**World War I**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) What three European countries signed an alliance called the Triple Entente? | |
|  | Germany, Russia, Italy |
|  | Italy, Austria, Poland |
|  | France, Britain, Russia |
|  | France, Spain, Netherlands |
|  | Austria, Germany, Italy |
| 2) What is it called when a country expands its influence and power into a large empire? | |
|  | Despotism |
|  | Communism |
|  | Socialism |
|  | Imperialism |
|  | Absolutism |
| 3) Which two countries had become wealthy through creating vast worldwide empires? | |
|  | Britain and France |
|  | Germany and France |
|  | Russia and Britain |
|  | Russia and Germany |
|  | Germany and Britain |
| 4) What single event triggered the start of World War I? | |
|  | The bombing of Pearl Harbor |
|  | The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand |
|  | Germany invaded Poland |
|  | The alliance formed between Germany and Austria |
|  | The death of the Tsar of Russia |
| 5) Who was Archduke Ferdinand? | |
|  | The leader of Germany's armed forces |
|  | The future Tsar of Russia |
|  | The heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary |
|  | The British ambassador to Germany |
|  | The leader of the French government |
| 6) What country declared war on Serbia at the very start of World War I? | |
|  | Germany |
|  | Russia |
|  | Italy |
|  | France |
|  | Austria-Hungary |
| 7) Why do some historians believe that Germany wanted to start World War I? | |
|  | Germany felt that the war was going to happen |
|  | Germany felt surrounded by enemies |
|  | Germany felt that the sooner the war began, the better chance they had |
|  | All of the above |
|  | None of the above |
| 8) Which side was the United States on at the start of the war? | |
|  | Germany and Austria |
|  | Britain and France |
|  | The United States was neutral at the start of the war |
|  | All of the above |
|  |  |
| 9) Which of the following was a cause that contributed to the start of World War I? | |
|  | Imperialism |
|  | Secret Alliances |
|  | Politics |
|  | National pride |
|  | All of the above |
| 10) World War I was mostly fought between the countries of what continent? | |
|  | Africa |
|  | Asia |
|  | Europe |
|  | North America |
|  | South America |

1. Which country did America fight in World War I?
   1. England
   2. Germany
   3. Russia
   4. Italy
2. Which ruler was overthrown by the Russian Revolution?
   1. Kaiser Wilhelm II
   2. Emperor Franz Joseph
   3. Archduke Franz Ferdinand
   4. Tsar Nicholas II
3. What year did America enter World War I? a. 1914

b. 1915

c. 1916

d. 1917

1. What German policy called for the sinking of any and all vessels bound for Britain, regardless of type or nationality?
   1. Restricted submarine warfare
   2. Unrestricted submarine warfare
   3. No-holds-barred cagefighting
   4. Laissez-faire
2. What document encouraged Mexico to reconquer three American states in return for German help?
   1. The Zimmermann Telegram
   2. The White Album
   3. The U.S. Declaration of War
   4. Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points

# SHORT ANSWER

1. World War I is best remembered for the hundreds of miles of trenches in which soldiers lived and fought.
2. U-boats were German submarines that prowled the North Atlantic, looking for enemy ships to sink.
3. The British and French fought together against the Germans on the Western Front.
4. On April 16, 1917, President Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war against Germany.

After Russia surrendered to Germany in March of 1918, the Germans were able to transfer their armies from the Eastern Front to France.

**WWII**

**1. Did the Germans ever capture Moscow?**

Yes

**No**

**2. Which of these countries did NOT fight in WWII?**

Finland

Greece

**Ireland**

**3. What was the code name of the German invasion of the Soviet Union?**

**Operation Barbarossa**

Operation Overlord

Operation Sea Lion

Operation Torch

**4. What machine did the Germans use to (unsuccessfully) encrypt their messages?**

Boltzmann machine

**Enigma machine**

Göring machine

Haber machine

**5. What city's fall to the Japanese in 1942 caused 80,000 British and allied troops to be taken prisoner?**

Bangkok

Mumbai

Shanghai

**Singapore**

**6. What country signed a non-aggression pact with Germany in August, 1939?**

Finland

**Soviet Union**

United Kingdom

Yugoslavia

**7. When Japan surrendered in 1945, which of these cities were still under its control?**

Beijing

Seoul

Taipei

**All of the above**

1. All of the following were leaders of totalitarian governments in the 1930’s and 1940’s except:
   1. Joseph Stalin
   2. Francisco Franco.
   3. Benito Mussolini
   4. Neville Chamberlain.
2. In what country was the Fascist party and government formed?
   1. Italy
   2. Japan
   3. Spain
   4. Germany
3. The Battle of Britain forced Germany to do what to their war plans in Europe in 1942?
   1. Join the Axis powers.
   2. Fight a three-­‐front war.
   3. Put off the invasion of Britain.
   4. Enter into a nonaggression pact with Britain.
4. The Nazis practiced genocide toward Jews, Gypsies, and other “undesirable” peoples in Europe. What does the term “genocide” mean?
   1. Acting out of anti-­‐Semitic beliefs.
   2. Deliberate extermination of a specific group of people.
   3. Terrorizing of the citizens of a nation by a government.
   4. Killing of people for the express purpose of creating terror.

1. The term “blitzkrieg” was a military strategy that depended on what?
   1. A system of fortifications.
   2. Out-­‐waiting the opponent.
   3. Surprise and quick, overwhelming force.
   4. The ability to make a long, steady advance.
2. In an effort to avoid a second “world war”, when did the Britain and France adopt a policy of appeasement toward Germany?
   1. Before the war began.
   2. When they declared war.
   3. When the United States declared war.
   4. After France was invaded and divided.
3. The United States entered World War II as a direct result of what?
   1. The attack on Pearl Harbor.
   2. The invasion and division of France.
   3. The invasion and division of Poland.
   4. Attacks on U.S. ships in the Atlantic.
4. Which of the following was a false promise from Hitler not to take any more land in Europe?
   1. The Munich Pact
   2. The Atlantic Charter
   3. The Lend-­‐Lease Act
   4. The Treaty of Versailles
5. Which of the following matches a nation with that it invaded in the 1930s—before World War II was declared?
   1. Italy—Czechoslovakia
   2. Italy –Ethiopia
   3. Soviet Union –Ireland
   4. Japan-­‐-­‐the United States
6. Which nations came to be known as the Axis powers after they signed a mutual defense treaty in 1940?
   1. Germany, Japan, and Italy
   2. Germany, Japan, and Spain
   3. Germany, Italy, and Austria
   4. Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union
7. What was the meaning of the Japanese term “*kamikaze”*?
   1. “divine wave”
   2. “holy wind”
   3. “divine wind”
   4. “holy war”
8. The Axis powers’ alliance worried Franklin D. Roosevelt because he saw that the United States, if drawn into the war, would have to
   1. Join the Allies.
   2. Fight on U.S. soil.
   3. Fight on two oceans.
   4. Take in millions of refugees.
9. In following a policy of appeasement, Britain and France were taking what controversial action(s)?
   1. Declaring war on Germany.
   2. Giving in to Hitler’s demands.
   3. Entering into a formal defense alliance.
   4. Pressuring the United States to enter the war.
10. The title of Hitler’s book, *Mein Kampf,* in English means what?
    1. “Well-­‐Being.”
    2. “My Country.”
    3. “My Struggle.”
    4. “Master Race.”
11. Hitler’s main method for achieving “*lebensraum*” or “living space” for the German people was to do what?
    1. Demand dictatorial power.
    2. Attack Jews.
    3. Form a secret police force.
    4. Conquer other countries.

1. Which of the following was the leader of Japan’s dictatorial government during the 1930’s and 1940’s?
   1. Adolph Hitler
   2. Francisco Franco
   3. Benito Mussolini
   4. Hideki Tojo
2. The Munich Conference was held to address the problem of a German threat to which nation?
   1. Poland.
   2. Hungary.
   3. Austria.
   4. Czechoslovakia.
3. Which of the following features did Nazi society stress to its citizens?
   1. Nationalism
   2. Isolationism
   3. Individual rights
   4. A classless society
4. The Weimar Republic was the post-­‐World War I government of what European country?
   1. France.
   2. Russia.
   3. Poland.
   4. Germany.
5. *Il Duce* was the title of which of the following totalitarian leaders of World War II Europe?
   1. Josef Stalin
   2. Adolf Hitler
   3. Haile Selassie
   4. Benito Mussolini
6. Which country invaded Rhineland in 1936, touching of a series of events that would eventually lead to the start of World War II?
   1. Italy
   2. Japan
   3. Germany
   4. the Soviet Union

1. Which country invaded China in 1938 as part of a mass campaign of territorial expansion?
   1. Italy
   2. Japan
   3. Germany
   4. The Soviet Union
2. The Germans first successfully used the blitzkrieg tactics in an attack on what eastern European country, which helped to also set off World War II?
   1. France.
   2. Poland.
   3. Finland.
   4. The Soviet Union.
3. Who was General Charles de Gaulle?
   1. The French general who negotiated France’s terms of surrender
   2. The prime minister of France before World War II
   3. The prime minister of the puppet government in southern France during World War II
   4. The leader of the French government-­‐in-­‐exile and the French during World War II
4. Which of the following technologies for the British helped to give them an advantage in the fighting of the Battle of Britain?
   1. Radar.
   2. Enigma code.
   3. British morale.
   4. More aircraft.
5. What technological development (originally discarded by the Western powers, but utilized by the Japanese) helped make the attack on Pearl Harbor possible?
   1. Attack submarines
   2. Heavy bombers
   3. Accurate radar
   4. Aircraft carriers

1. Who takes credit for and created the plan for the attack on the US naval base at Pearl Harbor?
   1. Hideki Tojo
   2. Emperor Hirohito
   3. Isoroku Yamamoto
   4. Ichiro Suzuki
2. Built following the destructive conclusion to the First World War and supported by a massive propaganda campaign, what was the intended purpose of the Maginot Line?
   1. To protect France from German invasion
   2. To protect Germany from Austrian invasion
   3. To protect France from Italian invasion
   4. To protect Britain from German invasion
3. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects Roosevelt’s feelings toward the events in Europe prior to 1941?
   1. Agreed with the isolationists and promoted an isolationist policy.
   2. Wanted to help the Allies, but had to appease U.S. citizens who opposed the war.
   3. Wanted to avoid the war because he did not see it as a threat to the United States.
   4. He did not understand the position of isolationists and was eager to join the war.
4. What was the Lend-­‐Lease Act?
   1. A statement of war aims compiled by Roosevelt and Churchill
   2. A nonaggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union
   3. A policy allowing the president to provide arms to certain foreign countries
   4. An order to shoot German U-­‐boats on sight
5. What was the name given by Hitler to his supposed “master race”?
   1. *Uebermenschen*
   2. *Aryans*
   3. *Untermenschen*
   4. *Einsatzgruppen*

1. Which of the following methods did the German Schutzstaffel (SS) employ to deal with those considered “undesirables” in Nazi Germany or Nazi-­‐controlled areas*?*
   1. Death camps
   2. Deportation
   3. Concentration camps
   4. All of the above
2. What phrase was used by the Supreme Court to justify internment of Japanese-­‐Americans following the attack on Pearl Harbor?
   1. “Military necessity”
   2. “Military security”
   3. “National defense”
   4. “Guaranteed security”
3. The strategy of “island hopping” in the Pacific, which was developed by a joint US Army-­‐ Navy command, involved Allied attacks on what?
   1. All Japanese-­‐held islands.
   2. All islands within 500 miles of Japan.
   3. Only islands that were not well defended and offered strategic advantages.
   4. Only islands that were Japanese strongholds with fresh water supplies.
4. What legal means did the US government / President Roosevelt use to issue the internment of Japanese-­‐Americans during World War II?
   1. Signed a bill
   2. Passed a law
   3. Issued an executive order
   4. Proclaimed a national holiday
5. Who was the supreme commander of the Allied forces in Europe during World War II, much to annoyance of our British allies?
   1. George Patton
   2. Erwin Rommel
   3. Bernard Montgomery
   4. Dwight D. Eisenhower

1. Knowing that the Nazis were expecting an invasion of Europe at some point, what region of France was chosen for the D-­‐Day invasion?
   1. Calais
   2. Normandy
   3. Belgium
   4. Caucasus
2. Following the Battle of Bataan and the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, who went on the Bataan Death March, and why?
   1. Japanese soldiers, because they refused to surrender
   2. Allied prisoners of war, because the Japanese forced them to
   3. Allied soldiers, because it was essential to the success of the “island-­‐hopping” strategy
   4. Chinese civilians, because they were forced off their land by the Japanese invasion
3. What is the Allies’ codename for the invasion of Nazi-­‐occupied France?
   1. “Operation Overlord”
   2. “Operation Torch”
   3. “Operation of Barbarossa”
   4. “Operation Cobra”
4. What town was American troops (like the 101st Airborne Brigade) defending during the Battle of the Bulge, at one point completely cut off from the rest of the Allied army?
   1. Paris
   2. Antwerp
   3. Calais
   4. Bastogne
5. Known as the “Spartan General”, this general commanded the British forces in North Africa during World War II?
   1. Eisenhower
   2. Bradley
   3. Patton
   4. Montgomery

1. What is the codename for the Allied invasion of North Africa, where American troops got their first takes of action against German / Axis forces?
   1. “Operation Overload”
   2. “Operation Cobra”
   3. “Operation Torch”
   4. “Operation Camel”
2. What are the German troops in North Africa who became legendary for their ability to fight in hostile desert settings?
   1. *Luftwaffe Afrikaner*
   2. *Wehrmacht Afrikaner*
   3. *Afrika Korps*
   4. *Afrika Staffel*
3. Probably one of the most respected German generals of the European conflict, what was Erwin Rommel’s nickname?
   1. “desert camel”
   2. “desert shadow”
   3. “desert fox”
   4. “desert gecko”
4. Who created the theories that lead to the atomic bomb and the creation of the US Manhattan Project?
   1. Albert Einstein
   2. Enrico Fermi
   3. J. Robert Oppenheimer
   4. Warner von Braun

Civil War

Who was the president of the United States during the American civil war?

a. Hannibal Hamlin  
b. Abraham Lincoln  
c. James Buchanan  
d. Andrew Johnson

**Abraham Lincoln** - Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States.

[34.4 million - The civil war was the deadliest war in American history.](javascript:InsertContent('c2');)At the beginning of the Civil War, what was the approximate population of the United States?

a. 40.2 million  
b. 50.5 million  
c. 34.4 million  
d. 15.3 million

**34.4 million** - The civil war was the deadliest war in American history.

[Approx. 16,000 - When the war began, many Southern officers resigned and joined the Confederate States Army.](javascript:InsertContent('c3');)Before the Civil War, the "Federal Army" consisted of how many troops?

a. Approx. 50,000  
b. Approx. 30,000  
c. Approx. 16,000  
d. Approx. 22,000

**Approx. 16,000** - When the war began, many Southern officers resigned and joined the Confederate States Army.

[Fort Sumter - Fort Sumter was named after General Thomas Sumter, a Revolutionary War hero.](javascript:InsertContent('c4');)The war began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces fired upon what fort that was held by Union troops in South Carolina?

a. Fort Adams  
b. Fort Sumter  
c. Fort Mohave  
d. Fort Bunker Hill

**Fort Sumter** - Fort Sumter was named after General Thomas Sumter, a Revolutionary War hero.

[Battle of Gettysburg - Casualties in the three-day battle were approximately 50,000.](javascript:InsertContent('c5');)What battle during the civil war had the largest number of casualties?

a. Battle of Bull Run  
b. Battle of Williamsburg  
c. Battle of Antietam  
d. Battle of Gettysburg

**Battle of Gettysburg** - Casualties in the three-day battle were approximately 50,000.

[July 1-3, 1863 - Most historians agree that the battle was the war's turning point.](javascript:InsertContent('c6');)The battle of Gettysburg occurred in which year?

a. July 1-3, 1864  
b. July 1-3, 1863  
c. July 1-3, 1861  
d. July 1-3, 1862

**July 1-3, 1863** - Most historians agree that the battle was the war's turning point.

[Joseph E. Johnston - Joseph was the senior Confederate commander at the First Battle of Bull Run in 1861.](javascript:InsertContent('c7');)Who commanded the Confederate Army in Virginia immediately before Robert E. Lee?

a. Braxton Bragg  
b. Stonewall Jackson  
c. James Goff  
d. Joseph E. Johnston

**Joseph E. Johnston** - Joseph was the senior Confederate commander at the First Battle of Bull Run in 1861.

[Hardtack - Hardtack was made from flour and water, and sometimes contained a little salt.](javascript:InsertContent('c8');)What was the name given to the rations eaten by U.S. troops during the Civil War?

a. MRE  
b. Union Treat  
c. Hardtack  
d. Sweet Bread

**Hardtack** - Hardtack was made from flour and water, and sometimes contained a little salt.

[Bentonville, North Carolina - Considered one of best-known first-hand accounts of the Civil War, Sherman published his Memoirs in 1875.](javascript:InsertContent('c9');)Where did the last engagement between Gen. Joseph Johnston's Army and Gen. William T. Sherman's Army take place?

a. Bentonville, North Carolina  
b. Raleigh, North Carolina  
c. Charleston, South Carolina  
d. Columbia, South Carolina

**Bentonville, North Carolina** - Considered one of best-known first-hand accounts of the Civil War, Sherman published his Memoirs in 1875.

[North Carolina - The exact history of the term is unknown.](javascript:InsertContent('c10');)Which states' men were dubbed "Tar Heels" during the Civil War?

a. Mississippi  
b. North Carolina  
c. Florida  
d. South Carolina

**North Carolina** - The exact history of the term is unknown.

[Horatio Wright - Just seconds after exclaiming 'They couldn't hit an elephant at this distance', Sedgwick was shot dead by a Confederate sharpshooter.](javascript:InsertContent('c11');)Who commanded the Union Sixth Corps after John Sedgwick was mortally wounded?

a. Ulysses S. Grant  
b. Stonewall Jackson  
c. Horatio Wright  
d. Ambrose Burnside

**Horatio Wright** - Just seconds after exclaiming 'They couldn't hit an elephant at this distance', Sedgwick was shot dead by a Confederate sharpshooter.

[November 1, 1861 - Most historians consider McClellan a poor battlefield general.](javascript:InsertContent('c12');)When was General George B. McClellan made General-in-Chief of the Union armies?

a. November 1, 1862  
b. November 1, 1860  
c. November 1, 1863  
d. November 1, 1861

**November 1, 1861** - Most historians consider McClellan a poor battlefield general.

[Arkansas - Battle of Pea Ridge was a land battle fought on March 6–8.](javascript:InsertContent('c13');)In what state did the "Battle of Pea Ridge" take place?

a. Virginia  
b. Georgia  
c. Arkansas  
d. Tennessee

**Arkansas** - Battle of Pea Ridge was a land battle fought on March 6–8.

[Raleigh, North Carolina - Sherman accepted the surrender of all Confederate armies located in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida in April of 1865.](javascript:InsertContent('c14');)Which state capital was the last that William T. Sherman took over?

a. Columbia, South Carolina  
b. Nashville, Tennessee  
c. Raleigh, North Carolina  
d. Atlanta, Georgia

**Raleigh, North Carolina** - Sherman accepted the surrender of all Confederate armies located in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida in April of 1865.

[September 17, 1862 - Over 23,000 were killed, wounded or captured.](javascript:InsertContent('c15');)Union forces hurled back a Confederate invasion of Maryland in the Battle of Antietam. When did it happen?

a. September 17, 1863  
b. September 17, 1861  
c. September 17, 1860  
d. September 17, 1862

**September 17, 1862** - Over 23,000 were killed, wounded or captured.

[Of infectious diseases - Of the estimated 260,000 total dead, 72,524 were killed in battle.](javascript:InsertContent('c16');)How did most of the Union soldiers die during the civil war?

a. In battle  
b. Of wounds, in hospitals  
c. Of starvation  
d. Of infectious diseases

**Of infectious diseases** - Of the estimated 260,000 total dead, 72,524 were killed in battle.

[](javascript:InsertContent('c17');)At what battle was General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson mortally wounded?

a. Little Bighorn  
b. Chancellorsville  
c. Gettysburg  
d. Stones River

**Chancellorsville** - Shot accidently by his own men, Jackson died of complications from pneumonia eight days after the battle on May 10, 1863.

[Red - Custer was present at General Robert E. Lee's surrender.](javascript:InsertContent('c18');)What color were the neckerchiefs worn by the Michigan forces commanded by George Custer during the civil war?

a. White  
b. Green  
c. Blue  
d. Red

**Red** - Custer was present at General Robert E. Lee's surrender.

[Marble Man - A large number of statues were built in his honor across the south after the Civil War.](javascript:InsertContent('c19');)What was Robert E. Lee's nickname?

a. Marble Man  
b. Air Lee  
c. King of Spades  
d. Marse Robert

**Marble Man** - A large number of statues were built in his honor across the south after the Civil War.

[July 1861 - McClellan was the Governor of New Jersey from January 15, 1878 - January 18, 1881.](javascript:InsertContent('c20');)When was Union General George B. McClellan put in command of the Army of the Potomac?

a. July 1860  
b. July 1862  
c. July 1859  
d. July 1861

**July 1861** - McClellan was the Governor of New Jersey from January 15, 1878 - January 18, 1881.

[John Bell Hood - After the war, Hood moved to Louisiana and became a cotton broker.](javascript:InsertContent('c21');)Which Confederate general directly opposed Joshua Chamberlain in the fight for Little Round Top during the Battle of Gettysburg?

a. John Bell Hood  
b. Richard Ewell  
c. D.H. Hill  
d. A.P. Hill

**John Bell Hood** - After the war, Hood moved to Louisiana and became a cotton broker.

[April 9, 1865 - President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth five days later.](javascript:InsertContent('c22');)On what date did General Lee surrender his forces to the Union?

a. April 9, 1865  
b. February 9, 1865  
c. March 29, 1865  
d. May 1, 1865

**April 9, 1865** - President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth five days later.