

#### **Chapter Thirty-Four**

Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War, 1933-1941

#### Because of the Great Depression, Americans and the American government became eager to

- 1. get rid of the Philippines as an expensive and politically vulnerable colony.
- 2. join hands with European nations in establishing a stable international monetary system.
- 3. build up a large two-ocean navy to protect American security
- 4. grant independence to American territories like Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone.

#### Because of the Great Depression, Americans and the American government became eager to

1. get rid of the Philippines as an expensive and politically vulnerable colony.

Hint: See page 801.

Even after removing the Platt Amendment constraints on Cuba, the United States insisted on maintaining its Cuban military base at

- 1. Pearl Harbor.
- 2. Corregidor.
- 3. Guantanamo Bay.
- 4. Santiago harbor.

Even after removing the Platt Amendment constraints on Cuba, the United States insisted on maintaining its Cuban military base at

3. Guantanamo Bay.

Hint: See page 802.

### Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America included

- 1. a substantial program of American economic aid for Latin American countries.
- 2. a renunciation of American intervention in Mexico or elsewhere in the region.
- 3. an American military presence to block German influence in Argentina and Brazil.
- 4. an American pledge to transfer the Panama Canal to Panama by the year 2000.

## Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America included

2. a renunciation of American intervention in Mexico or elsewhere in the region.

Hint: See pages 802-803.

The futility of the League of Nations in resisting fascist aggression was first clearly revealed in its weak and ineffectual reaction to

- 1. Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia.
- 2. Franco's overthrow of the elected Spanish government.
- 3. the Soviet Union's invasion of Finland.
- 4. Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia.

The futility of the League of Nations in resisting fascist aggression was first clearly revealed in its weak and ineffectual reaction to

4. Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia.

Hint: See page 804.

# The Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 did not forbid which of the following acts?

- 1. sailing on the ship of a belligerent nation
- 2. maintaining diplomatic relations with a belligerent nation
- 3. selling or transporting weapons to a belligerent nation
- 4. making loans to a belligerent nation

The Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 did not forbid which of the following acts?

2. maintaining diplomatic relations with a belligerent nation

Hint: See page 805.

The effect of the strict American arms embargo during the civil war between the Loyalist Spanish government and Franco's Fascist rebels was

- 1. to encourage a negotiated political settlement between the warring parties.
- 2. to strengthen the Spanish government's ability to resist Franco.
- 3. to push Britain and the Soviet Union to intervene in the Spanish Civil War.
- 4. to cripple the Loyalist government while the Italians and Germans armed Franco.

The effect of the strict American arms embargo during the civil war between the Loyalist Spanish government and Franco's Fascist rebels was

4. to cripple the Loyalist government while the Italians and Germans armed Franco.

Hint: See page 806.

# The Czechoslovakian territory handed over to Hitler in Munich Conference was

- 1. the city of Prague.
- 2. Slovakia.
- 3. the Sudetenland.
- 4. Moravia.

# The Czechoslovakian territory handed over to Hitler in Munich Conference was

3. the Sudetenland.

Hint: See page 807.

## The "cash-and-carry" Neutrality Act of 1939 was cleverly designed to

- 1. guarantee that American policy would not benefit either side in World War II.
- 2. enable American merchants to provide loans and ships to the Allies.
- 3. prepare America for involvement in the war.
- 4. help Britain and France by letting them buy supplies and munitions in the United States.

## The "cash-and-carry" Neutrality Act of 1939 was cleverly designed to

4. help Britain and France by letting them buy supplies and munitions in the United States.

Hint: See page 810.

## The "destroyers-for-bases" deal of 1940 provided that

- the United States would give Britain fifty American destroyers in exchange for eight British bases in North America.
- the United States would give Britain new bases in North America in exchange for fifty British destroyers.
- 3. if America entered the war it would receive eight bases in Britain in exchange for American destroyers.
- 4. the British would transfer captured French destroyers to the United States in exchange for the use of American bases in East Asia.

## The "destroyers-for-bases" deal of 1940 provided that

2. the United States would give Britain fifty destroyers in exchange for eight valuable defensive base sights.

Hint: See page 813.

# The American policy that led to a shooting naval war with Germany even before Pearl Harbor was

- 1. sending lend-lease supplies to Britain aboard U.S. navy vessels.
- 2. sending American commandos to raid the German-occupied coast of Norway.
- 3. providing armed U.S. naval escorts for British merchant ships.
- 4. dispatching American officers and sailors to serve aboard British navy ships.

The American policy that led to a shooting naval war with Germany even before Pearl Harbor was

3. providing armed U.S. naval escorts for British merchant ships.

Hint: See page 818.