

## CHAPTER XIII

## WORLD WAR II AND THE COLD WAR

1. During the 1930s isolationists supported the prohibition of all of the following EXCEPT

- D
- (A) the exportation of arms to belligerent nations
  - (B) loans by private bankers to belligerent nations
  - (C) travel by U.S. citizens on belligerent ships
  - (D) economic sanctions against foreign nations
  - (E) the sale of oil to belligerent nations

2. The Stimson Doctrine stated that the United States

- A
- (A) would not recognize any Japanese violation of the principles of the Open Door
  - (B) would not recognize any totalitarian government in Europe or Asia
  - (C) recognized Japan's special rights and interests in Manchuria
  - (D) would oppose any aggression against its Allies in Europe
  - (E) would not recognize the Soviet Union until it met its international financial obligations

3. All of the following statements about the Lend-Lease program during World War II are true EXCEPT

- D
- (A) It provided aid to the Soviet Union.
  - (B) It was approved by Congress prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
  - (C) It provided aid to Great Britain and France.
  - (D) It provided for terms of repayment that were similar to those for American loans during World War I.
  - (E) It created tensions among the Allies over the flow of supplies during the war.

4. "We shall not realize our objectives, however, unless we are willing to help free peoples to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes."

X  
This quotation is a statement of the

- (A) Marshall Plan
- (B) Truman Doctrine
- (C) Monroe Doctrine
- (D) Nixon Doctrine
- (E) domino theory

5. The principle of "cash and carry" was included in the
- (A) Lend-Lease program
  - (B) sale of arms to belligerents during World War I
  - C (C) Neutrality Act of 1939
  - (D) Marshall Plan of 1947
  - (E) Neutrality Act of 1935
6. In the Destroyer Deal of 1940 the United States
- (A) purchased fifty destroyers from Great Britain
  - (B) loaned Great Britain fifty destroyers
  - X (C) gave Great Britain fifty destroyers in exchange for military bases on British possessions
  - (D) sold France fifty destroyers
  - (E) gave France fifty destroyers in exchange for military bases on French possessions
7. The Atlantic Charter agreement of 1941 included all of the following goals of the Allies EXCEPT
- (A) a postwar system of general security for all nations
  - (B) free trade
  - E (C) no territorial conquests
  - (D) self determination for all peoples
  - (E) international control of nonconventional weapons
8. The United States' involvement in World War II began in 1942 with
- (A) an attempt to liberate China from Japanese control
  - (B) an attack on German forces in North Africa
  - X (C) an attempt to liberate the Phillipines from Japanese control
  - (D) a cross-English channel invasion of German-occupied northern France
  - (E) an island-hopping campaign to liberate Japanese occupied islands in the Pacific
9. Franklin D. Roosevelt did not strenuously oppose the Soviet Union's control of Poland at the Yalta conference of 1945 for all the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) He wanted the Soviet Union to enter the war against Japan.
  - (B) He wanted the Soviet Union to join a postwar collective security organization.
  - X (C) He sympathized with the Soviet Union's desire to have a friendly state on its border.
  - (D) He followed the American tradition of avoiding interference in European political affairs.
  - (E) He had little faith in Poland's ability to form a democratic postwar government.

10. The early years of the Cold War marked a critical turning point in American foreign relations because it

- C
- (A) forced diplomats to give priority to Asian issues over European issues
  - (B) ended America's long-standing close ties with Great Britain
  - (C) replaced the American tradition of political isolationism with a commitment to collective security
  - (D) ended the traditional American policy of the Monroe Doctrine toward Latin America
  - (E) brought a break in diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union

11. During World War II the United States took all of the following military actions in the Asian war EXCEPT

- B
- (A) aerial bombardments of Japanese positions in China
  - (B) an invasion of the home islands of Japan
  - (C) training Chinese armies to fight the Japanese
  - (D) naval battles in the Pacific against Japanese forces
  - (E) the dropping of the Atomic bomb on Japanese cities

12. The Manhattan Project was a

- B
- (A) World War II program of economic assistance to cities
  - (B) World War II program to develop the atomic bomb
  - (C) post-World War II program to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy
  - (D) project of isolationists to keep the United States out of World War II
  - (E) post-World War II program of foreign aid to European nations

13. All of the following arguments have been used by revisionist historians to criticize the United States' use of nuclear weapons against Japan EXCEPT

- E
- (A) The United States was trying to intimidate the Soviet Union.
  - (B) Japan was close to surrendering just prior to the dropping of the first bomb.
  - (C) The dropping of the second bomb was unnecessary.
  - (D) The United States was more willing to use the weapons against a nonwhite race.
  - (E) The United States wished to eliminate the political and military leadership of Japan.

14. The Marshall Plan had all of the following consequences EXCEPT

- X
- (A) It strengthened the United States' commitment to Nationalist China.
  - (B) It helped to save the system of capitalism in western Europe.
  - (C) It helped to save democratic governments in western Europe.
  - (D) It increased American economic influence over western Europe.
  - (E) It contributed to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

- X
10. The Supreme Court's 1935 decision in the Schechter case which struck down the National Recovery Administration, was based on
- (A) the commerce clause of the constitution
  - (B) the elastic clause of the constitution
  - (C) the rule of reason
  - (D) scientific evidence
  - (E) psychological theory
- D
11. A series of neutrality acts passed by Congress in the 1930's accomplished all of the following EXCEPT the
- (A) prohibition of arms shipments to belligerents
  - (B) elimination of loans to belligerents
  - (C) establishment of the principle of cash and carry for warring nations
  - (D) establishment of a military draft
  - (E) prevention of Americans from traveling on the ships of belligerent nations
- A
12. The America First Committee was organized in 1940 by people who articulated which perspective?
- (A) isolationism
  - (B) interventionism
  - (C) one worldism
  - (D) communism
  - (E) fascism
- A
13. In December 1940, as President Roosevelt announced that the United States would become "the great arsenal of democracy," he also
- (A) established the Lend-Lease program
  - (B) sold battleships directly to Great Britain
  - (C) created detention camps for Japanese-Americans
  - (D) instructed the Central Intelligence Agency to monitor subversives
  - (E) instructed the American navy to sink German submarines in the North Atlantic

14. In 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt and Britain's Winston Churchill issued the Atlantic Charter, a document which outlined a plan for
- (A) a post-war world based on collective security
  - (B) an assault on Germany
  - (C) the Lend-Lease program
  - (D) the use of atomic bombs
  - (E) the sale of World War I military equipment to Britain
15. In September 1940, the United States placed an embargo on the shipment of aviation fuel and scrap metal to Japan after
- (A) Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
  - (B) Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact
  - (C) Japan occupied French Indochina
  - (D) Japan withdrew its diplomats from the United States
  - (E) American cryptographers broke the Japanese secret military code
16. The Manhattan Project led directly to
- (A) a coordinated war plan against Germany by the U.S. and the Soviet Union
  - (B) a city plan for metropolitan New York City
  - (C) the successful development of atomic weapons
  - (D) the creation of the United Nations
  - (E) a "Europe first" plan for World War II
17. The decision to drop atomic bombs on Japanese cities incorporated all of the following ideas EXCEPT
- (A) shortening the war
  - (B) saving American lives
  - (C) intimidating the Soviet Union
  - (D) ending the war in the Pacific before the Soviet Union entered this phase of the war
  - (E) implementing the terms of the Yalta Conference
18. The role that the National War Labor Board (NWLB) played during World War II was to
- (A) enforce the military draft
  - (B) minimize labor-management conflict
  - (C) implement the terms of the Wagner Act
  - (D) retard the growth of labor unions
  - (E) help African-American workers find jobs

19. Which statement accurately reflects the role of women in the economy during World War II?

- D
- (A) the typical new female worker was under thirty-five years of age
  - (B) women worked only in shipyards
  - (C) women were paid higher wages than men in steel mills
  - (D) the number of women working outside the home increased by over 50%
  - (E) black women were not hired in defense plants

20. In 1933, even though President Roosevelt said that this nation was not yet "housebroken," the United States formally recognized the existence of

- X
- (A) Italy
  - (B) Japan
  - (C) China
  - (D) the Soviet Union
  - (E) China

21. During World War II, some Americans who rallied behind the slogan – "Double V." – sought victory over Germany abroad and over

- D
- (A) ill-treatment of Mexican-Americans at home
  - (B) homelessness at home
  - (C) economic advancement for women at home
  - (D) racism at home
  - (E) Communism at home

22. Although thousands of Americans died in World War II, the proportion killed by disease and infection was sharply reduced owing in part to

- X
- (A) creative military tactics
  - (B) the use of helicopters to evacuate the wounded
  - (C) humane treatment by the enemy
  - (D) the use of miracle drugs, such as penicillin
  - (E) the use of flak jackets

23. Frances Perkins, the first female cabinet member in American history, served in President Franklin Roosevelt's administration as Secretary of

- X
- (A) Agriculture
  - (B) Labor
  - (C) War
  - (D) Health, Education and Welfare
  - (E) Interior