Rommel.

c. with the revolt of the Vichy French in North Africa.

d. when the Italians joined the Allied cause in 1942.

e. when Cairo and the Suez Canal were recaptured by the British and the Americans.

ANS: A REF: p. 862

23. The naval battle in the Pacific that is considered the turning point of the war and established U.S. Naval supremacy in the area was

a. Guadalcanal.

b. Coral Sea.
c. Siam.

d. Midway.

e. Dutch Harbor.

ANS: D REF: p. 863

24. War broke out between Russia and Germany in 1941 when

a. Germany launched a surprise attack on Russia.

b. Russia launched a surprise attack on Germany.

c. Russian agents assassinated Hitler's nephew.

d. Russia refused to sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

e. Japan staged a fake attack in eastern Russia, making it look like a German offensive.

ANS: A REF: p. 859

25. At the Battle of Stalingrad

a. Stalin's forces suffered their most devastating defeat.

b. Hitler demonstrated the unstoppable force of Blitzkrieg.

c. Hitler realized that he could not defeat the Soviet Union.

d. the United States made a significant contribution to the defense of a key Soviet city.

e. Germany and the Soviet Union were unable to defeat one another and quietly withdrew their forces to meet another day.

ANS: C REF: p. 862-863

26. In order to open up a "second front" in Western Europe, the Allies

a. quickly advanced through Italy into France in 1943.

b. invaded Normandy in June 1944, carrying out the greatest naval invasion in history.

c. landed on the Iberian peninsula and advanced through southern France.

d. lured German forces south to Italy and invaded the north German coast.

e. secretly landed a large invading force in the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and
27. In pursuing the war against the Axis powers, the Grand Alliance demanded of its opponents
a. unconditional surrender.
b. the maintenance of diplomatic contacts for the earliest arrangement of an armistice.
c. the exchange of promises regarding post-war spheres of influence around the globe.
d. careful accounting of all sums spent on armaments so that war reparations from the guilty
   parties could be more accurately determined once the war was over.
e. that reparations would be required, but there would be no concerted efforts at "regime
   change."
ANS: A REF: p. 861 | p. 864
28. President Truman and his advisers chose to use the atomic bombs against Japan because
a. they wanted to scare Joseph Stalin.
b. they wanted to see if the bombs would work.
c. they were bloodthirsty for revenge.
d. they were afraid of losing more Americans in an invasion of Japan.
e. they were unaware of how deadly the bombs would truly be.
ANS: C REF: p. 865 | p. 877
29. The Nazi Empire was
a. strictly organized into efficient states that paid tribute to Germany.
b. never much larger than the size of present-day Germany and Austria.
c. never organized systematically or governed efficiently despite German claims to the
   contrary.
d. for the most part composed of independent states that collaborated with Hitler.
e. a and d
30. The Nazi rule of Europe was most ruthless in
   a. Eastern Europe because the Slavs were considered racially inferior.
   b. France due to the long rivalry between France and Germany.
   c. Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands due to their close proximity to Germany.
   d. Italy because the Italians were generally considered to be disloyal.
   e. Greece and Yugoslavia, because of the strategic nature of the Balkans region.

   ANS: A

31. Demonstrating again that ever-higher military technology was crucial to the conduct and outcome of World War Two, the greatest tank battle of all time was fought in this conflict at
   a. Stalingrad.
   b. Moscow.
   c. Leningrad.
   d. Kursk.
   e. Kiev.

   ANS: D

32. A major source of resistance to the Nazis came from
   a. the German people who became effective at internal sabotage of Nazi plans.
   b. Communists throughout Europe, especially after the German invasion of Russia in 1941.
   c. the Vichy regime in France.
   d. the Austrians who felt that they should be the leaders of the Aryan race in Europe.
   e. escapees from the internment camps who organized resistance movements against the Germans.

   ANS: B

33. The conference that established the procedures for the "Final Solution" occurred at
a. Munich.
b. Nuremburg.
c. Berlin.
d. Wannsee.
e. Wittenberg.

ANS: D REF: p. 869-870

34. Hitler's "Final Solution" to the Jewish problem called for

a. the extermination of all European Jews.
b. the forced deportation of the Jews to Madagascar.
c. the resettlement of Jews in ghettos, isolated from other Europeans.
d. breeding "Jewish genes" out of the Jewish population itself.
e. the expulsion of the Jews from Germany and the rest of Central Europe.

ANS: A REF: p. 868

35. Besides the Jews, another group singled out by the Nazis for extermination were the

a. Poles.
b. Ukrainians.
c. Gypsies.
d. Czechs.
e. Belgians.

ANS: C REF: p. 871

36. The Nazi Einsatzgruppen were

a. corrupt German journalists who worked to fill European newspapers with pro-Nazi propaganda.
b. special commando units sent to infiltrate Britain.
c. special strike forces used in eastern Europe that proceeded to round up and kill Jewish
men, women, and children.

d. highly mobile tank forces used to fight against Russian tank armies.

e. an internal police force that kept order among Germany's restless population.

ANS: C REF: p. 868

37. The only country to use women as combatants in World War II was

a. Germany.

b. the Soviet Union.

c. Japan.

d. Britain.

e. Italy.

ANS: B REF: p. 874

38. Domestic circumstances in the United States differed significantly from the situations in the Soviet Union and Great Britain because

a. Americans loved war.

b. many Americans were of German origin and had divided loyalties.

c. there was no threat of war faced on U.S. territory.

d. the United States had the backbone of a true democracy.

e. the United States had more money and hence more resources to last.

ANS: E REF: p. 874

39. How many people were employed by the Manhattan Project?

a. 1,000

b. 130,000

c. 1 million

d. 157

e. the number has never been released to the public.
40. When Germany went to war in 1939
   a. the populace was euphoric as in 1914.
   b. the populace was apathetic, and many feared that it would spell disaster for Germany.
   c. consumer goods were cut in favor of war materials.
   d. war production was tripled.
   e. there was an immediate highly organized secret attempt to assassinate Hitler, but unfortunately it failed.

41. Civilian bombing was done mainly
   a. to reduce the number of people available to participate in war.
   b. to exact revenge on the people.
   c. to break the will of a people to resist.
   d. by the Germans and was never an Allied strategy.
   e. to test new weapons.

42. Atomic bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of
   a. Osaka and Kyoto.
   b. Kyoto and Tokyo.
   c. Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
   d. Osaka and Kobe.
   e. Nagoya and Yokohama.

43. In the Allied bombing strategy in Europe, Americans participated
   a. primarily in the nighttime saturation bombing of civilian populations.
b. only when British bomber wings needed reinforcements.

c. primarily in daytime, precision bombing of German strategic targets.

d. primarily as fighter pilots assigned to guard British bomber wings.

e. in bombing only belligerent nations, but never occupied territories.

ANS: C REF: p. 876

44. Allied bombing raids on German civilians

a. contrary to expectations, produced stubborn resistance from the German people.

b. destroyed the average German's will to fight.

c. were only done to retaliate for German bombing.

d. occurred mostly by accident when bombing strategic targets.

e. never occurred.

ANS: A REF: p. 877

45. The official reason for dropping atomic bombs on Japan was

a. to punish Japan for Pearl Harbor.

b. to test out the new weapon to see how powerful it was.

c. a shortage of conventional explosive materials in the United States.

d. to save the hundreds of thousands of American lives it was calculated that a U.S.-led invasion of Japan would cost.

e. to force the Japanese emperor to give up his claims to divinity and to abdicate.

ANS: D REF: p. 877

46. The nation that experienced the greatest losses in World War II was

a. the Soviet Union.

b. Nazi German.

c. the United States.

d. Great Britain.
47. By the end of 1945, how many of Hiroshima's residents had died?
   a. all
   b. 10,000
   c. 50,000
   d. 100,000
   e. 140,000

ANS: E REF: p. 877

48. An important issue at the Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam conferences was
   a. to implement a plan to break up Germany into several smaller states.
   b. the spheres of influence after the war was over.
   c. whether or not to use the atomic bomb on Germany.
   d. the timing of when to launch the second front.
   e. to arrange for the trial of Adolph Hitler, who would be charged with "crimes against humanity."

ANS: B REF: p. 879

49. Following the Second World War, Germany was
   a. divided into two zones of occupation: east and west.
   b. separated into twenty small security districts policed by the United Nations.
   c. divided into four zones of occupation under U.S., British, French, and Russian administration.
   d. dismembered and replaced by three new smaller states determined by the ethnicity of their inhabitants.
   e. ruled and controlled by a single Allied government entity.
ANS: C REF: p. 879

50. The chief argument between Truman and Stalin at Potsdam in July of 1945 was over
a. free elections in eastern Europe.
b. the numbers of tanks Americans and Russians could keep in Europe.
c. what to do with German prisoners of war.
d. whether or not the Soviet Union would be in the United Nations.
e. whether the Soviet Union would join the war against Japan.

ANS: A REF: p. 880