

## Chapter 19 and 20 Test Review

### True/False

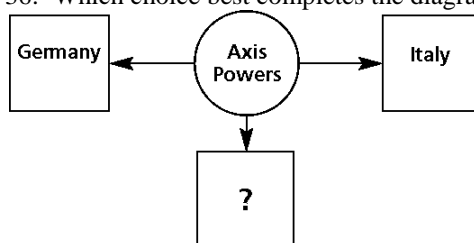
1. Fascists were strongly anti-Communist.
2. To gain the resources Japan needed, the Japanese government ordered the military to invade Manchuria.
3. When he first took office, Franklin Roosevelt supported isolationism.
4. Franklin Roosevelt allowed the sale of arms to China when Japan invaded China,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

### Multiple Choice

1. A key to the American success at Midway was
2. A night of anti-Jewish violence became known as
3. Adolf Hitler blamed Germany's defeat in World War I on the
4. As a result of a presidential order allowing the military to declare any part of the United States to be a military zone,
5. As a result of the Allied attack on Sicily,
6. Blue points and red points were a system for
7. During World War II, women were recruited into the military to
8. In presenting his "Four Freedoms," Roosevelt was trying to
9. In the Battle of Britain,
10. In the case *Korematsu v. the United States*, the Supreme Court ruled that relocation of Japanese Americans was
11. In the Munich Conference, Britain and France
12. In the Wannsee Conference, Nazi leaders
13. Iwo Jima was an important objective for the American military because
14. Japan's goal in attacking Midway Island was to
15. Most Liberty ships were hard to sink because they were

16. Most of the Jewish refugees aboard the *SS St. Louis*
17. Over a third of all military equipment made during the war was manufactured by the
18. Roosevelt created the Fair Employment Practices Commission to
19. Roosevelt sent destroyers to Britain in exchange for
20. The “Double V” campaign meant
21. The Allies placed inflated rubber tanks, empty tents, and dummy landing craft along the coast of Britain to convince the Germans that
22. The Bataan Death March occurred in
23. The British and French realized that appeasement had failed when Hitler
24. The capture of Stalingrad was key to the success of Hitler’s strategy to
25. The cost-plus system sped up war production by
26. The first area that Hitler “unified” with Germany was
27. The Lend-Lease Act was Roosevelt’s way of getting arms to Britain without Britain having to
28. The Nazis’ “final solution” referred to their plans to
29. The Nazi-Soviet nonaggression treaty contained a secret deal to
30. The Neutrality Act of 1935 made it illegal for
31. The Nuremberg Laws
32. The Nye Committee report created the impression that America’s entry into World War I was influenced by
33. The U.S. Marines had severe casualties at Tarawa in part because
34. The United States caused massive fires in Tokyo by dropping bombs filled with
35. To get resources, the Japanese military invaded

36. Which choice best completes the diagram?



### Matching

1. African American military unit

2. beginning of Operation Overlord
3. believed by Hitler to be a “master race” destined to rule the world
4. bomber that dropped the first atomic bomb
5. commander of the United States Navy in the Pacific
6. first time American troops had to fight the German army in North Africa
7. Hitler’s autobiography
8. idea that trade between nations helps to prevent war
9. in overall command of the invasion of France
10. led the American team of engineers and scientists building the atomic bomb
11. led the troops that rescued the Americans trapped at Bastogne
12. limit availability of consumer products
13. living space
14. mass killing of millions of European Jews by the Nazis
15. Nazi extermination camp
16. Nazi government secret police
17. one of the first and largest Nazi concentration camps
18. requirement imposed by the Neutrality Act for the purchase of nonmilitary supplies from the United States
19. unification
20. upon evacuating the Philippines, said “I shall return”

## Essay

### 1. Describe fascism and the beliefs of its followers.

Fascism was a kind of aggressive nationalism. Fascists believed that the nation was more important than the individual. They argued that individualism made countries weak, and that a strong government led by a dictator was needed to impose order on society. Fascists believed a nation became great by expanding its territory and building up its military. Fascism was also strongly anti-Communist.

### 2. Describe Adolf Hitler’s beliefs, including his views on different races.

In his book, Hitler called for the unification of all Germans under one government. He claimed that certain Germans, particularly blond, blue-eyed Germans, were descendants of a “master race” called Aryans. He argued that these Germans needed more lebensraum, or living space, and called for Germany to expand east into Poland and Russia. According to Hitler, the Slavic people of Eastern Europe belonged to an inferior race, which Germans should enslave. He believed that Jews were responsible for many of the world’s problems. In particular, he blamed them for Germany’s defeat in World War I.

### 3. Although no consensus has been reached for why an event so horrifying as the Holocaust could have occurred, give five factors that most historians think could have contributed.

Students should identify five of the following as factors most historians consider as possibly contributing to the Holocaust: the German people’s sense of injury after World War I; severe economic problems; Hitler’s grip on the German nation; the lack of a strong tradition of representative government in Germany; German fear of Hitler’s secret police; and a long history of anti-Jewish prejudice and discrimination in Europe.

### 4. Explain the purpose of the Doolittle Raid and the problems military planners had to solve to make it successful.

President Roosevelt wanted to bomb Tokyo to raise the morale of the American people. American planes, however, could reach Tokyo only if an aircraft carrier brought them close enough. Unfortunately, Japanese ships in the North Pacific prevented carriers from getting close enough to Japan to launch their short-range bombers. A military planner suggested replacing the carriers’ usual short-range bombers with long-range B-25 bombers that could attack from farther away. Although the B-25s could take off from a carrier, they could not land on its short deck. After attacking Japan, they would have to land in China. The raid resulted in the first American bombs to fall on Japan.