

1. Official war strategy of the U.S. and the Allies during WWII was to
  - (A) concentrate on all fronts at once
  - (B) defeat Germany first then Japan
  - (C) knock Japan out of the war then work on Germany
  - (D) win a major victory to negotiate a settlement
  - (E) use the blockade to force the Axis to capitulate
  
2. All of the following are examples of actions taken by the U.S. prior to its entry into WWII **EXCEPT**
  - (A) passage of the Selective Training and Service Act
  - (B) authorizing supplying the Allies with war weapons and supplies through the Lend-Lease Act
  - (C) the issuance of the United Nations Charter
  - (D) trading 50 destroyers for bases in the Caribbean and North Atlantic
  - (E) agreed to the Act of Havana which would give the American republics the right to take over any European possessions in the new world
  
3. Throughout most of the 1930s, the American people responded to the aggressive actions of Germany, Italy, and Japan by
  - (A) retreating further into isolationism
  - (B) assisting their victims with military aid
  - (C) giving only economic help to the targets of aggression
  - (D) demanding an oil embargo on all warring nations
  - (E) sending personal packages of munitions to the allied nations
  
4. Which of the following is **NOT** correctly paired with its proper description?
  - (A) *Mein Kampf*—autobiography written by Hitler while he was in prison; established his racial views
  - (B) Schutzstaffel (SS)—elite German officers responsible for concentration camps and Genocide
  - (C) Brown Shirts—goon squad, bullies, & tough youths who helped Hitler rise to power by intimidation and force
  - (D) Panzers—German mechanized army units which included tanks and were the mainstay of the blitzkrieg
  - (E) Bertessgarten—German term for living space which justified taking territory from others
  
5. All of the following are true about an event we now call the holocaust **EXCEPT**
  - (A) NAZI death camps were established throughout Europe under the supervision of the SS.
  - (B) The Allied powers including the U.S. had no knowledge of what was going on in the concentration camps.
  - (C) Hitler killed approximately 6 million Jews and maybe as many as 6 million others in the camps.
  - (D) Dacau, Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Belsen-Bergen, and Treblinka were the main death camps.
  - (E) To Hitler's way of thinking this would be a "Final Solution" to what he saw as the Jewish problem throughout Europe.

6. All of the following refer to accurate statements the development and use of the atomic bomb **EXCEPT**
- (A) first test was in the desert near Alamogordo, New Mexico
  - (B) its development was called the Manhattan Project led by physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer
  - (C) bombs were dropped by the U.S. on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
  - (D) nearly 200,000 people either died instantly from the bombs or died later from radiation
  - (E) the bombs were dropped after a fierce public debate took place over their use in Congress
7. Which description is **NOT** the correct explanation of the term or event?
- (A) “night of the long knives”—Hitler turning on his storm-troopers and having them eliminated by the German military
  - (B) Nuremberg Laws—laws passed by the Nazi’s after the rose to power to discriminate against the Jews
  - (C) *Kristalnacht*—the night the Nazi’s turned on the Jews by destroying their property and physically attacking them
  - (D) “Day of Infamy”—the description used by FDR. to describe the attitude of the world toward the Munich Pact
  - (E) “blood, toil, sweat, and tears—what Churchill said the British had to offer to face the Nazi onslaught
8. All of the following are true statements regarding the Munich Conference **EXCEPT**
- (A) It was attended by all of the main principles—Germany, Italy, USSR, France, Czechoslovakia, and Germany.
  - (B) The end result was that Hitler was given the Sudetenland which would lead to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.
  - (C) Poland and Hungary also participated in the taking by getting Teschen (Poland) and parts of Ruthenia (Hungary) from Czechoslovakia.
  - (D) The British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain proclaimed that he had achieved “peace in our time” by his actions.
  - (E) The policy adopted by the western democracies is known as the policy of appeasement.
9. Which of the following individuals is **NOT** paired with the correct characteristic?
- (A) Ernie Pyle—war correspondent who traveled and lived with the troops, wrote about them, and tragically died in covering the war
  - (B) J. Robert Oppenheimer—leader of the Manhattan project that created the atomic bomb
  - (C) A. Philip Randolph—used the threat of a protest march to gain civil rights for African Americans
  - (D) Joe Rosenthal—responsible for taking the most famous WWII photo—raising the flag at Iwo Jima
  - (E) Douglas Mc Arthur—supreme allied commander of the troops in Europe on D-Day

10. All of the following apply to putting Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast into concentration camps **EXCEPT**
- (A) the most well known was Manzanar in California
  - (B) it included more than 100,000 people in 10 camps
  - (C) it applied only to the Issei and not the Nisei
  - (D) it was upheld by the Supreme Court in the *Korematsu* decision
  - (E) it was done by executive order not an act of Congress
11. Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor Policy" included all of the following actions **EXCEPT**
- (A) negotiated placing control of the Panama Canal in the hands of the Panamanian government
  - (B) withdrew U.S. Marines occupying Haiti in 1934
  - (C) canceled the Platt Amendment restrictions on Cuban sovereignty
  - (D) refused to intervene when Mexico nationalized American oil holdings in their nation
  - (E) U.S. delegation at the 7th Pan American Conference in Montevideo announced that the U.S. was adopting a nonintervention policy toward the American republics
12. The Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act of 1934 allowed the U.S. to engage in which of the following activities?
- (A) required the government to maintain a high protectionist tariff rate to insulate American business from cheap overseas products
  - (B) empowered the president to lower tariff rates as much as 50% with nations agreeing to do the same for U.S. goods
  - (C) abolished all tariffs with any nation entering in to a free trade agreement with the U.S.
  - (D) revoked the protectionist Hawley-Smoot Tariff to establish a new low tariff rate of only 14%
  - (E) urged the president to seek means of creating a self-contained economic system for the Western Hemisphere independent of nations outside that region
13. In 1934 which nation gave notice that it was terminating its compliance with the Washington Naval Disarmament Treaty of 1921-22, and then withdrew from the 1935 London disarmament talks to begin building a massive naval fleet as quickly as they could?
- (A) Italy
  - (B) Poland
  - (C) Germany
  - (D) Japan
  - (E) Soviet Union

14. When the president proclaimed the existence of a foreign war, the Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 provided for all the following provisions **EXCEPT**
- (A) No American could travel to any nation at war.
  - (B) No American could sail on the vessel of any nation at war.
  - (C) No American could loan money to any nation at war.
  - (D) No American could sell munitions to any nation at war.
  - (E) No American vessel could transport munitions to any nation at war.
15. In 1936 a civil war broke out in this nation that gave the dictators in Germany and Italy an opportunity to rehearse the military weapons and strategies they would later use in the Second World War. What was this unfortunate nation?
- (A) Poland
  - (B) Greece
  - (C) Spain
  - (D) Portugal
  - (E) Austria
16. In 1937 Japanese militarists provoked a war with which nation in the Far East?
- (A) Soviet Union
  - (B) Korea
  - (C) Manchuria
  - (D) China
  - (E) Thailand
17. Attempting to alert the nation to the growing dangers of militaristic dictatorships, Roosevelt went to the isolationist capital of the U.S., Chicago, in 1937 to deliver his "Quarantine Speech" calling for measure to isolate aggressive nations. The nation's response is best described by which of the following?
- (A) pushed by public opinion, Congress announced a massive naval rebuilding program matched by an equally ambitious plan for the Army.
  - (B) Roosevelt was forced to retreat by the stream of isolationist protests from across the nation.
  - (C) Great Britain, seeing a potential ally, proposed a defensive agreement that would bind the two nations together in a military defense pact.
  - (D) Germany and Italy announced their withdrawal from any policy that was considered "aggressive" by the U.S.
  - (E) Japan threatened war if Roosevelt attempted to interfere in its affairs in Asia.
18. The 1937 attack upon and sinking of the U.S. naval ship Panay was an aggressive test of U.S. resolve by which nation?
- (A) Germany
  - (B) Italy
  - (C) Japan
  - (D) Poland
  - (E) Greece
19. The final straw, when Britain and France could no longer back down from Hitler and the Nazi German military machine, was reached after the German invasion of what nation in 1939?
- (A) Poland
  - (B) Denmark
  - (C) Finland
  - (D) Sweden
  - (E) Bulgaria

20. The Neutrality Act of 1939, also called the "cash and carry" policy, allowed nations at war to purchase U.S. munitions with cash with the additional requirement that they had to carry them home on their own ships. This policy had what effect?
- (A) The U.S. could maintain a completely neutral, isolationist posture toward all nations currently at war.
  - (B) The danger now existed that the warships of belligerent nations might fight offshore battles with their opponents near U.S. ports.
  - (C) The Soviet Union as a nonbelligerent could no longer build its military stockpiles from U.S. sources.
  - (D) British and French, who controlled the Atlantic sea traffic, could get U.S. munitions while Germany and Italy could not.
  - (E) Germany began massive purchasing of munitions and storing them in U.S. warehouses to keep them from British and French hands.
21. After the collapse of France and the withdrawal of Britain at the Battle of Dunkirk, Roosevelt and the Congress took all of the following measures to insure U.S. defensive strength **EXCEPT**
- (A) passed the first peace-time military draft in U.S. history
  - (B) provided for the construction of a two-ocean navy
  - (C) required the military training of over one million troops each year
  - (D) sought multilateral agreements with other American states to protect the Western Hemisphere together
  - (E) offered an alliance to Britain's new leader, Winston Churchill
22. The America First Committee was an organization of devoted isolationists who were determined not to allow Roosevelt to draw the U.S. into the European war then waging. The leader of this group was which of the following individuals?
- (A) John J. Pershing
  - (B) Henry Ford
  - (C) Charles Lindbergh
  - (D) Jane Addams
  - (E) John Steinbeck
23. Who was the Republican candidate for president in 1940?
- (A) Robert A. Taft
  - (B) Thomas E. Dewey
  - (C) Alfred Landon
  - (D) Wendell L. Wilkie
  - (E) Richard Nixon
24. The Lend-Lease Bill approved by Congress in March 1941 was primarily aimed at keeping what nation from caving in to the Nazi military machine?
- (A) Britain
  - (B) France
  - (C) Poland
  - (D) Soviet Union
  - (E) Austria
25. In June 1941 what nation unexpectedly became an ally against Nazi Germany?
- (A) Britain
  - (B) France
  - (C) Poland
  - (D) Soviet Union
  - (E) Austria

26. After 1941 the Lend-Lease program kept this very important ally in the fight against Nazi Germany by providing much of its military needs:
- (A) Soviet Union
  - (B) Britain
  - (C) France
  - (D) Poland
  - (E) Austria
27. Anger over the apparent surprise attack on Pearl Harbor led to a public outcry for an aggressive "Get Japan First" policy, but the military plans of the United States provided for what other course for American power?
- (A) heavy focus on defensive buildup on the Pacific coast to prevent a successful Japanese invasion of the mainland U.S.
  - (B) adoption of a "Germany First" policy in agreement with the British with just enough power aimed at the Japanese to keep them in balance
  - (C) focusing upon the defense of North Africa and the Mediterranean because of the importance of those regions to the flow of world trade
  - (D) pouring American military strength and aid into Nationalist China as a check to possible Japanese aggression against the U.S. mainland
  - (E) concentration of U.S. military power in Australia and New Zealand for a future counterstroke against the Japanese in the Pacific
28. Post-Pearl Harbor hysteria combined with traditional racial prejudice resulted in which of the following actions by the U.S. government?
- (A) government orders shutting down all German, Italian, and Japanese cultural, educational, or public organizations and publications
  - (B) national wave of anti-German reaction similar to the events of World War I
  - (C) arrest and placement of 110,000 Japanese-Americans in concentration camps for the duration of the war
  - (D) new immigration laws prohibiting any immigrants from Germany, Japan, Italy, or any other Axis ally
  - (E) arrest and detention of all foreign-born citizens from nations at war with the U.S.
29. The opening of World War II for the United States had an unexpected side effect. What was that?
- (A) Billions of dollars of overseas U.S. assets were captured by the Germans and Japanese.
  - (B) Farm production faltered as farm workers were drafted into military service; only a program of national food rationing prevented hunger and shortages.
  - (C) A military draft was quickly passed by the U.S. Congress in 1942 to provide the manpower needed to fight the war.
  - (D) Roosevelt's New Deal programs were quickly abandoned.
  - (E) Defense spending soared and the size of the military establishment was vastly increased.

30. The true purpose of gasoline rationing and the decision to stop the production of civilian passenger cars was which of the following?
- (A) psychological program to draw the American people into the war effort by making them feel they were sacrificing something to the national cause
  - (B) national security measure to prevent unrestricted travel and allow authorities to monitor where citizens were located or where they might be traveling
  - (C) cut off from Asian supplies of rubber, the government needed to conserve that resource by restricting use of tires
  - (D) to stretch the limited American supply of oil to cover all national needs
  - (E) to force American workers to stay near their jobs and focus all time and efforts on war production
31. Trying to hold down sharp inflationary pressures created by war production and natural shortages, the federal government took all of the following steps **EXCEPT**
- (A) lowered consumption of critical items like beef or butter through national rationing
  - (B) established the Office of Price Administration to regulate consumer prices
  - (C) established a cap on wage increases through the War Labor Board
  - (D) obtained no-strike pledges from labor leaders and made strikes in certain key industries a criminal offense
  - (E) nationalized all labor unions under direct federal control
32. Wartime labor shortages among agricultural workers were to a certain extent lessened by an agreement with Mexico to import thousands of agricultural workers known as the
- (A) Smith-McCarren Agricultural Immigration Act of 1943
  - (B) Bracero program
  - (C) Border Workers Agency
  - (D) 1942 Temporary Immigrant Workers Act
  - (E) La Raza
33. The Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act of 1943 dealt with the threat of wartime production disruption through labor strikes in which way?
- (A) nationalized all labor unions under federal authority
  - (B) banned labor union activities for the duration of the war
  - (C) authorized federal government to seize and operate key industries; made strikes against a federally operated industry a criminal offense
  - (D) threatened a special military draft for any labor union members participating in strikes
  - (E) established a National Labor Grievance Board with broad powers to arbitrate disputes between workers and employers
34. American women took part in the war effort during the years 1942-1945 by all of the following means **EXCEPT**
- (A) specialized military draft for women in medical profession
  - (B) volunteer work in Red Cross, military canteens, other humanitarian efforts
  - (C) traditional women's jobs in the home
  - (D) Rosie the Riveter—industrial wartime production
  - (E) WAACs, WAVES, SPARs

35. Which individual threatened a 1941 march on Washington to demand equal employment opportunities for African Americans in reaction to defense contractors in the South who were not hiring black workers, but were prospering from increased federal defense spending?
- (A) Martin Luther King
  - (B) A. Philip Randolph
  - (C) W.E.B. Du Bois
  - (D) Booker T. Washington
  - (E) George Washington Carver
36. The "Great Migration" of African Americans to the North that had begun back during World War I was accelerated during World War II and after by the availability of urban industrial jobs in the North, the less racist attitudes of northern state laws, and what other motivation?
- (A) white southern citizen councils offering cash incentives to blacks who would migrate north with their families
  - (B) passage by southern legislatures of even more restrictive "Jim Crow" segregation laws during World War II
  - (C) violent race riots in 1943 in southern cities like New Orleans and Atlanta
  - (D) increased terror activities during the war by groups like the Ku Klux Klan
  - (E) displacement of black agricultural workers by the mechanical cotton picker
37. The method of financing World War II and the source of the greatest revenue to cover the costs of the conflict was which of the following?
- (A) increase income taxes
  - (B) higher tariff rates
  - (C) war bonds and other government borrowing programs
  - (D) special excise taxes on alcohol, luxury items, movie and theater tickets etc.
  - (E) land sales from federally held territory in western states
38. The American military commander in the Philippines who held off determined Japanese attacks for five months in 1942 before being ordered to escape to Australia and who uttered the words "I Shall Return" was?
- (A) John J. Pershing
  - (B) George Patton
  - (C) Chester Nimitz
  - (D) Douglas MacArthur
  - (E) Dwight David Eisenhower
39. The American naval commander of the entire Pacific theater whose forces defeated and turned back the Japanese navy at the Battle of Midway with a carrier-based action was:
- (A) Chester Nimitz
  - (B) John J. Pershing
  - (C) George Patton
  - (D) Douglas MacArthur
  - (E) Dwight David Eisenhower

40. The famous defensive highway constructed during World War II under adverse and dangerous conditions called the "Alcan Highway" had which defensive purpose?
- (A) connecting the Pacific and East Coast industrial wartime production regions with the Midwest heartland
  - (B) providing easy access for Gulf Coast oil supplies to the rest of the nation
  - (C) joining the United States to Alaska through Canada
  - (D) opening a transportation network between the U.S. and rubber supplies in Central America
  - (E) establishing a highway network between defense industrial plants in California and the energy production facilities along the Columbia River
41. The American commander of the 1942 invasion of North Africa, later the supreme commander of the invasion of Western Europe was?
- (A) John J. Pershing
  - (B) George Patton
  - (C) Chester Nimitz
  - (D) Douglas MacArthur
  - (E) Dwight David Eisenhower
42. The decision to demand the "unconditional surrender" of the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan) was reached by Roosevelt and Churchill at which wartime conference?
- (A) Washington, 1942
  - (B) Casablanca, 1943
  - (C) Cairo, 1943
  - (D) Teheran, 1943
  - (E) Yalta, 1945
43. The decision to invade Western Europe and France was finally made at which of the wartime conferences?
- (A) Washington, 1942
  - (B) Casablanca, 1943
  - (C) Cairo, 1943
  - (D) Teheran, 1943
  - (E) Yalta, 1945
44. In the election of 1944 the Republican Party selected which of the following individuals as their presidential candidate to oppose Roosevelt?
- (A) Alfred Landon
  - (B) Wendell Willkie
  - (C) Thomas Dewey
  - (D) Henry A. Wallace
  - (E) Harry S. Truman
45. At the 1944 Democratic convention the man selected as vice president to replace the controversial Henry Wallace was a little known senator from Missouri by the name of
- (A) Alfred Landon
  - (B) Wendell Wilkie
  - (C) Thomas Dewey
  - (D) Henry A. Wallace.
  - (E) Harry S. Truman
46. From a practical sense, the most dangerous weapon to the Allied cause in the hands of Hitler and the Nazi war machine was which of the following?
- (A) V-2 rockets and buzz bombs
  - (B) submarines
  - (C) atomic technology
  - (D) advanced, long range bombers
  - (E) jet fighters

47. Which of the following is **NOT** paired with its correct description?
- (A) Coral Sea—U.S. stopped Japan from taking Port Moresby in New Guinea and invading Australia
  - (B) Midway—War's turning point in the Pacific when U.S. stopped Japan's advance on Aleutians
  - (C) Guadalcanal—6 month battle for control of the Solomons; first Japanese defeat on land
  - (D) Okinawa—Bloodiest battle in Pacific with 11,000 U.S. soldiers killed; paved the way to invade Japan
  - (E) Pearl Harbor—destruction of the U.S. Pacific fleet effectively rendered the navy without resources
48. In addition to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Japan attacked all of the following on Dec. 7 and 8 **EXCEPT**
- (A) Wake Island
  - (B) Hong Kong
  - (C) Guam
  - (D) Philippines
  - (E) Aleutians
49. Hitler's euphemism for what today is called the holocaust was
- (A) genocide
  - (B) work is life
  - (C) *arbeit macht frei*
  - (D) final solution
  - (E) Third Reich
50. In which document did FDR and Churchill establish the war aims of the allies?
- (A) Atlantic Charter
  - (B) Four Freedoms
  - (C) 14 Points
  - (D) Axis Pact
  - (E) London Economic Conference