Chapter 19 and 20 Test Review

True/False
1. Fascists were strongly anti-Communist. True
2. To gain the resources Japan needed, the Japanese government ordered the military to invade Manchuria. False
3. When he first took office, Franklin Roosevelt supported isolationism. False
4. Franklin Roosevelt allowed the sale of arms to China when Japan invaded China, claiming that the Neutrality Act did not apply because the countries had not declared war. True
5. Supporters of appeasement believed that Hitler had a few limited demands and that they could avoid war if they satisfied these demands. True
6. As German forces closed in on Dunkirk, Hitler ordered them to annihilate the British and French soldiers there. False
7. Kristallnacht was a night of spontaneous rioting by the German people, enraged over the killing of a German diplomat by a Jewish refugee. False
8. The America First Committee was an isolationist group. True
9. The Export Control Act prevented Americans from selling arms to Britain. False
10. American commanders at the Pearl Harbor naval base received a war warning, but Hawaii was not mentioned as a possible target. True
11. During World War II, American workers were more productive than German workers or Japanese workers. True
12. President Truman fully integrated the military after World War II was over. True
13. In World War II, the United States suffered more casualties in combat than any of its allies. False
14. In the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese sank or badly damaged most of the U.S. Navy's aircraft carriers. False
15. The Doolittle Raid convinced Japanese leaders to attack Midway Island. True
16. Joseph Stalin wanted the Americans to send troops to the eastern front to help defend the Soviet Union. False
17. World War II put an end to the Great Depression. True
18. The Allies' massive bombing campaign against Germany destroyed so many aircraft factories that the Allies gained total control of the air. True
19. Adolf Hitler committed suicide. True
20. In the trials for war crimes after World War II, the Japanese emperor was sentenced to death. False

Multiple Choice
1. A key to the American success at Midway was breaking the Japanese Navy’s secret code. True
2. A night of anti-Jewish violence became known as Kristallnacht. True
3. Adolf Hitler blamed Germany’s defeat in World War I on the Jews. True
4. As a result of a presidential order allowing the military to declare any part of the United States to be a military zone, many Japanese Americans were moved to internment camps. True
5. As a result of the Allied attack on Sicily, the Italian king arrested Mussolini. True
6. Blue points and red points were a system for rationing goods. False
7. During World War II, women were recruited into the military to release men for combat. True
8. In presenting his “Four Freedoms,” Roosevelt was trying to shift public opinion toward helping Britain. True
9. In the Battle of Britain, the Royal Air Force saved Britain from invasion. True
10. In the case Korematsu v. the United States, the Supreme Court ruled that relocation of Japanese Americans was constitutional because it was based on military urgency. False
11. In the Munich Conference, Britain and France gave in to Hitler’s demands for the Sudetenland. True
12. In the Wannsee Conference, Nazi leaders planned the “final solution.” True
13. Iwo Jima was an important objective for the American military because U.S. planes could bomb Japan from there. True
14. Japan’s goal in attacking Midway Island was to destroy the American fleet. True
15. Most Liberty ships were hard to sink because they were welded rather than riveted. True
16. Most of the Jewish refugees aboard the SS St. Louis died in the Nazis’ “final solution.” False
17. Over a third of all military equipment made during the war was manufactured by the automobile industry. True
18. Roosevelt created the Fair Employment Practices Commission to enforce nondiscrimination in hiring workers in defense industries. False
19. Roosevelt sent destroyers to Britain in exchange for U.S. bases on British-held territory. False
20. The “Double V” campaign meant victory over Hitler’s racism abroad and victory over racism at home. True
21. The Allies placed inflated rubber tanks, empty tents, and dummy landing craft along the coast of Britain to convince the Germans that the Allies planned to land their invasion forces in Pas-de-Calais. True
22. The Bataan Death March occurred in the Philippines. True
23. The British and French realized that appeasement had failed when Hitler made demands for territory in Poland. True
24. The capture of Stalingrad was key to the success of Hitler’s strategy to destroy the Soviet economy. True
25. The cost-plus system sped up war production by providing larger profits for companies that worked fast and produced a lot. True
26. The first area that Hitler “unified” with Germany was Austria. True
27. The Lend-Lease Act was Roosevelt’s way of getting arms to Britain without Britain having to pay cash. True
28. The Nazis’ “final solution” referred to their plans to exterminate Europe’s Jews. True
29. The Nazi-Soviet nonaggression treaty contained a secret deal to divide Poland between them. True
30. The Neutrality Act of 1935 made it illegal for Americans to sell arms to any country at war. False
31. The Nuremberg Laws took citizenship away from Jewish Germans. False
32. The Nye Committee report created the impression that America’s entry into World War I was influenced by American arms manufacturers.
33. The U.S. Marines had severe casualties at Tarawa in part because the shallow reef prevented many landing craft from reaching shore.

34. The United States caused massive fires in Tokyo by dropping bombs filled with napalm.

35. To get resources, the Japanese military invaded Manchuria.

36. Which choice best completes the diagram? Japan

Matching
1. African American military unit Tuskegee Airmen
2. beginning of Operation Overlord D-Day
3. believed by Hitler to be a “master race” destined to rule the world Aryans
4. bomber that dropped the first atomic bomb Enola Gay
5. commander of the United States Navy in the Pacific Chester Nimitz
6. first time American troops had to fight the German army in North Africa Kasserine Pass
7. Hitler’s autobiography Mein Kampf
8. idea that trade between nations helps to prevent war internationalism
9. in overall command of the invasion of France Dwight D. Eisenhower
10. led the American team of engineers and scientists building the atomic bomb Robert Oppenheimer
11. led the troops that rescued the Americans trapped at Bastogne George Patton
12. limit availability of consumer products ration
13. living space Lebensraum
14. mass killing of millions of European Jews by the Nazis Holocaust
15. Nazi extermination camp Auschwitz
16. Nazi government secret police Gestapo
17. one of the first and largest Nazi concentration camps Buchenwald
18. requirement imposed by the Neutrality Act for the purchase of nonmilitary supplies from the United States cash and carry
19. unification Anschluss
20. upon evacuating the Philippines, said “I shall return” Douglas MacArthur