1 In the United States, the placement of Japanese Americans in relocation centers during the early 1940's was prompted mainly by

(1) a belief that foreigners should be returned to their native countries

(2) the impact of wartime fears on the attitudes of Americans.

(3) the evidence that many Japanese Americans openly supported Japan

(4) the desire to protect United States culture from being influenced by a Far Eastern culture

2 After World War II, the legal basis for the criminal trials of German and Japanese wartime officials by the Allies was that these officials had

(1) overthrown monarchies by force

(2) violated nonaggression pacts

(3) committed crimes against humanity

(4) established communist police states

3 Base your answer to question on the poem below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**How About It, Dixie**
The President's Four Freedoms
Appeal to me.
I would like to see those Freedoms
Come to be.
If you believe
In the Four Freedoms, too,
Then share 'em with me Don't keep 'em all for you ....
Looks like by now
Folks ought to know
It's hard to beat Hitler
Protecting Jim Crow.
Freedom's not just
To be won Over There.
It means Freedom at home, too Now-right here!

- Langston Hughes, 1942

In this poem, what is Langston Hughes's criticism about United States foreign policy during World War II?

(1) The Four Freedoms cannot help African Americans.

(2) **Claims of fighting for democracy abroad are inconsistent with segregation at home.**

(3) Involvement in World War II is not in the best interest of the United States.

(4) The democratic principles of the United States are best kept at home.

4 The Nuremberg trials held at the conclusion of World War II added to international law by

(1) settling boundary disputes in Europe through arbitration

(2) placing the blame for World War II on many nations

(3) ruling that moral and ethical considerations do not apply in wartime

(4) establishing that high officials and individuals are responsible for their wartime actions
5 Base your answer to the following question on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The main purpose of the World War II coupons shown in this illustration was to

(1) choose men for the draft
(2) conserve essential goods for military use
(3) encourage increased production of consumer goods
(4) pay defense contractors for military hardware

6 Which action by the United States best represents United States foreign policy in the 1930s?

(1) passing the Neutrality Acts
(2) creating the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
(3) deciding to create the United Nations
(4) joining the Allied powers

7 The United States Supreme Court decision in Korematsu v. United States (1944) concerned

(1) restricting freedom of the press
(2) the president's right to use atomic weapons
(3) limiting civil liberties during wartime
(4) the right of women to serve in military combat

8 Which statement most accurately describes the foreign policy change made by the United States between the start of World War II (1939) and the attack on Pearl Harbor (1941)?

(1) The traditional isolationism of the United States was strengthened.
(2) The nation shifted from neutrality to military support for the Allies.
(3) War was declared on Germany but not on Japan.
(4) Financial aid was offered to both the Allied and Axis powers.

9 In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt announced the Good Neighbor policy primarily to

(1) increase immigration from Latin America
(2) grant diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union
(3) promote free trade with the nations of Europe
(4) improve relations with Latin American nations

10 The United States became the "arsenal of democracy" in the early 1940's because the United States

(1) possessed the economic resources to produce massive amounts of war material
(2) introduced a series of strict draft laws
(3) had established strong alliances with other countries during the 1920's and the early 1930's
(4) relied on the nation's strong tradition of militarism

11 A valid conclusion based on the experience of Japanese Americans during World War II is that in wartime

(1) first-generation immigrants become security risks
(2) constitutional liberties may be limited
(3) loyalty oaths are necessary to protect the national interest
(4) fear and uncertainty do not interfere with normal life

12 The Manhattan Project led by Robert Oppenheimer was part of the World War II effort to

(1) develop the atomic bomb
(2) supply the Allies with more fighter planes
(3) ban the use of chemical and biological warfare
(4) coordinate troop movements between New York and Europe
13 The GI Bill helped World War II veterans by

(1) protecting them from being recalled to duty
(2) guaranteeing them government jobs
(3) giving them several types of economic assistance
(4) exempting them from federal income tax

14 The United States Government placed Japanese Americans in internment camps during World War II. This action illustrates that

(1) residents generally uphold the constitutional rights of minorities
(2) ethnic minorities often have uncertain loyalties during wartime
(3) unpopular groups should be placed in custody
(4) violations of civil liberties tend to increase in times of national stress

15 Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... it is known that there are Japanese residents of California who have sought to aid the Japanese enemy by way of communicating information...

— Culbert Olson, Governor of California, February 1942

This statement helped influence President Franklin D. Roosevelt to

(1) ask Congress to declare war on Japan
(2) force most Japanese Americans to leave the United States
(3) send federal troops to guard California's capital
(4) restrict the civil liberties of Japanese Americans

16 In 1948, President Harry Truman showed his support for civil rights by issuing an executive order to

(1) end the immigration quota system
(2) assure equal status for women in military service
(3) ban racial segregation in the military
(4) guarantee jobs for Native American Indians
17 Base your answer to question on the posters below and on your knowledge of social studies.

These posters were trying to convince Americans that winning World War II required

(1) wage and price freezes  (2) the sale of additional war bonds
(3) higher levels of taxation and spending  (4) the conservation of scarce resources

18 What effect did the end of World War II have on American women who worked in defense industries during the war?

(1) They were invited to join labor unions.
(2) Their jobs were taken by returning servicemen.
(3) Their wages were increased to match those of male workers.
(4) Their contributions were rewarded by the government.

19 How did the personal diplomacy conducted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II affect the Presidency?

(1) Subsequent Presidents have refused to use this unsuccessful method.
(2) The President's role in shaping United States foreign policy was strengthened.
(3) The President's war powers as Commander in Chief were sharply reduced.
(4) Congress increased its power over the executive branch.

20 The principal goal of the United Nations has been to

(1) develop military alliances around the world
(2) encourage expansion of international trade
(3) promote peaceful solutions to world problems
(4) regulate the use of atomic energy
Base your answers to questions 21 and 22 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... We have agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany after German armed resistance has been finally crushed. These terms will not be made known until the final defeat of Germany has been accomplished. Under the agreed plan, the forces of the three powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Coordinated administration and control has been provided for under the plan through a central control commission consisting of the Supreme Commanders of the three powers with headquarters in Berlin. It has been agreed that France should be invited by the three powers, if she should so desire, to take over a zone of occupation, and to participate as a fourth member of the control commission. The limits of the French zone will be agreed by the four Governments concerned through their representatives on the European Advisory Commission...."

- Joint Statement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Marshal Joseph Stalin at Yalta, February 11, 1945

21 The plan described in this passage contributed to the

(1) complete removal of United States troops from Germany
(2) authorization for Germany to join the Axis powers
(3) long-term division of Germany into two nations
(4) domination of Germany by France

22 Based on this passage, a major purpose of the Yalta Conference was to

(1) prepare for control of Germany after World War II
(2) offer Germany generous terms of surrender to shorten the war
(3) rebuild German industries following the war
(4) prevent Germany's membership in the United Nations

23 The change in the nation's attitude toward membership in the League of Nations and membership in the United Nations shows the contrast between

(1) neutrality and containment
(2) appeasement and internationalism
(3) isolationism and involvement
(4) interventionism and detente
24 Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The cartoon indicates the foreign policy position of the United States in response to the
(1) start of the League of Nations
(2) collapse of the global economy
(3) beginning of World War II
(4) spread of communism to Eastern Europe

25 In the cartoon, most of the “diseases” refer to the
(1) military dictatorships of the 1930s
(2) Allied powers of World War II
(3) nations banned from the United Nations after World War II
(4) Communist bloc countries in the Cold War

26 Which action is most closely associated with the situation shown in the cartoon?
(1) signing of the Atlantic Charter
(2) passage of the Neutrality Acts of 1935–1937
(3) first fireside chat of Franklin D. Roosevelt
(4) declaration of war on Japan
27 Changes in policies during the administrations of both President Woodrow Wilson and President Franklin demonstrate that

(1) war can influence domestic reform programs
(2) public opinion is usually opposed to deficit spending
(3) presidents often lose power during wartime
(4) United States territorial expansion results in economic growth

28 Which event brought the United States directly into World War II?

(1) the sinking of the Lusitania by Germany
(2) the invasion of Poland by Germany
(3) the murder of many Jews throughout Europe
(4) the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japan

29 The Neutrality Acts passed by Congress in the mid-1930s were efforts to

(1) avoid mistakes that led the country into World War I
(2) create jobs for the unemployed in the military defense industry
(3) support the League of Nations efforts to stop wars in Africa and Asia
(4) help the democratic nations of Europe against Hitler and Mussolini

30 Which action is an example of international appeasement?

(1) Congress authorizing the Manhattan Project
(2) Japan attacking Pearl Harbor
(3) Germany signing a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union
(4) Great Britain and France agreeing to Hitler's demand for part of Czechoslovakia

31 The GI Bill helped soldiers who served in World War II by

(1) mandating integration of the military
(2) funding college education for veterans
(3) requiring women to surrender their wartime jobs to men
(4) eliminating union seniority rules that hurt veterans

32 What term describes the strategy that the US military used in the Pacific theater during World War II?

(1) trail blazed  (2) blockaded
(3) island hopped  (4) contained

33 An important outcome of the Nuremberg Trials held at the end of World War II was that they

(1) showed that many accounts of Nazi atrocities were exaggerated
(2) spread the blame for World War II among many nations
(3) held that moral and ethical considerations do not apply in wartime
(4) established that individuals are responsible for their actions

34 After the end of World War II, many working women left their factory jobs because they were

(1) fired from their jobs due to poor performance
(2) unprepared for peacetime employment
(3) forced to give up their jobs to returning war veterans
(4) dissatisfied with their 'ow wages

35 The primary purpose of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy was to

(1) reduce United States military intervention in Latin America
(2) use United States troops to stop Axis aggression in the Western Hemisphere
(3) help Latin American nations combat the effects of the Great Depression
(4) repeal the principles of the original Monroe Doctrine

36 The relocation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast during World War II occurred because

(1) most of them were not citizens of the United States
(2) they refused to serve in the United States military
(3) they were needed to work at inland defense industries
(4) military authorities considered them a threat to national security

37 The creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) illustrates a commitment to the concept of

(1) colonialism  (2) isolationism
(3) mutual defense  (4) human rights
38 What was a primary objective of United States foreign policy during the 1930s?

(1) to avoid involvement in Asian and European conflicts
(2) to protect business interests in Africa through direct intervention
(3) to strengthen international peacekeeping organizations
(4) to acquire overseas land as colonies

39 United States foreign policy changed following World War II as the United States

(1) became more involved in world affairs
(2) returned to a policy of isolationism
(3) rejected membership in the United Nations
(4) pursued a policy of appeasement toward the Soviet Union

40 Base your answer on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as we would show were we at war....

— President Franklin D. Roosevelt, December 29, 1940

In urging the United States to become the "arsenal of democracy," President Franklin

(1) make its neutrality laws more restrictive
(2) create a military draft
(3) provide war materials to Allied nations
(4) send troops to Europe to fight in the war
WWII Practice Questions

41 Base your answer to the following question on the telegram below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Telegram Image]

This telegram was sent as a response to the

1. start of World War II
2. **attack on Pearl Harbor**
3. passage of a law to ban Japanese immigration
4. drafting of Japanese Americans into the military

42 Which of these trials established the principle that leaders of a nation may be tried for crimes against humanity?

1. Scopes
2. Rosenberg
3. Sacco and Vanzetti **4. Nuremberg**

43 The immediate cause of United States entry into World War II was that the United States

1. had to fulfill its collective security agreements with Western European nations
2. felt it necessary to defend the principle of freedom of the seas
3. **suffered a direct military attack**
4. was ready to use its superior military and atomic capabilities

44 The policy of Cash and Carry, the Destroyers for Naval Bases Deal, and the Lend-Lease Act were all designed to

1. contribute to the success of the Axis powers
2. relieve unemployment caused by the Great Depression
3. guarantee a third term to President Franklin
4. **aid the Allies without involving the United States in war**

45 The first disagreements between the United States and the Soviet Union after the defeat of Germany in World War II occurred as a result of the

1. **failure of the Soviet Union to withdraw from Eastern Europe**
2. Cuban missile crisis
3. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
4. takeover of China by the Communists
46 The 1944 election of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Presidency for a fourth term can be attributed most directly to the

(1) blame placed on Republicans for the country’s economic problems
(2) need to continue efforts to cope with the Great Depression
(3) unwillingness of voters to change leadership during a major crisis
(4) lack of a strong opposition candidate

47 Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for the implements of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters which will enable them to fight for their liberty and for our security. Emphatically we must get these weapons to them, get them to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough, so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure. . . ."
— President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Fireside Chat," December 29, 1940

In this statement, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was asking the nation to

(1) support a declaration of war against Nazi Germany
(2) adopt a policy of containment
(3) join the League of Nations
(4) become the "arsenal of democracy"

48 Base your answer to question on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

A key purpose of this World War II poster was to

(1) encourage protests against the war
(2) gain support for the war effort
(3) influence the Axis powers to end the war
(4) illustrate the nature of modern warfare

49 Which congressional action not only raised money for World War II but also contributed to the national debt?

(1) requiring employers to withhold taxes from workers' paychecks
(2) raising income tax rates
(3) selling war bonds
(4) enacting wage and price controls

50 President Franklin D. Roosevelt referred to December 7, 1941, as "a date which will live in infamy" because on that day

(1) Germany invaded Poland
(2) Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
(3) Italy declared war on the United States
(4) the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima
51 The United States became involved in World War II primarily because
(1) Germany refused to pay its debts from World War I
(2) European democracies supported United States policies toward Germany and Japan
(3) President Franklin D. Roosevelt did not enforce the Neutrality Acts
(4) Germany and Japan achieved important military successes in Europe and Asia

52 The war crimes trials that followed World War II were historically significant because for the first time
(1) nations were asked to pay for war damages
(2) individuals were given immunity from prosecution
(3) nations on both sides were found guilty of causing the war
(4) individuals were held accountable for their actions during wartime

53 In the late 1930's, the Cash-and-Carry arms sales policy of the United States was based on a desire to
(1) avoid the actions of the 1914-1917 period that had helped lead the United States into World War I
(2) curb the expansion of the Soviet Union
(3) carry out the tradition of freedom of the seas
(4) end the Great Depression by encouraging international trade

54 Toward the end of World War II, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (first GI bill, 1944) attempted to benefit American society by
(1) guaranteeing racial equality in the Armed Forces
(2) providing educational and financial assistance to veterans
(3) abolishing the draft during peacetime
(4) strengthening the concept of civilian control of the military

55 Which action was taken by the United States government to help Europe’s economic recovery after World War II?
(1) forming the Alliance for Progress
(2) sending troops to Turkey
(3) creating the Marshall Plan
(4) joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

56 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Eventually, Why Not Now?

What is the main idea of this 1945 cartoon?
(1) The world community needs to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.
(2) Korea's development of atomic bombs has threatened world peace.
(3) The Treaty of Versailles was successful in preventing World War II.
(4) Germany should be criticized for using atomic bombs.

57 How did the GI Bill affect American society after World War II?
(1) by eliminating child labor
(2) by expanding voting rights
(3) by increasing spending on space exploration
(4) by extending educational and housing opportunities
WWII Practice Questions

58 "Arms Sales to Warring Nations Banned"
"Americans Forbidden to Travel on Ships of Warring Nations"
"Loans to Nations at War Forbidden"
"War Materials Sold Only on Cash-and-Carry Basis"

These headlines from the 1930s reflect the efforts of the United States to
(1) maintain freedom of the seas
(2) send military supplies to the League of Nations
(3) limit the spread of international communism
(4) avoid participation in European wars

59 "Though I have found no Negroes who want to see the [Allies] lose this war, I have found many who, before the war ends, want to see the stuffing knocked out of white supremacy . . . to win democracy for ourselves at home and to help win the war for democracy the world over . . . "

—A. Philip Randolph

Which war is most likely being discussed in this statement?
(1) Revolutionary War  (2) Civil War
(3) World War II  (4) Vietnam War

60 The internment of Japanese Americans during World War II was initially authorized by
(1) a constitutional amendment
(2) an executive order of the president
(3) a proclamation by the governor of California
(4) a decision of the Supreme Court

61 During World War II, women and minorities made economic gains mainly because
(1) a shortage of traditional labor created new opportunities in the workplace
(2) more educational opportunities increased the number of skilled workers in these groups
(3) labor unions successfully demanded equal opportunities for these groups
(4) new civil rights legislation forced businesses to change their hiring practices

62 The internment of Japanese Americans during World War II illustrates that
(1) the Supreme Court can be relied on to defend civil rights
(2) threats to national security are often ignored by the government
(3) minorities are not allowed to enlist in the United States military
(4) civil liberties are sometimes limited during times of national crisis

63 In 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt responded to the start of World War II in Europe by
(1) asking Congress to enter the war
(2) urging continued appeasement of aggressor nations
(3) attempting to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the hostilities
(4) selling military supplies to the Allied nations

64 "The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for [weapons] . . . which will enable them to fight for their liberty and our security. Emphatically we must get these weapons to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough, so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure . . . ."

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt
December 29, 1940

The foreign policy objective stated by President Roosevelt in this address was to
(1) provide military aid to the Allies without sending troops
(2) maintain an isolationist policy toward the war in Europe
(3) expand the military power of the United States
(4) secure a declaration of war against the Axis powers
65 In *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the Supreme Court said that the removal of Japanese Americans from their homes was constitutional because

1. most Japanese Americans were not United States citizens
2. many Japanese Americans refused to serve in the United States Armed Forces
3. **this type of action was necessary during a national emergency**
4. there was strong evidence of significant Japanese sabotage on the West Coast

66 The Supreme Court in *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) upheld Executive Order 9066, which had authorized the

1. placement of women in combat roles
2. **exclusion of Japanese Americans from the West Coast**
3. limiting of freedom of speech during wartime
4. adoption of the military draft
67 What is the most accurate title for this map?

(1) Creation of Wartime Alliances  
(2) American Imperialism in the 20th Century  
(3) Causes of World War II  
(4) World War II in the Pacific

68 The map shows that the Allied forces

(1) made slow but steady progress in defeating Japan  
(2) conducted most of the battles north of the Hawaiian Islands  
(3) maintained control of the Philippines from the beginning of the war  
(4) had military support from the Soviet Union throughout the war

69 President Franklin D. Roosevelt said the United States needed to become the "great arsenal of democracy" mainly because he was trying to

(1) increase the number of Supreme Court justices  
(2) assist the Allied nations  
(3) limit the influence of the defense industry  
(4) gain public support for a third term

70 The United States justification for dropping atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was that

(1) the bombs' destructive power might end the war quickly  
(2) Japan's military power was centered in these two cities  
(3) Japan had attacked major cities in other nations  
(4) Japan was on the verge of developing its own atomic weapons
71 What was the major purpose of the Lend-Lease Act (1941)?

(1) sending United States troops to defend France
(2) keeping the Soviet Union from invading China
(3) **helping Great Britain without going to war**
(4) profiting from Germany's demand for steel and oil from the United States

72 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

During World War II, the federal government dealt with the problem shown in this cartoon by

(1) **rationing gasoline used by American drivers**
(2) ending the use of tanks by the military
(3) increasing imports of oil from the Dutch East Indies
(4) setting higher mileage standards for car manufacturers
WWII Practice Questions

73 The Fourteen Points and the Atlantic Charter were both
(1) statements of post-war goals for establishing world peace
(2) plans of victorious nations to divide conquered territories
(3) military strategies for defeating enemy nations
(4) agreements between nations to eliminate further development of weapons

74 Which statement describes a major social and economic impact on American society during World War II?
(1) The Great Depression continued to worsen.
(2) More women and minorities found employment in factories.
(3) The United States became an agricultural society.
(4) Consumer goods became easier to obtain.

75 Prior to United States entry into both World War I and World War II, United States foreign policy changed from isolationism to involvement mainly because
(1) the United States felt obligated to honor its commitments to its allies
(2) United States interests were threatened
(3) the public had elected Presidents who supported expansionism
(4) American manufacturers lobbied for sales to belligerents

76 After World War II, the Marshall Plan was proposed as a way to
(1) improve diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union
(2) help European nations recover economically
(3) remove nuclear weapons from Western Europe
(4) bring Nazi war criminals to justice

77 Which federal policy was enacted during World War II and justified as a wartime necessity?
(1) a ban on German-language books
(2) internment of Japanese Americans
(3) exclusion of Chinese immigrants
(4) adoption of the quota system of immigration

78 A study of the Presidencies of Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt indicates that
(1) a popular President can ignore the influence of Congress in domestic affairs
(2) the longer a President serves, the greater his power
(3) civilian control of the military is not possible when the nation is at war
(4) Presidential power tends to increase during wartime

79 In the early 1940's, the "destroyers-for-military bases deal" with Great Britain and the Lend-Lease Act were evidence that the United States
(1) recognized that its policy of neutrality conflicted with its self-interest
(2) followed its policy of neutrality more strictly as World War II progressed in Europe
(3) believed that the Allied policy of appeasement would succeed
(4) wanted to honor the military commitments it had made just after World War I

80 A main purpose of government-ordered rationing during World War II was to
(1) increase foreign trade
(2) limit the growth of industry
(3) conserve raw materials for the war effort
(4) encourage women to enter the workforce

81 Which is a valid conclusion based on a study of the years immediately after World War I and World War II?
(1) Defeated nations quickly resume militaristic foreign policies.
(2) After times of war, a strong desire of American society is to return to a period of peace and quiet in foreign affairs.
(3) Participation in war leads the United States to pursue an actively expansionist foreign policy.
(4) The existence of world organizations ensures peace.
82 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The cartoon was encouraging the American public to

(1) exercise caution regarding involvement in European conflicts
(2) demand repayment of World War II debts owed by European nations
(3) support countries resisting Communist aggression
(4) provide food to Eastern Europe

83 During World War II, many Japanese Americans living on the West Coast were relocated to detention centers primarily because they

(1) were known spies for Japan
(2) were seen as a security threat
(3) refused to serve in the United States military
(4) expressed their support for Italy and Germany

84 President Harry Truman advanced the cause of civil rights for African Americans by

(1) ordering the desegregation of the Armed Forces
(2) appointing the first African American to the Supreme Court
(3) supporting the ratification of the 14th and 15th amendments
(4) establishing affirmative action policies for industry

85 An economic impact of United States entry into World War II was that the United States

(1) became a debtor nation
(2) became nearly bankrupt
(3) accelerated its recovery from the Great Depression
(4) was forced to accept government ownership of most major industries

86 After World War II, the United States was better able than its allies to adjust its economy from wartime to peacetime because the United States

(1) possessed nuclear weapons
(2) raised tariffs on imports
(3) had collected its war debts from the Allies
(4) had suffered no widespread wartime destruction

87 After World War I, most Americans wanted the United States to follow a foreign policy of

(1) remaining involved in overseas affairs
(2) supporting the League of Nations
(3) isolationism in world affairs
(4) using United States forces to maintain peace in Europe

88 The entrance of the United States into World War II was preceded by

(1) President Franklin D. Roosevelt's successful effort to end the Holocaust in Europe
(2) unauthorized presidential use of United States troops in Japan
(3) American aid to help Great Britain defend itself against German aggression
(4) legislation encouraging the immigration of war refugees
89 Which statement about Japanese Americans interned during World War II is most accurate?

(1) Many were forced to return to Japan at the conclusion of the war.
(2) No Japanese Americans were allowed to serve in the United States armed services during the war.
(3) Most were released after signing a loyalty oath.
(4) **Many lost their homes and businesses.**

90 One reason the United States supported the creation of the United Nations was to

(1) determine blame for the start of World War II
(2) improve efforts to collect war debts
(3) **maintain international peace**
(4) promote the development of nuclear weapons
Base your answers to questions 91 and 92 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

91 Which statement is best supported by the information on the map?

(1) Government officials used abandoned mining towns to house Japanese Americans.
(2) Western states did not support the decision to create the relocation centers.
(3) Relocation centers had to be placed near rivers
(4) The government considered Japanese Americans a threat to national security

92 The relocation camps shown on the map were mainly a reaction to the

(1) Japanese military attack on Pearl Harbor
(2) capture of Japanese war prisoners
(3) need to train Japanese Americans for military service
(4) attacks by Japanese Americans on United States military bases
WWII Practice Questions

Base your answers to questions 93 and 94 on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Poster](image)

93 What was a major reason for wartime rationing?

(1) restricting lower-priced food imports
(2) **ensuring that troops were adequately supplied**
(3) providing jobs for the unemployed
(4) preventing currency deflation

94 The poster indicates that rationing during World War II was a

(1) way of assuring that only the wealthy could buy certain products
(2) necessity caused by farm failures during the Great Depression
(3) **program that was to be applied equally to all Americans**
(4) policy to encourage small business owners

95 What was a key challenge faced by the United States during World War II?

(1) lack of public support for the war effort
(2) **fighting the war on several fronts**
(3) difficulty gaining congressional support
(4) total reliance on naval power
WWII Practice Questions

96 What is the main idea of this 1939 political cartoon?

(1) Great Britain and France do not want the United States to enter World War II.
(2) The United States should remain isolated from the war in Europe to preserve democracy.
(3) The survival of democracy requires that the United States enter the war.
(4) The United States believes there is no real threat to democracy.

97 Which action is most consistent with the viewpoint expressed by this cartoonist?

(1) passing the Neutrality Acts
(2) negotiating the Destroyers for Naval Bases deal
(3) joining the League of Nations
(4) signing the Atlantic Charter

98 Which statement most accurately expresses the point of view of the cartoonist?

(1) Isolationism is the safest policy for these countries to follow.
(2) The United States is ignoring the threat caused by foreign aggression.
(3) Trade restrictions are more of a threat than leaders recognize.
(4) England can defend itself against Axis aggression

99 which nations are represented by the two birds in this cartoon?

(1) Soviet Union and Great Britain
(2) United States and Soviet Union
(3) Germany and Great Britain
(4) United States and Germany
### WWII Practice Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer Options</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>What was the primary reason for the increased migration of African Americans to cities during World War II?</td>
<td>(1) An increase in civil rights legislation occurred during this period. (2) The South was experiencing a major economic recession. (3) <strong>Industry in the North was expanding rapidly.</strong> (4) They had a patriotic desire to join integrated military units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>• Battle of Saratoga (1777) • Battle of Gettysburg (1863) • Battle of Midway (1942)</td>
<td>One way in which these battles are similar is that in each battle (1) American forces suffered serious defeats (2) large numbers of civilian casualties led to renewed peace efforts (3) <strong>a United States victory was a turning point in the war</strong> (4) the general in command later became president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>What did the Allies do at the Potsdam Convention?</td>
<td>(1) <strong>warn Japan that if it did not surrender, it would be destroyed</strong> (2) create a court to punish Nazi war criminals (3) divide Germany into American and Soviet spheres (4) announce that all British and French colonies would be freed after the conclusion of the war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>In the 1930's, the United States responded to the rise of totalitarian powers in Europe by</td>
<td>(1) rapidly expanding its military power (2) joining other democracies in a system of collective security (3) signing nonaggression pacts with the totalitarian nations (4) <strong>adopting a series of neutrality laws</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>A violation of civil rights that occurred in the United States during World War II was the</td>
<td>(1) arrests made as a result of the Palmer raids (2) passage of an open immigration law (3) <strong>internment of Japanese Americans</strong> (4) forced removal of Native American Indians from their reservations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937 were intended to</td>
<td>(1) enforce the policies of the League of Nations (2) stimulate economic growth in the United States (3) <strong>avoid the policies that drew the nation into World War I</strong> (4) support the use of peacekeeping troops in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Shortly after entering World War II, the United States began the Manhattan Project to</td>
<td>(1) <strong>work on the development of an atomic bomb</strong> (2) increase economic production to meet wartime demands (3) defend New York City against a nuclear attack (4) recruit men for the military services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>In which pair of events is the second event a response to the first?</td>
<td>(1) Truman Doctrine → D-Day Invasion (2) Manhattan Project → Lend-Lease Act (3) <strong>Holocaust → Nuremberg War Crimes trials</strong> (4) Germany's invasion of Poland → Munich Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>A major cause of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II was</td>
<td>(1) national segregation policies (2) immigration quotas (3) <strong>racial prejudice</strong> (4) economic depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>During World War II, labor conditions in the United States resulted in</td>
<td>(1) <strong>an expansion of economic opportunities for women</strong> (2) the creation of forced labor camps (3) a governmental takeover of most industries (4) a shortage of most military supplies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Base your answers to questions 110 and 111 on the speakers’ statements below.

**Speaker A:** “The use of the bomb shortened the war and saved American lives.”

**Speaker B:** “The United States might have been able to force the Japanese to surrender simply by demonstrating the power of the bomb on a deserted island.”

**Speaker C:** “The use of the bomb was justified because of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.”

**Speaker D:** “In Hiroshima, the bomb instantly incinerated more than 60,000 people. Most were civilians.”

110 These statements most likely were made during the
(1) Versailles Peace Conference (1919)
(2) 1920s
(3) Great Depression
(4) post–World War II period

111 Which speakers hold the view that using the bomb was an appropriate military action?
(1) A and B
(2) A and C
(3) B and C
(4) B and D

112 Why was the United States called the "arsenal of democracy" in 1940?
(1) The leaders in the democratic nations of Europe were educated in the United States.
(2) Most of the battles to defend worldwide democracy took place on American soil.
(3) The United States supervised elections in European nations before the war.
(4) The United States provided much of the weaponry needed to fight the Axis powers.

113 Following World War II, Eleanor Roosevelt was most noted for her
(1) support of racial segregation in the United States military
(2) role in creating the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(3) opposition to the Truman Administration
(4) efforts to end the use of land mines

114 Passage of the Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937 indicated that the United States desired to
(1) isolate itself from conflicts in Europe and Asia
(2) form alliances to stop the aggression of dictators
(3) expand trade outside the Western Hemisphere
(4) support the policies of the League of Nations

115 In *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the Supreme Court upheld the military order excluding Japanese Americans from the West Coast on the basis that the action was considered
(1) a matter of national security
(2) a necessity for the economy
(3) an attempt to limit immigration from Japan
(4) a way to protect Japanese Americans from anti-Japanese hysteria

116 In the United States during World War II, the role of women changed as they
(1) were drafted and assigned military roles equal to those held by men
(2) continued to work outside the home only in jobs traditionally performed by women
(3) made major contributions to the war effort by taking jobs in factories
(4) achieved positions of leadership in most major industries

117 The United Nations was created mainly to
(1) prevent globalization
(2) work for international peace
(3) stop the spread of disease
(4) establish democratic governments

118 Between World War I and World War II, most Americans believed that the United States should follow a foreign policy that emphasized
(1) containment and interventionism
(2) neutrality and isolation
(3) collective security and defensive alliances
(4) internationalism and free trade
119 Rationing was used in the United States during World War II as a way to

(1) **ensure adequate supplies of scarce natural resources**
(2) increase the number of imports
(3) raise production of consumer goods
(4) provide markets for American-made products

Base your answers to questions 120 and 121 on the speakers’ statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A:* “The current situation has necessitated that more women enter the workforce.”
*Speaker B:* “My family will have to get along without sugar and flour this week.”
*Speaker C:* “I say we should continue to support our president, even if a president has never been elected to four terms before now.”
*Speaker D:* “I support the government in everything it has to do, to be sure we are safe from fascism here at home.”

120 These speakers would have made these statements during

(1) World War I  (2) **World War II**
(3) the Korean War  (4) the Vietnam War

121 Which situation is *Speaker B* describing?

(1) destruction of crops during wartime
(2) need for importation of food products
(3) **food rationing to support a war effort**
(4) limitation of agricultural production through farm subsidies

122 In the late 1930's and early 1940's, the cash-and-carry policy and the lend-lease policy contributed to

(1) ending tensions between the United States and Germany
(2) **involving the United States in European affairs**
(3) stabilizing the international money supply
(4) expanding North American free-trade zones

123 Base your answer on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

This poster was used during World War II to

(1) encourage citizens to volunteer to serve in the Armed Forces
(2) remind citizens not to be wasteful during the war
(3) promote the sale of war bonds
(4) **encourage women to seek jobs in war-related industries**
124 Base your answer to question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

_Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of this 1942 cartoon?_

(1) **Allied goals in World War II will affect every nation.**
(2) The Atlantic Charter will help only Europe and Asia.
(3) The United States intends to rule the entire world.
(4) American strategy will be to win the war in the Pacific first.

125 "...The Director of the War Relocation Authority is authorized and directed to formulate and effectuate [implement] a program for the removal, from the areas designated from time to time by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, of the persons or classes of persons designated under such Executive Order, and for their relocation, maintenance, and supervision...."
— Executive Order 9102, March 18, 1942

Shortly after this executive order was signed, federal government authorities began to

(1) move Japanese Americans to internment camps
(2) deport German and Italian aliens
(3) detain and interrogate Chinese immigrants
(4) arrest the individuals who planned the attack on Pearl Harbor

126 Women played a major role on the domestic front during World War II by

(1) becoming candidates for public office
(2) campaigning for woman’s suffrage
(3) demonstrating against involvement in the war
(4) taking jobs in the defense industry

127 From 1928 to 1936, the emphasis of United States foreign policy was on

(1) forming military alliances to assist the democratic nations of Europe
(2) providing military aid to countries trying to resist Communist takeovers
(3) making agreements with Adolf Hitler to aid Germany's economic development
(4) pursuing isolationism as a means of avoiding involvement in a foreign war
128 Base your answer to the following question on the poster below.

During World War II, posters like this were used to

(1) prevent antiwar protests
(2) **recruit more women workers**
(3) convince women to enlist in the military services
(4) gain acceptance for wartime rationing programs

129 The Neutrality Acts of the 1930's were primarily designed to

(1) **avoid the kinds of foreign policy decisions that led to the United States entry into World War I**
(2) prevent the United States from joining the League of Nations
(3) avoid spending money on military development
(4) strengthen the economy of the United States

130 The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 is an illustration of the

(1) impact a single event can have on public opinion in a time of crisis
(2) effectiveness of a policy of appeasement in stopping aggression
(3) success of the pacifist movement in the United States
(4) role of communism as a negative influence in global affairs

131 The main reason the United States entered World War II was to

(1) gain additional overseas territories
(2) **stop totalitarian aggression**
(3) honor its treaty commitments
(4) spread capitalist economic ideas to poor nations

132 Which factor contributed to the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II?

(1) labor shortage during the war
(2) **influence of racial prejudice**
(3) increase of terrorist activities on the West Coast
(4) fear of loss of jobs to Japanese workers

133 The Neutrality Acts of 1935-1937 were primarily designed to

(1) **avoid policies that had led to United States involvement in World War I**
(2) halt the spread of communism in the Western Hemisphere
(3) promote United States membership in the League of Nations
(4) stop Japan from attacking United States territories in the Far East

134 Which activity illustrates a denial of a right that is guaranteed by the United States Constitution?

(1) restrictions placed on property ownership in the colonial period
(2) limitations on the size of businesses during the Gilded Age
(3) **forced relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II**
(4) establishment of wage ceilings under the Nixon administration
135 President Franklin D. Roosevelt's election to an unprecedented third term was most strongly influenced by

(1) his policy on immigration
(2) his popularity among business executives
(3) the beginning of the Great Depression
(4) the advent of World War II in Europe

136 At the beginning of World War II, national debate focused on whether the United States should continue the policy of

(1) coexistence  (2) containment
(3) imperialism  (4) isolationism

137 Which statement is accurate concerning the forced relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II?

(1) President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorized the action as a military necessity.
(2) Few of those relocated were actually United States citizens.
(3) Widespread Japanese American disloyalty and sabotage preceded the forced relocation.
(4) The Japanese American experience was similar to what happened to German Americans at this time.

138 What was one result of World War II?

(1) The arms race ended.
(2) The Cold War ended.
(3) Communism was eliminated.
(4) Two superpowers emerged.

139 One similarity between the League of Nations and the United Nations is that both were created to

(1) establish an international armed force to police trouble spots in the world
(2) manage the development of industry in economically distressed nations
(3) prevent international disputes from escalating into major wars
(4) bring democratic government to member nations

140 What was one reason the Nuremberg trials following World War II were held?

(1) to bring Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo to justice
(2) to force Japan to pay for the attack on Pearl Harbor
(3) to make German leaders accountable for the Holocaust
(4) to punish the German government for bombing England

141 Base your answer to question on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The change in the rate of unemployment between 1941 and 1942 is best explained by the

(1) response of President Herbert Hoover to the stock market crash
(2) effects of the Wagner Act
(3) passage of the National Recovery Act
(4) entry of the United States into World War II
142 Base your answer on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What was one purpose of this World War II poster?

(1) discouraging discrimination in employment
(2) supporting the internment of Japanese Americans
(3) requiring all citizens to take a loyalty oath
(4) promoting a more diversified economy

143 A major purpose of the GI Bill (1944) was to

(1) replace the draft near the end of World War II
(2) prohibit racial discrimination in the armed forces
(3) provide federal funds for veterans to attend college
(4) increase the number of women working in defense industries

144 In the United States, one result of World War II was that

(1) Americans became increasingly isolated from the rest of the world
(2) minorities were granted full civil rights
(3) industrial wages decreased
(4) the number of women in the work force increased

145 Base your answer to the following question on the posters below and on your knowledge of social studies.

These posters were used during World War II to encourage women to

(1) serve in the armed forces
(2) exercise their vote
(3) buy war bonds
(4) contribute to the war effort

146 The cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union during World War II supports the idea that

(1) alliances are built upon mutual self-interest
(2) communism and capitalism have much in common
(3) political leaders often disregard the wishes of their citizens
(4) imperialism is necessary in defense of liberty
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<th>Question Number</th>
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<td>147</td>
<td>Which factor directly contributed to the growth of suburban communities after World War II?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Mass transit systems closed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Property taxes were eliminated in many towns.</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td>Returning veterans created a demand for housing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Widespread mortgage foreclosures caused farmers to leave rural areas.</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>The main purpose of the lend-lease program enacted by the United States during World War II was to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>sell weapons to both Allied and Axis nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>rehabilitate countries devastated by war and occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>encourage the extension of democratic reforms in Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>assist countries fighting the Axis Powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>The United States tried to avoid involvement in World War I by following a policy of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>neutrality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>collective security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>economic boycotts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>military preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>During World War I and World War II, the domestic policies of the United States Government led to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>increased imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>increased economic controls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>greater consumer spending</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>reduced interest rates</td>
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<td>151</td>
<td>In the 1930's, the United States attempted to avoid a repetition of the events leading up to United States involvement in World War I by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>establishing the Good Neighbor policy with Latin American nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>forgiving the foreign debts incurred during World War I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>officially recognizing the existence of the Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>passing a series of neutrality laws</td>
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<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>In the 1930s, Congress attempted to avoid the situations that led to United States involvement in World War I by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>enacting a peacetime draft law</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>passing a series of neutrality acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>authorizing the deportation of American Communist Party members</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>relocating Japanese Americans to internment camps</td>
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<td>153</td>
<td>Which World War II action was later determined to be a violation of civil liberties?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>rationing of scarce commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>employment of women in factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>internment of Japanese Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>use of a military draft</td>
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<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>The &quot;cash and carry&quot; policy and the Lend-Lease Act were used by the United States to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>help fund League of Nations efforts to maintain peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>encourage British appeasement of Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>fulfill treaty obligations with Great Britain and France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>provide support for the Allies in World War II without entering the war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>The primary purpose of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy was to</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>give the United States the right to intervene in Latin America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>improve relationships between the United States and Latin America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>decrease social and economic ties with Latin America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>encourage European nations to renew their colonial interests in Latin America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Which trend in United States foreign policy is shown by the passage of the Neutrality Act of 1939, the destroyers for bases deal of 1940, and the Lend-Lease Act of 1941?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>withdrawal from overseas colonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>expansion of trade with the Axis powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>increase in support for the Allied powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>reduction in war preparedness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
157 "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."
—George Washington, Farewell Address

In the 1920's and 1930's, some Americans used this statement to justify a policy of

(1) isolationism  (2) collective security
(3) mercantilism  (4) imperialism

158 Membership in the United Nations demonstrates the United States commitment to a policy of

(1) containment
(2) neutrality
(3) **global cooperation**
(4) isolationism

159 During the early years of World War II, the Destroyer Deal and the Lend-Lease Act were efforts by the United States to

(1) help the Allies without formally declaring war
(2) maintain strict neutrality toward the war
(3) negotiate a settlement of the war
(4) provide help to both sides in the war

160 Which statement identifies a change in American society during World War II?

(1) **Economic opportunities for women increased.**
(2) Government regulation of the economy decreased.
(3) The Great Depression worsened.
(4) Racial tensions were eliminated.

161 A controversial issue that resulted from World War II was the

(1) future role of the League of Nations
(2) **morality of nuclear warfare**
(3) commitment of troops without congressional approval
(4) civilian control of the military

162 Base your answer to question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### Average American Family Income, Selected Cities, 1938 and 1942

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>1942</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>$2,227</td>
<td>$5,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford, CT</td>
<td>$2,207</td>
<td>$5,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>$2,760</td>
<td>$4,044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Jennings and Brewster, *The Century*, Doubleday, 1998 (adapted)

What is the most likely explanation for the changes in income shown in the chart?

(1) World War II veterans benefited from an economic boom following the war.
(2) **Conversion to a wartime economy created new jobs.**
(3) New laws were passed that permitted child labor in wartime.
(4) Membership in labor unions was prohibited during wartime.
163 Base your answer to following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

This World War II cartoon was used to encourage Americans to

(1) buy war bonds
(2) **conserve natural resources**
(3) serve in the armed forces
(4) work in war industries

164 Which statement about the United States economy during World War II is most accurate?

(1) **Federal economic controls increased.**
(2) The manufacturing of automobiles increased.
(3) Worker productivity declined.
(4) Prices fell rapidly.

165 Which statement best describes the present position of the United States Government regarding the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II?

(1) The Government opposed internment during World War II and continues to support that position.
(2) **Congress has apologized for the internment and has agreed to make financial reparations.**
(3) The Government continues to insist that its actions of interning Japanese Americans require no apologies nor reparations.
(4) Although the Supreme Court recently reversed its support of the internment, the American public continues to support the wartime action.

166 During World War II, the Manhattan Project was the name of the plan to

(1) open a second front in Europe
(2) capture Pacific islands held by the Japanese
(3) **develop the atomic bomb**
(4) liberate German concentration camps

167 Which action during the 1930's heightened the tensions between Japan and the United States?

(1) help Allied nations without the United States entering the war
(2) Japan refused to adopt a democratic form of government.
(3) Japan did not allow trade with nations in the Western Hemisphere.
(4) **Japan invaded Chinese territory.**

168 The Lend-Lease Act and the Destroyers-for Bases deal were adopted prior to World War II primarily because these actions would

(1) help Allied nations without the United States entering the war
(2) stop the spread of communism
(3) convince the American people that war was necessary
(4) create jobs to end the Great Depression
169 As World War II was ending, the United States decided to join the United Nations mainly because the United States
(1) sought to meet the American public's overwhelming demand for free-trade agreements
(2) wanted to continue to play the same role it had in the League of Nations
(3) recognized that efforts to achieve world peace required United States involvement
(4) wanted to stop the growing influence of newly independent developing nations

170 During the late 1930's, which factor most influenced the United States to change its policies of isolationism and neutrality?

(1) concern about the aggressive behavior of Germany, Italy, and Japan
(2) need to prevent the spread of communism by the Soviet Union
(3) desire to strengthen the League of Nations
(4) need to protect vital sources of oil in the Middle East

171 President Harry Truman's decision to use atomic bombs against Japan was primarily based on his belief that

(1) an invasion of Japan would result in excessive casualties
(2) Germany would refuse to surrender in Europe
(3) an alliance was developing between Japan and the Soviet Union
(4) Japan was in the process of developing its own atomic weapons

172 The main purpose for the formation of both the League of Nations and the United Nations was to

(1) expand cultural exchanges
(2) promote international trade
(3) oppose the spread of communism
(4) maintain world peace

173 Base your answer on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The situation shown in the map occurred as part of the United States effort to

(1) help the Allies fight the Axis powers
(2) persuade other nations to join the United Nations
(3) provide technical assistance to economically developing nations
(4) force other nations to pay their debts to the United States

174 The constitutionality of relocating Japanese Americans during World War II was upheld by the United States Supreme Court because the Japanese Americans were

(1) needed as wartime spies
(2) considered a threat to national security
(3) openly providing military aid to Japan
(4) critical of United States attacks on Japan
175 Base your answer to the following question on the ration card shown below.

The use of this card, issued by the federal government, was intended to

1. help the automobile industry
2. **support the troops in wartime**
3. increase the use of gasoline
4. decrease the cost of automobiles

176 President Harry Truman justified using atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 on the grounds that the

1. world was ready for a demonstration of nuclear power
2. Axis powers deserved total destruction
3. **early ending of the war would save many lives**
4. American public demanded that the bombs be used

177 The primary purpose for the creation of the United Nations was to

1. maintain an international army
2. **promote peace through international agreements**
3. free Eastern European countries from communism
4. supply food to all member countries

178 The rapid growth in personal income in the decade after World War II contributed to

1. a decrease in the birthrate
2. a major economic depression
3. **expansion of the middle class**
4. shortages in the supply of luxury goods

179 What was a major result of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill)?

1. **Millions of veterans received a college education.**
2. Women kept their factory jobs after World War II.
3. Jobs were created by the Manhattan Project.
4. Veterans were exempted from gasoline rationing

180 Which statement most accurately describes the foreign policy change made by the United States between the start of World War II (1939) and the attack on Pearl Harbor (1941)?

1. The traditional isolationism of the United States was strengthened.
2. **The nation shifted from neutrality to military support for the Allies.**
3. War was declared on Germany but not on Japan.
4. Financial aid was offered to both the Allied and Axis powers.
Base your answers to questions 181 and 182 on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: We must take action even if we are not sure it will work. To do nothing to stop them would be a repeat of the Munich mistake.

Speaker B: We must recognize the increasing interdependence of nations and join the United Nations.

Speaker C: Stopping the spread of communism can and must take several forms. We must be willing to do whatever is necessary.

Speaker D: Involvement in European affairs would be a mistake. We should not jeopardize our peace and prosperity over issues that Europe's ambitions and rivalries control.

181 The "Munich mistake" mentioned by speaker A refers to a policy of

(1) interdependence  (2) appeasement  (3) balance of power  (4) collective security

182 Which speaker best describes the basic foreign policy of the United States until the late 1800's?

(1) A  (2) B  (3) C  (4) D

183 Consumer rationing was used during World War II as a way to

(1) increase exploration for natural resources  (2) limit supplies of weapons to American allies  (3) draft men into the armed forces  (4) ensure that the military had essential materials

184 In 1944, Congress enacted the GI Bill of Rights in order to

(1) provide economic aid to veterans  (2) reduce military expenditures  (3) ban racial segregation in the armed forces  (4) create government jobs for returning soldiers

185 Matthew Perry, Theodore Roosevelt, and Douglas MacArthur all had an important effect on United States relations with

(1) Japan  (2) Mexico  (3) Germany  (4) Spain

186 Base your answer to the following question on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

From 1940 to 1945, the trend in the Federal debt of the United States was caused primarily by the cost of

(1) fighting World War II  (2) programs of economic recovery under the New Deal  (3) efforts to launch manned space flights  (4) social programs of the Great Society

187 The post–World War II trials held by the Allied powers in Nuremberg, Germany, and in Japan set an international precedent by

(1) placing blame only on civilian leaders  (2) forcing nations to pay for war damages  (3) returning conquered territories to their peoples  (4) holding individuals accountable for their war crimes
188 A major reason for the isolationist trend in the United States following World War I was

(1) a desire to continue the reforms of the Progressives
(2) the public's desire to end most trade with other nations
(3) the failure of the United States to gain new territory
(4) a disillusionment over the failure to achieve United States goals in the postwar world

189 Base your answer to question on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Poster](source: J. Howard Miller, War Production Co-Ordinating Committee)

This World War II poster recognizes the

(1) return of women to the workforce after the war
(2) contributions of women to wartime defense
(3) role of women as military officers
(4) legal equality of women

189 What event took place on December 7, 1941?

(1) England and France declared war on Germany.
(2) The United States began its D-Day operations.
(3) Japan surrendered to the United States.
(4) Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

191 The baby boom primarily resulted from the

(1) economic prosperity of the 1920s
(2) Great Depression of the 1930s
(3) delay in marriages during World War II
(4) counterculture movement of the 1960s

192 During the 20th century, which factor most directly led to large increases in women workers in the United States labor force?

(1) universal suffrage
(2) wartime demand
(3) constitutional amendments
(4) strict divorce laws

193 The experience of Japanese Americans during World War II was most similar to that of which other group in United States history?

(1) Chinese Americans during the Progressive Era
(2) Native American Indians during the period of the closing of the frontier
(3) British Americans during the World War I period
(4) Asian Americans during the Korean conflict

194 The D-Day invasion in June 1944 was important to the outcome of World War II because it

(1) opened a new Allied front in Europe
(2) avoided use of the atomic bomb against civilian targets
(3) forced Italy to surrender
(4) stopped Soviet advances in eastern Europe

195 Prior to the start of World War II, Great Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement when they

(1) rejected an alliance with the Soviet Union
(2) allowed Germany to expand its territory
(3) signed the agreements at the Yalta Conference
(4) opposed United States efforts to rearm
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196 The World War II experience of Japanese-American citizens is evidence that

(1) individual liberties may be threatened by the perceived need for national security
(2) constitutional rights are upheld equally in peacetime and in wartime
(3) Presidents should regard the national interest as more important than human rights
(4) minorities are generally unwilling to help in a war effort

197 The primary purpose of the Nuremberg trials following World War II was to determine the guilt or innocence of

(1) individuals responsible for the Holocaust
(2) men who evaded the draft during the war
(3) Americans who opposed United States participation in the war
(4) Communists who supported the war

198 The United States Government's revival of a foreign policy of isolation in the 1920's is best described as

(1) a result of postwar disillusionment
(2) a renewal of interest in imperialism
(3) evidence of a lack of interest in world peace
(4) an acknowledgement of fear of the world's powerful nations

199 The Embargo Act of 1807 and the Neutrality Acts of the 1930s were both attempts by the United States to

(1) assist struggling foreign economies
(2) halt the flow of immigrants
(3) avoid foreign conflicts
(4) reduce trade deficits

200 During periods of war in United States history, what has most often happened to domestic reform programs?

(1) They have been enacted into law quickly.
(2) They have united the nation in a common cause.
(3) They have determined foreign policy decisions.
(4) They have become less important.

201 What was a primary goal of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin when they met at the Yalta Conference in 1945?

(1) setting up postwar aid for Great Britain
(2) sharing the development of atomic weapons
(3) protecting the colonial empires of the warring nations
(4) settling major wartime issues of the Allied powers

202 What was the main purpose of the GI Bill passed by Congress shortly before the end of World War II?

(1) to offer low-interest loans to the defense industry
(2) to provide economic aid to veterans
(3) to contain the spread of international communism
(4) to expand career opportunities in the military

203 United States foreign policy during the 1930's was influenced strongly by the desire to

(1) assume world leadership
(2) contain communism in Europe and Asia
(3) concentrate on solving domestic economic problems
(4) increase United States economic domination of the Western Hemisphere

204 President Harry Truman changed the United States military after World War II by

(1) allowing women to Serve in combat roles
(2) establishing an all-volunteer army
(3) banning racial segregation in the military
(4) withdrawing all military forces from Europe
205 Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale. ...  

— President Harry Truman, Executive Order 9981, July 26, 1948

According to the passage, the principal goal of President Truman in issuing this executive order was to

(1) stop the military draft  
(2) end segregation in the armed forces  
(3) increase opportunities for women to serve in combat  
(4) ensure an adequate number of troops to fight in the Cold War.

206 The views of Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin Roosevelt differed most with regard to policies concerning

(1) resources and conservation  
(2) the need for strong Presidential leadership  
(3) consumer protection  
(4) the nations of Latin America.

207 The most accurate description of United States foreign policy toward Japan between 1900 and 1941 is that the United States

(1) supported Japan's territorial ambitions  
(2) attempted to restrict Japan's growth and power  
(3) encouraged Japan to develop a strong industrial base  
(4) lacked interest in Japanese policies.

208 In the 1930's, a main reason for the failure of peace in Europe was that

(1) Great Britain and France sought to revise the Treaty of Versailles  
(2) the United Nations was not supported by its member nations  
(3) the Soviet Union was spreading communism into Africa and Asia  
(4) Germany was seeking to dominate the European continent.

209 During World War II, many women experienced a change in role in that they

(1) served in military combat positions  
(2) worked in jobs formerly held by men  
(3) controlled most corporations  
(4) chaired several congressional committees.

210 Which sequence of these events related to World War II is in the correct chronological order?

(1) Japan attacks Pearl Harbor.  
(2) Germany invades Poland.  
(3) MacArthur dictates a democratic constitution to Japan.  
(4) Allies invade Europe on D-Day.

Which sequence of these events related to World War II is in the correct chronological order?

(1) D → B → A → C  
(2) B → A → D → C  
(3) C → A → B → D  
(4) A → B → C → D.

211 An immediate effect of the Lend-Lease program was that

(1) were considered illegal aliens  
(2) had been convicted of spying for Japan  
(3) refused to enlist in the United States military  
(4) were thought to be threats to national security.

212 During World War II, Japanese Americans were sent to internment centers primarily because they

(1) were considered illegal aliens  
(2) had been convicted of spying for Japan  
(3) refused to enlist in the United States military  
(4) were thought to be threats to national security.
213 • Cash and Carry (1937)
• Destroyers for Naval Bases Deal (1940)
• Lend-Lease Act (1941)

Which change in United States foreign policy is demonstrated by the passage of these acts prior to World War II?

(1) a shift from neutrality toward more direct involvement  
(2) an effort to become more neutral  
(3) a movement from isolationism to containment of communism  
(4) a desire to provide aid to both Allied and Axis powers

214 Which is a valid generalization about United States foreign policy during the 20th century?

(1) Theodore Roosevelt's "big stick" policy ultimately led to a friendly, trusting relationship between North and South America.  
(2) Most foreign policy decisions have been based on a philosophy of isolationism.  
(3) The development and use of atomic weapons altered the course of United States diplomacy and foreign policy.  
(4) Developing nations have had little impact on United States foreign policy decisions.

215 The war crimes trials of German and Japanese military officials following World War II established that

(1) it is difficult to convict leaders of crimes against humanity  
(2) civil liberties must be expanded for civilians during wartime  
(3) individuals can be held responsible for wartime atrocities against civilians  
(4) genocidal acts are acceptable during wartime
216 Base your answer to following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... I also ask this Congress for authority and for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds, to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations. Our most useful and immediate role is to act as an arsenal for them as well as for ourselves. They do not need man power, but they do need billions of dollars worth of the weapons of defense. The time is near when they will not be able to pay for them all in ready cash. We cannot, and we will not, tell them that they must surrender, merely because of present inability to pay for the weapons which we know they must have...

— President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Annual Message to Congress, January 6, 1941

Which program was President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposing in this speech?

(1) Fair Deal    (2) Great Society    (3) **Lend-Lease**    (4) Cash and Carry

217 A population movement that developed in the United States immediately after World War II was the migration of white, middle-class Americans from

(1) the west coast to the east coast
(2) the Northeast to the Sunbelt
(3) **the cities to the suburbs**
(4) the suburbs to renewal areas in inner cities

218 The major reason for President Harry Truman's decision to use atomic bombs against Japan was the

(1) **potential loss of American lives from an invasion of Japan**
(2) need to defeat Japan before defeating Germany
(3) plan to bring democratic government to Japan after the war
(4) failure of the island-hopping campaign against Japan
219 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“**We saved thirteen points sending Junior to bed without his supper.**”

Source: *Esquire Magazine*, 1944 (adapted)

Which feature of life on the home front during World War II is most clearly illustrated by this 1944 cartoon?

(1) **food rationing**  
(2) housing shortages  
(3) juvenile delinquency  
(4) conserving natural resources

220 In the 1930's, the United States followed a policy of neutrality. Which factor contributed most to the development of this policy?

(1) the President's lack of interest in foreign affairs  
(2) the success of the League of Nations in combating aggression  
(3) a worldwide disarmament movement  
(4) a disillusionment with the results of World War I

221 A major purpose of the GI Bill was to provide World War II veterans with

(1) **educational opportunities after the war**  
(2) protection against racial discrimination  
(3) civilian jobs in the military  
(4) increased Social Security payments

222 Which precedent was established by the Nuremberg war crimes trials?

(1) **National leaders can be held responsible for crimes against humanity.**  
(2) Only individuals who actually commit murder during a war can be guilty of a crime.  
(3) Defeated nations cannot be forced to pay reparations.  
(4) Defeated nations can be occupied by the victors.

223 The Nuremberg War Crimes trials established the international legal precedent that

(1) the United States will give refugee status to all victims of war  
(2) **individuals who violate human rights can be held responsible for their actions**  
(3) invaders must pay to rebuild the areas they destroyed  
(4) territory lost in war cannot be regained

224 The war crimes trials of German and Japanese officials after World War II demonstrate the principle that

(1) only nations can be considered responsible for actions during war  
(2) international law may not be applied to national leaders  
(3) nations have the authority to suspend human rights  
(4) **leaders can be held accountable for crimes against humanity**

225 During World War II, the federal government urged Americans to support the war effort by

(1) manufacturing more consumer goods  
(2) increasing spending to stimulate the economy  
(3) **reducing consumption of resources needed for the military**  
(4) investing their savings in the stock market
226 The neutrality laws passed in the 1930's were based on the assumption that the surest way to avoid war was for the United States to

   (1) maintain a superior army and navy
   **(2) restrict loans to and limit trade with warring nations**
   (3) discourage aggressors by threatening military reprisals
   (4) enter alliances with other democratic nations

227 In 1939, the immediate response of the United States to the start of World War II in Europe was to

   (1) **modify its neutrality policy by providing aid to the Allies**
   (2) declare war on Germany and Italy
   (3) strengthen its isolationist position by ending trade with England
   (4) send troops to the Allied Nations to act as advisors

228 Base your answer to question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies

   ... War criminals and those who have participated in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or war crimes shall be arrested and brought to judgment. Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned....

   - *Protocol of the Proceedings, Potsdam Conference, August 1945*

   This agreement made at the Potsdam Conference led directly to the

   (1) creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
   **(2) trials in Nuremberg, Germany**
   (3) announcement of the Truman Doctrine
   (4) division of Germany into occupation zones

229 During World War II, the federal government used rationing to

   (1) **hold down prices of military weapons**
   (2) increase educational benefits for veterans
   (3) increase imports of scarce products
   **(4) provide more resources for the military**

230 Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

   ![Rosie the Riveter](https://example.com/rosetheterveterstepsout.png)

   In this cartoon, the main idea is that after World War II, many women might

   (1) insist that men be given back their pre-World War II jobs
   (2) demand the right to serve in combat in future wars
   **(3) resist a return to their traditional role as homemakers**
   (4) demand the right to vote and to seek public office
231 • Banning loans to nations at war
• Prohibiting the sale of armaments to nations at war
• Limiting travel by United States citizens on ships of belligerent nations

These governmental actions of the 1930s were similar in that each was intended to
(1) support efforts of the Munich Conference
(2) protect United States colonies from foreign aggression
(3) limit the influence of Japan in Asia
(4) keep the United States out of international conflicts

232 Which title would be the most appropriate heading for the list below?

I. _____________________________
   A. Suspension of Habeas Corpus
   B. Espionage and Sedition Acts
   C. Internment of Japanese Americans

(1) Problems of Immigration
(2) Wartime Constitutional Issues
(3) Preparations for War
(4) United States Foreign Policy

233 After World War II, what was one important result of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill)?

(1) Many veterans attended college.
(2) The demand for housing decreased.
(3) Defense industries recruited more women.
(4) Women became eligible for the draft.

Base your answers to questions 234 and 235 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "We cannot make the same mistakes that led to the sinking of the Lusitania. Freedom of the seas is important, but we must keep our ships away from possible danger."

Speaker B: "We should encourage Great Britain and France to follow a policy of appeasement."

Speaker C: "Continued isolation is the only alternative. Whichever way we turn in this conflict, we find an alien ideology."

Speaker D: "The future of the free world depends now on the United States and Great Britain. We must not only help win this war, but also ensure that no others occur in the future."

234 The speakers are most likely discussing the situation facing the United States just before

(1) the American Revolution
(2) the Spanish-American War
(3) World War II
(4) the Korean War

235 Which speaker best expresses ideas of internationalism?

(1) creating a weapons stockpile for use after the war
(2) financing overseas radio broadcasts in support of democracy
(3) providing workers for overseas factories
(4) supplying war materials to the Allies

236 Before entering World War II, the United States acted as the "arsenal of democracy" by

(1) creating a weapons stockpile for use after the war
(2) financing overseas radio broadcasts in support of democracy
(3) providing workers for overseas factories
(4) supplying war materials to the Allies
237 The goal of President Harry Truman’s Fair Deal was to

(1) continue reforms begun during Franklin D. Roosevelt’s presidency
(2) decrease government spending on social welfare programs
(3) reduce taxes on large corporations and wealthy individuals
(4) restore domestic policies that existed in the 1920s

238 To help pay for World War II, the United States government relied heavily on the

(1) money borrowed from foreign governments
(2) sale of war bonds
(3) sale of United States manufactured goods to neutral nations
(4) printing of additional paper money

239 The United States Government attempted to justify the forced relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II on the grounds that

(1) the wartime need to assure national security was more important than the protection of individual rights
(2) most of the relocated people were not United States citizens and thus had few legal rights
(3) Japanese Americans refused to serve in the armed forces
(4) Japanese Americans should be treated in the same way as German Americans

240 Prior to United States entry into World War II, Congress passed the Cash-and-Carry Act of 1939 and the Lend-Lease Act of 1941. These foreign policy actions showed that the United States

(1) gave equal support to both the Allied and Axis Powers
(2) attempted to contain the spread of communism
(3) maintained a strict policy of isolationism
(4) became increasingly drawn into the war in Europe

241 Base your answer to question on the letter below and on your knowledge of social studies.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

A monetary sum and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories; neither can they fully convey our Nation’s resolve to rectify injustice and to uphold the rights of individuals. We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II.

In enacting a law calling for restitution and offering a sincere apology, your fellow Americans have, in a very real sense, renewed their traditional commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, and justice. You and your family have our best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,


Which event is President George H. W. Bush referring to in this letter?

(1) the bombing of Pearl Harbor during World War II
(2) the military service of Japanese Americans during World War II
(3) the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II
(4) a ban on Japanese immigration to the United States after World War II
WWII Practice Questions

242 The Nuremberg War Crimes trials of 1945–1949 established the international precedent that

(1) the United States should avoid commitments with foreign nations
(2) military leaders cannot be held responsible for wartime actions
(3) individuals may be tried for crimes against humanity
(4) soldiers must obey an order even if it conflicts with basic humanitarian values

243 Which change in American society occurred during World War II?

(1) African Americans were granted equality in the armed forces.
(2) Women were allowed to enter combat units for the first time.
(3) Congress enacted the first military draft.
(4) Women replaced men in essential wartime industries.

244 Between 1934 and 1937, Congress passed a series of neutrality acts that were designed primarily to

(1) strengthen the nation’s military defenses
(2) provide aid to other democratic nations
(3) create jobs for unemployed American workers
(4) avoid mistakes that had led to American involvement in World War I

245 The Marshall Plan (1948-1952) was a United States effort to assist the nations of Europe by

(1) forming a strong military alliance
(2) providing economic aid
(3) sending United States troops to trouble spots
(4) continuing Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet Union

246 The decision of the Supreme Court in Korematsu v. United States (1944) upheld the power of the president during wartime to

(1) ban terrorists from entering the country
(2) limit a group’s civil liberties
(3) stop mistreatment of resident legal aliens
(4) deport persons who work for enemy nations

247 Base your answer to the following question on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

During World War II, this poster was used primarily to

(1) contain the spread of communism
(2) create jobs for the unemployed
(3) gain financial support for the war
(4) convince women to fill vacant factory jobs

248 The decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Schenck v. United States (1919) and Korematsu v. United States (1944) show that civil liberties are

(1) considered more important than military goals
(2) not guaranteed to immigrants
(3) affected by state laws
(4) limited in certain situations

249 During World War II, the need of the United States for more war materials resulted in the

(1) easing of government controls on the economy
(2) use of lengthy strikes by labor unions
(3) rationing of some consumer goods
(4) reduction in profits for defense industries
### WWII Practice Questions

**250** Convictions of war criminals by courts at Tokyo and Nuremberg following World War II showed that

1. government officials and military leaders could be held accountable for their actions
2. the United Nations accepted responsibility for international peacekeeping
3. the League of Nations could successfully enforce international law
4. nations that start wars would be forced to rebuild war-torn nations

**251** Which was a major impact of World War II on economic life in the United States?

1. The Federal Government supported the war effort without imposing wage and price controls.
2. Employment opportunities for women and minorities increased greatly.
4. The nation experienced its greatest unemployment levels of the 20th century.

**252** Which series of events leading to World War II is in the correct chronological order?

1. Neutrality Acts → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor → Lend-Lease Act → United States declaration of war on Japan
2. Lend-Lease Act → Neutrality Acts → United States declaration of war on Japan → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

**253** Which statement best explains why the United States mainland suffered minimal physical damage in both World War I and World War II?

1. The United States policy of isolationism discouraged attacks by other countries.
2. Geographic location kept the United States protected from most of the fighting.
3. United States military fortifications prevented attacks on United States soil.
4. Latin America provided a buffer zone from acts of aggression by other countries.

**254** A major reason for United States neutrality in the 1930's was the nation's

1. belief in the domino theory
2. disillusionment resulting from World War I
3. strong approval of political conditions in Europe
4. military and naval superiority

**255** In the 1944 case *Korematsu v. United States*, the Supreme Court ruled that wartime conditions justified the

1. use of women in military combat
2. ban against strikes by workers
3. limitations placed on civil liberties
4. reduction in the powers of the president
256 Base your answer to the following question on the illustrations below and on your knowledge of social studies.

These illustrations were used during World War II to encourage women to

1. raise revenue by buying war bonds
2. **conserve household products to support the war effort**
3. donate food to help feed the Allied forces
4. support the war effort by working in defense industries

257 During World War II, posters of Rosie the Riveter were used to

1. **recruit women into wartime industries**
2. encourage women to serve in the armed forces
3. promote women’s suffrage
4. support higher education for women

258 One similarity between the laws being challenged in the United States Supreme Court cases of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) and *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) is that

1. **specific groups of people were being targeted based on race or ethnicity**
2. state laws were declared unconstitutional
3. immigrants were relocated to prison camps
4. federal laws segregating public transportation were upheld

259 The actions of President Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War and of President Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II demonstrate that, during times of war, presidents sometimes have

1. given up control of the military
2. failed to gain enough public support to win reelection
3. granted greater independence to state governments
4. **restricted individual freedoms**

260 Which wartime policy toward Japanese Americans was upheld by the Supreme Court in its 1944 ruling in *Korematsu v. United States*?

1. deportation to Japan
2. mandatory military service
3. denial of voting rights
4. **confinement in internment camps**
261 In the 1930's, the United States responded to the rise of fascism in Europe by
(1) invading Germany and Italy
(2) forming military alliances
(3) passing a series of neutrality laws
(4) joining the League of Nations

262 Base your answer to question on the postcard below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which constitutional amendment was adopted in response to the issue raised on this postcard?
(1) graduated income tax
(2) direct election of United States senators
(3) ban on poll taxes in presidential elections
(4) limit on the number of years a president can serve

263 The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937 were based upon the United States desire to
(1) be militarily prepared for the approaching war in Europe
(2) change the basic nature of the foreign policy it had followed since the end of World War I
(3) avoid participation in a European war
(4) become immediately involved in any future European war

264 A reason that President Harry Truman decided to use atomic weapons against Japan was to
(1) end the war while limiting the loss of American lives
(2) punish the Japanese people by destroying their country
(3) increase Japan's potential as a future aggressor
(4) divert forces to fight Germany

265 Which action best illustrates the policy of isolationism followed by the United States before it entered World War II?
(1) signing of a collective security pact with Latin American nations
(2) passage of neutrality legislation forbidding arms sales to warring nations
(3) embargo on the sale of gasoline and steel to Japan
(4) President Franklin D. Roosevelt's exchange of American destroyers for British naval and air bases

266 In 1988, Congress voted to pay $20,000 to each of the surviving Americans of Japanese descent who were interned during World War II because
(1) the danger of war with Japan no longer existed
(2) all of the interned Japanese Americans eventually became American citizens
(3) the World Court ordered the United States to pay reparations
(4) many Americans believed the internment was unjust and unnecessary

267 The effectiveness of the New Deal in ending the Great Depression is difficult to measure because
(1) President Franklin D. Roosevelt died during his fourth term
(2) United States involvement in World War II rapidly accelerated economic growth
(3) the Supreme Court declared most New Deal laws unconstitutional
(4) later Presidents failed to support most New Deal reforms

268 The war crimes trials in Nuremberg and Tokyo following World War II established the concept that
(1) nations could be made to pay for wartime damages
(2) pardons should be granted to all accused war criminals
(3) those convicted should be given shorter sentences than ordinary criminals
(4) individuals could be held accountable for their actions in a war