Multiple Choice Questions Organized by Freller

Chapter 15  Democracy, Totalitarianism and World War II 1919-1945

Enforcing the Treaty of Versailles

1. Which of the following provisions affecting Germany in the Versailles Treaty was LEAST important in fostering antagonisms that led to the Second World War?
   a. The loss of Germany's Pacific island possessions
   b. The creation of the Polish Corridor and the establishment of Danzig as a self-governing city within the Polish tariff area
   c. The payment by Germany of reparations for war damages
   d. The limitation of the German army to 100,000 members
   e. The assignment of sole responsibility for planning and instigating the war to Germany

2. The peace settlements at the end of World War I helped cause World War II for all the following reasons EXCEPT
   A. the newly established independent states of Eastern Europe left a power vacuum in the region
   B. the establishment of Communism in Russia led to eventual conflict between Germany and the U.S.S.R.
   C. reparations and the war guilt clause provided grounds for Hitler's propaganda
   D. Italy's and Japan's resentments of the settlements created international instability
   E. the collapse of the Ottoman Empire created a belligerent and aggressive independent Turkey

3. The goal of French foreign policy in the interwar years was
   A. a prevention of the Japanese takeover of French Indochina
   B. a return to isolation
   C. the containment of potential German and Russian expansion
   D. to check aggression by Fascist Italy
   E. to aid the republican government against Franco's Spanish Fascists

4. The major objective of the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) was to
   A. End the use of war for solving international controversies
   B. End the Russo-Polish border conflict
   C. End tensions between France and Great Britain over the export of French farm surpluses to Great Britain
   D. End the French occupation of the Ruhr
   E. Replace the Dawes and Young plans

5. In the first decade and a half after World War I, British foreign policy focused on
   A. the "Irish question" and problems in the Middle East
   B. Mussolini's overseas expansionism
   C. Japanese aggression in mainland Asia
   D. the rise of Nazism
Communism in Russia
6 The map above represents the British Empire in
A. 1776
B. 1850
C. 1919
D. 1950
E. 1961

7 The Weimar Republic (1919-1933), despite a valiant attempt to introduce democracy to Germany, failed to gain support of the German people mainly because
A. the Nazis maintained a wide following throughout the 1920s and 1930s
B. Yon Hindenburg's presidency was marred by his personal corruption
C. monarchists, supporters of the abdicated kaiser, and militarists, humiliated by defeat in World War I, opposed it from the start
D. the government was unable to stabilize the economy or maintain law and order
E. a conspiracy of Jewish-capitalist-Communist bankers weakened the government

8 The constitution of Weimar Germany helped to undermine the republican form of government by
A. Providing for rule by a single individual in cases of national emergency
B. Favoring the Left over the Right in the political spectrum
C. Committing Germany to support all decisions made by the World Court
D. Denying some citizens the basic civil rights of a modern democracy
E. Using complicated legal language that few people could understand
9 The most serious flaw in the constitution of the Weimar Republic was
A Presidential power to rule by decree in emergencies
B the creation of a two party system
C it was too closely based on the American model
D there was no way to amend it
E it ignored civil rights

10 French leaders decided to occupy Germany’s Ruhr Valley in January 1923 in order to
F Balance Soviet influence in Germany
G Incorporate German territory permanently into France
H Halt the rise of the Nazi party among workers in the region
I Use the region’s industrial production to accelerate France’s rear mament
J Seize goods as payment for Germany’s reparations debt

11 The inflation which went out of control in Germany in 1923 was caused by
A Lenin and Trotsky's victory in the Russian civil war
B money printed to pay striking workers in the Ruhr
C renewed military spending after Versailles was renounced
D new welfare legislation based on insufficient taxation
E failure of the banking system

12 The most notable social effect of the 1923 inflation in Germany was the
A Depletion of the savings and income of the middle class
B Encouragement of population shifts from cities to the countryside
C Strengthening of the position of women in the work force
D Acceleration of a trend toward the establishment of cooperative pension plans
E Reduction of social tensions

13 Which of the following developments occurred in Europe in the 1920's?
A Devastating inflation in Germany
B High prices paid to farmers for agricultural commodities
C Repudiation of the Locarno treaties
D The widespread formation of Popular Front governments
E Nearly full employment in Great Britain

14 Inflation in Germany during 1923 impacted the society in the manner described by which of the following statements?
A The middle class lost their savings and their standard of living declined.
B There was an overall reduction in social tensions.
C The welfare system enacted by Bismarck prevented economic devastation.
D There was a massive migration of people from the cities to the countryside.
E The Germans cooperated with other European powers happily due to shared economic pain.

15 The social group worst hit by the hyperinflation in Germany in 1923 was
A farmers
B middle class
C aristocracy
D factory workers
E industrialists
16. Gustav Stresemann, Chancellor and Foreign Minister in Germany during the 1920s
   A. laid the foundation for Nazi rule
   B. refused to pay any reparations
   C. worked hard to reintegrate Germany into the European diplomatic system
   D. resisted the French reoccupation of the Ruhr
   E. plotted to overthrow the constitution and establish a communist dictatorship

17. In 1925, Germany's democratic Weimar government signed the Locarno Pacts which
   A. set a ten-year moratorium on naval construction
   B. guaranteed the territorial integrity of the Chinese Republic
   C. outlawed war
   D. recognized the French-Belgium-German boundaries set at Versailles
   E. allied Germany with Fascist Italy

The Great Depression

18. The French post-World War I economy was in chaos for all of these reasons EXCEPT
   A. the tremendous loss of life and property damage inflicted by the war
   B. the economic policies of Raymond Poincare
   C. the Russian default on prewar investments by the French
   D. the cost of fighting the war
   E. the failure of the Germans to pay expected reparations

19. Britain failed to recover economically after the First World War for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
   A. its merchant fleet had been decimated by German U-boats
   B. its Commonwealth trading partners had industrialized considerably during the war
   C. other maritime nations had entered the competition for overseas shipping
   D. German wartime bombing had devastated its cities
   E. its Allies defaulted on war loans

20. The first socialist government achieved office in Britain in
   A. 1895
   B. 1914
   C. 1923
   D. 1945
   E. 1962

21. Which of the following was NOT a cause of the Great Depression in the 1930s?
   A. bank failures
   B. reparation payments
   C. grain prices
   D. securities speculation
   E. rise of Hitler

22. All of the following were causes of the Great Depression of the 1930s EXCEPT
   A. fall in world wheat prices
   B. currency speculation
C high tariffs
D unregulated stock speculation
E absorption of Austria by Germany

23 The economist John Maynard Keynes did which of the following?
A. He urged governments to increase mass purchasing power in times of deflation
B. He defended the principles of the Versailles Treaty
C. He helped establish the British Labor Party
D. He prophesied the inevitable economic decline of capitalism
E. He originated the concept of marginal utility to replace the labor theory of value

24 Policies adopted by the major European states between 1929 and 1936 to deal with the economic depression included which of the following?
I Protective tariffs and bilateral international trade agreements
II Deflationary fiscal and monetary policies
III Cooperative international efforts to redevelop old industries
A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II, and III
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25. The figures in the above table are for which of the following in Great Britain in 1925-1940?

A. people living in urban areas  
B. church attendance  
C. **unemployment**  
D. road accidents  
E. television sets
26 The indentations at points X and Y on both sides of the graph above are best explained as the result of the
A. Drought and poor crop yields during the First and Second World Wars
B. **Low number of births during the First and Second World Wars**
C. Influenza epidemics following the First and Second World Wars
D. Deportation of French citizens by Germany during the First and Second World Wars
E. Military losses suffered by France in the Indochinese and Algerian wars

**Totalitarianism (Italy, Germany, Russia)**

27 Totalitarianism includes all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
A. the state has the right to control the lives of its citizens from cradle to grave
B. total control by the state is essential to society
C. the state has an existence apart from the individuals who comprise it
D. **every citizen owes the state absolute obedience unless the government violates individual rights**
E. war brings glory and the state must arm for it while the citizen must train for it

28 All of the following are policies to which totalitarian states have traditionally adhered EXCEPT
A. **Encouragement of multiparty political systems**
B. Promotion of social welfare measures
C. Expansion of the military
D. Economic planning
E. Holding of periodic elections

29 Historically, which of the following factors has proved LEAST necessary for making a successful revolution?
A. support of the military forces
B. well-organized revolutionary leaders  
C. grievances providing motivation to revolt  
D. active participation of the majority of citizens  
E. ineptness of the government in power

30 The origin of the word “fascism” lies in the  
A. Roman republic  
B. German imperial system  
C. Napoleonic France  
D. Spain under Philip II  
E. Byzantium

31 Which of the following does NOT apply to fascism?  
A. anti-democratic  
B. ant-Marxist  
C. anti-parliamentary  
D. racist  
E. collective leadership

• Repression of individual liberties  
• Control of the media  
• Appeal to nationalism  
• Glorification of the leader

32 The political philosophy incorporating the characteristics above is  
A. Socialism  
B. Anarchism  
C. Fascism  
D. Democracy  
E. Marxian communism
33. The symbol above advocates the union in political action of which of the following classes or groups in Italian society?
   A. Intellectuals, priests and industrialists
   B. **Workers, peasants, and intellectuals**
   C. Students and civil servants
   D. Workers and priests
   E. Industrialists and intellectuals

34. All of the following were factors in the rise of fascism in Italy EXCEPT
   A. economic weakness
   B. political deadlock in parliament
   C. weak leadership from the king
   D. fear of a communist revolution
   E. **sustained electoral success**

35. Which of the following characterized Mussolini’s ideal of the fascist corporate state?
   I. Organization of the population into syndicates of employers, employees, and government arbitrators
   II. Establishment of semiautonomous regional governments
   III. Abolition of strikes, lockouts, and the older trade unions

   A. I only
   B. II only
   C. I and II only
   D. **I and III only**
   E. I, II, and III
36 Despite its totalitarian suppression of political freedom and human rights, fascism appealed to many Italians for all these reasons EXCEPT
A the improvement of municipal government under centralized control
B the electrification of rural Italy
C **overseas colonization**
D the Lateran Pact with the Pope, 1929
E the suppression of the Mafia in Southern Italy

37 The “Corporate State” was a concept developed by Mussolini which
A **stressed the unity and common interests of all social classes**
B established a government operated by business executives
C stated that government ought to make a profit
D denounced the military/industrial complex
E merged liberalism with socialism

38 Mussolini’s first important achievement after being appointed Prime Minister was
A confiscation of the Vatican City state
B conquest of North Africa
C reestablishment of democratic elections
D abolition of the monarchy
E **repression of all the opposition parties**

39 "One opinion pervaded, that they are on the eve of some great revolution in the government; that everything points to it; the confusion in the finances is great; a court buried in pleasure and dissipation; a great ferment amongst all ranks of men, who are eager for some change."

The above passage might apply to all of the following EXCEPT
A England in 1640
B France in 1789
C The Two Sicilies in 1860
D Russia in 1917
E **Germany in 1933**

40 Hitler's Nazi program for Germany, as explained in his rambling autobiography *Mein Kampf*, included all of the following EXCEPT
A Germany was defeated in World War I not on the battlefield but rather by traitors and revolutionaries
B Germany was in the process of being destroyed from within by Jews, Communists, and democrats
C the Germans were a master race destined to rule Europe
D **Germany must acquire lebensraum (living space) in Western Europe**
E "inferior races" must be enslaved or exterminated

41 “Stab in the back” is a phrase the Nazis employed to explain
A how Jewish bankers caused hyper-inflation
B **why Germany lost the First World War**
C the failure of the German electorate to give a majority to Hitler
D the infiltration of communists into the Nazi party
E the refusal of England to make an alliance with Germany

42 Which of the following was a central part of National Socialist ideology?
A. **Anticommunism**
B. Conservatism
C. Protestantism
D. Utilitarianism
E. Syndicalism

43 The Nazi party advocated all of the following EXCEPT
A. positive aspects of war
B. racial superiority of "Aryans"
C. discipline and order
D. **Christian ethics**
E. totalitarian state

44 Which of the following best describes the Nazi party’s ideal role for “Aryan” women in Germany?
A. **They were to be mothers, wives, and homemakers**
B. They were to serve in equal numbers with men in state and party bureaucracies at all levels
C. They were to enjoy economic power equal to that of men
D. They were to have no political or legal rights
E. They would be a reserve military force, available for frontline duty when there was a shortage of main soldiers.

45 All of the following factors contributed to the rise of the National Socialist German Workers’ Party (Nazis) EXCEPT
F. The weakness of the Weimar Republic
G. Dissatisfaction with the Versailles Treaty
H. The impact of the Great Depression
I. The support of German conservatives
J. **The support of Socialist trade unions**

46 The National Socialist party of Adolf Hitler achieved what percentage of the popular vote in the November 1932 elections just prior to his being appointed Chancellor of Germany?
A. 5%
B. 15%
C. **33%**
D. 51%
E. 75%

47 In the 1930's one of the effects of the Great Depression in Europe was
K. A reconciliation between communists and fascists in France
L. A strengthening of efforts to facilitate international trade
M. A rise in the production of consumer goods
N. The increased effectiveness of the League of Nations in international relations
O. **The broadening of popular support for the Nazi party in Germany**

48 In January of 1933, Adolf Hitler assumed the post of Reichschancellor
A. by means of the Munich Beer Hall Putsch
B. by seizing control of the government
C after his party received a plurality of votes in the democratic elections
D after he overthrew the Weimar Republic
E by staging a coup against Paul Hindenburg, president of the republic

49 Hitler used which of the following as an excuse for seizing dictatorial power in Germany in 1933?
A the Reichstag fire
B the murder of Ernst Roehm
C the Nuremberg rally
D the threat of a royalist coup
E threatened invasion by France

50 In the “night of the long knives” in June 1934 Adolf Hitler
A ordered the murder of his own paramilitary supporters
B slaughtered millions of Jews
C attacked Poland with a blitzkrieg
D ordered the execution of President Hindenburg
E escaped assassination planned by the army

51 Nazi Germany carried out the mass execution of Jews throughout occupied Europe
A as soon as they gained power in 1933
B with public executions in the streets during "Krystalnacht"
C after the invasion of Russia in 1942
D no mass executions were in fact carried out
E mass executions occurred only in Germany

52 Communism and fascism are alike in all of the following ways EXCEPT
A the cult of a leader
B advocate abolition of personal property
C massive use of propaganda
D pervasive presence of secret police
E no respect for human rights

53 Fascism and Marxism are both fundamentally responses to
A oppression by monarchs
B oppression by aristocracies
C Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts
D frigid climate
E proximity to France

54 Communism and fascism share many similar characteristics. These include all of the following EXCEPT
A relied on the leadership of charismatic figures
B de-emphasized the importance of the individual
C encouraged loyalty to the state
D responded to the inequalities of unrestrained capitalism
E rejected nationalism as a basis for society

55 The “Cult of Personality” was cultivated by all of the following EXCEPT
A Stalin
B Tojo
C Franco
56. Trotsky and Stalin's interpretations of Marxism differed most significantly in which way?
A. Trotsky wanted to foster world revolution while Stalin wanted "to build Socialism in one country."
B. Stalin wanted to foster revolution in Western Europe while Trotsky wanted to develop the Soviet Union first.
C. Stalin was a Bolshevik; Trotsky was a Menshevik.
D. Trotsky was deviationist; Stalin followed the party line.
E. Stalin believed that Russia was too backward to support Communism; Trotsky believed the opposite.

57. The aim of the Soviet Union’s First Five Year Plan was to
A. Acquire foreign capital
B. Produce an abundance of consumer goods
C. Encourage agricultural production by subsidizing the kulaks
D. **Build up heavy industry**
E. Put industrial policy in the hands of the proletariat

58. Stalin supported the rapid industrialization of Russia in the 1920s and early 1930s by
A. purging the Soviet Communist party of "deviationists"
B. obtaining loans from the West
C. slaughtering the kulaks
D. **collectivizing agriculture to support the First Five-Year Plan**
E. seeking international recognition of the Soviet Union

59. The purges carried out in the Soviet Union during the 1930's resulted in
A. The protection of ideological diversity within the Communist party
B. Improvements in military preparedness
C. A decrease in the size of the bureaucracy
D. **Elimination of the old Bolshevik elite**
E. An enhanced Soviet image abroad

60. Stalin “liquidated” all of the following groups EXCEPT
A. kulaks
B. Ukrainians
C. the military high command
D. original Bolsheviks
E. **the secret police**

**Culture in the Inter-War period**

61. The most compelling reason for granting women suffrage in Britain after the First World War was
A. gratitude for their letters and parcels sent to men in the trenches during the war
B. **the independence and income they earned after replacing men in the factories during the war**
C. there were too few men left alive to vote
D. the Conservative Party's commitment to full equality for women
E  the leader of the Labour party was a woman

62  All of the following countries had universal suffrage in 1930 EXCEPT
A.  Finland
B.  Great Britain
C.  The Soviet Union
D.  Germany
E.  France

63  European thought in the early 20th century was LEAST influenced by which of the following?
A.  The concept of existentialism proffered by Nietzsche
B.  The Darwinist concept of evolution
C.  The Enlightenment works of Voltaire and Montesquieu
D.  Wittgenstein's ideas of logical positivism
E.  The uncertainty principle of Heisenberg

64  Surrealism, an artistic genre of the twentieth century, has as a central theme the
A.  Accurate portrayal of a moment in time
B.  Exploration of dream images and the irrational
C.  Depiction of contemporary mass-produced goods and images
D.  Idealization of cone, cube, and cylinder shapes
E.  Portrayal of ordinary people in natural settings

65  Which of the following had the LEAST effect on European thought in the first half of the twentieth century?
A.  The uncertain and complex universe of Einstein’s and Heisenberg’s physics
B.  The undermining of the optimistic belief in human rationality by Freudian psychology
C.  The utopian literature of Sir Thomas More and Roger Bacon
D.  Logical empiricism’s limitation of the scope of philosophical inquiry to the scientifically and mathematically verifiable
E.  The Darwinist idea of human behavior as determined by evolutionary forces

66  Which of the following best characterizes European art and literature in the 1920's?
A.  Questioning of accepted values and practices
B.  A rejection of atheism and socialism
C.  A reaffirmation of human beauty and goodness
D.  A resurrection of Victorian sensibilities and styles
E.  Adherence to classical rules of composition
The above building, constructed in Germany in 1925 by Walter Gropius, is designed in which style?

A  Rococo
B  **Bauhaus**
C  Victorian
D  Regency
E  Post-modern
68 This painter, working in the early years of the twentieth century, was
A rebelling against conventional cultural norms
B incapable of accurate draftsmanship
C painting an alterpiece for a cathedral
D rebelling against surrealism
E copying the Baroque style

Road to World War II 1933-1939

69 The most celebrated "revisionist" interpretation of World War II places the blame for its origins on
A the United States
B the USSR
C Italy
D Poland
E Britain and France

70 “The nation had been tottering on the verge of military insurrection since it became a republic in 1931, because the Republicans included not only moderate middle-class liberals but a wide array of socialists . . . . A revolt by the army led to civil war, in which each side received aid from outside nations, which served to transform the local conflict into an international ideological war.”
The nation described above was
A. **Spain**
B. Italy
C. Poland
D. Yugoslavia
E. Algeria

71 The “Popular Front” in France in the 1930s was composed of
A. a coalition of liberals and conservatives
B. neo-fascists
C. a coalition of clerics and royalists
D. a coalition of socialists and communists
E. peasants

72 The French and British policy of appeasing Mussolini and Hitler can be partly explained by
A. France and Britain’s eagerness to cooperate with the Soviet Union
B. France and Britain’s confidence in the League of Nations
C. France and Britain’s desire to maintain foreign policies independent of the United States
D. The belief that the terms of the Versailles treaty were unjust
E. A general loss of faith in the effectiveness of diplomacy

73 Which list of events is in the correct chronological order?
A. the Anschluss, Munich Agreement, invasion of Poland, remilitarization of the Rhineland
B. Munich Agreement, the Anschluss, invasion of Poland, remilitarization of the Rhineland
C. remilitarization of the Rhineland, the Anschluss, Munich Agreement, invasion of Poland
D. invasion of Poland, Munich Agreement, the Anschluss, remilitarization of the Rhineland
E. the Anschluss, remilitarization of the Rhineland, Munich agreement, invasion of Poland

74 Neville Chamberlain’s promise of “peace in our time” referred to
A. success in negotiations over war reparations
B. success of the Appeasement policy
C. the agreement at Rapallo
D. the Kellogg-Briand pact
E. the League of Nations

75 Which of the following occurred at the Munich Conference in September 1938?
A. **Britain and France approved the surrender of the Sudetenland to Hitler**
B. The Soviet Union left the conference after seeing the terms of the agreement
C. The Italians refused to support Hitler
D. Hitler was given all Czechoslovakia
E. Winston Churchill got all parties to agree to a reasonable compromise
76 The man on the left, pictured here with Hitler, was which of the following world leaders who said that he had "preserved peace?"
A Edouard Daladier
B Winston Churchill
C William Gladstone
D Benito Mussolini
E **Neville Chamberlain**

77 Which of the following areas was conceded to Hitler at the Munich Conference of 1938?
A. The Polish Corridor
B. The Rhineland
C. The Saar
D. Silesia
E. **Sudetenland**

78 The term “collective security” would most likely be discussed in which of the following studies?
A. A book on the twentieth-century welfare state
B. A monograph on Soviet agricultural policy during the 1920's
C. A book on Bismarckian imperialism
D. A treatise on Social Darwinism
E. **A work on European diplomacy during the 1930'**
79 The term "collective security" would most likely be discussed in which of the following studies?

F. A book on the twentieth century welfare state
G. A monograph on Soviet agricultural policy during the 1920's
H. A book on Bismarckian imperialism
I. A treatise on Social Darwinism
J. A work on European diplomacy during the 1930's

80 American foreign policy regarding Europe in the 1930s was primarily directed toward

A maintaining U.S. neutrality
B containing the spread of Soviet Communism
C blocking Fascist aggression
D guaranteeing the safety of the democracies that had emerged after World War I
E supporting the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War
81. The figure lying between Hitler and Stalin in the 1939 cartoon shown above represents
   A. Czechoslovakia
   B. Austria
   C. **Poland**
   D. Spain
   E. Sweden

**World War II (Phases, Mobilization, Resistance, Holocaust)**

82. The period of relative military inaction in Europe between the fall of Poland and the fall of France is called
   A. the Russo-Finnish War
   B. the Vichy period
   C. the Battle of Britain
   D. the Blitzkrieg
   E. **the Sitzkrieg**

83. The collapse of France in the spring of 1940 in the face of a German invasion can be attributed to all of the following EXCEPT
   A. old and incompetent military leadership
   B. failure of Belgium to build an addition to the Maginot Line
C technical superiority of German weapons
D lack of loyalty to the ideals of the Third Republic
E failure of the British to send any assistance

84 Which of the following was a major factor in German military victories in 1939-1940?
A. Overwhelming German technological and numerical superiority to the French and the English
B. French resistance on continuing to fight, regardless of the cost
C. Britain’s campaign in Norway, which diverted British troops from Western Europe
D. The German army’s effective use of armor and air power in the Blitzkrieg
E. The German defeat of the Russian army at Tannenberg in August 1939

85 The political and social values of the Vichy government in France during the Second World War are best described as
A. Rational, socialistic, peaceful
B. Radically fascistic, antichurch, antielitist
C. Conservative-authoritarian, corporatist, Catholic
D. Monarchist, nationalistic, antimilitary
E. Republican, liberal, expansionist

86 The German bombing of London during World War II
A reduced civilian morale
B increased civilian morale
C disabled the transportation system
D halted industrial production
E led to the total evacuation of the city
87 The illustration above from a 1940 German magazine suggests that women should
A. Bear as many children as possible
B. Not be discouraged by shortages of food and consumer goods
C. Not work outside the house
D. **Support the war effort by doing their sons’ and husbands’ jobs**
E. Enlist in the army to help the war effort.

88 The fall of Singapore to the Japanese in 1942 marked the end of
A. American power in the Pacific
B. **European supremacy in East Asia**
C. the German overseas empire
D. exclusive control of Asia by Asians
E. commercial prosperity in East Asia

89 The Atlantic Charter—issued by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in 1941 and drawn from the principles of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points—formed the basis for the Allied war aims and pledged all EXCEPT
A. the restoration of governments conquered by Germany and Italy
B. free trade and fair access to resources
C. freedom from tyranny and want
D freedom of thought and religion
E a U.N. organization to ensure peace after the war

90 Hitler delayed the invasion of Russia in the spring of 1941 because
A did not have sufficient troops
B was afraid of a revolt in France
C had to send assistance to Mussolini in Greece
D feared a British invasion of Normandy
E was afraid to provoke the United States into war

91 After the United States entered World War II President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill agreed that the first priority of the Allies must be to
A defeat Japan
B defeat Russia
C defeat Germany
D have the United States defeat Japan while England defeated Germany
E have England defeat Japan while the United States defeated Germany
Questions 1 and 2 refer to the map below

92 The shaded area of the map on the following page shows
A the belligerent nations at the start of World War II in Europe
B the furthest extent of Axis conquest in Europe and Africa
C the Nazi Empire
D the gains of the Red Army at the end of World War II
E the Axis-occupied territory right before the D-Day Normandy invasion

93 Refer to the map above to determine what year it represents.
A before 1939
B 1939
C 1940
D 1942
E 1944

94 The tide of war turned from Axis conquests to Allied victories in all EXCEPT
A the Battles of Midway and Guadalcanal in the Pacific
B the Battle for Stalingrad in Soviet Russia
C the evacuation at Dunkirk in Europe
D the Battle of El Alamein in Egypt
E Operation Torch in North Africa

95 A major issue of contention between the Western Allies—Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union—before 1944 was
A the opening of a second front in Europe
B whether or not to demand the unconditional surrender of the Axis
C the fate of democracy in Eastern Europe after the war
D promised U.S. military aid to Communist Russia
E British occupation of Iran, which bordered the U.S.S.R.

96 Which of the following is true of the Allied D-Day invasion of "Fortress Europe" on June 6, 1944?
A It was the largest seaborne invasion in human history.
B It inflicted 50 percent of the casualties the German Army suffered during the war.
C It landed at the "soft underbelly" of Europe.
D After the landing the Germans were unable to launch another major offensive during the course of the war.
E It was a joint operation of American, British, and Russian forces.

97 During World War II, most of the damage to cities in Western Germany was caused by
A siege cannons of the Russian army
B search-and-destroy tactics of the Americans
C the scorched-earth policy of the retreating Nazis
D sabotage by anti-Nazi Germans
E saturation bombing by American and British air forces
The illustration above from a Second World War era Soviet poster suggests that women should

A. work inside of the home
B. save grain and not be wasteful
C. join the army for their family and for Mother Russia
D. **contribute to the war effort by taking on traditionally male jobs**
E. keep the farms in good shape for when their husbands return home

Which of the following resulted from the close relationship between science and government in industrialized nations during the Second World War?

A. The pace of discovery and invention noticeably slowed
B. Specialization decreased
C. Much scientific research became financially dependent on military funding
D. Fewer students were interested in scientific training
E. **The benefits of scientific advances were no longer questioned.**

The United States and Britain came out of the depression largely because of

A. social welfare programs of the American New Deal and the British National party
B. high tariff barriers to foreign competition
C  currency manipulation  
D  raised taxes and lowered spending  
E  **rearmament for the coming war**

101 The movement of peoples for the period from 1939 to 1950 was due most likely to 
A  voluntary immigration  
B  forced deportation by the Nazis  
C  **deportation and resettlement because of war and its aftermath**  
D  policies of the United Nations  
E  Stalinist policies
102 The above table indicates which of the following?
A Britain was more productive than Germany 1940-43
B **the Allies had three times the potential productive capacity of the Axis**
C Japan and Germany alone were virtually equal in their productive capacity to the Allies
D Germany had a greater productive capacity than any other country
E Factors other than war production were likely to be more important in contributing to the Allied victory

103 The Nazi party sent all of the following to concentration camps EXCEPT
A gypsies
B homosexuals
C Jews
D Roman Catholic priests
E **fascists**

104 All of the following were factors in the Holocaust EXCEPT the
A Ability of the Nazis to secure collaborators in occupied territories
B Long tradition of anti-Semitism in Germany and other areas of Europe
C. Ability of a totalitarian regime to mold ideas and suppress dissent
D. Vulnerability of the German Jews, who made up less than one percent of the German population
E. **Near exclusive focus of Nazi genocidal policies on Jews of Germany**

105 The Nuremberg trials were
A. attacks on Jews in Germany
B. Communist purges
C. **punishment for Nazi war crimes**
D. the preliminaries to founding the United Nations
E. the first testing of intercontinental missiles