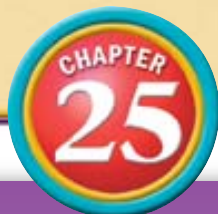




CHAPTER ASSESSMENT



VISUAL SUMMARY

THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD WAR II

LONG-TERM CAUSES

- Discontent about Treaty of Versailles
- Economic instability in Europe
- Rise of totalitarian governments

IMMEDIATE CAUSES

- Expansion of Germany, Italy, and Japan
- Failure of appeasement
- German invasion of Poland
- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor



WORLD WAR II

IMMEDIATE EFFECTS

- Defeat of Axis powers
- Destruction and immense loss of life
- Recognition of Holocaust
- Founding of United Nations

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

- Rise of United States and Soviet Union as superpowers
- Cold War
- Soviet control of Eastern Europe
- Divided Germany
- Development of nuclear capability

TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its connection to World War II.

1. A. Philip Randolph
2. Manhattan Project
3. rationing
4. Dwight D. Eisenhower
5. D-Day
6. V-E Day
7. Douglas MacArthur
8. Hiroshima
9. GI Bill of Rights
10. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

MAIN IDEAS

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

Mobilizing for Defense (pages 768–774)

1. How did the U.S. military reflect the diversity of American society during World War II?
2. How did the federal government's actions influence civilian life during World War II?
3. What role did the media play in helping the country mobilize?

The War for Europe and North Africa (pages 775–783)

4. How did the Allies win control of the Atlantic Ocean between 1941 and 1943?
5. What was the significance of the Battle of Stalingrad?
6. How did the Battle of the Bulge signal the beginning of the end of World War II in Europe?

The War in the Pacific (pages 784–793)

7. Briefly describe the island war in the Pacific.
8. Why did President Truman decide to use atomic weapons?

The Home Front (pages 796–801)

9. How did the U.S. economy change during World War II?
10. What events show the persistence of racial tensions?

CRITICAL THINKING

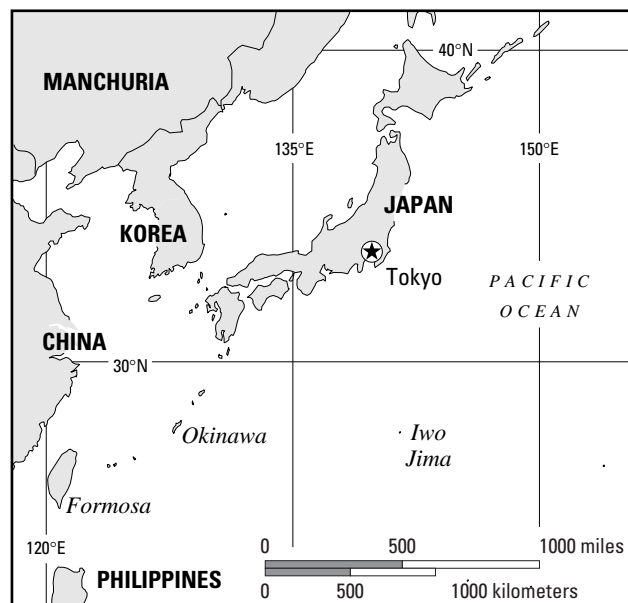
1. **USING YOUR NOTES** In a chart like the one shown, provide causes for the listed effects of World War II.

Causes	Effects
	The U.S. enters the war.
	Congress creates the Office of Price Administration.
	Japanese Americans are sent to relocation centers.
	Top Nazi officials are put on trial at Nuremberg.

2. **ANALYZING ISSUES** Would you support the use of nuclear weapons today, and if so, under what circumstances?
3. **INTERPRETING MAPS** Judging from the map on page 778, why was a victory in North Africa essential to an invasion of southern Europe?

Standardized Test Practice

Use the map and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 1.



- Why was it critical for the Allies to take the Japanese-held islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa?
 - The islands were highly populated areas with little military protection.
 - The islands were critical as bases from which Allied bombers could reach Japan.
 - The islands were centers for Japanese development of a nuclear bomb.
 - The Allies intended to drop atomic bombs on the islands.
- How did World War II lead to one of the largest population shifts in U.S. history?
 - Service men and women were forced to leave their homes for Europe.
 - The loss of loved ones led people to move in with their families.
 - People moved to states with military bases and factories for better jobs.
 - People moved to the middle of the country to escape wars on both coasts.
- How did natural geography contribute to Germany's defeat in World War II?
 - Large bodies of water stood between Germany and its enemies.
 - Germany had to fight a war on three fronts: North Africa, Western Europe, and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.
 - There were too few rivers to be used for German supplies.
 - Switzerland pledged to remain neutral throughout the war.

ADDITIONAL TEST PRACTICE, pages S1–S33.



TEST PRACTICE CLASSZONE.COM

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

- INTERACT**
WITH HISTORY

 Recall your discussion of the question on page 767:

How can the United States use its resources to achieve victory?

Write a newspaper article in which you describe the ways in which the United States used its resources during World War II. Include information about rationing and about the various offices that the federal government established to monitor inflation and convert a peacetime economy into a wartime economy.

- INTERNET ACTIVITY**

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Visit the links for Chapter Assessment to find out more about A. Philip Randolph. Write a brief biography of Randolph in which you describe his lifelong contributions as a labor leader. Here are some questions to consider:

- What did he do during his youth that prepared him for his life's work?
- What role did he play in ending discrimination in the armed services?
- What union did he organize?
- What role did he play in the march on Washington in 1963?