**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**1**

VJ Day was an important event in World War II. It was the day that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Germany invaded Poland |
|  | Allied armies landed in France |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Japan surrendered to the U.S |
|  | the German army surrendered |

**2**

In December of 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt announced that the United States had declared war on Japan. The event that led to this decision was Japan's

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | attack on the U.S.S.R. |
|  | use of internment camps |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | bombing of Pearl Harbor |
|  | invasion of Poland |

**3**

**During World War II, some types of ships were developed specially for the war. Some battles could be fought only because of these new ships. For example, certain ships were designed to take soldiers right to a beach for an invasion.**

**Which World War II battle used ships like the one described above?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Nagasaki |
|  | Pearl Harbor |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Normandy |
|  | Stalingrad |

**4**

Technology in the form of new weapons, new machines, and new inventions was very important to World War II. For example, man-made rubber helped many countries. Rubber was used in many things, like tires for vehicles. The supplies of natural rubber were located in the Pacific and were controlled by the Axis Powers, particularly the Japanese, for most of the war. The United States, however, was able to produce large amounts of man-made rubber during the war. Why was man-made rubber important during World War II?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Man-made rubber was better than natural rubber. |
|  | Natural rubber supplies ran out before the war. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Natural rubber was not available during the war. |
|  | Man-made rubber was not available before the war |

**5**

Which country was well-known for using tanks in their invasions of Belgium, Poland, and France early in World War II?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Japan |
|  | Great Britain |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Soviet Union |
|  | Germany |

**6**

What innovation of World War II allowed people to have an early warning of incoming bombing raids?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | tanks |
|  | airplanes |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | radar |
|  | submarines |

**7**

Submarines were used during World War II for what purpose?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | to control ocean shipping lanes |
|  | to observe enemy troop movements |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | to take soldiers onto enemy beaches |
|  | to bomb enemy coastal locations |

**8**

* **First developed during World War I**  
  **• Originally meant to support soldiers at the front and to break through enemy lines**  
  **• Has thick armor and large treads that make it able to handle rough terrain**

**Which technology used in World War II is described above?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | bomber |
|  | submarine |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | battleship |
|  | tank |

**9**

The United States developed the first atomic bomb in the 1940s. Two bombs were used against which country at the end of World War II?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Japan |
|  | Soviet Union |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Germany |
|  | Italy |

**10**

Many countries had severe economic problems throughout the 1920s and 1930s. People in these countries started looking to strong leaders to help solve their problems. In 1933, which of the following strong leaders came to power in Germany?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Winston Churchill |
|  | Josef Stalin |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Adolf Hitler |
|  | Benito Mussolini |

**11**

Imperialism is the idea that one country can conquer new territory and put that land under its control. One of the main reasons for imperialism was usually that one country wanted more territory to increase its power and wealth. In Asia during the 1930s, which country invaded China as a way to help its economy and increase its power?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Germany |
|  | Soviet Union |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | United States |
|  | Japan |

**12**

Economic problems for many countries in Europe in the 1920s and 1930s were mainly caused by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Reconstruction |
|  | New Deal |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Cold War |
|  | WWI |

**13**

How did the government of Japan react to the economic problems of the 1920s and 1930s?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The military grew in power and took control of the government |
|  | The government created jobs building roads and bridges |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The people were given more freedom through democratic elections |
|  | The government set crop prices so farmers could make money |

**14**

Following World War I, many countries found themselves facing economic problems. In Europe, one type of government became very popular. It usually had a strong military, and the government had control over every part of people's lives. It was known as

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | democracy |
|  | fascism |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | theocracy |
|  | monarchy |

**15**

The United States decided to enter World War II after Japan, an ally of Nazi Germany, attacked Pearl Harbor. Before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States was already unhappy with Japan because of Japanese aggression in which of the following countries?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | China |
|  | Russia |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | France |
|  | India |

**16**

The United Nations was created in 1945 in response to World War II. The United States, along with many other countries in the world, decided the main purpose of the United Nations would be to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | guard against the spread of communism |
|  | settle problems between countries peacefully |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | encourage trade between countries |
|  | stabilize the currency of the U.S. and Europe |

**17**

Victory in Europe (V-E Day) came after

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Germany surrendered |
|  | Japan surrendered |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Hitler commited suicide |
|  | atomic bombings |

**18**

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, Allied forces

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | took control of many Japanese islands |
|  | sent thousands of troops to Berlin |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | stormed the beaches of Normandy |
|  | fought the Nazi troops at Stalingrad |

**19**

**Excerpt from the UN General Assembly, Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 7 November 1967, Article 6**

1. **All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the principle of equality of**  
   **status of the husband and wife, and in particular:**  
   **(a) Women shall have the same right as men to free choice of a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;**  
   **(b) Women shall have equal rights with men during marriage and at its dissolution. In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount;**  
   **(c) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children. In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount.**

**What does the document promote for women concerning marriage?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Women will have sole custody of children in the case of divorce |
|  | Women will freely decide who they shall marry. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Women have no rights when it comes to marriage. |
|  | Women must obey their husbands |

**20**

**After the defeat of Japan in World War II, the United States led the Allies in the occupation and rehabilitation of the Japanese state. . . . the U.S. . . . forces . . . enacted widespread military, political, economic, and social reforms . . . MacArthur also tried . . . to [change] the economy into a free market capitalist system. . . . Allied advisors . . . dictated a new constitution**

**Source: U.S. Department of State**   
**The Allies helped Japan rebuild after World War II. Which describes how the Allies were involved in rebuilding Japan?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The Allies sent the military to rebuild Japan′s armed forces to protect the country. |
|  | The Allies sent military forces to rebuild Japan’s government and economic structures. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The Allies sent military forces to help regulate Japan′s wealthy economy. |
|  | The Allies sent military forces to take control of Japan′s military forces. |

**21**

How do governments influence art and literature in nondemocratic societies?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Citizens are commonly exposed to government-sponsored art and literature in the form of propaganda. |
|  | Governments use artistic expression to attract foreign trade with nations interested in the culture. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Governments allow freedom of expression and design for all creators of artistic expression. |
|  | People are divided into labor classes, thereby allowing only certain people to create art or write literature. |

**22**

**Economic Characteristics:**

* **The means of production are privately owned and operated for a private profit.**
* **The emphasis is on individual profit rather than on workers or society as a whole.**

**Which economic system does the above summary describe?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | mixed |
|  | traditional |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | command |
|  | market |

**23**

In contrast to a democracy, which form of government uses the military to maintain power against the people’s consent?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | dictatorship |
|  | theocracy |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | monarchy |
|  | oligarchy |

**24**

When Hitler attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941, he

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | hoped to draw the United States into war. |
|  | was breaking the Soviet-German nonaggression pact. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | felt invincible because of his victory in Great Britain. |
|  | threatened the alliance between the Axis Powers. |

**25**

Which of the following terms is best used to describe the Holocaust?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | racism |
|  | genocide |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | homocide |
|  | fascism |

**26**

Which person of the following was the leader of Russia during WWII?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Roosevelt |
|  | Mussolini |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Hitler |
|  | Stalin |

**27**

Camps in the western part of the United States where our govt sent Japanese-Americans out of fear & distrust.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | summer camp |
|  | concentration camp |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | internment camp |
|  | swim camp |

**28**

Who was the leader of Italy during World War II?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Benito Mussolini |
|  | Joseph Stalin |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Adolf Hitler |
|  | Winston Churchill |

**29**

Who was the President of the United State at the conclusion of World War II?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Franklin D. Roosevelt |
|  | Herbert Hoover |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Harry S Truman |
|  | Dwight D. Eisenhower |

**30.**

The leader of Great Britain at the end of World War II is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Neville Chamberlin |
|  | Franklin D Roosevelt |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Harry S Truman |
|  | Winston Churchill |