

Unit Assessment: World War II

Name: _____

I. Multiple Choice (20 Questions)

(Correct answers labeled with *)

1. The immediate event that started World War II was

- A Britain and France's policy of appeasement.
- B the Treaty of Munich allowing Hitler to occupy part of Czechoslovakia.
- C Germany's invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939. *
- D Hitler's alliance with the Italian dictator, Mussolini.

2. Germany encountered no successful resistance from any European country until it sought to defeat

- A France.
- B Britain. *
- C The United States.
- D Belgium.

3. Although officially neutral, the United States increasingly helped Britain through actions like

- A the Neutrality Acts.
- B the Lend-Lease Act. *
- C the America First committee.
- D enforcement of the arms embargo.

4. After aligning itself with Germany and Italy, the island country of Japan sought to

- A make peace with China.
- B invade Manchuria.
- C control Europe.
- D control Asia and the Pacific. *

5. "A date which will live in infamy" was President Roosevelt's description of the

- A invasion of Poland by Germany.
- B bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japan. *
- C surrender of France after Paris was captured.
- D the Battle of Britain.

6. The principal war strategy that the United States and her allies agreed to pursue was to

- A defeat Hitler first. *
- B sink Japanese merchant ships.
- C control North Africa.
- D bomb multiple targets.

7. Thousands of African Americans soldiers, including the Tuskegee airmen or Black Eagles, served bravely in WWII despite

- A a reluctance to serve.
- B discrimination at home and segregated units. *
- C poor training.
- D strong feelings against the war.

8. President Truman's main decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan was influenced by all of the following reasons except the

- A Bataan Death March. *
- B fear that an invasion of Japan would mean death for thousands of American soldiers.
- C refusal of Japan to surrender in spite of their losses.
- D thousands of American lives already lost in the Asian war.

9. The main reason that the Soviet Union became an ally of Britain and later the United States was because the

- A Soviet Union was communist and opposed Fascism.
- B Soviet Union mistrusted Japan.
- C Soviet Union needed the resources of Britain and the United States.
- D Soviet Union was attacked by Germany in spite of their 10-year Nonaggression Pact. *

10. The liberation of Europe from Hitler began with the

- A invasion of Normandy Beach on the coast of France. *
- B evacuation of British troops from Dunkirk on the coast of France.
- C defense of Britain by the Royal Air Force.
- D deciphering of German communication codes by British intelligence.

11. The Pacific victory that ended the Japanese threat to Hawaii and encouraged additional victories island by island was the battle of

- A Guam.
- B Iwo Jima.
- C Midway. *
- D the Philippines.

12. Hitler's plan to eliminate all Jews from the countries that Germany controlled was called

- A the Final Solution. *
- B the Holocaust.
- C Kristallnacht.
- D Aryan superiority.

13. The trials that judged the crimes of Nazi leaders at the end of WWII were held in

- A Auschwitz, Poland.
- B Yalta, Soviet Union.
- C London, England.
- D Nuremberg, Germany. *

14. United States citizens at home assisted the war effort in all of the following ways except to

- A throw out old and useless articles that cluttered their homes. *
- B work in wartime industries like making airplanes and ammunition.
- C "make do" with worn clothing and shoes so that new items could be sent to the troops.
- D buy government war bonds and accept higher taxes to support the war effort.

15. "Rosie the Riveter" was a "poster girl" that symbolized

- A the end of stay-at-home moms.
- B new fashions for women.
- C the role of women in the workforce in the United States. *
- D a reminder to men that they can be replaced.

16. During WWII the United States government controlled information about the war through

- A banning books and newspapers.
- B censorship. *
- C increasing taxes.
- D discrimination.

17. Which of these events occurred first?

- A Japan bombs Pearl Harbor
- B Germany attacks the Soviet Union
- C Germany invades Poland *
- D Battle of Britain

18. Which of these events occurred last?

- A The United States declares neutrality
- B Germany surrenders *
- C British forces push Germans back at El Alamein
- D Allies land at Normandy Beach

19. Which of the following was a cause of World War II?

- A Alliances between Russia and Germany
- B Failures of the Treaty of Versailles*
- C Success of the League of Nations
- D French attacks on Germany

20. Which of the following was the Soviet dictator during World War II?

- A Joseph Stalin*
- B Adolf Hitler
- C Vladimir Lenin
- D Benito Mussolini

II. Matching

- _____ A ruler who is unconstrained by law
- _____ Japanese prime minister and mastermind of Japanese military
- _____ United States general who supervised the invasion of Normandy and the defeat of Nazi Germany; 34th President of the United States
- _____ The alliance of Italy, Germany and Japan
- _____ The systematic genocide of approximately six million European Jews by the Nazis

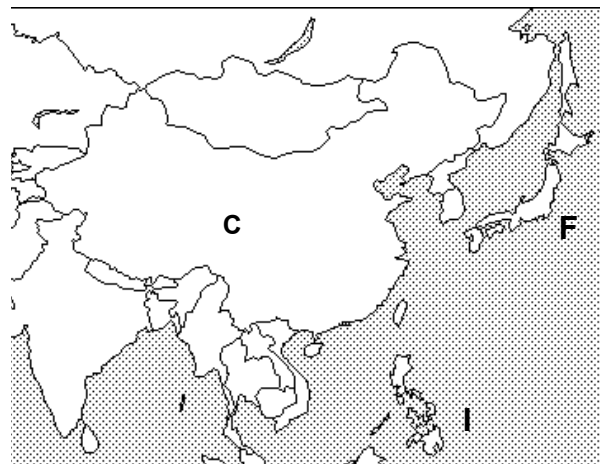
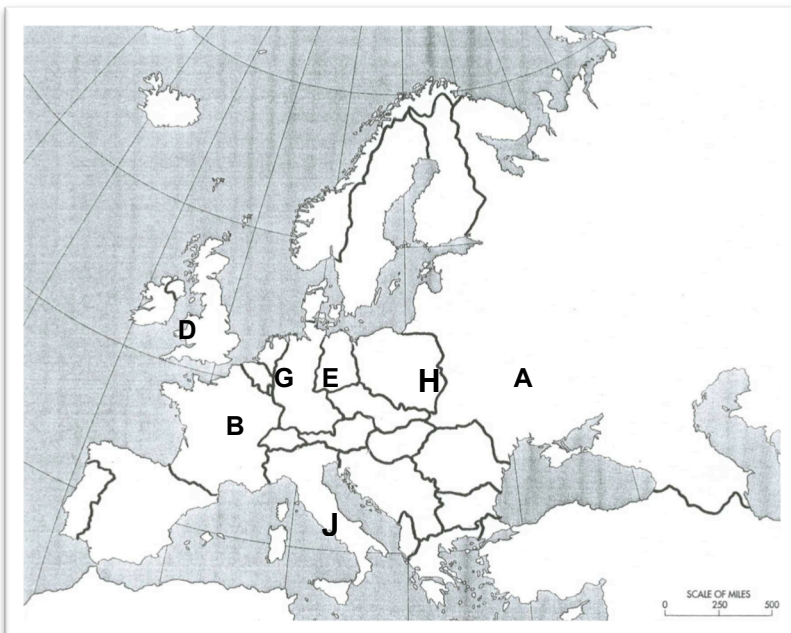
Answers:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Dictator | 4. Axis |
| 2. Hideki Tojo | 5. Holocaust |
| 3. Dwight D. Eisenhower | |

III. Mapping

Label the name of the country with the corresponding letter.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| A. _____ | E. _____ | H. _____ |
| B. _____ | F. _____ | I. _____ |
| C. _____ | G. _____ | J. _____ |
| D. _____ | | |



Answers:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A: Soviet Union | B. France |
| C. China | D. England |
| E. East Germany | F. Japan |
| G. West Germany | H. Poland |
| I. Philippines | J. Italy |