

# **FDR and the Shadow of WWII**

## **Chapter 34**

### **AP Reading Questions**

#### **#'s 1-73**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## CHAPTER 34

# Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War, 1933–1941

### I.

Identify and state the historical significance of the following:

1. Cordell Hull
2. Joseph Stalin
3. Benito Mussolini
4. Adolf Hitler
5. Francisco Franco
6. Winston Churchill
7. Charles Lindbergh
8. Wendell Willkie

### II.

Define and state the historical significance of the following:

9. totalitarianism
10. isolationism
11. appeasement

### III.

Describe and state the historical significance of the following:

12. London Economic Conference
13. Good Neighbor policy
14. Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act
15. Nazi party
16. Rome-Berlin axis
17. invasion of Ethiopia
18. "merchants of death"
19. Neutrality Acts
20. Spanish Civil War
21. China incident
22. "Quarantine Speech"
23. Hitler-Stalin nonaggression pact

24. “cash-and-carry”
25. “phony war”
26. Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies
27. America First Committee
28. destroyers-for-bases deal
29. lend-lease



#### IV.

Locate the following places by reference number on the map:

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_  
Page: 807

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_  
Page: 810

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_  
Page: 817

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_  
Page: 810

30. \_\_\_\_\_ The nation that was “sacrificed” at the Munich Conference by the Allied nations to achieve “peace in our time.”
31. \_\_\_\_\_ The nation that, when invaded in 1939, touched off the formal onset of World War II.
32. \_\_\_\_\_ The nation invaded by Hitler in 1941 despite a formal nonaggression pact signed two years earlier.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ The nation through which German armies twice invaded France in the twentieth century.

Ans:  
Page: 810

34. \_\_\_\_\_ The only European nation to pay off its World War I debts to the United States, invaded by the Soviet Union in 1939-1940.

## V. SINGLE-ANSWER MULTIPLE CHOICE.

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

Ans:  
Page: 800-801

35. Franklin Roosevelt undermined the London Economic Conference because
- its members insisted on rigid adherence to the gold standard.
  - any agreement to stabilize national currencies might hurt America's recovery from depression.
  - such an agreement would involve the United States militarily with the League of Nations.
  - the delegates refused to work on reviving international trade.
  - it was dominated by British and Swiss bankers.

Ans:  
Page: 801

36. As a result of Franklin Roosevelt's withdrawal from the London Economic Conference,
- inflation in the United States was reduced.
  - the United States was voted out of the League of Nations.
  - tensions rose between the United States and Britain.
  - the United States began to pull out of the Depression.
  - the trend toward extreme nationalism was strengthened.

Ans:  
Page: 801

37. One internationalist action by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his first term in office was
- the formal recognition of the Soviet Union.
  - joining the League of Nations.
  - establishing military bases in China.
  - his support of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.
  - his commitment to Philippine independence.

Ans:  
Page: 801

38. Roosevelt's recognition of the Soviet Union was undertaken partly
- in order to win support from American Catholics.
  - because the Soviet leadership seemed to be modifying its harsher communist policies.
  - in hopes of developing a diplomatic counterweight to the rising power of Japan and Germany.
  - to win favor with American liberals and leftists.
  - to open opportunities for American investment in Siberian oil fields.

Ans:  
Page: 801

39. In promising to grant the Philippines independence, the United States was motivated by
- treaty obligations.
  - doubts about the islands' potential profitability.
  - the view that the islands were militarily indefensible.
  - the realization that the islands were economic liabilities.
  - regrets over their imperialistic takeover in 1898.

Ans:  
Page: 802

40. Franklin Roosevelt embarked on the Good Neighbor policy in part because
- there was a rising tide of anti-Americanism in Latin America.
  - Congress had repealed the Monroe Doctrine.
  - he feared the spread of communism in the region.
  - the policy was part of the neutrality stance taken by the United States.
  - he was eager to enlist Latin American allies to defend the Western Hemisphere against dictators.

Ans:  
Page: 802

41. As part of his Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America, President Roosevelt developed more generous policies of
- encouraging Mexican immigration into the United States
  - removing American controls on Haiti, Cuba, and Panama.
  - Latin American strongmen in Argentina and Brazil.
  - returning the Guantanamo naval base to Cuban control.
  - moving Puerto Rico toward its independence.

Ans:  
Page: 802

42. The 1934 Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act
- raised America's tariff schedule.
  - inhibited President Roosevelt's efforts to implement his Good Neighbor policy.
  - increased America's foreign trade.
  - was most strongly opposed in the South and West.
  - was aimed at isolating Italy and Germany.

Ans:  
Page: 802

43. President Franklin Roosevelt's foreign-trade policy
- lowered tariffs to increase trade.
  - encouraged trade only with Latin America.
  - continued the policy that had persisted since the Civil War.
  - was reversed only after World War II.
  - sought protection for key U.S. industries.

Ans:  
Page: 803-804

44. Throughout most of the 1930s, the American people responded to the aggressive actions of Germany, Italy, and Japan by
- assisting their victims with military aid.
  - giving only economic help to the targets of aggression.
  - beginning to build up their military forces.
  - demanding an oil embargo on all warring nations.
  - retreating further into isolationism.

Ans:  
Page: 804, 806-807

45. Fascist aggression in the 1930s included Mussolini's invasion of \_\_\_\_\_, Hitler's invasion of \_\_\_\_\_, and Franco's overthrow of the republican government of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Egypt; France; Poland
  - Albania; Italy; Austria
  - Ethiopia; Czechoslovakia; Spain
  - Belgium; the Soviet Union; France
  - Ethiopia; Norway; Portugal

Ans:  
Page: 804

46. By the mid-1930s, there was strong nationwide agitation for a constitutional amendment to
- increase the size of the Supreme Court.
  - limit a president to two terms.
  - ban arm sales to foreign nations.
  - require the president to gain Congressional approval before sending U.S. troops overseas.
  - forbid a declaration of war by Congress unless first approved by a popular referendum.

Ans:  
Page: 804-805

47. Passage of the Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 by the United States resulted in all of the following *except*
- abandonment of the traditional policy of freedom of the seas.
  - a decline in the navy and other armed forces.
  - making no distinction whatever between aggressors and victims.
  - spurring aggressors along their path of conquest.
  - balancing the scales between dictators and U.S. allies by trading with neither.

Ans:  
Page: 804-805

48. The Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 stipulated that when the president proclaimed the existence of a foreign war,
- Americans would be prohibited from sailing on the ships of the warring nations.
  - America would sell arms and war materials only to the victim of aggression.
  - American bankers would be allowed to make loans to only one of the warring nations.
  - the United States intended to uphold the tradition of freedom of the seas.
  - U.S. diplomats and civilians would be withdrawn from both warring nations.

Ans:  
Page: 805, 810, 815

49. From 1925 to 1940 the transition of American policy on arms sales to warring nations followed this sequence:
- embargo to lend-lease to cash-and-carry.
  - cash-and-carry to lend-lease to embargo.
  - lend-lease to cash-and-carry to embargo.
  - embargo to cash-and-carry to lend-lease.
  - lend-lease to embargo to cash-and-carry.

Ans:  
Page: 805-806

50. America's neutrality during the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939 allowed
- Hitler to conquer Spain.
  - the Loyalists to win the war.
  - Roosevelt and Franco to become personal friends.
  - the Soviets to aid the Spanish republic.
  - Spain to become a fascist dictatorship.

Ans:  
Page: 806

51. Franklin Roosevelt's sensational "Quarantine Speech" in 1937 resulted in
- a belief in Europe that America would stop Fascist aggression.
  - a wave of protest by isolationists.
  - support from both Democratic and Republican leaders.
  - a slowing of Japanese aggression in China.
  - a modification of the Neutrality Acts.

Ans:  
Page: 807

52. In September 1938 in Munich, Germany,
- Britain and France consented to Germany's taking the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia.
  - Hitler declared his intention to take Austria.
  - Hitler signed the Axis Alliance Treaty with Japan.
  - Britain and France acquiesced to the German reoccupation of the Rhineland.
  - Britain and France declared that an invasion of Poland would mean war.

Ans:  
Page: 807

53. In 1938 the British and French bought peace with Hitler at the Munich Conference by effectively handing over the nation of
- Poland.
  - Danzig.
  - Austria.
  - Belgium.
  - Czechoslovakia.

Ans:  
Page: 807, 810

54. Shortly after Adolf Hitler signed a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union,
- Britain and France signed a similar agreement.
  - the Soviets attacked China.
  - Germany invaded Poland and started World War II.
  - Italy signed a similar agreement with the Soviets.
  - the Germans invaded Finland.

Ans:  
Page: 807, 810

55. The first casualty of the 1939 Hitler-Stalin nonaggression treaty was
- Poland.
  - Czechoslovakia.
  - Austria.
  - Belgium.
  - the Jews.

Ans:  
Page: 810

56. Which of the following nations was *not* conquered by Hitler's Germany between September 1939 and June 1940?
- Norway
  - the Netherlands
  - France
  - Poland
  - Finland

Ans:  
Page: 813

63. By 1940 American public opinion had come to favor
- the America First position.
  - active participation in the war.
  - permitting U.S. volunteers to fight in Britain.
  - shipping Britain everything except military weapons.
  - providing Britain with "all aid short of war."

Ans:  
Page: 814

64. The surprise Republican presidential nominee in 1940 was
- Wendell L. Willkie.
  - Robert A. Taft.
  - Thomas E. Dewey.
  - Alfred E. Landon.
  - Charles A. Lindbergh.

Ans:  
Page: 814

65. Franklin Roosevelt was motivated to run for a third term in 1940 mainly by his
- personal desire to defeat his old political rival, Wendell Willkie.
  - belief that America needed his experienced leadership during the international crisis.
  - mania for power.
  - opposition to Willkie's pledge to restore a strict policy of American neutrality.
  - belief that the two-term tradition limited democratic choice.

Ans:  
Page: 815-816

66. The 1941 lend-lease program was all of the following *except*
- a focus of intense debate between internationalists and isolationists.
  - a direct challenge to the Axis dictators.
  - the point when all pretense of American neutrality was abandoned.
  - the catalyst that caused American factories to prepare for all-out war production.
  - another privately arranged executive deal, like the destroyers-for-bases trade.

Ans:  
Page: 817

67. When Germany invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, the United States
- promised aid to the Soviets but did not deliver.
  - refused to provide any help, either military or economic.
  - gave only nonmilitary aid to Russia.
  - made lend-lease aid available to the Soviets.
  - sent U.S. ships to Soviet naval bases.

Ans:  
Page: 814

68. In 1940, Republican presidential candidate Wendell Willkie avoided deepening the sharp divisions among the American people when he
- avoided attacking the New Deal.
  - refused to raise the racial issue.
  - declined to criticize Roosevelt for seeking a third term
  - avoided attacking the draft.
  - avoided attacking Roosevelt for his increasingly interventionist policies.



Ans:  
Page: 818

69. After the *Greer* was fired upon, the *Kearny* crippled, and the *Reuben James* sunk,
- Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act.
  - the United States Navy began escorting merchant vessels carrying lend-lease shipments.
  - Congress allowed the arming of United States merchant vessels.
  - Congress forbade United States ships to enter combat zones.
  - Roosevelt told the public that war was imminent.

Ans:  
Page: 819

70. Japan believed that it was forced into war with the United States because Franklin Roosevelt insisted that Japan
- withdraw from the Dutch East Indies.
  - withdraw from China.
  - renew its trade with America.
  - break its treaty of nonaggression with Germany.
  - find alternative sources of oil.

Ans:  
Page: 819

71. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 came as a great surprise because
- President Roosevelt suspected that if an attack came, it would be in Malaysia or the Philippines.
  - no American officials suspected that Japan might start a war with the United States.
  - Japanese communications were in a secret code unknown to the United States.
  - the United States was, at the time, Japan's main source of oil and steel.
  - it was believed that Japan had insufficient aircraft carriers to reach Hawaii.

Ans:  
Page: 820

72. On the eve of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, a large majority of Americans
- were beginning to question the increased aid given to Britain.
  - still wanted to keep the United States out of war.
  - accepted the idea that America would enter the war.
  - did not oppose Japan's conquests in East Asia.
  - were ready to fight Germany but not Japan.

Ans:  
Page: 807, 810

73. Arrange these events in chronological order: (A) Munich Conference, (B) German invasion of Poland, (C) Hitler-Stalin nonaggression treaty.
- A, C, B
  - B, C, A
  - C, B, A
  - C, A, B
  - A, B, C