



Chapter Thirty-Five

America in World War II,
1941-1945

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Chapter 35

The fundamental American strategic decision of World War II was

1. to attack Germany and Japan simultaneously with equal force.
2. to concentrate naval forces in the Pacific and ground forces in Europe.
3. to attack Germany first while using just enough strength to hold off Japan.
4. to attack Germany and Japan from the “back door” routes of North Africa and China.

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Chapter 35

The fundamental American strategic decision of World War II was

3. to attack Germany first while using just enough strength to hold off Japan.

Hint: See page 821.

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Chapter 35

The general attitude of Americans toward World War II was that

1. it would establish the United States as the dominant world power.
2. it was simply a “dirty job” that had to be done.
3. it was an idealistic crusade to spread democracy and freedom around the globe.
4. it had been brought on by Franklin Roosevelt’s rather deceitful maneuvers and provocations.

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Chapter 35

The general attitude of Americans toward World War II was that

2. it was simply a “dirty job” that had to be done.

Hint: See page 823.

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Chapter 35

The major new source of agricultural labor developed by the United States during World War II was

1. Mexican “braceros” brought into the country.
2. refugees from Germany and Eastern Europe.
3. women.
4. American Indians.

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Chapter 35

The major new source of agricultural labor developed by the United States during World War II was

1. Mexican “braceros” brought into the country.

Hint: See page 827.

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Chapter 35

Which of the following was not among the “boom cities” swelled with new industries and population by World War II?

1. Detroit
2. Seattle
3. Boston
4. Los Angeles

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Chapter 35

Which of the following was not among the “boom cities” swelled with new industries and population by World War II?

3. Boston

Hint: See page 829.

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Chapter 35

Economically, most Americans during World War II

1. became more prosperous than they ever had before.
2. suffered severely from shortages and rationing of goods.
3. were unable to escape from Depression-era low wages and unemployment.
4. sent most of their new wartime earnings to their sons (or daughters) in the armed forces.

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Chapter 35

Economically, most Americans during World War II

1. became more prosperous than they ever had before.

Hint: See page 831.

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Chapter 35

During World War II, the term “over the hump” referred to

1. flying American supplies from Burma over the Himalayan Mountains to Chiang Kai-shek's forces in China.
2. finally turning the tide against the advancing Japanese and Germans.
3. delivering weapons and supplies across the Rockies on the “Alcan Highway” to Alaska.
4. leapfrogging across high volcanic Pacific islands in order to attack low-lying atolls held by the Japanese.

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Chapter 35

During World War II, the term “over the hump” referred to

1. flying American supplies from Burma over the Himalayan Mountains to Chiang Kai-shek’s forces in China.

Hint: See page 832.

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Chapter 35

General Douglas MacArthur prevented a Japanese invasion of Australia by barely keeping a small foothold on

1. the Philippines.
2. Guam.
3. New Zealand.
4. New Guinea.

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Chapter 35

General Douglas MacArthur prevented a Japanese invasion of Australia by barely keeping a small foothold on

4. New Guinea.

Hint: See page 833.

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Chapter 35

The major battle at which the Soviet Union finally halted the German invasion of its territory was

1. the Battle of the Bulge.
2. the Battle of Moscow.
3. the Battle of Stalingrad.
4. the Battle of Ukraine.

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Chapter 35

The major battle at which the Soviet Union finally halted the German invasion of its territory was

3. the Battle of Stalingrad.

Hint: See page 835.

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Chapter 35

The Allied policy of “unconditional surrender” was harshly criticized by some because

1. they believed that there were peace-loving elements within the German and Japanese governments.
2. they thought that the Nazis could stay in power if they agreed to give up their conquests.
3. they thought that the policy would be impossible to implement without modifications.
4. they believed it would encourage fanatical resistance and inhibit other Germans and Japanese from seeking peace.

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Chapter 35

The Allied policy of “unconditional surrender” was harshly criticized by some because

4. they believed it would encourage fanatical resistance and inhibit other Germans and Japanese from seeking peace.

Hint: See page 836.

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Chapter 35

The essential American strategy in the Pacific called for

1. securing bases in China from which to bomb the Japanese home islands.
2. carrying the war into Southeast Asia from Australia and New Guinea.
3. advancing on as broad a front as possible all across the Pacific.
4. “island hopping” by capturing only the most strategic Japanese bases and bypassing the rest.

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Chapter 35

The essential American strategy in the Pacific called for

4. “island hopping” by capturing only the most strategic Japanese bases and bypassing the rest.

Hint: See page 834.