

**Chapter 25 H****Multiple Choice (2 points each)**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

**IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS**

- \_\_\_ 51. Which was true of the North during the war years?
- The Jim Crow system was as strong as it was in the South.
  - There was no legal or actual segregation.
  - African Americans faced discrimination in employment, housing, and education.
  - African Americans received preferential treatment from government agencies.
- \_\_\_ 52. What led the government to evacuate Japanese Americans from the West Coast?
- long-held prejudice, and fears inflamed by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
  - terrorist attacks by immigrants living on the West Coast
  - fear for the safety of Japanese Americans on the West Coast
  - refusal of the Nisei to accept United States citizenship
- \_\_\_ 53. The United States began to emerge from the depression as a result of
- freezing rents and prices.
  - producing goods for the Allied forces.
  - increasing production of consumer goods.
  - allocating raw materials.
- \_\_\_ 54. Henry Kaiser contributed to wartime production by
- creating new markets overseas.
  - organizing the War Production Board.
  - using mass production techniques to build Liberty ships.
  - converting automobile plants to aircraft production.
- \_\_\_ 55. Instead of making cars, the Ford Motor Company converted to making
- warships.
  - artillery.
  - bombers.
  - trucks.
- \_\_\_ 56. To finance the war, the federal government did all of the following except
- launch bond drives.
  - raise income taxes.
  - use deficit spending.
  - reduce corporate profits.
- \_\_\_ 57. What was the main war strategy that Roosevelt and Churchill first agreed on?
- to concentrate on chasing the Axis Powers out of Africa
  - to concentrate on fighting the Japanese in the Pacific
  - to concentrate on winning the war in Europe
  - to defend Great Britain against invasion
- \_\_\_ 58. After the Allies gained control of Africa, what was their next target?
- France
  - Japan
  - the Pacific
  - Italy

- \_\_\_\_ 89. The Germans were finally halted in their advance into the Soviet Union at
- the Battle of the Bulge.
  - the Kasserine Pass.
  - the Battle of Stalingrad.
  - Normandy.
- \_\_\_\_ 90. The complicated Allied invasion to take Europe back from the Axis Powers began
- on D-Day.
  - at the Battle of the Bulge.
  - in Rome.
  - in the Soviet Union.
- \_\_\_\_ 91. The Battle of the Bulge was
- the battle in which the least number of American troops fought.
  - the largest battle fought in Western Europe during World War II.
  - the largest battle ever fought in the Soviet Union.
  - a minor World War II battle compared to many others.
- \_\_\_\_ 92. After Germany surrendered, the Allies decided to
- return it to the German people.
  - divide it in two parts and return one half to the German people.
  - divide it in three parts, to be governed by Britain, the United States, and the Soviets.
  - divide it in four parts, to be governed by Britain, the United States, the Soviets, and France.
- \_\_\_\_ 93. What was the "final solution to the Jewish question," announced by the Nazis at the Wannsee Conference?
- kill all the Jews
  - compromise with Jewish leaders
  - force all Jews to emigrate
  - draft all Jews into the German army
- \_\_\_\_ 94. Through their island-hopping strategy, the Allies put themselves in a position to
- bomb Japan.
  - win the Battle of the Coral Sea.
  - retake Pearl Harbor.
  - defend China.
- \_\_\_\_ 95. The goal of the Manhattan Project was to
- develop an atomic bomb.
  - devise a strategy for invading Japan.
  - build eight new aircraft carriers.
  - defend New York City from submarine attacks.
- \_\_\_\_ 96. Japan's surrender came less than a week after
- the Allied invasion began.
  - the Japanese government was overthrown.
  - the destruction of Nagasaki.
  - the U.S.S. *Missouri* steamed into Tokyo Bay.
- \_\_\_\_ 97. During World War II, African American soldiers
- fought in segregated units.
  - fought alongside white soldiers.
  - were not allowed to fight.
  - fought in the army only.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. In 1988, Congress passed a law awarding each surviving Japanese American internee
- a new home.
  - passage back to Japan.
  - a college education.
  - \$20,000 tax-free money and an apology.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. After the war, women were expected to
- keep working.
  - leave their jobs and return home.
  - get pay raises.
  - work harder.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. What prevented Americans from spending the high wages they earned in wartime jobs?
- shortages of consumer items
  - fear of going into debt
  - desire to save money
  - inflated prices
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. Which of the following best describes "code talkers"?
- aides to Roosevelt and Churchill who relayed messages between the leaders
  - German-Americans who served as translators for the Allies
  - women who worked as airfield control tower operators
  - Navajo radio operators who helped secure communications in the Pacific
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. In what part of the world were the battles of the Coral Sea, Midway, and Guadalcanal fought?
- the Atlantic
  - the Asian mainland
  - the Pacific
  - the Italian peninsula
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Which of the following best describes Japanese *kamikazes*?
- one-man submarines that attacked American ships at Pearl Harbor
  - guerrilla fighters who hid in caves on the Pacific islands
  - bomb-loaded planes whose pilots deliberately crashed into targets
  - guards at the prisoner-of-war camps operated by the Japanese
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. The Selective Training and Service Act required military service registration for all males between the ages of
- 18 and 40.
  - 21 and 36.
  - 21 and 40.
  - 18 and 56.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. The first atomic bomb was dropped on the city of
- Nagasaki.
  - Hiroshima.
  - Dresden.
  - Kyoto.
  - Tokyo.

- \_\_\_\_ 76. The successor to President Franklin Roosevelt was
- Dwight Eisenhower.
  - Thomas Dewey.
  - Lyndon Johnson.
  - Henry Wallace.
  - Harry Truman.
- \_\_\_\_ 77. Harry Truman's motives for using the atomic bomb against Japan included his
- hatred for the Japanese and his desire to totally destroy them.
  - desire to end the war quickly to save American lives.
  - mistaken belief that civilians would not be killed.
  - intelligence reports that asserted Japan was close to completing an atomic bomb of their own.
  - belief that Japan planned an attack on California.
- \_\_\_\_ 78. When he became President, Harry Truman
- was well prepared for the office because he had been among Roosevelt's closest advisors.
  - had been a leading critic of Roosevelt's policies for fighting the war.
  - had been vice president for three terms.
  - prided himself on his ties to America's business leaders.
  - was poorly prepared for the office, having seldom met with Roosevelt or been included in the decision-making process
- \_\_\_\_ 79. The critical D-Day invasion was directed by the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces, General
- George Patton.
  - Courtney Hodges.
  - A. M. Patch.
  - Dwight D. Eisenhower.
- \_\_\_\_ 80. In 1942 he left the Philippines promising, "I shall return!" In October 1944, he fulfilled that promise. He was
- George McDuffie.
  - Chester A. Nimitz.
  - A. C. McAuliffe.
  - Douglas MacArthur.
- \_\_\_\_ 81. Soon after Pearl Harbor the Allies agreed that the first goal was to defeat Germany because
- if the Germans won in Europe, the United States would have to face the aggressor nations alone.
  - the United States had more territorial interests in Europe.
  - our Pacific fleet had been wiped out at Pearl Harbor.
  - Churchill and Roosevelt believed that Japan would give up if Germany surrendered.
- \_\_\_\_ 82. In heated hand-to-hand combat on this island, the Allies finally turned back the Japanese advance through the Pacific. The island was
- Iwo Jima.
  - Midway.
  - Wake.
  - Guadalcanal.
- \_\_\_\_ 83. The battles of the Coral Sea and Midway were important to the history of World War II because the United States
- regained Allied control of Burma.
  - opened the way for an air raid on Tokyo.
  - upset the naval balance in the Pacific.
  - saved the Philippines from Japanese invasion.
- \_\_\_\_ 84. Increased use of the airplane in World War II
- made air battles more important than those on land and sea.
  - led to more widespread destruction of lives and property.
  - resulted in fewer civilian deaths than in past wars.
  - restricted the mobility and range of warfare.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. Which of the following groups of Americans would have identified with the statement, "A Jim Crow army cannot fight for a free world"?
- a. women
  - b. African-Americans
  - c. Japanese-Americans
  - d. rank-and-file soldiers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. If you read newspaper headlines about a meeting of the "Big Three" at Yalta, grieved over President Roosevelt's death, and rejoiced at the announcement of V-E Day, you were probably living in the year
- a. 1943.
  - b. 1944.
  - c. 1945.
  - d. 1946.

### Short Answer

#### KEY TERMS

*Briefly define or identify each of the following terms.*

- 38. *Kristallnacht*
- 39. death camp
- 40. Battle of Okinawa

### Essay

- 41. Examine U.S. military strategy during the Second World War. Make sure to include overall strategy as well as the strategies used in each theater of battle.
- 42. What arguments did President Truman consider when he weighed the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan (be specific and use facts)? Was he justified in his decision? If so, why? If not, what should he have done instead?
- 43. Discuss the Allied invasion of Normandy. Be sure to include the scope of the battle and the challenges that such an invasion presented. In what ways did it mark the "beginning of the end" for Nazi Germany?