Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

A. Helen Wills
B. Gertrude Stein
C. Albert Einstein
D. Amelia Earhart
E. Sigmund Freud
F. F. Scott Fitzgerald
G. Charles Lindbergh
H. Friedrich Nietzsche
I. Ernest Hemingway
J. jazz
K. relativity
L. surrealism
M. Igor Stravinsky
N. existentialism
O. stream of consciousness

____ 1. What is the name of the art movement that incorporates the concept of the unconscious mind?
____ 2. What is the musical style that captured a sense of the new freedom of the postwar years?
____ 3. Who urged the idea of returning to the heroic values of pride, assertiveness, and strength?
____ 4. Who developed the theory that the measurements of time and space can vary?
____ 5. What is the term for the relationship between the speed of light and the measurements of time and space?

Choose the letter of the best answer.

____ 6. The New Deal involved attempts to stimulate the American economy by
   A. lowering taxes.
   B. raising protective tariffs.
   C. increasing government spending.
   D. increasing the minimum wage.

____ 7. All of the following increased during the Great Depression EXCEPT
   A. imports and exports.
   B. bank closings.
   C. unemployment.
   D. business failures.

____ 8. During the global depression, war debts caused great suffering in?
   A. France
   B. the United States
   C. Germany
   D. Great Britain

____ 9. All of the following embraced fascism EXCEPT
   A. Benito Mussolini.
   B. Juan Perón.
   C. Paul von Hindenburg.
   D. Adolf Hitler.
10. The title of Hitler's book *Mein Kampf* in English is
   A. Master Race.
   B. My Country.
   C. Well-Being.
   D. My Struggle.

11. All of the following were common to both fascism and communism EXCEPT
   A. a classless society.
   B. a disregard for individual rights.
   C. strong nationalist feelings.
   D. a one-party system.

12. Hitler's main method for achieving *lebensraum* was to
   A. conquer other countries.
   B. demand dictatorial power.
   C. attack Jews.
   D. form a secret police force.

13. Nazism was the German form of
   A. communism.
   B. a coalition government.
   C. fascism.
   D. socialism.

14. All of the following countries took control of other countries' territory during the 1930s EXCEPT
   A. Spain.
   B. Germany.
   C. Italy.
   D. Japan.

15. What country invaded Manchuria in 1931?
   A. Germany
   B. Italy
   C. Austria
   D. Japan

16. All of the following joined the Axis Powers EXCEPT
   A. Japan.
   B. the Soviet Union.
   C. Germany.
   D. Italy.

17. Which of the following countries signed a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union in 1939?
   A. the United States
   B. Germany
   C. Great Britain
   D. Spain

18. Which of the following was the leader of the Third Reich?
   A. Adolf Hitler
   B. Emperor Hirohito
   C. Benito Mussolini
   D. Francisco Franco

19. After World War I, most European nations had what type of government, if only temporarily?
   A. democratic
   B. Socialist
   C. Communist
   D. Fascist
20. What event marked the beginning of the Great Depression?
   A. the election of Franklin Roosevelt
   B. the passage of the Dawes Plan
   C. the stock market crash of 1929
   D. the end of World War I

21. What was one part of Roosevelt's New Deal program to fight the Depression?
   A. The stock market and banking system created their own reform council.
   B. Large public works projects helped to provide jobs.
   C. All of the above are true.
   D. Government agencies took over businesses and farms.

22. Which German political party sought to overturn the Treaty of Versailles and combat communism?
   A. Nazi
   B. Republican
   C. Fascist
   D. Socialist

23. Which of the following was true of Germany, Italy, and Japan during the early 1930s?
   A. All three signed nonaggression pacts with the Soviet Union.
   B. All three pledged to undo the decisions of the Versailles Treaty.
   C. All three successfully invaded other nations.
   D. All three had governments controlled by Fascists.

24. What term was used to identify the alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan?
   A. Central Powers
   B. Allied Powers
   C. Fascist Powers
   D. Axis Powers
Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.

25. Which country did Germany conquer in September 1939?
A. Poland
B. East Prussia
C. Czechoslovakia
D. Austria

26. What did Germany do to the Rhineland?
A. The Rhineland was remilitarized by Germany.
B. The Rhineland became industrialized.
C. It annexed the Rhineland to Belgium.
D. It surrendered the Rhineland to France.

27. What happened to the Sudetenland?
A. Germany annexed it.
B. It became independent.
C. Germany invaded it.
D. Austria annexed it.

28. What happened to the rest of Czechoslovakia?
A. It surrendered to Germany in 1939.
B. It remained neutral.
C. It was remilitarized by Germany in 1939.
D. It was annexed to Germany in 1939.
Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.

### 29. During which year was unemployment at its peak, and what percentage of the workforce was out of work?
- A. about 20 percent
- B. about 24 percent
- C. about 22 percent
- D. about 25 percent

### 30. What was the change in the workforce between 1933 and 1934?
- A. The percent of unemployed decreased.
- B. The percent of employed decreased.
- C. The percent of unemployed stayed the same.
- D. The percent of unemployed increased.

### 31. What is a main idea of the philosophy known as existentialism?
- A. that one should find his or her own meaning in life
- B. that one should make choices in life based on universal truth
- C. that one should learn to delight in what is absurd and nonsensical
- D. that one should consider the needs of the state above his or her own

### 32. In the late 1920s, which of the following did NOT damage the U.S. economy?
- A. a shortage of workers
- B. an uneven distribution of wealth
- C. soaring stock prices
- D. a surplus of agricultural products

### 33. What caused Germans to start taking Adolf Hitler and his message seriously?
- A. his skill at making speeches
- B. the example of Mussolini's success in Italy
- C. the economic crisis brought on by the Depression
- D. the threat of invasion by the Soviet Union
34. Which of the following does fascism stress?
   A. individual rights
   B. nationalism
   C. isolationism
   D. a classless society

35. What was the policy of appeasement?
   A. the move that Mussolini made to form an alliance with Germany
   B. the U.S. desire to stay out of foreign affairs
   C. the British and French decision to give into aggression to keep peace
   D. the treaty between Germany and the Soviet Union agreeing not to fight against each other

36. Why did Japan invade Manchuria?
   A. to obey the terms of the Kellogg-Briand Pact
   B. to regain land lost in the Russo-Japanese War
   C. to gain its iron ore and coal deposits
   D. to revenge an ancient grudge

37. What impact did radio have after the war?
   A. It made movies lose popularity as Americans stayed home.
   B. All of the above are true.
   C. It allowed families to enjoy broadcasts of news, plays, music, and sports.
   D. It replaced newspapers as the source of news.

38. What was the major cause of the collapse of the stock market?
   A. American businesses failed.
   B. More people bought stock than sold it.
   C. More stocks were sold than there were shares in companies.
   D. Stocks sold for more than they were worth.

39. Why did millions of Germans turn against the leaders of the Weimar Republic?
   A. The country was not ready for a democratic government.
   B. Their leadership led to the loss of the war.
   C. They had signed the Treaty of Versailles.
   D. They were members of the Nazi party.

40. In what way was Japan different from its allies Germany and Italy?
   A. It kept its economy prosperous throughout the Depression.
   B. It established a successful democracy.
   C. It was ruled by militarists who kept the emperor in power.
   D. It was ruled by a hereditary aristocracy.

41. The Soviet Union signed a nonaggression pact in 1939 with
   A. Great Britain.
   B. Italy.
   C. Poland.
   D. Germany.

42. Great Britain and France entered World War II because of the invasion of
   A. Denmark and Norway.
   B. Finland.
   C. the Baltic States.
   D. Poland.

43. All of the following were advantages for the British in fighting the Battle of Britain EXCEPT
   A. radar.
   B. British morale.
   C. Enigma.
   D. superior numbers of aircraft.
44. Why were the Pacific islands attacked and seized during the Allied “island hopping” chosen?
A. They were least heavily defended by Japan.
B. They were former territories of the United States.
C. They were isolated and uninhabited.
D. They were farthest away from Japan.

45. Who was the mastermind of the “island-hopping” strategy?
A. James H. Doolittle
B. Douglas MacArthur
C. Chester Nimitz
D. Franklin Roosevelt

46. Which of the following occurred on D-Day?
A. the Allied bombing of Nagasaki
B. the Allied invasion of France
C. the Allied bombing of Hiroshima
D. the Allied invasion of Italy

47. Which of the following was the location of a Nazi extermination camp?
A. Dresden
B. Warsaw
C. Auschwitz
D. Berlin

48. Which of the following battles marked the final German offensive?
A. Battle of the Bulge
B. Battle of Stalingrad
C. Battle of Leyte Gulf
D. Battle of El Alamein

49. Where were atomic bombs dropped?
A. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
B. Tokyo and Hong Kong
C. Dresden and Berlin
D. Leyte Island and Midway

50. Which of the following was addressed by the Nuremberg Trials?
A. the Holocaust
B. the firebombing of Dresden
C. the use of nuclear bombs
D. the internment of Japanese-American citizens
Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.

### Costs of World War II: Allies and Axis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>DIRECT WAR COSTS</th>
<th>MILITARY KILLED/MISSING</th>
<th>CIVILIANS KILLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$288.0 billion*</td>
<td>292,131 **</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>$117.0 billion</td>
<td>271,311</td>
<td>60,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$111.3 billion</td>
<td>205,707 ***</td>
<td>173,260 †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>$93.0 billion</td>
<td>13,600,000</td>
<td>7,720,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$212.3 billion</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
<td>2,893,000 ††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>$41.3 billion</td>
<td>1,140,429</td>
<td>953,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In 1994 dollars.
** An additional 115,187 servicemen died from non-battle causes.
*** Before surrender to Nazis.
† Includes 65,000 murdered Jews.
†† Includes about 170,000 murdered Jews and 56,000 foreign civilians in Germany.

_____ 51. What was the direct war cost for the United States during World War II?
A. $288 billion
B. $93 billion
C. $312 billion
D. $150 billion

_____ 52. In which of the following countries were the most civilians killed during World War II?
A. Germany
B. Great Britain
C. Japan
D. USSR

_____ 53. What was the goal of Hitler’s "Final Solution"?
A. It was a system for winning the war before the Americans entered.
B. It was a way to amass more soldiers for the invasion of Russia.
C. It was genocide of people the Nazis considered inferior.
D. It was a process to divide up his territories among his generals.

_____ 54. How did civilians join in the war effort?
A. all of the above
B. rationing
C. scrap metal drives
D. working in war industries

_____ 55. Why did President Truman agree to use the atomic bomb?
A. to revenge those who died in the Bataan Death March
B. to punish Japan for Pearl Harbor
C. to bring the war to the quickest possible end
D. to destroy weapons plants in Japan
Answer Key

1. L. surrealism
2. J. jazz
3. H. Friedrich Nietzsche
4. C. Albert Einstein
5. K. relativity
6. C. increasing government spending.
7. A. imports and exports.
8. C. Germany
11. A. a classless society.
12. A. conquer other countries.
13. C. fascism.
14. A. Spain.
15. D. Japan
16. B. the Soviet Union.
17. B. Germany
18. A. Adolf Hitler
19. A. democratic
20. C. the stock market crash of 1929
21. B. Large public works projects helped to provide jobs.
22. A. Nazi
23. C. All three successfully invaded other nations.
24. D. Axis Powers
25. A. Poland
26. A. The Rhineland was remilitarized by Germany.
27. A. Germany annexed it.
28. D. It was annexed to Germany in 1939.
29. D. about 25 percent
30. A. The percent of unemployed decreased.
31. A. that one should find his or her own meaning in life
32. A. a shortage of workers
33. C. the economic crisis brought on by the Depression
34. B. nationalism
35. C. the British and French decision to give into aggression to keep peace
36. C. to gain its iron ore and coal deposits
37. C. It allowed families to enjoy broadcasts of news, plays, music, and sports.
38. D. Stocks sold for more than they were worth.
39. C. They had signed the Treaty of Versailles.
40. C. It was ruled by militarists who kept the emperor in power.
41. D. Germany.
42. D. Poland.
43. D. superior numbers of aircraft.
44. A. They were least heavily defended by Japan.
45. B. Douglas MacArthur
46. B. the Allied invasion of France
47. C. Auschwitz
48. A. Battle of the Bulge
49. A. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
50. A. the Holocaust
51. A. $288 billion
52. D. USSR
53. C. It was genocide of people the Nazis considered inferior.
54. A. all of the above
55. C. to bring the war to the quickest possible end
### Standards Summary

**GA SSWH17.a**  
examine the impact of the war on science, art, and social thinking by identifying the Sigmund Freud, Albert Einstein, and Picasso.

**NCSS IIc**  
identify and describe significant historical periods and patterns of change within and across cultures, such as the development of ancient cultures and civilizations, the rise of nations-states, and social, economic, and political revolutions;

**GA SSWH17**  
The student will be able to identify the major political and economic factors that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II

**NCSS VIIa**  
explain how the scarcity of productive resources (human, capital, technological, and natural) requires the development of economic systems to make decisions about how goods and services are to be produced and distributed;

**GA SSWH17.c**  
describe the rise of fascism in Europe and Asia by comparing the policies of Benito Mussolini in Italy, Adolf Hitler in Germany, and Hirohito in Japan

**GA 21**  
Impact of Ideas (Fascism/Nazism) Individuals and History (Hitler)  
Discusses the totalitarian regimes by comparing and contrasting fascism and communism.

**NCSS Vc**  
describe the various forms institutions take, and explain how they develop and change over time;

**NCSS VIb**  
explain the purpose of government and analyze how its powers are acquired, used, and justified;

**NCSS VIc**  
analyze and explain ideas and mechanisms to meet needs and wants of citizens, regulate territory, manage conflict, establish order and security, and balance competing conceptions of a just society;

**NCSS Ia**  
analyze and explain the ways groups, societies, and cultures address human needs and concerns;

**NCSS Ic**  
apply an understanding of culture as an integrated whole that explains the functions and interactions of language, literature, the arts, traditions, beliefs and values, and behavior patterns

**GA SSWH17.f**  
explain the aggression and conflict leading to World War II in Europe and Asia including the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War, the rape of Nanjing in China, and the German annexation of the Sudentenland

**GA 22**  
Conflict Individuals and History (Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt)  
Traces and analyzes the causes and effects of World War II.

**NCSS IIIId**  
calculate distance, scale, area, and density, and distinguish spatial distribution patterns;  
describe, differentiate, and explain the relationships among various regional and global patterns of geographic phenomena such as landforms, soils, climate, vegetation, natural resources, and population;

**NCSS IIIb**  
create, interpret, use, and synthesize information from various representations of the earth, such as maps, globes, and photographs;
NCSS IIIc  
use appropriate resources, data sources, and geographic tools such as aerial photographs, satellite images, geographic information systems (GIS), map projections, and cartography to generate, manipulate, and interpret information such as atlases, data bases, grid systems, charts, graphs, and maps;

GA SSWH18.a  
describe the major conflicts and outcomes including Pearl Harbor, El-Alamein, Stalingrad, D-Day, Guadalcanal, the Philippines, and the end of the war in Europe and Asia

NCSS VId  
compare and analyze the ways nations and organizations respond to conflicts between forces of unity and forces of diversity;

NCSS VIff  
analyze and evaluate conditions, actions, and motivations that contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among nations;

NCSS IXb  
explain conditions and motivations that contribute to conflict, cooperation, and interdependence among groups, societies, and nations;

GA SSWH18.c  
explain the military and diplomatic negotiations between the leaders of Great Britain (Churchill), the Soviet Union (Stalin), and the United States (Roosevelt/Truman) from Teheran to Yalta and Potsdam and the impact on the nations of Eastern Europe

GA 23  
Human Rights  
Analyzes the phenomenon of genocide in the 20th century

GA SSWH18.d  
explain allied Post-World War II policies including formation of the United Nations, the Marshall Plan for Europe, and McArthur’s plan for Japan.

GA SSWH18  
The student will demonstrate an understanding of the global political, economic and social impact of World War II