

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

Complete each sentence in Column I with the correct term from Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (3 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. The _____ allowed the U.S. president to aid American allies.
- _____ 2. At the end of World War II, the Allies held war crimes trials in the German city of _____.
- _____ 3. Before World War II began, Western democracies adopted a policy of _____ toward Hitler, giving in to his aggression to maintain peace.
- _____ 4. Near the end of World War II, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met in the city of _____ to plan strategy.
- _____ 5. The _____ were intended to prevent U.S. involvement in a European war.
- _____ 6. German war tactics were known as _____, or "lightning war."
- _____ 7. By 1938, Hitler began engineering the _____, or union of Austria and Germany.
- _____ 8. When the Soviet army defeated the Germans at _____, this set the stage for a Soviet offensive.
- _____ 9. Widespread _____, or opposition to all war, pushed many governments to seek peace at any price.
- _____ 10. The United States dropped the first atomic bomb on the city of _____.

Column II

- a. Neutrality Acts
- b. appeasement
- c. Hiroshima
- d. pacifism
- e. Lend-Lease Act
- f. Stalingrad
- g. blitzkrieg
- h. Anschluss
- i. Nuremberg
- j. Yalta

WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH**Test A** *(continued)***B. Key Concepts**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

- _____ 11. What was a reason the Spanish Civil War was called a “dress rehearsal” for World War II?
- a. The Nazis used the war to test their new weapons.
 - b. The forces of democracy defeated the forces of fascism.
 - c. Supporters of the Spanish Loyalists supported the Axis powers.
 - d. France, Britain, and the United States rallied to fight fascism.
- _____ 12. Hitler decided to invade the Soviet Union because
- a. he wanted to protect the Germans living in Russia.
 - b. he wanted the Soviet Union’s vast natural resources.
 - c. the Soviets had betrayed him by seizing the Baltic states.
- _____ 13. In which French city did German forces set up a “puppet state” capital after conquering France?
- a. Lyon
 - b. Vichy
 - c. Paris
- _____ 14. What was important about the Battle of the Bulge?
- a. It caused the Allies to withdraw from Belgium.
 - b. It caused the Germans to sue for peace.
 - c. It delayed the Allied advance from the west.
- _____ 15. The German air force was almost grounded by D-Day because
- a. so many German aircraft were in need of repair.
 - b. the Germans had little fuel due to Allied bombing.
 - c. so many German pilots had been killed in the war.
- _____ 16. The Truman Doctrine was rooted in the idea of
- a. appeasement.
 - b. containment.
 - c. pacifism.
- _____ 17. The U.S. strategy of “island-hopping” in the Pacific
- a. quickly weakened the resolve of Japanese soldiers.
 - b. was a failure, forcing the United States to use atomic weapons.
 - c. allowed the United States to gradually move north toward Japan.
- _____ 18. What was one of Stalin’s major goals in Eastern Europe after World War II?
- a. to debate the proper course of socialism
 - b. to lead Eastern Europe to economic prosperity
 - c. to create a protective buffer zone of friendly governments

WORLD WAR II AND ITS AFTERMATH

Test A *(continued)*

C. Document-Based Assessment

Use the table to answer the question below. (15 points)

Casualties of World War II (estimated)

	Military Dead	Military Wounded	Civilian Dead
ALLIES			
Britain	389,000	475,000	65,000
France	211,000	400,000	108,000
China	500,000	1,700,000	1,000,000
Soviet Union	7,500,000	14,102,000	15,000,000
United States	292,000	671,000	---
AXIS POWERS			
Germany	2,850,000	7,250,000	5,000,000
Italy	77,500	120,000	100,000
Japan	1,576,000	500,000	300,000

19. Analyze Information Refer to the table. (a) How do the casualty figures for the Soviet Union compare with those of the other countries? (b) What conclusions can you make from this information? (c) How do these figures help to explain the Soviet Union’s goals in Eastern Europe after World War II?

D. Critical Thinking

Answer the following question. (15 points)

20. Summarize (a) What are the goals of the United Nations? (b) Describe its organization.
