

WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH

Section 1

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. union of Austria and Germany
- _____ 2. Spain's fascist dictator
- _____ 3. Germany, Italy, and Japan
- _____ 4. opposition to all war
- _____ 5. giving in to the demands of an aggressor

Column II

- a. appeasement
- b. pacifism
- c. Neutrality Acts
- d. Axis powers
- e. Francisco Franco
- f. Anschluss
- g. Sudetenland

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which was one reason for the development of the policy of appeasement?
 - a. Western democracies saw the desire for peace as weakness.
 - b. Japan, Germany, and Italy saw the desire for peace as weakness.
 - c. Britain could not confront Hitler without strong French support.
 - d. Fascism was considered less of a threat than communism.
- _____ 7. What was the result of the civil war in Spain?
 - a. A republic was set up in Spain with a new constitution.
 - b. The king of Spain was forced to leave the country.
 - c. Francisco Franco came into power and created a fascist dictatorship.
 - d. Germany gained control of Spain and made it a part of the Third Reich.
- _____ 8. Hitler justified Germany's aggression by stating that
 - a. Germans had the right to conquer inferior peoples.
 - b. he wanted to preserve order in Czechoslovakia.
 - c. he wanted to spread communism to Austria and other countries.
 - d. he felt that other European leaders approved of his policies.
- _____ 9. Which statement best describes the Munich Pact?
 - a. It resulted in peace.
 - b. It saved Czechoslovakia.
 - c. It was a success.
 - d. Hitler broke his promises.
- _____ 10. What event marked the beginning of World War II?
 - a. the Nazi-Soviet Pact
 - b. the German invasion of Poland
 - c. the Anschluss
 - d. Germany's annexation of the Sudetenland

WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH

Section 3

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. At the _____, the Big Three planned a final strategy.
2. _____ led the Allied forces in North Africa.
3. Women factory workers, each symbolized by _____, contributed to the American war effort.
4. The 1944 Allied invasion of France is known as _____.
5. The Germans suffered a major defeat at _____.

- a. Rosie the Riveter
- b. aircraft carrier
- c. Dwight Eisenhower
- d. Stalingrad
- e. D-Day
- f. Yalta Conference

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The concept of total war included
 - a. encouraging freedom of the press.
 - b. manufacturing whatever would bring the most profit.
 - c. the regulation of wages and prices.
 - d. expanding the rights of citizens.
- _____ 7. Midway and the Coral Sea were
 - a. the first American aircraft carriers.
 - b. sites of Japanese naval victories over the United States.
 - c. where the main Japanese prison camps were located.
 - d. sites of U.S. naval victories over Japan.
- _____ 8. The Big Three were

a. Stalin, Eisenhower, and Churchill.	c. Roosevelt, Eisenhower, and Stalin.
b. Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini.	d. Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill.
- _____ 9. The Battle of the Bulge was
 - a. a massive German counterattack against the Allies.
 - b. the Allied invasion of southern France following D-Day.
 - c. a German attack on the Soviet Red Army outside Berlin.
 - d. a successful Soviet encirclement of Berlin in 1945.
- _____ 10. The Yalta Conference was held in an atmosphere of

a. triumph.	c. fear.
b. mistrust.	d. anger.

WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH**Section 5****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. _____ was a military alliance of the United States, Canada, and nine European countries.
2. The Soviet Union formed a military alliance called the _____.
3. A U.S. aid package to Western European countries was called the _____.
4. After the war, Nazi leaders were tried in the city of _____ for their crimes during the war.
5. The _____ was a state of tension after World War II.

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|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nuremberg b. United Nations (UN) c. Cold War d. Truman Doctrine e. Marshall Plan f. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) g. Warsaw Pact |
|---|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What important principle did the Nuremberg trials demonstrate?
 - a. that the United States and the Soviet Union were now superpowers
 - b. that Nazis were cruel and brutal
 - c. that national leaders could be held accountable for wartime actions
 - d. that ordinary people sometimes helped political leaders commit crimes
- _____ 7. Members of which body of the United Nations were given veto rights over decisions?

a. the Security Council	c. the World Health Organization
b. the General Assembly	d. the Military Council
- _____ 8. What change had taken place throughout Eastern Europe by 1948?
 - a. Reconstruction from war damage was complete.
 - b. Pre-war boundaries were confirmed.
 - c. Pro-U.S. governments were in place.
 - d. Pro-Soviet governments were in place.
- _____ 9. The Truman Doctrine stated that the United States would

a. help rebuild Western Europe.	c. take an active role in NATO.
b. defeat the Soviet Union.	d. help resist communism.
- _____ 10. Which statement best describes Germany in the late 1940s and 1950s?
 - a. East Germany was democratic and beginning to prosper.
 - b. West Germany was democratic; East Germany was under Stalin.
 - c. Both parts were reunited, and Germany was a part of NATO.
 - d. Both parts remained separate and were members of the Warsaw Pact.