

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 728

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

2) Which of the following countries was NOT a member of the Axis powers?

- A) The Soviet Union
- B) Germany
- C) Italy
- D) Japan

Answer: A

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Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

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Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

4) In 1931, the Japanese army marched into _____ and declared it an independent state.

- A) Korea
- B) Vietnam
- C) the Philippines
- D) Manchuria

Answer: D

Page Ref: 728

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 726

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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 defeat the communists.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 726

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 726

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Conceptual

8) Who was the leader of fascist Italy?

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 227-228

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 728

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 729

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

- A) Russia.
- B) France.
- C) Britain.
- D) Italy.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 729

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 729

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 729

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

14) Germany's war effort in World War II was based on the concept of

- A) blitzkrieg.
- B) trench warfare.
- C) Anschluss.
- D) massive naval battles.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 730

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

15) In 1940, the Dutch port of _____ was virtually leveled by the Germans, who killed over 40,000 civilians.

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 730

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 731

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 730

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 731-732

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 733

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 733

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

- A) 12 million
- B) 2 million
- C) 8 million
- D) 20 million

Answer: A

Page Ref: 733

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 734

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 734

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 734

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 734

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 736

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 736

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 731

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

A) France.

B) Britain.

C) Italy.

D) the Soviet Union.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 732

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

30) Japan's surrender in the Pacific to end World War II 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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 736

Topic: Unchecked Aggression and the Coming of War in Europe and the Pacific

Skill: Factual

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

A) Potsdam.

B) Yalta.

C) Sarajevo.

D) Teheran.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 738

Topic: War's End and the Emergence of the Superpower Standoff

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 738-739

Topic: War's End and the Emergence of the Superpower Standoff

Skill: Conceptual

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 738

Topic: War's End and the Emergence of the Superpower Standoff

Skill: Factual

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

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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 738

Topic: War's End and the Emergence of the Superpower Standoff

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 746-747

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 745-746

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Factual

37) In what nation were white settlers able to retain their position of supremacy through the 1970s?

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 743-744

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 744

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 744

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 744-746

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 741

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Factual

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

- A) Julius Nyerere
- B) Jomo Kenyatta
- C) Kwame Nkrumah
- D) Nelson Mandela

Answer: C

Page Ref: 742-743

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Factual

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

- A) Indonesia
- B) Philippines
- C) Indochina
- D) India

Answer: B

Page Ref: 741

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Factual

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 agreed to divide India into two nations, a Muslim Pakistan and a secular but Hindu-dominated India.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 740-741

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 740

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 740

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 746-747

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 740

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 739

Topic: Nationalism and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia and Africa

Skill: Factual

Essay Questions

1) Define "total war." How did the world wars of the 20th century demonstrate the application of "total war"?

Answer: Total war: war in which all resources of a nation are applied to the war effort, and one in which any strategy or tactic resulting in victory may be employed, including attacks on civilian or non-combatant population. The world wars demonstrated the concept devastatingly because of the impact of industrialization on military effort, reflecting both the technological innovation and the organizational capacity that accompanied the industrial economy from its early stages. World War I saw the application of more destructive technology—machine guns, poison gas, battleships, submarines, airplanes, tanks; government control of economic activity, altered management policy, labor relations, and personal consumption options; control of media; World War II intensified all of above; most obvious technological advance was atomic weapons.

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Topic: Total War, Global Devastation

Skill: Conceptual

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?

Answer: Repudiation: The settlement after World War II attempted to avoid the vindictiveness and revenge-taking that followed World War I. War reparations were not required, and assistance was given to defeated nations. The creation of small republics in east Europe was largely undone by the dominance of the Soviet Union following World War II; the USSR directly controlled most, and took over Baltic republics; U.S. isolation ended; Japan who was on the victorious side in World War I, was occupied by U.S. but also rebuilt. Affirmation: The idea of internationalization was affirmed with creation of United Nations to replace failed League of Nations; destruction of Germany accomplished by creation of four occupation zones, although economy left largely intact.

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Topic: Topic: War's End and the Emergence of the Superpower Standoff

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) What is the overriding sentiment in Hisako's writings in the six days after the Japanese surrender?

- A) Determination to fight on
- B) Concern about the Emperor
- C) Hunger
- D) Wonder about what the future holds

Answer: D

Page Ref: 737

Topic: Japan's Defeat in A Global War

Skill: Conceptual

2) What does Hisako think of rumors that the Japanese military wants to fight on?

- A) She admires the approach, because it shows the true courage of the Japanese.
- B) She regards the military as having already shown cowardice and weakness.
- C) She believes it is pointless and inconsistent with the Emperor's wishes.
- D) She thinks it necessary to resist the Americans, but does not see how.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 737

Topic: Japan's Defeat in A Global War

Skill: Conceptual