1. Which of the following is incorrect concerning the Battle of Stalingrad?
	1. Hitler wanted the city because of its historical and cultural significance.
	2. An irony of warfare unfolded there, as Hitler ignored his flanks and 80,000 Germans became prisoners inside the city, losing the battle.
	3. Hitler and Stalin were present at the battle encouraging their troops and setting an example in leadership.
	4. The Germans took note of the oddly imprecise bombing from the Russians.
2. Which of the following dictators is incorrectly paired with his nation?
	1. Joseph Stalin – Soviet Union
	2. Benito Mussolini – Italy
	3. Adolf Hitler – Germany
	4. Francisco Franco – Japan
3. In *Korematsu v U.S.* (1944), the Supreme Court upheld the government’s practice of…
	1. Embargoing trade with the Japanese
	2. Providing financial compensation for the victims of racial discrimination.
	3. Placing Japanese-Americans in internment camps
	4. Drafting men into military during peacetime
4. Which of the following was not part of America’s response to Pearl Harbor?
	1. Radio stations banned weather reports and the playing of requests.
	2. “Man-on-the-street” interviews were ended.
	3. Time Magazine published article helping Americans differentiate between the Chinese and Japanese.
	4. All of the above were responses.
5. Consequences of Truman’s decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan resulted in all of the

Following, except:

* 1. The surrender of the Japanese
	2. The end of the Second World War
	3. Destruction of two Japanese cities
	4. Full-scale invasion of the Japanese home islands.
1. Truman’s decision to use the atomic bomb was motivated primarily by…
	1. Political considerations in the coming 1948 presidential election.
	2. The projected casualties in “Operation Downfall,” or the mainland invasion of Japan.
	3. The fear of cost overruns in another year of war.
	4. The desire to force Hitler into a negotiation.
2. Which statement best explains the impact of World War II upon African-Americans?
	1. Interest in civil rights took a back seat to winning the war.
	2. The war generated pride and a demand for greater equality having also fought and died.
	3. The war only had a marked impact on urban and middle class African-Americans.
	4. The war immediately brought about changes in civil rights for African Americans.
3. Which of the following was probably most responsible for the Allied victory in 1945?
	1. The tremendous capacity of American industry and the productivity of American workers.
	2. The ability of the Roosevelt administration in avoiding racial problems during the war.
	3. The fighting spirit and tenacity of the Red Army in Eastern Europe.
	4. The fascination that the Nazis had with high tech weaponry.
4. Which example of negative US-Japanese relations was most significant in leading to the attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941?
	1. The Panay incident in 1937
	2. The passage of the Washington Naval Treaty in 1928
	3. The US intervention in the Russo-Japanese War in 1905
	4. The freezing of Japanese assets and the enactment of an embargo in 1941
5. Which of the following reinforced the belief held by many Americans that big business was willing to involve the US in war for profit?
	1. The establishment of the American Nazi Party
	2. The publication of the Nye Committee investigation
	3. The passage of the 1st Neutrality Act
	4. The publication of the Atlantic Charter
6. Which of the following statements about the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Europe is incorrect?
	1. The impact of world-wide depression facilitated the rise of radical political groups in Germany and Italy, as well as other countries.
	2. Lasting anger over the Versailles treaty created animosity in Europe.
	3. The weakness of the League of Nations emboldened actions by fascist states in Europe.
	4. Fascism arose in Germany despite Chamberlain’s bold and decisive action against Hitler at Munich in 1938.
7. Which of the following was not a reason why President Franklin Roosevelt attempted to pack the Supreme Court?
	1. He believed he had a mandate after the election of 1936 (an easy win electorally).
	2. Most Supreme Court justices were interpreting the Constitution too broadly, or conservatively.
	3. He wanted to ease the work load of the Court’s older members.
	4. The court was declaring too many New Deal programs unconstitutional.
8. Which of the following was the major reason President Truman used to justify his decision to drop the bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945?
	1. He felt it would shorten the war and eliminate the need for a costly invasion of Japan.
	2. He wanted to send a strong warning message to the Russians to watch their step in the Pacific after Japan was defeated.
	3. He believed it would be an appropriate revenge for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
	4. Once the bomb was completed, Truman felt he had to use it in order to justify the huge investments in time, resources, scientific expertise, and expense involved in developing it.
9. Which of the following is not true concerning American minorities during World War II?
	1. Philip Randolph threatened a “negro march” on D.C. to get better rights and fair treatment.
	2. Japanese Americans were placed in camps with Executive Order #9066.
	3. Women maintained status quo on the Home Front, only perpetuating and reinforcing gender discrimination.
	4. Race riots broke out in Los Angeles and Detroit.
10. What was the code name of the operation in which the United States supported the British in North Africa against the Germans?
	1. Operation Overlord
	2. Operation D-Day
	3. Operation Torch
	4. Operation Sea Lion
11. Which of the following is not true concerning the home front in America during World War II?
	1. FDR issued Executive Order #8802, establishing the Fair Employment Practices Commission, to discourage racism and oppression in the workplace.
	2. The “Bracero Program” brought many Mexican workers into the United States to fill the void created by the war in American factories.
	3. “Rosie the Riveter” went to work in American factories to fill the void left by men sent to the European and the Pacific Theaters.
	4. All of the above are correct.
12. The following quote was made by whom?

“The epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading. When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of disease… there must by positive endeavors to preserve peace.”

* 1. Winston Churchill
	2. Franklin Roosevelt
	3. Frances Perkins
	4. Mussolini
1. Which of the following is not true of Billy Mitchell?
	1. He managed to sink a ship, which was steaming at open sea, with bomber aircraft.
	2. He tried to convince the Army and Navy that the future of warfare was in Destroyer class vessels.
	3. He embarrassed the Navy by exposing a fraudulent test conducted with fixed results.
	4. At time of his death in 1936, he was one of a few Americans who saw the Japanese as a legitimate threat.
2. The following quote was said by whom in response to Neville Chamberlain’s appeasement of Hitler at Munich in 1938?

“You were given the choice between war and dishonor. You chose dishonor and you will have war.”

* 1. Franklin Roosevelt
	2. Theodore Roosevelt
	3. Winston Churchill
	4. Joseph Stalin
1. In which battle did Hitler simply blockade the southern part of the city and literally starve out the inhabitants… except for the fact that Lake Ladoga froze over that winter?
	1. Battle of the Bulge
	2. Battle of Stalingrad
	3. Battle of Normandy
	4. Battle of Leningrad
2. What was “Blitzkrieg”?
	1. A new brand of German moonshine, which worked “Fast as Lightning!”
	2. A massive and sudden style of attack, first applied by Hitler in Poland, which penetrated deeply into enemy territory.
	3. A German calling for “union” with Austria.
	4. The German term used by Hitler in the Wolf’s Lair as his pants were blown to pieces with lightning speed.
3. Who was the American news correspondent broadcasting from London as the Luftwaffe bombed the city?
	1. Brian Williams… he was there!
	2. Edward Murrow
	3. Winston Churchill
	4. Norman Rockwell
4. Which of the following was not part of the isolationist arguments concerning American involvement in World War II?
	1. The U.S. should avoid alliances with other nations.
	2. Americans should focus on domestic issues, such as the Depression.
	3. Complete neutrality was the only way to keep the United States out of the war.
	4. The U.S. should support Britain and France with arms and soldiers.
5. Which of the following was not part of the interventionist arguments concerning American involvement in World War II?
	1. The U.S. should work collectively with other nations to promote security.
	2. Axis aggressions were wrong and threatened American interests.
	3. The U.S. should aid the Allies, who were fighting for democracy and freedom.
	4. The U.S. should not get involved at all, as it was a mistake leading us into World War I.
6. Which document, signed in August 1941, endorsed national self-determination and an international system of general security between Roosevelt and Churchill?
	1. The Magna Carta
	2. The Atlantic Charter
	3. The Munich Agreement
	4. The United Nations
7. Which of the following was not part of President Franklin Roosevelt’s “Four Freedoms” speech?
	1. Freedom from want
	2. Freedom from fear
	3. Freedom of speech and expression
	4. Freedom from Eleanor
8. Which of the following is not true concerning the Bataan Death March?
	1. General Douglas McArthur had been ordered out of the Philippines to safety in Australia.
	2. 75,000 Allied soldiers ended up surrendering to the Japanese.
	3. The Allies never re-gained control of the Philippines and it remains a Japanese colony to this day.
	4. Thousands of American and Filipino troops died during the grueling journey.
9. The Nuremburg Laws, named for the city that served as the spiritual center of Nazism, denied German citizenship to Jews, banned marriage between Jews and non-Jews, and segregated Jews at every level of German society.
	1. True
	2. False
10. Which of the following is incorrect concerning A. Phillip Randolph?
	1. He asserted that African Americans would no longer accept “second-class citizenship.”
	2. He presented President Franklin Roosevelt with an ultimatum, or a list of demands.
	3. His actions resulted in President Franklin Roosevelt’s decision to issue Executive Order #8802, which assured fairness in hiring practices.
	4. His work discouraged membership in the NAACP and only made things more difficult for future civil rights leaders.
11. In which of the following Supreme Court decisions did the court support President Franklin Roosevelt’s decision to place Japanese Americans in internment camps in the West?
	1. *Roe v. Wade*
	2. *Korematsu v. United States*
	3. *Roosevelt v. Hirohito*
	4. *Marbury v. Madison*
12. Which of the following generals was placed in charge of D-Day, or Operation Overlord, largely because of his success in carrying out Operation Torch?
	1. Eisenhower
	2. Patton
	3. Bradley
	4. Roosevelt Jr.
13. The German counter-attack, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, almost succeeded, catching the Allies off-guard and capturing several key towns in December 1944.
	1. The Battle of Leningrad
	2. The Battle of Berlin
	3. The Battle of the Bulge
	4. The Battle of the Elbe
14. Which of the following is incorrect concerning Allied operations in the Pacific?
	1. Navajo Code Talkers played a vital role in the island-hopping campaign, sending critical messages in their native language.
	2. More than 3,000 Japanese Kamikaze pilots deliberately crashed their planes into American ships.
	3. In a single night in March 1945, B-29 Bombers destroyed 16 square miles of Tokyo, killing over 83,000 Japanese.
	4. On August 6, 1945, U.S. pilots dropped the atomic bomb on Tokyo, further obliterating the city and forcing Japan into surrender.
15. In 1939, U.S. officials refused to accept any of the Jewish refugees aboard the St. Louis, forcing them all the return to Germany, with an estimated 600 of them being killed eventually in Hitler’s concentration camps.
	1. True
	2. False
16. Which of the following is not true concerning Allied action to liberate the Jews from Hitler’s concentration camps?
	1. In April 1943, British and American officials hosted the Bermuda Conference to discuss the possibility of rescuing the Jews, but no concrete action was taken that early.
	2. In early 1944, FDR created the War Refugee Board, which worked with the Red Cross to save thousands of Eastern European Jews, particularly in Romania and Hungary.
	3. FDR made the difficult decision to divert Allied air support away from the war effort to bomb strategic railways leading to the concentration camps.
	4. In 1948, when the Jewish community in Palestine proclaimed the State of Israel, President Truman immediately recognized the new nation.
17. All of the following are true concerning December 7, 1941 except…
	1. 2,400 Americans were killed and 1,200 wounded.
	2. 20 warships were sunk or damaged, permanently de-commissioned for the war.
	3. 150 airplanes were destroyed.
	4. American oil reserves on the island were not destroyed and three destroyers were out to sea.
18. Which of the following is incorrect concerning the Navajo code talkers of WWII?
	1. They proved invaluable in combat with the Marines, allowing the secure use of radios for instant communication.
	2. The Navajo recruits developed code words in their native language, such as “whale,” which meant battleship or “buzzard” for a bomber.
	3. They could relay coded messages in a matter of minutes, versus the hours it would have taken a code-breaking machine.
	4. They performed the ancient “Ghost Dance” on the beaches of Iwo Jima, confusing the Japanese and making the Americans impervious to bullets.
19. At which of the following battles was Admiral Yamamoto defeated by American aircraft launched from the carriers *Hornet*, *Yorktown*, and *Enterprise*, losing four carriers, ordering his remaining fleet to retreat, and marking a turning point in the Pacific?
	1. Battle of the Coral Sea
	2. Battle of Iwo Jima
	3. Battle of Midway
	4. Battle of the Philippines
20. Which of the following is incorrect concerning Allied strategy in ending the war with Japan?
	1. Iwo Jima was strategically necessary for its proximity to Japan to serve as a refueling station for U.S. bombers.
	2. The strategic use of firebombs (napalm) against Tokyo was morally controversial; however, it caused Emperor Hirohito to order his government to surrender.
	3. Okinawa was strategically necessary due to its proximity to Japan and its potential to serve as a base for stockpiling supplies for a mainland invasion.
	4. President Truman regarded the nuclear bomb as “a military weapon and never had any doubts that it should be used.”
21. All of the following are true concerning D-Day, June 6, 1944, except…
	1. General Dwight D. Eisenhower was in command of Operation Overlord, the largest amphibious assault in world history, designed to penetrate into Hitler’s “Fortress Europe,” breach the Atlantic Wall, and take control of France.
	2. There were three phases to the invasion at Normandy, including a deployment of paratroopers behind enemy lines, a bombing campaign, and amphibious assault on the beaches.
	3. Everything went as planned, according to Operation Overlord, particularly at Omaha Beach, where the American troops quickly took possession and defeated the Germans.
	4. Hitler and Rommel used mines, known as Bouncing Bettys,” steel obstructions, barbed wire, sharpened telephone poles, water mines, machine gun nests, trenches, and much more, to prepare for the invasion which they knew was coming at some point, but all to no avail.