

CHAPTER 35

America in World War II, 1941–1945

I.

Identify and state the historical significance of the following:

1. Henry Stimson
2. A. Philip Randolph
3. Douglas MacArthur
4. Chester W. Nimitz
5. Dwight D. Eisenhower
6. Joseph Stalin
7. Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)
8. Thomas E. Dewey
9. Harry S. Truman
10. Albert Einstein

II.

Describe and state the historical significance of the following:

11. War Production Board
12. Office of Price Administration
13. WAACs
14. "Rosie the Riveter"
15. *braceros*
16. Fair Employment Practices Commission
17. Casablanca Conference
18. second front
19. Teheran Conference
20. D-Day
21. Battle of the Bulge
22. Potsdam Conference
23. Manhattan Project

III. SINGLE-ANSWER MULTIPLE CHOICE.

Mark the one best answer for each of the following questions.

Ans:
Page: 821

24. The fundamental strategic decision of World War II made by President Roosevelt and the British at the very beginning was
- to plan for a "second front" in western Europe as soon as possible.
 - to force Italy out of the war first by attacking the "soft underbelly" of Europe.
 - to arouse the American people to an idealistic crusade of the same sort that Woodrow Wilson had so effectively used in World War I.
 - to concentrate first on the war in Europe and to place the Pacific war against Japan on the back burner.
 - to fight an equally vigorous naval war against Japan and a land war against Germany and Italy.

Ans:
Page: 822

25. Once at war, America's first great challenge was to
- pass a conscription law.
 - raise an army and navy.
 - extend aid to the Soviet Union.
 - develop atomic weapons.
 - retool its industry for all-out war production.

Ans:
Page: 822-823

26. Overall, most ethnic groups in the United States during World War II
- were further assimilated into American society.
 - were not allowed to serve in the military.
 - had their patriotism questioned as in World War I.
 - cast their vote for Republican candidates opposed to the war.
 - served in ethnically distinct military units.

Ans:
Page: 822-823

27. Japanese Americans were placed in concentration camps during World War II
- due to numerous acts of sabotage.
 - in retaliation for the placement of Americans in concentration camps by the Japanese.
 - as a result of anti-Japanese prejudice and fear.
 - because many were loyal to Japan.
 - all of the above.

Ans:
Page: 823

28. The minority group most adversely affected by Washington's wartime policies was
- German Americans.
 - blacks.
 - Japanese Americans.
 - American communists.
 - Italian Americans.

Ans:
Page: 823

29. The general American attitude toward World War II was
- resentment at having to disrupt civilian life.
 - gratitude that the Great Depression was finally over.
 - a fervent ideological belief in democracy and hatred of fascism.
 - less idealistic and ideological and more practical than the outlook in World War I.
 - that it was necessary to defend white American society against racial assaults.

Ans:
Page: 824

30. In the period from 1885 to 1924, Japanese immigrants to the United States were
- poorly educated.
 - primarily from the island of Hokkaido.
 - some of the poorest people to enter the country.
 - almost exclusively males.
 - a select group who was better educated than most European immigrants.

Ans:
Page: 823

31. When the United States entered World War II in December 1941,
- it took nearly two years for the country to unite.
 - the conflict soon became an idealistic crusade for democracy.
 - the government repudiated the Atlantic Charter.
 - a majority of Americans had no clear idea of what the war was about.
 - the idea of allying with the Communist Soviet Union was repugnant.

Ans:
Page: 826

32. During World War II, the United States government commissioned the production of synthetic _____ in order to offset the loss of access to prewar supplies in East Asia.
- textiles
 - rubber
 - tin
 - fuels
 - plastics

Ans:
Page: 826, 829

33. Match each of the wartime agencies below with its correct function:

A. War Production Board	1. assigned priorities with respect to the use of raw materials and transportation facilities
B. Office of Price Administration	2. controlled inflation by rationing essential goods
C. War Labor Board	3. imposed ceilings on wage increases
D. Fair Employment Practices Commission	4. saw to it that no hiring discrimination practices were used against blacks seeking employment in war industries

- A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
- A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

Ans:
Page: 826

34. While most American workers were strongly committed to the war effort, wartime production was disrupted by strikes led by the
- Teamsters.
 - Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.
 - Longshoremen's International Union
 - United Mine Workers.
 - Industrial Workers of the World.

Ans:
Page: 826

35. During World War II,
- there were no strikes by any unions.
 - unions actively combated racial discrimination.
 - farm production declined.
 - for security reasons, the *bracero* program with Mexico was temporarily halted.
 - labor unions substantially increased their membership.

Ans:
Page: 827-828

36. The employment of more than six million women in American industry during World War II led to
- equal pay for men and women.
 - a greater percentage of American women in war industries than anywhere else in the world.
 - the establishment of day-care centers by the government.
 - a reduction in employment for black males.
 - a strong desire of most women to work for wages.

Ans:
Page: 828

37. The main reason the majority of women war workers left the labor force at the end of WW II was
- union demands.
 - employer demands that they quit.
 - male discrimination on the job.
 - government requirements to hire veterans.
 - family obligations.

Ans:
Page: 828-829

38. African Americans did all of the following during World War II *except*
- fight in integrated combat units.
 - rally behind the slogan "Double V" (victory over dictators abroad and racism at home).
 - move north and west in large numbers.
 - form a militant organization called the Congress of Racial Equality.
 - serve in the Army Air Corps.

Ans:
Page: 828-829

39. Which one of the following is *least* related to the other three?
- Smith-Connally Act
 - A. Philip Randolph
 - Fair Employment Practices Commission
 - racial discrimination in wartime industry
 - proposed "Negro March on Washington."

Ans: 831
Page:

40. During World War II, most Americans economically experienced
- serious hardships due to rationing of essential goods.
 - prosperity and a doubling of personal income.
 - a continuing struggle to find employment.
 - growing class conflict between the wealthy and the working class.
 - prosperity in the cities but disastrous conditions on farms and in small towns.

Ans: 829-830
Page:

41. The northward migration of African Americans accelerated after World War II because
- the southern system of sharecropping was declared illegal.
 - Latinos had replaced blacks in the work force.
 - mechanical cotton pickers came into use.
 - northern cities repealed segregation laws.
 - the South made it clear that they were not wanted.

Ans: 830
Page:

42. During World War II, American Indians
- demanding that President Roosevelt end discrimination in defense industries.
 - rarely enlisted in the armed forces.
 - moved south to replace African American laborers.
 - moved off reservations in large numbers.
 - promoted recovery of tribal languages.

Ans: 829-830
Page:

43. By the end of World War II, the heart of the United States' African-American community had shifted to
- Florida and the Carolinas.
 - southern cities.
 - the Pacific Northwest.
 - Midwestern small towns.
 - northern cities.

Ans: 831
Page:

44. The national debt increased most during
- Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.
 - Herbert Hoover's administration.
 - World War II.
 - World War I.
 - the 1920s.

Ans: 831-832
Page:

45. Most of the money raised to finance World War II came through
- tariff collections.
 - excise taxes on luxury goods.
 - raising income taxes.
 - voluntary contributions.
 - borrowing.

Ans: 832-833
Page:

46. The first naval battle in history in which all the fighting was done by carrier-based aircraft was the Battle of
- Leyte Gulf.
 - the Java Sea.
 - the Coral Sea.
 - Midway.
 - Iwo Jima.

Ans: -
Page: 833

47. The tide of Japanese conquest in the Pacific was turned following the Battle of
- Leyte Gulf.
 - Bataan and Corregidor.
 - the Coral Sea.
 - Midway.
 - Guadalcanal.

Ans:
Page: 833

48. The Japanese made a crucial mistake in 1942 in their attempt to control much of the Pacific when they
- failed to take the Philippines.
 - unsuccessfully attacked the oil-rich Dutch East Indies.
 - overextended themselves instead of digging in and consolidating their gains.
 - sent their submarine force on a suicide mission at the Battle of Midway.
 - attacked Alaska and Australia.

Ans:
Page: 833-834

49. In waging war against Japan, the United States relied mainly on a strategy of
- heavy bombing from Chinese air bases.
 - invading Japanese strongholds in Southeast Asia.
 - fortifying China by transporting supplies from India over the Himalayan "hump."
 - "island hopping" across the South Pacific while bypassing Japanese strongholds.
 - turning the Japanese flanks in New Guinea and Alaska.

Ans:
Page: 834

50. The conquest of _____ in 1944 was especially critical, because from there Americans could conduct round-trip bombing raids on the Japanese home islands.
- Guadalcanal
 - Wake Island
 - New Guinea
 - Okinawa
 - Guam

Ans:
Page: 835

51. Until spring 1943, perhaps Hitler's greatest opportunities of defeating Britain and winning the war was
- the possibility of a successful invasion across the English Channel.
 - that German U-boat would destroy Allied shipping.
 - the defeatism of pro-Fascist elements within upper-class British society would.
 - that General Rommel would conquer Egypt and the Suez Canal.
 - that the American-British-Soviet alliance would collapse.

Ans:
Page: 835

52. Hitler's advance in the European theater of war crested in late 1942 at the Battle of _____, after which his fortunes gradually declined.
- the Bulge
 - Stalingrad
 - Monte Cassino
 - Britain
 - El Alamein

Ans:
Page: 835-836

53. The Allies postponed opening a second front in Europe until 1944 because
- they hoped that Germany and the Soviet Union would cripple each other.
 - men and material were needed more urgently in the Pacific.
 - the Soviet Union requested a delay until it could join the campaign.
 - they believed that North Africa was more strategically vital.
 - of British reluctance and lack of adequate resources.

Ans:
Page: 836-837

54. Roosevelt's and Churchill's insistence on the absolute and "unconditional surrender" of Germany
- eventually complicated the problems of postwar reconstruction.
 - clearly shortened the war.
 - was largely unacceptable to the Soviets, who hoped to encourage a Communist revolution inside Germany.
 - may have prevented a "separate peace" between Hitler and Stalin.
 - encouraged anti-Hitler resisters in Germany to try to overthrow the Nazis.

Ans:
Page: 835-836

55. President Roosevelt's promise to the Soviets to open a second front in western Europe by the end of 1942
- was fulfilled by the invasion of North Africa.
 - was made to deceive Stalin and encourage him to slow his army's movement into Eastern Europe.
 - strongly supported by Churchill and British military leaders.
 - utterly impossible to keep.
 - the key goal to which all American military efforts were directed

Ans:
Page: 836, 837, 845

56. Arrange these wartime conferences in chronological order: (A) Potsdam, (B) Casablanca, (C) Teheran.
- A, B, C
 - C, B, A
 - B, C, A
 - B, A, C
 - A, C, B

Ans:
Page: 837-846

57. Arrange these events in chronological order: (A) V-J Day, (B) V-E Day, (C) D Day, (D) Invasion of Italy.
- D, C, B, A
 - A, C, B, D
 - B, D, A, C
 - C, A, D, B
 - A, D, B, C

Ans:
Page: 837

58. The major consequence of the Allied conquest of Sicily in August 1943 was
- a modification of the demand for unconditional surrender of Italy.
 - the overthrow of Mussolini and Italy's unconditional surrender.
 - the swift Allied conquest of the Italian peninsula.
 - a conflict between Churchill and General Eisenhower over the invasion of the Italian mainland.
 - the threat of a Communist takeover of the Italian government.

Ans:
Page: 837

59. After the Italian surrender in August 1943,
- the Allies found it easy to conquer Rome and the rest of Italy.
 - the Soviets accepted the wisdom of delaying the invasion of France and pursuing the second front in Italy.
 - the British demanded the restoration of the monarchy in Italy.
 - the Americans withdrew from Italy to prepare for D-Day.
 - the German army poured into Italy and stalled the Allied advance.

Ans:
Page: 837

60. The real impact of the Italian front on World War II may have been that it
- delayed the D-Day invasion and allowed the Soviet Union to advance further into Eastern Europe.
 - prevented the rise of fascism or communism in Italy after the war.
 - enabled the Americans to appease both British and Soviet strategic demands.
 - enabled the United States to prevent Austria and Greece from falling into Soviet hands.
 - destroyed the monastery of Monte Cassino and other Italian artistic treasures.

Ans:
Page: 837

61. At the wartime Teheran Conference,
- the Soviet Union agreed to declare war on Japan within three months.
 - the Big Three allies agreed to divide postwar Germany into separate occupied zones.
 - the Soviet Union agreed to allow free elections in Eastern European nations that its armies occupied at the end of the war.
 - plans were made for the opening of a second front in Europe.
 - it was agreed that five Big Powers would have veto power in the United Nations.

Ans:
Page: 837

62. The cross-channel invasion of Normandy to open a second front in Europe was commanded by General
- George Patton.
 - Dwight Eisenhower.
 - Douglas MacArthur.
 - Bernard Montgomery.
 - Omar Bradley.

Ans:
Page: 840

63. In a sense, Franklin Roosevelt was the “forgotten man” at the Democratic Convention in 1944 because
- so much attention was focused on who would gain the vice presidency.
 - he remained in Washington, D.C., to conduct the war.
 - poor health prevented him from taking an active role.
 - the issue of a fourth term was prominent.
 - Vice President Henry Wallace controlled the convention.

Ans:
Page: 841

64. Franklin Roosevelt won the election in 1944 primarily because
- Republican Thomas E. Dewey favored an international organization for world peace.
 - labor unions turned out for Roosevelt.
 - Harry Truman was his running mate.
 - questions arose regarding Thomas E. Dewey’s honesty.
 - the war was going well.

Ans:
Page: 842

65. Hitler’s last-ditch attempt to achieve a victory against the Americans and British came in
- the Battle of the Bulge.
 - the Battle of the Rhineland.
 - the attempt to assassinate Churchill and Roosevelt.
 - an attempt to arrange a negotiated peace with Stalin.
 - the final U-boat campaign against the American navy.

Ans:
Page: 844

66. As a result of the Battle of Leyte Gulf,
- Japan stalled an Allied victory.
 - Admiral William F. “Bull” Halsey lost his first naval engagement.
 - Japan was nearly able to take Australia.
 - the United States could bomb Japan from land bases.
 - Japan was finished as a naval power.

Ans:
Page: 845

67. The Potsdam conference
- determined the fate of Eastern Europe.
 - brought France and China in as part of the “Big Five.”
 - concluded that the Soviet Union would enter the war in the Pacific.
 - was Franklin Roosevelt’s last meeting with Churchill and Stalin.
 - issued an ultimatum to Japan to surrender or be destroyed.