

**World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)**  
**Chapter 30 A Second Global Conflict and the End of the European World Order**

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) World War II officially began in what year?
  - A) 1940
  - B) 1941
  - C) 1939
  - D) 1935
  - E) 1945
  
- 2) Which of the following countries was NOT a member of the Axis powers?
  - A) The Soviet Union
  - B) Germany
  - C) Italy
  - D) Japan
  - E) Hungary
  
- 3) After 1937, the government of Japan was dominated by
  - A) socialists who gained power in the aftermath of the depression.
  - B) labor unions whose position was strengthened by their control of industry.
  - C) the emerging estate of middle-class liberals intent on a broader franchise.
  - D) a military regime dedicated to the ultra-nationalist goals.
  - E) a democratic government elected after the fall of the emperor
  
- 4) In 1931, the Japanese army marched into \_\_\_\_\_ and declared it an independent state.
  - A) Korea
  - B) Vietnam
  - C) the Philippines
  - D) Manchuria
  - E) Taiwan
  
- 5) Adolph Hitler was the political and ideological leader of the
  - A) Social Democratic Party.
  - B) National Socialist Party.
  - C) Christian Democratic Party.
  - D) Conservative Union.
  - E) National Labor Party.
  
- 6) Hitler promised the German people all of the following EXCEPT
  - A) to put Germans back to work.
  - B) to rid Germany of the kulaks.
  - C) to restore political stability.
  - D) to remilitarize Germany.
  - E) to defeat the communists.
  
- 7) Hitler came to power in Germany
  - A) as a result of entirely legal and constitutional means.
  - B) with the support of socialists.
  - C) after a short, but violent, overthrow of the constitutional government.
  - D) after a lengthy civil war between forces of conservatives and communists.
  - E) with the support of the upper and lower classes but financed by the Soviets.

8) Who was the leader of fascist Italy?

- A) Benedetto Croce
- B) Ernesto Momigliano
- C) Benito Mussolini
- D) Benito Juarez
- E) Erwin Rommel

9) Which of the following countries aided Spain's republicans during the Spanish Civil War?

- A) Mexico
- B) The Soviet Union
- C) Italy
- D) Germany
- E) France

10) This city became the capital of the Chinese Nationalists for much of WWII.

- A) Chongqing
- B) Taipei
- C) Nanjing
- D) Cuomintang
- E) Hong Kong

11) The Tripartite Pact, signed in 1940, included Japan, Germany, and

- A) Russia.
- B) France.
- C) Britain.
- D) Italy.
- E) the United States.

12) In order to avoid a two-front war, Hitler signed a nonaggression pact with which country in 1939?

- A) Spain
- B) France
- C) Italy
- D) The Soviet Union
- E) Poland

13) The Nazi invasion of this country in 1939 put an end to the idea of appeasement.

- A) Poland
- B) Czechoslovakia
- C) France
- D) Sweden
- E) Belgium

14) Germany's war effort was based on the concept of

- A) blitzkrieg.
- B) horse-mounted infantry.
- C) trench warfare.
- D) Anschluss.
- E) massive naval battles.

15) In 1940, the Dutch port of \_\_\_\_\_ was virtually leveled by the Germans, killing over 40,000 civilians.

- A) Flanders
- B) Helsinki
- C) Rotterdam
- D) Brisbane
- E) Batavia

16) Which of the following did NOT contribute to the fall of France to the Germans?

- A) The refusal of English troops to fight with the French
- B) Divided and weak leadership
- C) Delays over rearming the French forces
- D) A thoroughly demoralized French population
- E) The German use of "blitzkrieg"

17) This city was the capital of the Nazis' puppet regime in France.

- A) Toulouse
- B) Vichy
- C) Paris
- D) St. Gabrielle
- E) Reims

18) British victory in the Battle of Britain was due to all of the following EXCEPT

- A) the bravery of the royal family.
- B) the high morale of the citizens.
- C) radar.
- D) the V2 rocket.
- E) efficient use of their air force.

19) All of the following groups were targeted by Hitler in the mass executions that would become known as the "final solution" EXCEPT

- A) Czechs.
- B) homosexuals.
- C) Gypsies.
- D) Jews.
- E) mental deviants.

20) At this conference in 1942, the Nazi high command finalized plans for the destruction of the Jewish race.

- A) Krakow
- B) Auschwitz
- C) Copenhagen
- D) Wannsee
- E) Munich

21) Approximately how many people were murdered by the Nazis during the Holocaust?

- A) 12 million
- B) two million
- C) eight million
- D) 20 million
- E) one million

22) A 1944 Allied landing in this country created a European front against the Germans.

- A) Belgium
- B) France
- C) Sicily
- D) Spain
- E) Italy

23) Hitler's last-ditch effort to repel the Allied armies became known as

- A) the Battle of Paris.
- B) the Battle of the Ardennes.
- C) the Battle of the Bulge.
- D) the Battle of Britain.
- E) the Battle of Munich.

24) In what year did the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, thus bringing the United States into World War II?

- A) 1939
- B) 1941
- C) 1943
- D) 1945
- E) 1944

25) This country chose a path of neutrality and cooperation with Japan in the Pacific theater of WWII.

- A) Australia
- B) The Philippines
- C) Indonesia
- D) Thailand
- E) India

26) In a decisive naval battle, the Japanese fleet was effectively put out of commission at

- A) Midway.
- B) Tarawa.
- C) Coral Sea.
- D) Iwo Jima.
- E) Wake Island.

27) This American general ordered mass aerial bombing of highly vulnerable Japanese cities.

- A) McArthur
- B) Patton
- C) Le May
- D) Eisenhower
- E) Montgomery

28) Which of the following statements concerning warfare in the European theater during World War II is most accurate?

- A) France mounted a fanatic defense of its home territories, only succumbing to the Nazi advance in 1944.
- B) By the summer of 1940, most of France lay in German hands, while a semi-fascist collaborative regime ruled in Vichy.
- C) British resistance crumbled before the air assaults of Germany, and an amphibious assault knocked the British from the war.
- D) From 1939 on, the chief resistance to the German advance was provided by American forces.
- E) The war quickly turned into a trench warfare stalemate with both sides working to gain additional allies.

29) The balance of the war in Europe shifted in 1941 when Germany invaded

- A) France.
- B) Britain.
- C) Italy.
- D) the Soviet Union.
- E) Poland

30) Japan's surrender in the Pacific was precipitated by

- A) the use of atomic weapons on the cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima by the U.S.
- B) a massive land and sea assault on the Japanese home islands.
- C) the loss of the Philippines to the U.S.
- D) the British advance through Malaya into China.
- E) the loss of China to combined British and American forces.

31) President Roosevelt met with the other major Allies in 1945 at

- A) Potsdam.
- B) Yalta.
- C) Sarajevo.
- D) Teheran.
- E) Paris.

32) Which of the following was NOT a result of the peace treaties signed following World War II?

- A) The United States occupied Japan.
- B) Germany was divided into four zones of occupation.
- C) The Soviet Union took much of eastern Poland, while the Poles were compensated by receiving part of eastern Germany.
- D) German industrial power was destroyed.
- E) Austria was divided and occupied.

33) This institution was created as a result of WWII:

- A) The League of Nations
- B) The United Nations
- C) The World Bank
- D) The International Monetary Fund
- E) Interpol

34) Which of the following countries was NOT a charter member of the UN?

- A) China
- B) The Soviet Union
- C) Britain
- D) France
- E) The United States

35) Which of the following statements concerning Zionism following World War II is most accurate?

- A) Zionists turned to violent attempts to eject the British from Palestine in response to the British attempts to limit immigration to the Middle East.
- B) The Zionist movement turned to peaceful demonstrations and boycotts on the model of the Indian nationalist movement and refused to participate in violence.
- C) The Zionist movement, frustrated by the failure to achieve an independent nation, weakened after World War II.
- D) The Zionist movement was eliminated after World War II by the combined action of the Palestinian Arabs and the British.
- E) The Zionists reached out to the Soviet Union and other communist nations for support.

36) The Afrikaner National Party in South Africa established a rigid system of racial segregation called

- A) Boer prejudice.
- B) voortrekker.
- C) apartheid.
- D) swartzfrei.
- E) settlement policy.

37) In what nation were white settlers able to retain their position of supremacy?

- A) Kenya
- B) Algeria
- C) Southern Rhodesia
- D) South Africa
- E) Nigeria

38) Which of the following statements concerning the Algerian independence movement is most accurate?

- A) Algeria won its independence from France in a peaceful movement led by white settlers in the colony.
- B) Decolonization in Algeria was violent, as white settlers resisted independence through the OAS supported by powerful elements within the French military.
- C) Independence in Algeria was achieved as a result of the military victory of the FLN over the French army.
- D) Unlike the rest of Africa, Algeria was never decolonized and remained a province of France.
- E) Algeria became an example of a Cold War conflict where both the United States and the Soviet Union sent in troops and aid.

39) Failure of the British to deal with the leader of the largest nationalist party, Jomo Kenyatta, led to a violent and prolonged revolution in

- A) Nigeria.
- B) Ghana.
- C) South Africa.
- D) Kenya.
- E) Egypt.

40) In what type of African colonies was the process of decolonization most violent?

- A) Those that were least industrialized
- B) White Dominions
- C) Those with large numbers of white settlers
- D) "True" colonies
- E) Tropical dependencies

41) By what decade had the European colonization of most of black Africa come to an end?

- A) 1950s
- B) 1960s
- C) 1970s
- D) 1980s
- E) 1940s

42) What radical African leader helped to achieve independence in Ghana?

- A) Julius Nyerere
- B) Jomo Kenyatta
- C) Kwame Nkrumah
- D) Nelson Mandela
- E) W.E.B. Dubois

43) Which of the following nations achieved independence without violence?

- A) Indonesia
- B) Philippines
- C) Indochina
- D) India
- E) Belgian Congo

44) What was the solution to the division in India between Muslims and Hindus in 1947?

- A) The British established a single government with a Hindu majority, but with specific offices reserved for Muslims.
- B) The government of India was divided between two houses of the Indian parliament, one for Muslims, one for Hindus.
- C) The British simply withdrew from India without any political settlement of the problem of religious division.
- D) The British decided to divide India into two nations, a Muslim Pakistan and a secular, but Hindu-dominated India.
- E) A civil war broke out between Hindus and Muslims but was settled quickly with the aid of Gandhi.

- 45) Of all the nationalist parties in India, the British were most closely allied with
- A) the Muslim League.
  - B) Congress.
  - C) the Quit India movement.
  - D) the Communists.
  - E) the PNP.
- 46) How did the Indian Congress Party and nationalist leaders respond to British participation in World War II?
- A) As in World War I, the Congress Party and nationalist leaders such as Gandhi led popular rallies in favor of the British war effort.
  - B) Nationalist leaders of all parties opposed the war effort.
  - C) Congress opposed the war effort and its leaders were jailed, but the Muslim League rallied to the British cause.
  - D) The Muslim League and the Communists opposed the British war effort as a means of establishing independence.
  - E) At first, both parties opposed the war, but after the Battle of Britain both parties agreed to support the war.
- 47) A Jewish homeland to be called Israel was established in 1948
- A) in Palestine.
  - B) in Egypt.
  - C) in Saudi Arabia.
  - D) in Syria.
  - E) in Algeria
- 48) What document during World War II included a clause that recognized the "right of all people to choose the form of government under which they live?"
- A) The Marshall Plan
  - B) The Atlantic Charter
  - C) The Balfour Declaration
  - D) The Truman Doctrine
  - E) The Kyoto Accords
- 49) Which of the following nations, created in the aftermath of World War I, lost its/their independence following World War II?
- A) Czechoslovakia
  - B) Yugoslavia
  - C) Greece
  - D) Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia
  - E) Serbia

## Essay Questions

- 1) Define "total war." How did the world wars of the 20th century demonstrate the application of "total war"?
- 2) In what ways did the settlement of World War II repudiate the Versailles treaties that ended World War I? In what ways did the settlement affirm the concepts included in the Versailles treaties?