

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Chapter 27 Quiz World War II

1. What did the British hope to achieve with their policy of appeasement in the 1930s?
 - (A) To prevent the outbreak of another war
 - (B) To support countries resisting Hitler's aggression
 - (C) To prevent the spread of communism
 - (D) To maintain the supremacy of the British Empire
2. What event caused World War II to begin in Europe?
 - (A) Germany's annexation of Austria
 - (B) The German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact
 - (C) Germany's refusal to withdraw from Poland
 - (D) Italy's invasion of Greece
3. Japan's atrocities in Nanjing in 1937 reflected its
 - (A) response to an attack on Japan by Chinese communists
 - (B) desperation after the strategy of island hopping was begun
 - (C) fear of an invasion by the Soviet Union
 - (D) imperialist designs on mainland China
4. Why did Japan plan an attack on the United States in 1941?
 - (A) To retaliate against U.S. economic sanctions against Japan
 - (B) To gain more territory in the eastern Pacific
 - (C) To prevent the United States from fighting in Europe
 - (D) To fulfill a secret agreement between Japan and the U.S.S.R.
5. The success of the German Blitzkrieg was due to
 - (A) concentration of attacks on a single front
 - (B) lack of resistance from small European countries
 - (C) coordinated ground and air attacks
 - (D) a strategy of focusing on civilian targets



Question 6 refers to the cartoon below.



Source: Willard Wetmore Combes / Library of Congress

6. In the cartoon the bear represents the U.S.S.R. What aspect of World War II does the cartoon most strongly represent?
 - (A) The alliance between the Nazis and the Soviets
 - (B) The surprise Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union
 - (C) The successful Soviet defense of Stalingrad
 - (D) The superiority of the Nazi military over the Soviet military

7. What did firebombing cities and using atomic bombs both accomplish?
 - (A) They ended the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact.
 - (B) They strengthened the U.S. Air Force.
 - (C) They led to Germany's surrender to the Allies.
 - (D) They increased civilian casualties.

8. Creating the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" allowed Japan to
 - (A) defeat the united front in China
 - (B) establish alliances with its neighbors
 - (C) gain resources from conquered territories
 - (D) capture U.S. territories in the Pacific

Hitler: Hey Japan could you be a doll and attack Stalin from the East so we can take Moscow
Japan: Actually we just bombed Pearl Harbor instead

Hitler:



Question 9 refers to the excerpt below.

Perception of danger, danger to our institutions, may come slowly or it may come with a rush and a shock as it has to the people of the United States in the past few months. This perception of danger, danger in a world-wide area—it has come to us clearly and overwhelmingly—we perceive the peril in a world-wide arena, an arena that may become so narrowed that only the Americas will retain the ancient faiths. Some indeed still hold to the now somewhat obvious delusion that we of the United States can safely permit the United States to become a lone island, a lone island in a world dominated by the philosophy of force.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Address delivered at Charlottesville, Virginia, June 10, 1940

9. What position is best supported by the information in the excerpt?
- (A) The United States agrees that appeasement was effective against Hitler.
 - (B) The United States should avoid war with Hitler at all costs.
 - (C) The United States should join the fight against Hitler.
 - (D) The United States alone can stop Hitler.
10. The significance of the Battle of the Bulge in 1944 was that it
- (A) resulted in more Allied casualties than D-Day
 - (B) ended Germany's last push to defeat the Allies
 - (C) marked the height of German power on the Eastern Front
 - (D) caused disagreement among the Allies about invading Berlin

HOW PEOPLE THINK WW2 WAS



HOW IT REALLY WAS

