

Unit 3 Evaluation



Evaluation 03

American History 2 (SSTH 034 061)

This evaluation will cover the lessons in this unit. It is open book, meaning you can use your textbook and other course materials. You will need to understand, analyze, and apply the information you have learned in order to answer the questions correctly. To submit the evaluation by mail, follow the directions on the Enrollment Information Sheet that came with your mail processing supplies. To take the evaluation online follow the directions provided in your online course.

Multiple-Choice

Select the response that **best** completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Under Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Union had
 - a. a two-party political system.
 - b. a capitalist economy.
 - c. a centrally planned economy.
 - d. a corporatist structure.

- _____ 2. Mussolini's corporatism
 - a. ended all regulation of private business.
 - b. encouraged the growth of private monopolies.
 - c. gave all power to private business leaders.
 - d. divided society into worker syndicates.

- _____ 3. How did Hitler establish a dictatorship in Germany?
 - a. dividing the Reichstag among worker syndicates
 - b. beginning a series of Five Year Plans
 - c. outlawing all investments in military production
 - d. convincing the legislature to transfer all power to him

- _____ 4. What did Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini all have in common?
 - a. They focused on crop production rather than manufacturing.
 - b. They outlawed all political opposition and free speech.
 - c. They formed an alliance against imperial Japan.
 - d. They all supported Mao Zedong in China's civil war.

- _____ 5. The Rome-Berlin Axis was
- a. an alliance between Hitler and Mussolini.
 - b. a treaty between Stalin and Hitler.
 - c. an effort to appease Hitler.
 - d. an alliance between Stalin and General Francisco Franco.
- _____ 6. Which measure was an act of appeasement?
- a. Germany's nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union
 - b. the Anschluss
 - c. the Kristallnacht
 - d. the Munich Agreement
- _____ 7. How did Hitler rebuild Germany's economy in the 1930s?
- a. taking control of Ethiopia, which had large oil supplies
 - b. trading with both communist China and Taiwan
 - c. investing in manufacturing and military production
 - d. forming a nonaggression pact with the United States
- _____ 8. During the Spanish Civil War, General Francisco Franco received help from
- a. Joseph Stalin and Mao Zedong.
 - b. Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Zedong.
 - c. Hitler and Mussolini.
 - d. France and Great Britain.
- _____ 9. The Munich Agreement allowed Hitler to take
- a. all of Czechoslovakia.
 - b. the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia.
 - c. Poland and Czechoslovakia.
 - d. Czechoslovakia and Belgium.
- _____ 10. World War II started when
- a. Hitler invaded Poland.
 - b. Hitler took the Sudetenland.
 - c. Mussolini overran Addis Ababa.
 - d. Chiang Kai-shek retreated to Taiwan.
- _____ 11. Who masterminded Japan's aggressive expansion?
- a. General Francisco Franco
 - b. subversive Chinese communists
 - c. Tojo Hideki
 - d. Sun Yat-sen

- _____ 12. What was a reason for tension between the United States and Japan?
- a. The Munich Agreement had allowed Japan to have Manchuria.
 - b. Japan began buying oil from Spain rather than the United States.
 - c. America would not sell oil to Japan because of its aggression in China.
 - d. Japan began selling oil in the United States, which hurt American business.
- _____ 13. What did the Neutrality Act of 1935 do?
- a. allowed the United States to sell weapons only to Great Britain
 - b. allowed the United States to sell weapons to both Germany and France
 - c. forbade the sale of war supplies to any country that was at war
 - d. supported the Munich Agreement as a way to keep peace
- _____ 14. Under the “cash and carry” program, the United States could
- a. sell ammunition and arms to both Britain and Germany.
 - b. ship ammunition and arms to France and Great Britain.
 - c. let Japan buy oil on credit.
 - d. sell goods other than munitions to its allies.
- _____ 15. Review the Primary Source on page 758 of your textbook. What does Roosevelt’s Quarantine Speech suggest?
- a. Roosevelt strongly supported isolationism.
 - b. Roosevelt did not believe the war could affect America.
 - c. Roosevelt thought the United States could profit from the war.
 - d. Roosevelt believed the United States would get drawn into the war.
- _____ 16. Who opposed letting Jewish refugees from Germany into the United States?
- a. President Roosevelt
 - b. isolationists
 - c. German Americans
 - d. French Americans
- _____ 17. Review the Primary Source on page 762 in your textbook. What does Winston Churchill mean in his speech?
- a. Only the Soviet Union can stop the Nazis.
 - b. Using the atomic bomb against Germany is justified.
 - c. Germany will win unless Britain can stop them.
 - d. He invites Mussolini to join the Allies.
- _____ 18. Which country benefitted most from the Lend-Lease Act of 1941?
- a. Great Britain
 - b. Spain
 - c. Switzerland
 - d. Italy

- _____ 19. Which measure firmly placed the United States on the side of the Allies in World War II?
- a. Operation Barbarossa
 - b. the Atlantic Charter
 - c. Chiang Kai-shek's purge of Chinese communists
 - d. Germany's nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union
- _____ 20. Charles de Gaulle was
- a. the leader of the French resistance.
 - b. a German sympathizer.
 - c. an ally of General Francisco Franco.
 - d. an isolationist who wanted France to remain neutral.
- _____ 21. The Battle of Britain was
- a. a land battle between British and Italian troops.
 - b. a land battle between British and German troops.
 - c. an air war between Great Britain and Germany.
 - d. a battle between German submarines and British ships.
- _____ 22. Refer to the map on page 770 of your textbook. During Operation Barbarossa, fierce fighting took place near which city?
- a. Leningrad
 - b. Kiev
 - c. Rostov-on-Don
 - d. Sevastopol
- _____ 23. Which event brought America into World War II?
- a. Germany's defeat of France
 - b. Germany's invasion of Poland
 - c. Japan's invasion of Manchuria
 - d. Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor
- _____ 24. The Tuskegee Airmen were
- a. a volunteer group who defended Burma against Japan.
 - b. a squadron of African American pilots.
 - c. code talkers who used Native American languages.
 - d. an American military unit consisting of Japanese Americans.

- _____ 25. Which Native American language was used to send coded messages in the Marine Corps?
- a. Lakota
 - b. Kiowa
 - c. Navajo
 - d. Cherokee
- _____ 26. Which statement about African American troops in World War II is TRUE?
- a. They served in segregated units.
 - b. They only served in noncombat roles.
 - c. They were given less rigorous training.
 - d. They were given more rigorous training.
- _____ 27. The _____ brought Mexican workers into the United States.
- a. Bracero program
 - b. War Production Board
 - c. 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team
 - d. Office of Price Administration
- _____ 28. Executive Order 8802
- a. called for the internment of Japanese Americans.
 - b. banned the sale or wearing of zoot suits.
 - c. desegregated war-related industries.
 - d. allowed Britain to buy war supplies on credit.
- _____ 29. The Zoot Suit Riots resulted from
- a. scuffles between sailors and Mexican American youths.
 - b. protests against American involvement in World War II.
 - c. the internment of the Japanese Americans.
 - d. hostility against Americans who were of German descent.
- _____ 30. The Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC)
- a. allowed women to serve in combat roles.
 - b. allowed women to serve as fighter pilots.
 - c. allowed women to serve in noncombat roles.
 - d. hired women as civilian factory workers.
- _____ 31. The Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES)
- a. allowed women to serve on battleships in Asia.
 - b. allowed women to serve on submarines at sea.
 - c. worked mostly as nurses in Europe.
 - d. did not allow women to serve abroad.

- _____ 32. Which statement about women's employment in the 1940s is TRUE?
- a. After the war, the number of women in blue-collar jobs sank to pre-war levels.
 - b. The number of women in blue-collar jobs rose after World War II.
 - c. Women never worked in blue-collar or manufacturing jobs.
 - d. Most women who worked in factories kept their jobs after the war.
- _____ 33. What led to the internment of the Nisei during World War II?
- a. evidence of a corrupt bargain between Tojo and Mao Zedong
 - b. the discovery of a spy ring involving Tojo and Chiang Kai-shek
 - c. Japanese involvement in American organized crime
 - d. anti-Japanese fears after the bombing of Pearl Harbor
- _____ 34. The Allied invasion of North Africa was called
- a. Operation Overlord.
 - b. D-Day.
 - c. Operation Torch.
 - d. island hopping.
- _____ 35. Which battle was a NAVAL battle?
- a. the Battle of the Bulge
 - b. the Battle of Stalingrad
 - c. the Bataan Death March
 - d. the Battle of Midway
- _____ 36. What was a main reason that President Truman decided to drop the atomic bomb on Japan?
- a. He did not realize how deadly it would be.
 - b. Mussolini had developed an atomic bomb and was planning to use it.
 - c. People believed ending the war as soon as possible would save lives.
 - d. Truman wanted to convince General Francisco Franco to join the Allies.
- _____ 37. The Holocaust included
- a. imprisonment of Jews in prison camps.
 - b. working physically strong Jews to death.
 - c. executing Jews in gas chambers.
 - d. all of the above.
- _____ 38. After World War II, the Allies divided Germany into _____ zones.
- a. Chinese, Japanese, American, and British
 - b. American, British, French, and Soviet
 - c. American, French, British, and Spanish
 - d. United States, Canadian, and Mexican

- _____ 39. The United Nations is a(n)
- a. military alliance between the United States and Western Europe.
 - b. military alliance between the United States and Southeast Asia.
 - c. global organization meant to encourage cooperation among countries.
 - d. economic plan that allows free trade between the United States and Europe.
- _____ 40. What was a main reason for the start of the Cold War?
- a. Stalin's establishment of communism in the Eastern Bloc
 - b. Chiang Kai-shek's purge of Chinese communists
 - c. Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941
 - d. the failure of the United Nations to prevent the Korean war
- _____ 41. The Truman Doctrine was
- a. a program that provided aid to help Europe rebuild after the war.
 - b. stockpiling nuclear weapons to deter an attack from the Soviet Union.
 - c. an American obligation to help countries struggling against communism.
 - d. withdrawing from global affairs to prevent conflict that could lead to war.
- _____ 42. Refer to the chart on page 825 of your textbook. Which country received the most aid from the Marshall Plan?
- a. Austria
 - b. Italy
 - c. Great Britain
 - d. the Netherlands
- _____ 43. The policy of containment
- a. meant going to war to overthrow communist rulers.
 - b. meant blocking communism so it would not expand.
 - c. centered on plots to assassinate communist leaders.
 - d. led to direct war between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- _____ 44. Why did Berlin become a focal point of the Cold War?
- a. Stalin closed the city to keep Western influence out of East Berlin.
 - b. The city belonged to Spain, and Truman and Stalin both wanted it.
 - c. The atomic bomb had been developed in the city of Berlin.
 - d. Hungary pushed both Soviet and American forces out of Berlin.
- _____ 45. Soviet development of an atomic bomb and Mao's revolution in China both had what effect?
- a. increasing American worries about communist takeovers
 - b. causing Americans to forget about the Cold War
 - c. compelling the United States to reduce its nuclear weapons
 - d. causing the United States to retreat from a policy of massive retaliation

- _____ 46. The Korean War started when
- a. communist North Korea invaded non-communist South Korea.
 - b. Korea attacked the Island of Taiwan.
 - c. Chinese and Japanese forces invaded Korea.
 - d. non-communist North Korea attacked communist South Korea.
- _____ 47. In the 1950s, the United States recognized _____ as the legitimate ruler of China.
- a. Klaus Barbie
 - b. Tojo Hideki
 - c. Mao Zedong
 - d. Chiang Kai-shek
- _____ 48. The Korean War ended when
- a. the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Pyongyang.
 - b. American and United Nations forces freed South Korea.
 - c. American and United Nations forces took control of North Korea.
 - d. the Soviet Union withdrew its forces from South Korea.
- _____ 49. _____ was an alliance of communist nations in Eastern Europe.
- a. NATO
 - b. SEATO
 - c. The Kuomintang
 - d. The Warsaw Pact
- _____ 50. The Korean War was a proxy war in which
- a. the United States and the Soviet Union fought each other directly.
 - b. America and the Soviet Union competed indirectly by supporting their allies.
 - c. most battles were fought in the air and very few ground troops were used.
 - d. there was no actual combat, but each side threatened to use nuclear weapons.

Carefully check your answers on this evaluation and make any corrections you feel are necessary. When you are satisfied that you have answered the questions to the best of your ability, transfer your answers to an answer sheet.