

WORLD WAR TWO QUIZ QUESTION AND ANSWERS

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What are some good WWII questions?

What are the essential questions for World War 2? Essential questions: How did America initially respond to the events leading to WWII? How did the war change the American home front, both culturally and socially? How did the war transform the U.S. economy both immediately and in the long term? How did the war affect minority groups during the period?

What was World War 2 simple answer? World War II was the biggest and deadliest war in history, involving more than 30 countries. Sparked by the 1939 Nazi invasion of Poland, the war dragged on for six bloody years until the Allies defeated the Axis powers of Nazi Germany, Japan and Italy in 1945.

What are 5 facts about World War II?

Who are 3 key people in WWII? Top Image: Soviet premier Joseph Stalin, US president Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and british Prime Minister Winston Churchill (left to right) at the Teheran Conference, 1943. (Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-32833.)

What was the secret army in World War 2? Activated on January 20, 1944, the 23rd Headquarters Special Troops, known as the "Ghost Army," was the first mobile, multimedia, tactical deception unit in US Army history. Consisting of an authorized strength of 82 officers and 1,023 men under the command of Army veteran Colonel Harry L.

What is World War 2 most known for? World War II involved combatants from most of the world's nations and was considered the deadliest war in history. Around 85 million military and civilians died as a result.

What are some war questions?

What were World War 2 fighting for? To gain more land and power, on 1 September 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany – World War II had begun.

What was Hitler's goal? Hitler pledged to restore prosperity, create civil order (by crushing industrial strikes and street demonstrations by communists and socialists), eliminate the influence of Jewish financiers, and make the fatherland once again a world power.

What was the bloodiest war in history? World War II was the deadliest conflict in human history marked by 50 to 85 million fatalities, most of whom were civilians in the Soviet Union and China.

Which country played the biggest role in WWII? While most see the United States as having played the crucial role in vanquishing Adolf Hitler, the British, according to polling data released this week, see themselves as having played the biggest part in the war effort — although they acknowledge that the Nazis would not have been overcome without the Soviet Union ...

Who was the first US soldier killed in WWII? The first American to die in World War II was killed a year and a half before America entered the conflict. Captain Robert Moffat Losey was a highly talented aeronautical meteorologist and Air Corps pilot who served as military attaché in Finland.

Who was the last soldier killed in ww2? Private First Class Charles Havlat (November 4, 1910 – May 7, 1945) is recognized as being the last United States Army soldier to be killed in combat in the European Theater of Operations during World War II.

Who was the first death of WWII? Franciszek Honiok (1896 – 31 August 1939) was a Polish man who is famous for having been the first known victim of World War

II, on the evening of 31 August 1939.

Who was the most famous person in World War 2? Winston Churchill The prime minister of Britain during most of World War II. Churchill was among the most active leaders in resisting German aggression and played a major role in assembling the Allied Powers, including the United States and the USSR.

What happened on D-Day? On D-Day, 6 June 1944, Allied forces launched a combined naval, air and land assault on Nazi-occupied France. The 'D' in D-Day stands simply for 'day' and the term was used to describe the first day of any large military operation.

Who is one famous American that fought in WWII? John F. Kennedy. Most of us know him as President Kennedy. Kennedy served in World War II, the boat that he was on was sliced in half by a Japanese destroyer leaving many of his friends and crew members badly hurt.

Why is it called D-Day? Eisenhower said about it through his executive assistant, Brig. Gen. Robert Schultz: "Be advised that any amphibious operation has a 'departed date;' therefore the shortened term 'D-Day' is used." He said there were actually several other D-Days during the war — Normandy was just the biggest and most well-known.

What was the secret code of ww2? Intelligence from decrypted Enigma messages, code-named "ULTRA," was extremely secret, and very few people knew about it. While the Germans never found out the Allies could solve their codes, they suspected it as their ability to sink Allied shipping slipped dramatically in 1942.

Who was in the Ghost Army in WWII? The brainchild of Colonel Billy Harris and Major Ralph Ingersoll, both American military planners based in London, the unit consisted of a carefully selected group of artists, engineers, professional soldiers, and draftees, including famed artists such as fashion designer Bill Blass, painter Ellsworth Kelly, and ...

What was World War 2 nicknamed? It was referred to as "the war" or the "European War" by most involved parties.

What are some fun facts about World War 2?

What was the bloodiest day of World War 2? I would consider the bloodiest day of World War II to be June 6, 1944, known as D-Day, the day when the Allied forces launched the Normandy invasion. Although some considers bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombings to be more fatal.

What are some war questions?

What questions are unanswered in WW2? History has tried to comprehend the chaotic confusion of WWII, but there are still many important, unanswered questions. In the midst of war, why did Hitler challenge the world's greatest superpower? Why did Hitler halt his armies before Dunkirk, allowing the British to escape? Was Hitler building an atomic bomb?

What is World War 2 most known for? World War II involved combatants from most of the world's nations and was considered the deadliest war in history. Around 85 million military and civilians died as a result.

What was the most feared thing in WW2? The V1 flying bomb was one of the most fear-inducing terror weapons of the Second World War. Thousands were killed and wounded by its warhead, but alongside those civilians are the forgotten victims of the V1 the people who made them.

What was the longest battle in WWII? Today the nation remembers the longest military campaign of the Second World War, the Battle of the Atlantic, which began in September 1939 and ended with the surrender of Germany on 8 May 1945. The Battle of the Atlantic was fought over thousands of miles across the war's most dangerous shipping lanes.

What country lost the most soldiers in WWII?

What are the military 7 questions?

What is a good trivia question about WW2?

Who was the biggest threat in WW2? In assessing the danger to American security from Axis aggression in 1940 and early 1941, President Roosevelt and his advisers always considered Nazi Germany the greatest menace.

Who started WWII? World War II began in Europe on September 1, 1939, when Germany invaded Poland. Great Britain and France responded by declaring war on Germany on September 3. The war between the U.S.S.R. and Germany began on June 22, 1941, with Operation Barbarossa, the German invasion of the Soviet Union.

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What did World War 2 invent? Inventions like synthetic rubber, the jeep, the atomic bomb, and even duct tape helped the Allies win World War II by allowing their militaries to wage war on an overwhelming scale.

What are 3 facts about World War 2?

What gun killed the most people in WWII? StG44. The StG44 was not only one of the deadliest weapons of the war, but it also changed warfare forever.

What was the bloodiest fight in ww2? 1. The Battle of Stalingrad: This battle was fought between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union for control of the city of Stalingrad (now Volgograd) in Russia. It lasted from August 1942 to February 1943 and resulted in an estimated 2 million casualties.

What was the deadliest role in ww2? During World War II, many roles in the U.S. Army were fraught with danger, but one of the most perilous jobs was that of the infantryman. Soldiers in this role faced extreme risks on the front lines, as they were often the first to engage in combat during assaults and faced the brunt of enemy fire.

How to pass the Yachtmaster exam?

How hard is Yachtmaster theory? Yachtmaster theory is by no means easy. It requires a mathematical mind, and a thorough understanding of a number of complex methodologies, which should then be applied and put in to practice.

How hard is it to get a Yachtmaster? The Yachtmaster course is undeniably difficult; much more difficult than I had anticipated. But that is what Yachtmaster prep courses are for. Allabroad offered such great tuition and so much support that even if I had failed, I would not have felt any great sense of bitterness.

Is rya Yachtmaster worth it? These RYA Yachtmaster qualifications are valid internationally. The prerequisites for obtaining Yachtmaster qualifications can be perilous, but they are well worth it.

Can you fail a Yachtmaster? You can be quizzed on anything within the RYA Yachtmaster Offshore Shorebased Course, you will also be expected to put the navigation, IRPCS, passage planning and forecast skills from this course into practice. If you don't have this knowledge then you are waisting your exam fee as you will fail.

How many nautical miles is a Yachtmaster? Sea time requirements for the Yachtmaster Offshore exam 50 days at sea on yachts up to 500GT and a minimum of 2,500 miles logged before you sit the exam. At least half the sea time must be in tidal waters. During this time you would have completed five passages of over 60 miles**.

What is the hardest yacht race? Vendée Globe The Vendée Globe is named after the Département of Vendée, France, where the race starts and ends. A single-handed, non-stop round the world race, it's widely known as one of the most challenging and extreme sporting events. Its duration is more than three months and it takes places every four years.

Does a Yachtmaster expire? Once you have achieved Yachtmaster certification, it does not expire. However, some employers or organisations may require you to maintain your skills and update your training periodically.

Do yacht masters hold their value? Secondly, the Rolex Yacht-Master is a luxury watch and is often outfitted in precious metals. These precious metals inherently allow it to hold great value as the years go on, and its premium construction guarantees that it will always be worth something.

How much does a Yachtmaster course cost?

Is Yachtmaster ocean or offshore? Yachtmaster Ocean Certificate The main difference between Yachtmaster Offshore and Ocean is Celestial Navigation. Celestial Navigation for Yachtmaster Ocean is the knowledge to navigate by the sun and stars. The theory being, if you lose all your electronic equipment on board, you

can fix your position using a sextant.

What is the difference between coastal skipper and Yachtmaster? A Yachtmaster should be able to enter any well-charted harbour for the first time, with sufficient depth, by day or night. A RYA Yachtmaster Coastal has 'the knowledge needed to skipper a yacht on coastal cruises, but does not necessarily have the experience needed to undertake longer passages'.

What is the highest RYA qualification? The Yachtmaster Ocean is the highest qualification awarded by the RYA. Recognised worldwide, the Yachtmaster Ocean certificate proves you have the knowledge, experience, and confidence to skipper a yacht across an ocean.

How long does it take to get a Yachtmaster? Yachtmaster Ocean Course This 16-week course takes you from beginner to Yachtmaster Offshore. You will then stay on for a further four weeks to learn the art of celestial navigation before taking part in a two-week Ocean Passage.

Can you do coastal skipper without Day Skipper? The coastal skipper course is for people who already have some experience as a skipper in charge of a yacht. It builds on the training given at day skipper level and extends it to cover coastal passage-making and more challenging situations.

How long does it take to get a Yachtmaster? The time it takes to become a Yachtmaster varies depending on your prior experience and the level of certification you are aiming for. It can range from a few months to several years. You can start as a complete beginner and qualify in as little as 18 weeks with an intensive RYA Yachtmaster training course with UKSA.

Does a Yachtmaster expire? No it does not have an expire date. However, I believe you must maintain the validity of your first aid certificate, which is a 1 day refresher either 2 or 3 years, to keep the Yachtmaster valid.

What are the levels of Yachtmaster? Three different titles are specified; Yachtmaster Coastal (previously - and in some countries still - called Coastal Skipper), Yachtmaster Offshore, and Yachtmaster Ocean which specify the level of competence required and the area of operation certified.

How do I get my Yachtmaster license?

Zumdahl Chemistry 9th Edition: A Comprehensive Guide to the Digital Companion

The esteemed textbook "Chemistry" by Steven S. Zumdahl, Susan A. Zumdahl, and Donald J. DeCoste is now available in its ninth edition, offering a comprehensive and engaging learning experience. To accompany the textbook, a digital companion has been developed, providing students with a wealth of resources to enhance their understanding of the subject matter.

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A: No, you will need to purchase the textbook in order to access MyBookLibrary. However, once you have purchased the access code, you can use MyBookLibrary for the duration of your studies.

What is the ASME standard for pressure relief valves? For initial certification, the maximum blowdown for valves set at or below 100 psi (700 kPa) is 4 psi (30 kPa). For valves used on high-temperature hot water boilers and forced flow steam generators, the maximum blowdown is 10%. For all other valves, the maximum is 4% of set pressure.

What is the ANSI code for pressure relief valve?

What are the guidelines for pressure relief valves?

What is the ISO standard for safety valves? This part of ISO 4126 specifies general requirements for safety valves irrespective of the fluid for which they are designed. It is applicable to safety valves having a flow diameter of 4 mm and above which are for use at set pressures of 0,1 bar gauge and above. No limitation is placed on temperature.

How often do pressure relief valves need to be recertified? For Compressed Natural Gas fueling stations, NFPA-52 requires that all safety relief valves be recertified every two years. This includes those on valves located on the compression packages and the ASME storage systems if deployed. We suggest our customers have two sets of the properly sized relief valves on hand.

How often should pressure relief valves be replaced? As a general rule of thumb, we'd say that pressure relief valves should be tested every 12 months and

replacements should take place every 3 to 5 years.

What is the ASME Code for valves? ASME B16. This code denotes the standards for the manufacture and use of cast, forged, and fabricated flanged, threaded, and welding end (and wafer or flangeless valves made of steel, nickel-base alloys, and other alloys) in high-pressure and high-temperature applications, such as boilers and water heaters.

What is the API standard for relief valves? API 527 – Seat Tightness of Pressure Relief Valves. API 527 describes tests to determine the seat tightness of metal and soft-seated pressure relief valves. Valves of conventional, bellows, and pilot-operated designs are covered. Acceptable leakage rates are defined.

What is the NFPA for pressure safety valve? A Pressure Relief Valve is defined by NFPA 20 (3.3. 67.5 Relief Valve) as “A device that allows the diversion of liquid to limit excess pressure in a system.” In general, a PRV is a safety device, designed to protect a pressurized system during an overpressured event.

What is the 3 rule for pressure relief valves? “When a pressure-relief valve is installed on a line directly connected to a vessel, the total non-recoverable pressure loss between the protected equipment and the pressure-relief valve should not exceed 3 percent of the set pressure of the valve.” Additionally, API RP 520, Section 4.2.

What is ASME Section 8 for PSV? Section VIII of the ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code This code specifically refers to vessels that operate at pressures above 15 psig. Safety relief valves that conform to Section VII standards are identified by a National Board “UV” Stamp.

What is the tolerance for ASME Section 8 relief valve? ASME Section VIII: UG134(d)(1) The set pressure tolerance for pressure relief valves shall not exceed +/- 2 psi for pressures up to and including 70 psi and +/- 3% for pressures above 70 psi.

What is ASME safety Relief Valve? ASME I valve - A safety relief valve conforming to the requirements of Section I of the ASME pressure vessel code for boiler applications which will open within 3% overpressure and close within 4%. It will

usually feature two blowdown rings, and is identified by a National Board 'V' stamp.

What is the ASME rating for valves? For valves built in accordance with ASME B16. 34, the pressure class values found are 150, 300, 600, 900, 1500 and 2500 for temperatures between -29°C and 270°C in class 150 and up to 454°C in classes 300 and above, e.g., ASTM A216 Gr.

What is the ASTM code for valves? The principal material specifications for cast steel valve bodies include ASTM A216 (WCA, WCB, WCC) for standard conditions, ASTM A352 LCB/LCC for low temperatures, and ASTM A351 CF8/CF8M for stainless steel valves. For forged valve bodies, the relevant ASTM standards are A105, A350, and A182.

What is the difference between ASME B16 34 and API 600? One important area in which API 600 differs from ANSI B16. 34 is minimum wall thickness. API 600 requires a heavier wall for a given pressure rating than does ASME B16. 34.

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What is the ASME Code for stress relieving? Stress Relieving (300 - 1400°F) ASME Section VIII: (900 - 1300°F) Stress relieve/Post-Weld Heat Treat in accordance with ASME Section VIII, UCS-56 for carbon steel weldments.

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