

Select the best response.

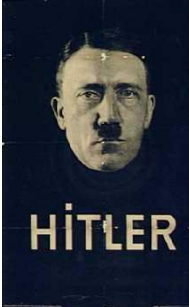
**WWII Era**

1. He was the head of the National Fascist Party in Italy.
  - A. Enrico Caruso
  - B. Benito Mussolini
  - C. Joseph Stalin
  - D. Francisco Franco
  
2. He was head of the National Socialist Party in Germany.
  - A. Lutz Long
  - B. Erwin Rommel
  - C. Adolph Hitler
  - D. Joseph Stalin
  
3. These countries were considered the \_\_\_\_\_ in WWII: Italy, Germany, and Japan.
  - A. Allied Powers
  - B. Axis Powers
  - C. Nazi Powers
  - D. Power of Three
  
4. These countries were considered the \_\_\_\_\_ in WWII: Great Britain, United States, and France.
  - A. Allied Powers
  - B. Axis Powers
  - C. Freedom Powers
  - D. Power of Three
  
5. Who/What was nicknamed "Little Boy"?
  - A. Adolph Hitler
  - B. Benito Mussolini
  - C. The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima
  - D. The infiltration of Nazi concentration camps with young male spies
  
6. He was a decorated fighter pilot after his actions in a battle off the Japanese Island of Chichi Jima.
  - A. Lutz Long
  - B. Charles Lindberg
  - C. George H. W. Bush
  - D. Jesse Owens
  
7. Who/what was nicknamed "Fat Man".
  - A. Benito Mussolini
  - B. Winston Churchill
  - C. The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima
  - D. The atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki

8. He won four gold medals during the 1936 Olympics.
  - A. Lutz Long
  - B. Francisco Franco
  - C. Jesse Owens
  - D. Ted Williams
  
9. What did Belzek, Majdanek, Sobibor, and Treblinka have in common?
  - A. They were all Axis Generals during WWII
  - B. They were all Polish Freedom Fighters
  - C. They were all Nazi Death Camps
  - D. They were all Axis soldiers put to death in Allied prisoner of war camps
  
10. Fascism is:
  - A. An authoritarian nationalist political ideology. Fascists often hold nation and race above the individuals or needs of individuals, and have a centralized autocratic government lead by a dictator.
  - B. A system of social organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single and self-perpetuating political party.
  - C. A theory or system of social organization that advocates the vesting of the ownership and control of the means of production and distribution, of capital, land, etc., in the community as a whole.
  - D. An economic system in which the means of production and distribution are privately or corporately owned and development is proportionate to the accumulation and reinvestment of profits.
  
11. What happened after Hitler pulled Germany out of the League of Nations?
  - A. Hitler formed a treaty with Mussolini called the "Pact of Steel".
  - B. Hitler signed a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union.
  - C. Hitler declared war on the United States.
  - D. Both A and B.
  
12. This was the first American invasion of Japanese islands during WWII.
  - A. Battle of Okinawa
  - B. Battle of Burma
  - C. Battle of Iwo Jima
  - D. Battle of the Bulge
  
13. He wanted to invade Italy to open up supply lines to the Middle and Far East.
  - A. Winston Churchill
  - B. Franklin Roosevelt
  - C. Charles De Gaulle
  - D. Harry Truman

14. What was the significance of *Operation Vengeance*?
- A. It was the operation set up to assassinate Adolph Hitler for war crimes in Germany.
  - B. It was the operation set up to assassinate FDR for ordering the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan.
  - C. It was the operation set up to assassinate George Patton for dropping atomic bombs on Japan.
  - D. It was the operation set up to assassinate Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto for attacking Pearl Harbor
15. Who was ordered to retreat by President Roosevelt after being brutally defeated at the Battle of the Philippines?
- A. George Patton
  - B. Douglas MacArthur
  - C. Benjamin A. Gainer
  - D. James Doolittle
16. This raid was the first air raid by the US to strike the Japanese mainland island of Honshu.
- A. Doolittle Raid
  - B. Island Power Raid
  - C. Raid on Tin Pan Alley
  - D. Patton Raid
17. What was the significance of the “Double V” campaign?
- A. The campaign got Americans more “fired up” about victory over both the Fascist and Nazi Parties.
  - B. The campaign got African-Americans interested in defeating racism displayed by Adolph Hitler while at the same time winning victory over racism in the US.
  - C. The campaign represented a victory that would be won due to the alliance of Great Britain and the USA.
  - D. The campaign got more Germans interested in the dual purpose of expanding Germany’s influence and eliminating those of Jewish heritage from Western Europe.
18. What was the significance of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact?
- A. The pact stated that neither Germany nor the Soviet Union would intervene if the other Country went to war with a third party. Although both countries knew the pact would not last, it allowed each to buy time to prepare for impending war.
  - B. This non-aggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union stated that each country would stay neutral should the other invade Italy.
  - C. This pact stated that the Soviet Union would protect Poland against all outside enemies, however, the Soviet Union did not honor its commitment .
  - D. The pact stated that neither Germany nor the Soviet Union would declare war on one another should war break out in Europe. Although both countries knew the pact would not last, it allowed each to buy time to prepare for impending war.

19. World War II in Europe officially started when \_\_\_\_.
- A. Germany invaded Poland
  - B. Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact
  - C. Germany and Italy formed the Rome-Berlin Axis
  - D. British troops were forced to evacuate from the beaches of Dunkirk
20. What was the first European battle to be fought almost entirely in the air?
- A. Battle of France
  - B. Battle of Britain
  - C. Battle of the Coral Sea
  - D. Battle of Kasserine Pass
21. In what battle did the US lose the USS Lexington during the first battle that pitted aircraft carriers against one another?
- A. Battle of France
  - B. Battle of Britain
  - C. Battle of the Coral Sea
  - D. Battle of Wake Island
22. The Battle of \_\_\_\_ was really a series of battles fought in the Atlas Mountains of North Africa that was the first significant encounter between American and German soldiers.
- A. The Coral See
  - B. Wake Island
  - C. Kasserine Pass
  - D. Britain
23. Operation Husky was significant because\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Allied forces invaded Sicily, fighting in the air and on water and were able to drive the Italians off of the Island and into the Mediterranean. This invasion was unsuccessful and Mussolini became more powerful.
  - B. Allied forces entered Poland during a winter snowstorm and were able to free the Polish people from Italian Axis domination which caused Mussolini to fall from power .
  - C. Allied forces invaded Sicily, using submarines and were able to drive the Axis forces from Sicily and Crete. Although the operation was a success, more Allied lives were lost in this battle than in any battle of WWII
  - D. Allied forces invaded Sicily, fighting a large-scale campaign on the air and in water. Allied forces drove Axis forces out of Sicily, opened the sea lanes of the Mediterranean and Mussolini fell from power.

24. Self-effacing and quiet, he showed a concern for the men he led that gave him the reputation as the "soldier's general."
- A. Omar Bradley
  - B. George Patton
  - C. Dwight Eisenhower
  - D. Courtney Hodges
25. The poster at the right was used by \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Allied propagandists ; vilify Hitler
  - B. Nazi propagandists; make Hitler an iconic hero
  - C. Rabbis; ensure that Jews knew the "face" of the enemy
  - D. Polish leaders; ensure that Polish population knew the "face" of the enemy
- 
26. This battle was the largest tank battle ever fought. Germany aimed to capture 66 Soviet Divisions but failed and the battle became a battle of attrition. Germany accepted a tactical draw and withdrew. Germany lost 100,000 killed/wounded/captured and Soviet Union lost 250,000 killed and 600,000 wounded and the destruction of 50% of their tanks.
- A. Battle of Prussia
  - B. Battle of Kursk
  - C. Battle of Stalingrad
  - D. Battle of Normandy
27. In this battle, the Soviet Union launches the greatest offensive in human history. Its aim is to destroy 100 German Divisions guarding Prussia and Poland. Hitler does not give the order for the Massive German Army Center to withdraw and the Army is totally destroyed. Germany lost 800,000 killed/wounded/captured and Soviet Union lost 1,300,000 killed and wounded. This was the one of the greatest disasters to befall the German Army in World War II.
- A. Battle of Prussia
  - B. Battle of Kursk
  - C. Battle of Stalingrad
  - D. Battle of Normandy
28. In this invasion of Western Europe by the Allied forces, Germany lost 216,000 men killed/wounded/captured and Allies lost 209,000 killed/wounded/captured.
- A. Battle of Prussia
  - B. Battle of Kursk
  - C. Battle of the Bulge
  - D. Battle of Normandy

29. This battle was considered the greatest air craft carrier battle in history.
- A. Battle of Leyte Gulf
  - B. Battle of Guadalcanal
  - C. Battle of the Philippines
  - D. Battle of Midway
30. He initially earned distinction during World War II due to his highly effective leadership of the British 8th Army in North Africa.
- A. George Patton
  - B. Bernard Montgomery
  - C. George C. Marshall
  - D. Douglas MacArthur



25.  
End WWII Era