

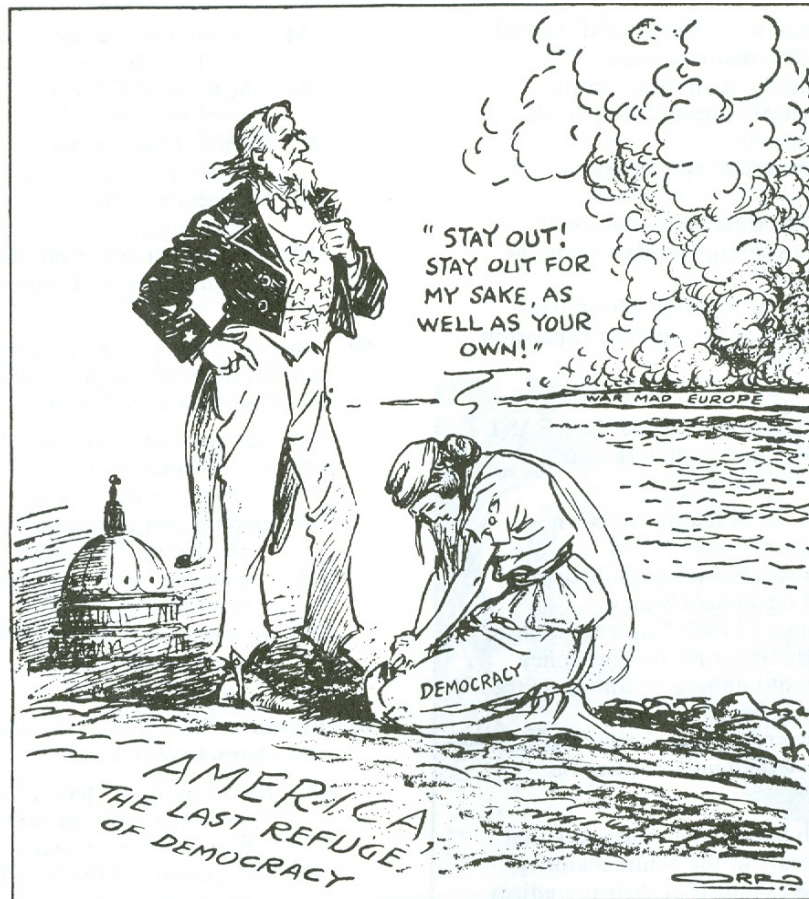
Chapter 27 America and the World 1921-1945**US and the Western Hemisphere**

1. During the Second World War the United States sought greater cooperation with the nations of Latin America primarily to
 - A. promote the industrialization of Latin America.
 - B. encourage Latin American social and economic reforms
 - C. end repressive Latin American military dictatorships
 - D. **develop a hemispheric common front against fascism.**
 - E. end the threat of Latin American communist movements
2. The thrust of Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy was to
 - A. **Retreat from the military interventionism and blatant economic domination which had characterized previous American policy toward Latin America**
 - B. Guarantee the protection of Latin America and South America from European aggression by permanently stationing U.S. forces in the region.
 - C. Promote "Good Samaritanism" in the United States by encouraging people who still owned their own homes to provide temporary housing for their neighbors who had become homeless because of the Great Depression
 - D. Force Latin American countries to cooperate peacefully with each other and end their petty border disputes or face United States military intervention
 - E. Supply Britain with the food and nonmilitary essentials they needed to maintain their struggle against Nazi Germany.

US Prior to Entry

3. Which of the following is true about the concept of isolationism?
 - A. **It emphasized the avoidance of binding political commitments to other nations.**
 - B. It usually stressed the avoidance of commercial as well as political ties to other nations.
 - C. It had almost no influence on United States foreign policy after 1900.
 - D. It was generally applied to Europe and Latin America but not to Asia.
 - E. It became obsolete with the formulation of the Monroe Doctrine.
4. Following World War I, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge led the fight against the
 - A. Establishment of the new nations of Europe
 - B. Harsh treatment of Germany
 - C. United States occupation of Germany
 - D. Discrimination of blacks and women
 - E. **League of Nations.**
5. Which of the following is true about the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928?

- A. It created an alliance between the United States and France.
 - B. It was a bilateral pact for naval disarmament.
 - C. It was rejected by the Senate.
 - D. **It was a multilateral pact condemning recourse to war.**
 - E. It contained provisions ("teeth") for enforcement of peace.
6. Which of the following is correct about the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-1922?
- A. It was convened to equalize naval strength among the five major powers.
 - B. **It imposed specific limitations on the number of battleships allowed to the signatory nations.**
 - C. It outlawed the use of submarines in warfare.
 - D. It confirmed the isolationist nature of United States foreign policy during the 1920s.
 - E. It underscored the Harding administration's indifference to Japanese expansion in the Far East.
7. Despite its isolationist position in the 1920s, the United States government actively intervened throughout the decade in which of the following areas of European affairs?
- A. **International finance and reparations**
 - B. Collective security against communism
 - C. Human rights
 - D. Resistance to fascism
 - E. Development of international trade.
8. During the Manchurian crisis of 1931-1932, the Hoover administration did which of the following?
- A. Levied an embargo on Japanese goods.
 - B. Banned the sale of arms to either side.
 - C. Ordered United States ground forces to Mukden.
 - D. Withdrew diplomatic representation from Tokyo.
 - E. **Refused to recognize Japan's new conquest.**
9. At the time the Second World War began in Europe, the general mood in the United States with regard to the war was
- A. **Determination not to become involved**
 - B. Eagerness to aid Great Britain by all means short of war
 - C. Dissatisfaction with Roosevelt for failing to take the U.S. into the war immediately
 - D. Mildly favorable to Germany
 - E. Relief that the uncertainty of waiting was finally over.
10. During the 1930s, isolationists drew support for their position from which of the following documents?
- A. *The Federalist Papers*
 - B. **Washington's Farewell Address**
 - C. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address
 - D. The Platt Amendment
 - E. Franklin Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address



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11. The cartoon from the 1930s suggests that the cartoonist.
 - A. wished to see Europe destroyed.
 - B. believed that Japan was a greater threat to the United States than Germany was.
 - C. **did not distinguish among the European belligerents in terms of war aims or forms of government.**
 - D. believed that the United States must enter the war to make the world safe for democracy.
 - E. believed that Europe was doomed to communism.
12. A series of neutrality acts passed by Congress in the 1930's accomplished all of the following EXCEPT the
 - A prohibition of arms shipments to belligerents
 - B elimination of loans to belligerents
 - C establishment of the principle of cash and carry for warring nations
 - D **establishment of a military draft**
 - E prevention of Americans from traveling on the ships of belligerent nations

13. The America First Committee was organized in 1940 by people who articulated which perspective?
- A **isolationism**
 - B interventionism
 - C one worldism
 - D communism
 - E fascism
14. In 1933, even though President Roosevelt said that this nation was not yet "housebroken," the United States formally recognized the existence of
- A Italy
 - B Japan
 - C China
 - D **the Soviet Union**
 - E China
15. The Atlantic Charter
- A. **Set collective war strategy and long-term goals for Britain and the United States**
 - B. Guaranteed American neutrality in World War II as long as American warships stayed out of British territorial waters.
 - C. Pledged South and Central American neutrality after Germany and Japan declared war on the United States
 - D. Provided Britain with 50 World War I vintage American destroyers in return for American control of British military bases in the Caribbean and the Mid-Atlantic
 - E. Repealed the American arms embargo and allowed Britain and France to buy American war materials on a cash-and-carry basis.
16. In 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt and Britain's Winston Churchill issued the Atlantic Charter, a document which outlined a plan for
- A **a post-war world based on collective security**
 - B an assault on Germany
 - C the Lend-Lease program
 - D the use of atomic bombs
 - E the sale of World War I military equipment to Britain
17. The purpose of the Lend-Lease Act was to
- A create military bases outside the borders of the United States
 - B lend money to impoverished farmers
 - C **provide military supplies to the Allies**
 - D provide subsidies to railroads and businesses
 - E exchange scientific information among nations
18. The United States policy of Lend-Lease in 1940 benefitted what allied nation the most?
- A. France
 - B. **Great Britain**
 - C. Denmark
 - D. Finland
 - E. Sweden

19. "If your neighbor's house was on fire, and he didn't have a garden hose, wouldn't it make sense to let him use your hose to fight the fire so the fire could be put out before it spread to your house?" This question was raised by Franklin Roosevelt to justify
- The Neutrality Acts
 - The Atlantic Charter
 - The Lend-Lease Act**
 - The Good Neighbor policy
 - The Selective Service Act
20. In December 1940, as President Roosevelt announced that the United States would become "the great arsenal of democracy," he also
- established the Lend-Lease program**
 - sold battleships directly to Great Britain
 - created detention camps for Japanese-Americans
 - instructed the Central Intelligence Agency to monitor subversives
 - instructed the American navy to sink German submarines in the North Atlantic
21. In September 1940, the United States placed an embargo on the shipment of aviation fuel and scrap metal to Japan after
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
 - Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact**
 - Japan occupied French Indochina
 - Japan withdrew its diplomats from the United States
 - American cryptographers broke the Japanese secret military code
22. All of the following were steps taken by the United States to aid Great Britain prior to U.S. entry into World War II EXCEPT:
- The sale of 50 destroyers to the British in exchange for 99-year leases on certain overseas naval bases.
 - Gradual assumption by the U.S. Navy of an increasing role in patrolling the Atlantic against German submarines.
 - Institution of the Lend-Lease Act for providing war supplies to Britain beyond its ability to pay.
 - The stationing of U.S. Marines in Scotland to protect it against possible German invasion.**
 - the institution of the Cash-and-Carry System, allowing Britain to purchase war supplies in the United States provided they were paid for in cash and carried in British ships.

The US In World War II

23. In the Second World War the Allied strategy agreed upon by the U.S. and Great Britain was to
- Concentrate on defeating Japan first before turning on Germany
 - Divide all resources equally between the war against Japan and that against Germany
 - Fight only against Japan, leaving the Russians to fight Germany alone

- D. Take a passive role and limit operations to reacting to Axis moves
- E. **Concentrate on defeating Germany first before turning on Japan.**
24. At the Casablanca Conference in January 1943, President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill agreed
- A. To concentrate on beating the Germans first before dealing with the Japanese
- B. To shift Allied efforts from the European to the Pacific theater of the war
- C. **To demand unconditional surrender of the Axis powers.**
- D. To grant a general amnesty to Axis leaders who would surrender
- E. To land troops in France in the summer of 1943.
25. The Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor succeeded for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- A. **A conspiracy by the United States government to let the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor by surprise so America would have a legitimate excuse to enter World War II**
- B. Commanders at Pearl Harbor were convinced that the only real threat to the base was from local saboteurs, not a Japanese naval attack
- C. A message ordering the base on maximum war alert was sent via commercial telegraph rather than military cable and did not arrive until the day after the attack.
- D. Americans did not believe the Japanese would dare attempt such a risky attack and did not believe the Japanese COULD pull it off if they tried.
- E. Inter-service rivalry effectively kept the military intelligence services from sharing and coordinating the information they had collected which could have allowed them to anticipate the Pearl Harbor attack.
26. At the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States found itself
- A **Partially prepared by over a year because of the nation's first peacetime draft.**
- B. Fully prepared through complete mobilization and training beginning at the outbreak of the war in Europe
- C. Almost completely unprepared, with one of the smallest armies in the world.
- D. With a large and modern navy but an army of under 100,000 men
- E. With a large but untrained army of conscripts called up within the past six weeks.
27. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor occurred after
- A. **diplomatic negotiations with the United States reached a stalemate.**
- B. the United States declared war on Japan.
- C. Japan invaded the Philippines
- D. Japanese-Americans were forcefully evacuated from the West Coast.
- E. Germany declared war on the United States.
28. The underlying issue that led to the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan in 1941 was
- A. Japanese aid to the Germans in their war against Britain
- B. U.S. desire to annex various Pacific islands held by Japan
- C. Japanese desire to annex the Aleutian Islands

- D. **Japanese desire to annex large portions of China**
 E. American resentment of Japanese trading policies and trade surpluses
29. Which battle was the turning point in the Pacific war between Japan and the U.S.?
 A. Leyte Gulf
 B. Pearl Harbor
 C. Coral Sea
 D. **Midway**
 E. Guadalcanal
30. The 1944 Dumbarton Oaks Conference involved primarily
 A. The trial and punishment of Nazi war criminals
 B. The decision on whether or not to use the atomic bomb
 C. Startling revelations of the Nazi atrocities against Jews
 D. American plans for redrawing the map of Eastern Europe
 E. **The formation of the United Nations.**
31. The Manhattan Project led directly to
 A. a coordinated war plan against Germany by the U.S. and the Soviet Union
 B. a city plan for metropolitan New York City
 C. **the successful development of atomic weapons**
 D. the creation of the United Nations
 E. a "Europe first" plan for World War II
32. Which of the following was the MAJOR reason Truman used to justify his decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945?
 A. **He felt it would shorten the war and eliminate the need for an invasion of Japan**
 B. He felt it would end up saving Japanese civilian lives, when compared to the casualties expected from an invasion of Japan.
 C. He wanted to send a strong warning message to the Russians to watch their step in the Pacific after Japan was defeated
 D. He believed it would be an appropriate revenge for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
 E. 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.
33. Which of the following was the LEAST important consideration in the United States decision to drop atomic bombs on Japan in August 1945?
 A. Dropping the bombs would give a new and powerful argument to the Japanese government to cease fighting.
 B. Dropping the bombs would presumably shorten the war and therefore save the lives of American soldiers that would be lost in an invasion of the Japanese homeland.
 C. Scientists could propose no acceptable technical demonstration of the atomic bomb likely to convince Japan that further fighting was futile.
 D. **Scientists wished to demonstrate to Congress that the \$2 billion spent, after long debate, on the six year Manhattan Project had not been wasted.**

- E. The President and the State Department hoped to end the war in the Far East without Soviet assistance.
34. The decision to drop atomic bombs on Japanese cities incorporated all of the following ideas EXCEPT
- A shortening the war
 - B saving American lives
 - C intimidating the Soviet Union
 - D ending the war in the Pacific before the Soviet Union entered this phase of the war
 - E ***implementing the terms of the Yalta Conference***
35. All of the following have been cited as reasons for the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 EXCEPT the need to
- A **block a planned Japanese invasion of the United States**
 - B keep the Soviet Union out of the war against Japan
 - C save American lives
 - D demonstrate American superiority in weaponry to the Soviet Union
 - E force the unconditional surrender of Japan

The Home Front

36. Which of the following is true of American women during the Second World War?
- A They initiated a visible and highly vocal feminist movement.
 - B They married younger and had more children than women did before or after the war.
 - C **Those who took industrial jobs learned new skills and earned better pay than in jobs previously open to them**
 - D They organized labor unions and led strikes demanding better working conditions
 - E Aside from participating in rationing programs, women contributed little to the war effort.
37. During World War II, labor unrest was kept to a minimum with the exception of John L. Lewis'
- A. **United Mine Workers**
 - B. United Auto Workers
 - C. United Farm Workers
 - D. American Federation of Labor
 - E. Teamsters.



38. Which of the following was most responsible for the change shown between 1938 and 1942 on the chart above?
- The illness and death of unemployed workers.
 - A redefinition of unemployment by the United States Census Bureau.
 - Legislation of the second New Deal.
 - Industrial mobilization related to the Second World War.**
 - A global economic boom following the Great Depression.
39. In order to prevent the effects of inflation during the Second World War, the federal government
- Raised taxes to prevent deficit spending
 - Financed spending deficits only through the sale of war bonds to the public
 - Endeavored to intervene in the civilian economy as little as possible
 - Imposed wage and price controls**
 - Endeavored to boost its gold reserves
40. All of the following occurred during the Second World War EXCEPT:
- a dramatic increase of married women entering the paid work force
 - the forced relocation of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast to camps in the interior.
 - the prohibition of interstate travel without government permission.**
 - the federal rationing of gasoline and sugar.
 - an increase in Black migration to urban areas.
41. American participation in the Second World War had which of the following major effects on the home front?
- A movement of women into factory work.**
 - The breakdown of racial segregation in the South.
 - The growth of isolationism in the Midwest.
 - The introduction of a system of national health insurance.
 - A decline in farm income.

42. The role that the National War Labor Board (NWLB) played during World War II was to
- A enforce the military draft
 - B **minimize labor-management conflict**
 - C implement the terms of the Wagner Act
 - D retard the growth of labor unions
 - E help African-American workers find jobs
43. Which statement accurately reflects the role of women in the economy during World War II?
- A the typical new female worker was under thirty-five years of age
 - B women worked only in shipyards
 - C women were paid higher wages than men in steel mills
 - D **the number of women working outside the home increased by over 50%**
 - E black women were not hired in defense plants
44. During World War II, some Americans who rallied behind the slogan - "Double V."sought victory over Germany abroad and over
- A ill-treatment of Mexican-Americans at home
 - B homelessness at home
 - C economic advancement for women at home
 - D **racism at home**
 - E Communism at home
45. Although thousands of Americans died in World War II, the proportion killed by disease and infection was sharply reduced owing in part to
- A creative military tactics
 - B the use of helicopters to evacuate the wounded
 - C humane treatment by the enemy
 - D **the use of miracle drugs, such as penicillin**
 - E the use of flak jackets
46. Which of the following is true of the forced relocation of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast during the Second World War?
- A. **President Roosevelt claimed that military necessity justified the action.**
 - B. The Supreme Court declared the action unconstitutional
 - C. The relocation was implemented according to congressional provisions for the internment of dissidents
 - D. The Japanese-Americans received the same treatment as that accorded German-Americans and Italian-Americans
 - E. Few of those relocated were actually United States citizens.
47. The internment of Japanese-Americans by the United States during World War II was primarily because
- A. Of evidence and suspicions that they were involved in treasonous activity
 - B. **They were Japanese**
 - C. Of desires by business leaders to grab valuable Japanese-owned property in California

- D. Many of them openly supported Japanese government policies, even after Pearl Harbor, although none of them actually engaged in treasonous behavior.
 - E. Most of them refused to take oaths of loyalty to the United States even though they also publicly denounced Japanese government actions and condemned the Pearl Harbor attack.
48. Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast of the United States in early 1942 were sent to internment camps on the alleged grounds that they
- A. **were a potential threat to the security of the United States.**
 - B. refused to take a loyalty oath.
 - C. wished to return to Japan in great numbers
 - D. were instrumental in arranging the attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - E. worked with German and Italian groups to weaken American resolve.
49. During the Second World War, Japanese Americans were relocated because of
- A the need for skilled workers in specialized industries in Utah and Montana
 - B previous laws that had incarcerated German Americans
 - C **fear of possible subversive activity against the war effort**
 - D the fact that most Japanese Americans were not citizens
 - E the continued efforts by the United States military to stop immigration to California
50. The Supreme Court ruling in *Korematsu v. United States* upheld the constitutionality of
- A flag burning as a form of free speech
 - B **the internment of Japanese Americans as a wartime necessity**
 - C prohibiting Japanese workers from immigrating to the United States
 - D private prayer in public schools
 - E excluding Japanese American children from California public schools
51. The American home front in the Second World War is best described as
- A Politically divided over the wisdom of the American war effort
 - B Unaffected by racial and ethnic tensions
 - C **Economically invigorated by military spending**
 - D Rededicated to the reform efforts fo the New Deal
 - E Demoralized by food shortages