

What Do You Know?

SS.912.A.6.1

1. The political cartoon below appeared in England in December 1919.

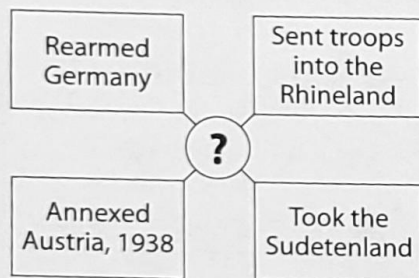


What was the main idea of this cartoon?

- A. The League of Nations should be replaced by the United Nations.
- B. The League of Nations should act more firmly in resisting acts of aggression.
- C. The League of Nations gives too much power to small countries like Belgium.
- D. The League of Nations is weak because the United States has failed to become a member.

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2. The diagram on the left provides details about Europe in the 1930s.



Which phrase completes the diagram?

- A. French Responses to the Rise of Nazism
- B. Examples of German-Italian Cooperation
- C. Important Successes of the League of Nations
- D. Ways in Which Hitler Violated the Treaty of Versailles

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3. The newspaper headlines below describe several laws passed by the U.S. Congress.



What common goal did the laws announced in these headlines share?

- A. to maintain freedom of the open seas
- B. to direct all sales of arms through the League of Nations
- C. to keep America from being drawn into a war in Europe
- D. to limit U.S. trade to countries in the Western Hemisphere

4. President Franklin Roosevelt made the statement below in his annual message to Congress on January 6, 1941.

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.

What measure did President Roosevelt urge Congress to pass in this message?

- A. Neutrality Act
- B. Quarantine Act
- C. Lend-Lease Act
- D. Exchange of arms for leases to bases

5. The statement below was made by Admiral Osami Nagano at the Imperial Conference of September 6, 1941 in Tokyo, Japan.

From the standpoint of Imperial General Headquarters, based on the assumption that a peaceful solution has not been found and war is inevitable, the Empire's oil supply, as well as the stockpiles of many other important war materials, is decreasing day by day with the result that the national defense power is gradually diminishing. If this deplorable situation is left unchecked, I believe that, after a lapse of some time, the nation's vitality will deteriorate and ultimately fall into dire straits.

What event was planned to solve the problem identified by Admiral Nagano?

- A. attack on Pearl Harbor
- B. invasion of the Soviet Union
- C. dropping of the atomic bomb
- D. use of V-2 rockets against cities

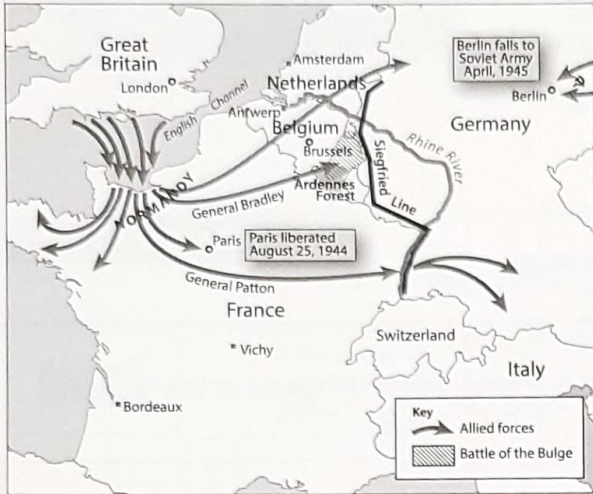
6. How did methods of warfare in World War II differ from those in World War I?
- A. Soldiers spent most of their time in trenches to avoid machine-gun fire.
 - B. Because of a shortage of manpower, women fought overseas in combat roles.
 - C. German submarines frequently attacked British and American shipping.
 - D. Airplane, tank, and troop movements were coordinated for rapid advances.

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7. Which of the following shows the correct sequence of events in World War II?
- A. Pearl Harbor; Battle of Midway; D-Day; VE-Day; VJ-Day
 - B. Pearl Harbor; Battle of Midway; VJ-Day; D-Day; VE-Day;
 - C. Battle of Midway; D-Day; VE-Day; Pearl Harbor; VJ-Day
 - D. D-Day; VE-Day; Pearl Harbor; Battle of Midway; VJ-Day

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8. The map below shows Western Europe from June 1944 to May 1945.

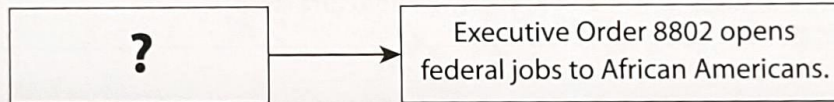


Based on the map, what conclusion can be made about the Allied campaign in France in 1944–1945?

- A. Soviet air power over France contributed to the success of the Allies in the liberation of Paris.
- B. The D-Day landings prevented the “Free French” from ending the Nazi occupation in France.
- C. The Allies landed on D-Day at almost the same place where British forces had left France in 1940.
- D. The Allies faced the greatest resistance in the Ardennes Forest, where the Germans had also invaded in 1940.

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9. The diagram below provides details about events in the U.S. in June 1941.



Which sentence completes the diagram?

- A. Japanese Americans are relocated to internment camps.
- B. A. Philip Randolph proposes a “March on Washington.”
- C. Three-quarters of the states ratify the 14th Amendment.
- D. The U.S. Supreme Court declares racial segregation unconstitutional.

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10. The posters below were created by the U.S. government during World War II.



Which generalization do these posters support?

- A. Women refused to volunteer to assist in the war effort.
- B. The government urged women to fill jobs left vacant by men.
- C. The government tried to recruit women for combat in the war.
- D. Female military officers commanded both male and female troops.

11. What was the purpose for rationing by the Office of Price Administration?
- A. to ensure that schools did not run out of supplies
 - B. to ensure that children did not use too many products
 - C. to ensure that enough products were available for military use
 - D. to ensure that elderly citizens had an adequate supply of consumer goods

12. The statement below by Justice Hugo Black is from the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Korematsu v. United States* (1944).

Korematsu was not excluded from the military area because of hostility to him or his race. He was excluded because we are at war with the Japanese Empire, because the . . . authorities feared an invasion of our West Coast and felt constrained to take proper security measures.

Based on this excerpt, with which statement would Justice Black have agreed?

- A. Individual rights can be restricted if a “clear and present danger” exists.
- B. Only the Supreme Court can legally deprive citizens of rights and liberties.
- C. Individual rights must be maintained at all costs, even in national emergencies.
- D. The Supreme Court lacks the power to block executive orders made during wartime.

13. The statement below was made by Ms. Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga in an interview in 1994. She recalls events from her childhood when her family was relocated during World War II.

[T]he army did not notify each family exactly where they would be going, what kind of weather they would be encountering, or exactly when they would be moving. Efforts within each family started to get rid of, sell, or store their household goods. And then trying to separate out what they thought they would need and what they thought they could either store or sell. It was a hectic, frantic time for all the Japanese families. In our family, my father, as a matter of fact, destroyed all of his Japanese language books because rumors spread that if the FBI came to your home and found Japanese language books, your father or uncle or mother would be taken away, and fear just gripped the community over things like that. My father destroyed almost all of his Japanese language books, including a book that he had written.

Based on her statement, what conclusion can be drawn about the relocation of Japanese Americans?

- A. The U.S. Army had some limited evidence of sabotage by Japanese Americans.
- B. The removal of Japanese Americans from coastal areas was necessary for U.S. security.
- C. Japanese Americans were given very little time to take care of their personal possessions.
- D. The relocation of Japanese Americans was almost identical to the treatment of Jews under the Nazis.

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14. President Truman consulted four advisers about dropping an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. The excerpts below summarize the advice they gave.

Adviser A: "A planned Allied invasion of Japan is expected to cost close to a million American lives. These would be saved by dropping the bomb."

Adviser B: "There is little moral difference between dropping an atomic bomb on Hiroshima and our fire bombings of Dresden and Tokyo."

Adviser C: "We should demonstrate the bomb's effectiveness on a deserted island, but there is no guarantee that the Japanese will surrender even if the test is a success."

Adviser D: "Thousand of civilians will be instantly killed if we drop an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Many of these are non-combatants, such as children, women and, elderly people."

Which advisers believed that dropping an atomic bomb on Hiroshima was an appropriate and justifiable military action?

- A. Advisers A and B
- B. Advisers A and C
- C. Advisers B and D
- D. Advisers C and D

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15. The chart below provides details on the Holocaust.

Sequence of Leading Events in the Holocaust	
▶	Jewish people cannot legally marry non-Jews or belong to most professions.
▶	?
▶	Jewish people are forced to move to restricted and crowded "ghetto" areas.
▶	Jewish people are forced to identify themselves by wearing yellow stars.
▶	Jewish people are sent by train to extermination camps in Eastern Europe.

Which sentence completes the chart?

- A. Jewish people are permitted to emigrate with most of their belongings.
- B. Jewish people are forced to act as personal slaves in non-Jewish homes.
- C. Jewish people organize popular rebellions to overthrow the Nazi dictatorship.
- D. Jewish synagogues and businesses are attacked in government-supported riots.

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16. Which civil rights leader helped to draft the United Nations Charter?

- A. James Doolittle
- B. Fred Korematsu
- C. A. Philip Randolph
- D. Mary McLeod Bethune

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