

World War II and Its Aftermath**A. Identifying Key Terms**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. Giving in to the demands of an aggressor in order to keep the peace
- _____ 2. Opposition to all war
- _____ 3. Lightning war
- _____ 4. Deliberate destruction of a group of people
- _____ 5. One who cooperates with an enemy force occupying a country
- _____ 6. Japanese pilots who undertook suicide missions to attack American warships
- _____ 7. Limiting communism to areas already under Soviet control
- _____ 8. State of tension and hostility among nations without armed conflict

Column II

- a. appeasement
- b. blitzkrieg
- c. cold war
- d. collaborator
- e. containment
- f. genocide
- g. kamikaze
- h. pacifism

B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

- _____ 9. Which of the following became a dress rehearsal for World War II by demonstrating the destructive power of modern warfare?
 - a. the invasion of Ethiopia
 - b. the Anschluss
 - c. the Spanish Civil War
 - d. the surrender of the Sudetenland
- _____ 10. Which of the following cities was the target of a Nazi blitz for two months in 1941?
 - a. London
 - b. Dunkirk
 - c. Paris
 - d. Vichy
- _____ 11. "Operation Barbarossa" refers to Hitler's plan to conquer
 - a. Greece.
 - b. North Africa.
 - c. Britain.
 - d. the Soviet Union.
- _____ 12. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii,
 - a. brought the war to an end.
 - b. brought the United States into the war.
 - c. ended U.S. interference in Asia and the Pacific.
 - d. tested the destructive power of its bombers.

(continued)

- _____ 13. "D-Day" refers to the
- Allied invasion of France.
 - entry of the United States into the war.
 - end of World War II.
 - British victory in North Africa.
- _____ 14. Which of these battles was a turning point after which the United States took the offensive in the Pacific?
- Pearl Harbor
 - Midway Island
 - Iwo Jima
 - Burma
- _____ 15. The Allied forces ended the war in Europe by
- invading Italy.
 - bombing Hiroshima.
 - liberating Paris.
 - capturing Berlin.
- _____ 16. Which nation suffered the highest number of casualties in World War II?
- Germany
 - the United States
 - the Soviet Union
 - Japan
- _____ 17. According to the map, which country was divided after World War II?
- Austria
 - Poland
 - Yugoslavia
 - Germany
- _____ 18. According to the map, which free country shared a border with the Soviet Union?
- Turkey
 - Greece
 - Austria
 - Italy



C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Analyzing Information** Why did the western democracies fail to stop Axis aggression in the 1930s?
20. **Synthesizing Information** How did democratic governments mobilize their resources for total war?

World War II and Its Aftermath**A. Identifying Key People and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the names in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. Ethiopian king who appealed to the League of Nations for help
- _____ 2. Nationalist general who created a fascist dictatorship in Spain
- _____ 3. Prime minister who rallied Britain to fight against Nazi aggression
- _____ 4. Supreme Allied commander in Europe
- _____ 5. President who issued a policy stating that Americans would resist Soviet expansion in the world

Column II

- a. Winston Churchill
- b. Francisco Franco
- c. Dwight Eisenhower
- d. Haile Selassie
- e. Harry Truman

Match the descriptions in Column I with the places in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

Column I

- _____ 6. Town that was brutally attacked by Germany during the Spanish Civil War
- _____ 7. Beach on the English Channel from which Allied troops were rescued from advancing Nazis
- _____ 8. Naval base in Hawaii that was attacked by Japan in 1941
- _____ 9. Site of a battle in Egypt that became a turning point in World War II
- _____ 10. Japanese city destroyed by an atomic bomb dropped by the United States in 1945

Column II

- a. Dunkirk
- b. El Alamein
- c. Guernica
- d. Hiroshima
- e. Pearl Harbor

B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

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

- _____ 11. In response to Axis aggression in the 1930s, western democracies followed a policy of
 - a. containment.
 - b. appeasement.
 - c. aggression.
 - d. genocide.
- _____ 12. The term Holocaust refers to the
 - a. bombing of Britain.
 - b. mobilization for total war.
 - c. massacre of more than six million Jews.
 - d. turning point of the war in North Africa.

(continued)

- _____ 13. The Battle of Midway was the turning point that
- brought the United States into the war.
 - allowed the United States to take the offensive in the Pacific.
 - forced Japan to surrender.
 - started Japan's uninterrupted series of victories.
- _____ 14. The war in Europe ended with the
- bombing of Hiroshima.
 - Battle of the Bulge.
 - capture and execution of Mussolini.
 - surrender of Germany.
- _____ 15. The nation that suffered the greatest number of both civilian and military dead and wounded in World War II was
- the Soviet Union.
 - Britain.
 - Japan.
 - Germany.
- _____ 16. The major rivals in the Cold War were
- Britain and France.
 - Germany and Italy.
 - the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - China and Japan.
- _____ 17. According to the map, which of the following areas was added to the Soviet Union after World War II?
- Turkey
 - Latvia
 - Switzerland
 - Austria
- _____ 18. According to the map, which of the following Eastern European countries remained free of Soviet control?
- Poland
 - Albania
 - Greece
 - Hungary



C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Making Comparisons** Compare the positive and negative effects of technology in World War II.
20. **Analyzing Information** How did the Allied war effort limit the rights of citizens in democratic countries?

World War II and Its Aftermath**A. Analyzing Main Ideas**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Identify three acts of aggression by dictators in the 1930s.
2. Give three reasons why western democracies were unable to stop aggressive dictators.
3. Describe two ways that technology affected the fighting in World War II.
4. Identify three ways that mobilization for war affected Americans on the home front.
5. Explain how El Alamein and Stalingrad were turning points in World War II.
6. List three events that led to the defeat of Germany.
7. Explain two reasons why the United States used the atomic bomb on Japan.

B. Interpreting Primary Sources

Read the following excerpt from the diary of Anne Frank, a young Jewish girl who lived in hiding from the Nazis for two years during World War II. Then answer the questions that follow.

Tuesday, 6 June, 1944

‘This is D-Day’ came the announcement over the English news and quite rightly, ‘this is the day.’ The invasion has begun! . . . Great commotion in the ‘Secret Annex’ [the hiding place]! Would the long-awaited liberation that has been talked of so much, but which still seems too wonderful, too much like a fairy tale, ever come true? . . .

Oh, Kitty, the best part of the invasion is that I have the feeling that friends are approaching. We have been oppressed by those terrible Germans for so long, they have had their knives at our throats, that the thoughts of friends and delivery fills us with confidence! . . . Margot says, I may yet be able to go back to school in September or October.

8. Why did the announcement of the D-Day invasion provide hope for Anne Frank and her family?
9. How did Anne Frank describe the invading Allies?
10. Why do you think Anne Frank looked forward to going back to school?

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper.

11. **Recognizing Causes and Effects** What were the causes and effects of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941?
12. **Drawing Conclusions** Explain how differences between the Soviet Union and the West led to the Cold War.