

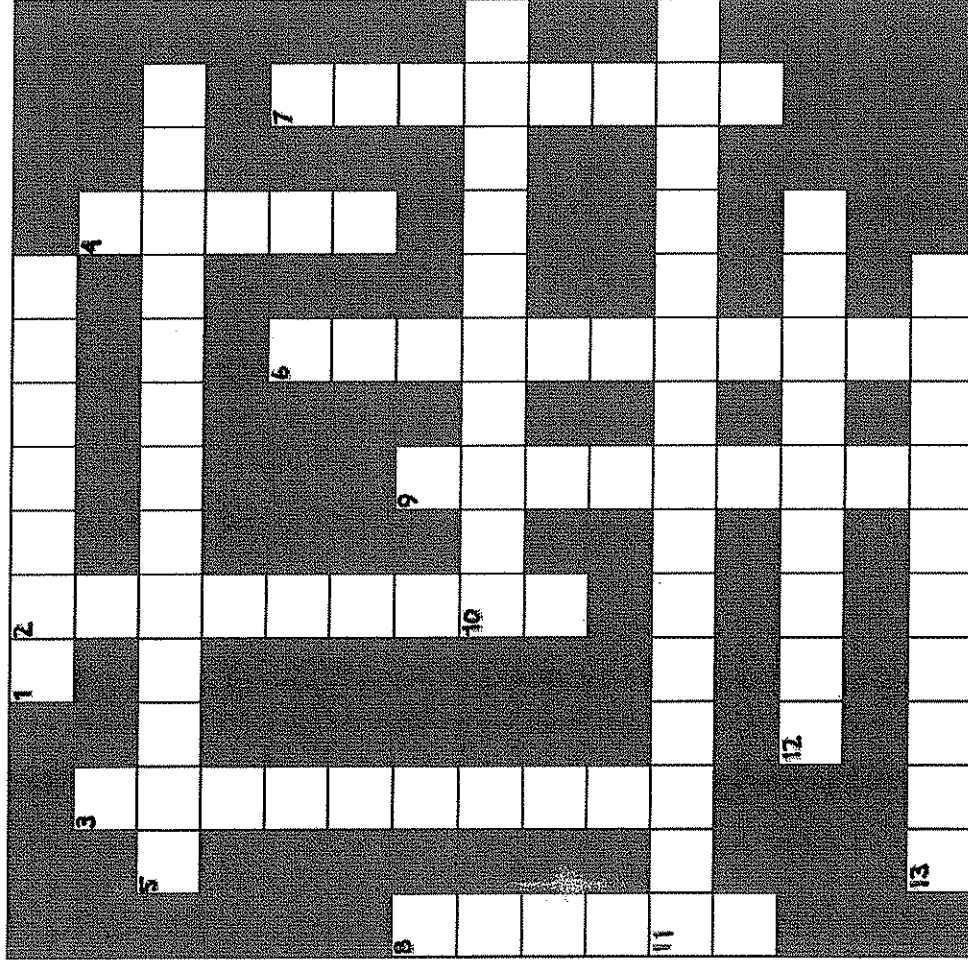
Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 16: World War II

Review sheet

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Segregated Jewish areas
5. Hitler's program of genocide (2 wrds)
10. Russian site of important German defeat
11. Prosecution of Nazi war criminals (2 wrds)
12. Largest of the Nazi death camps
13. Lightning war

Down

2. Mass slaughter of Jews
3. Commander of D-Day Invasion
4. American citizens of Japanese descent
6. Fortifications along France's border with Germany (2 wrds)
7. Leader of the Free French forces during WWII (2 wrds)
8. Germanic peoples
9. Commander of Allied land forces in Pacific



CHAPTER
16

World War II

A. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

Dwight D. Eisenhower	Winston Churchill	Douglas MacArthur	Atlantic Charter
Charles de Gaulle	Erwin Rommel	Nuremberg Trials	kamikaze

1. The joint declaration issued by Roosevelt and Churchill during World War II upholding free trade among nations and the right of people to choose their own government was called the _____.
2. The American commander of the Allied land forces in the Pacific during World War II was _____.
3. In the _____ after World War II, former Nazi leaders faced charges of waging a war of aggression and committing crimes against humanity.
4. The prime minister of Great Britain during World War II was _____.
5. The French general who set up a government-in-exile in London and organized the Free French military forces during World War II was _____.
6. The American general who served as commander of the Allied forces in Europe during World War II was _____.

B. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

1. The Germany military strategy that means "lightning war" was (a) kamikaze (b) demilitarization (c) blitzkrieg.
2. The German air attacks on Britain's air force and cities that lasted from the summer of 1940 until May 10, 1941 is known as the (a) Battle of Midway (b) Battle of the Bulge (c) Battle of Britain.
3. The first day of the invasion of Normandy in World War II is known as (a) D-Day (b) the Battle of Guadalcanal (c) Pearl Harbor.
4. The battle that brought the war in Europe to a quick end was the (a) Battle of Midway (b) Battle of the Bulge (c) Battle of Britain.
5. The process of disbanding a country's armed forces is called (a) democratization (b) nonaggression pact (c) demilitarization.
6. The short battle that turned the tide of war in favor of the Allies in the Pacific was the (a) Battle of Midway (b) Battle of Stalingrad (c) Battle of Guadalcanal.

Answer ALL Questions Correctly

World Chapter 16
Test Review Sheet

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- ____ 1. The Soviet Union signed a nonaggression pact in 1939 with
A. Italy. C. Germany.
B. Poland. D. Great Britain.
- ____ 2. Great Britain and France entered World War II because of the invasion of
A. Poland. C. Denmark and Norway.
B. Finland. D. the Baltic States.
- ____ 3. The Germans first successfully used the blitzkrieg in an attack on
A. France. C. Finland.
B. Poland. D. the Soviet Union.
- ____ 4. Charles de Gaulle was the
A. French general who negotiated France's terms of surrender. C. prime minister of the puppet government in southern France during World War II.
B. prime minister of France before World War II. D. leader of the French government-in-exile and the Free French.
- ____ 5. All of the following were advantages for the British in fighting the Battle of Britain EXCEPT
A. radar. C. British morale.
B. Enigma. D. superior numbers of aircraft.
- ____ 6. The Atlantic Charter was a declaration of the right to freedom of
A. trade. C. the skies.
B. speech. D. economic self-determination.
- ____ 7. Why is Isoroku Yamamoto famous?
A. ordering and overseeing the Bataan Death March C. breaking the Japanese secret code during World War II
B. leading the Japanese government during World War II D. masterminding the Japanese naval strategy during World War II
- ____ 8. Who went on the Bataan Death March, and why?
A. Japanese soldiers, because they refused to surrender C. Allied soldiers, because it was essential to the success of the "island-hopping" strategy
B. Allied prisoners of war, because the Japanese forced them to D. Chinese civilians, because they were forced off their land by the Japanese invasion
- ____ 9. Which of the following events turned the tide of the war in the Pacific against Japan and allowed the Allies to begin taking the offensive?
A. Battle of Midway C. Battle of the Coral Sea
B. Battle of Guadalcanal D. Doolittle's raid on Japan

Answer ALL Questions Correctly

- _____ 10. Why were the Pacific islands attacked and seized during the Allied "island hopping" chosen?
- A. They were isolated and uninhabited.
 - B. They were farthest away from Japan.
 - C. They were least heavily defended by Japan.
 - D. They were former territories of the United States.
- _____ 11. Who was the mastermind of the "island-hopping" strategy?
- A. Chester Nimitz
 - B. James H. Doolittle
 - C. Franklin Roosevelt
 - D. Douglas MacArthur

Answer the following questions.

12. What did Hitler incorrectly call the Germanic people he considered the "master race"?
13. What happened on *Kristallnacht*?
14. What was the first "solution" to the "Jewish problem," and why wasn't Hitler satisfied?
15. What is genocide?
16. What was the main goal of the "Final Solution"?
17. Identify two tools or tactics that were used to implement the "Final Solution."
18. Identify two groups other than Jews who were singled out for the "Final Solution."
19. What was Auschwitz?

Answer ALL Questions Correctly

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- ____ 20. Who was the supreme commander of the Western Allied forces in Europe?
A. General George Patton
B. General Erwin Rommel
C. General Bernard Montgomery
D. General Dwight D. Eisenhower
- ____ 21. Which of the following occurred on D-Day?
A. the Allied invasion of Italy
B. the Allied invasion of France
C. the Allied bombing of Hiroshima
D. the Allied bombing of Nagasaki
- ____ 22. What was the main target of the kamikazes?
A. ships
B. air bases
C. ground troops
D. civilian populations
- ____ 23. Which of the following did Stalin repeatedly urge Churchill and Roosevelt to do in order to relieve German pressure on Soviet armies?
A. invade Italy
B. invade France
C. invade Germany
D. use atomic bombs
- ____ 24. Which general led the victorious troops in the Battle of El Alamein?
A. Erwin Rommel
B. Friedrich von Paulus
C. Bernard Montgomery
D. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- ____ 25. Why were thousands of Japanese Americans interned in relocation camps?
A. their ancestry
B. their need for protection
C. their stated support of Japanese goals
D. their unwillingness to aid the war effort
- ____ 26. Which of the following cities was NOT extensively damaged during the war?
A. Paris, France
B. Tokyo, Japan
C. Warsaw, Poland
D. Berlin, Germany
- ____ 27. Which of the following nations paid the greatest price in terms of the number of lives lost during the war?
A. Germany
B. Soviet Union
C. Japan
D. France
- ____ 28. In which of the following nations was the pre-war government allowed to return to power after the war?
A. Belgium
B. Japan
C. Italy
D. Germany
- ____ 29. What group was tried at the Nuremberg Trials?
A. Nazis
B. Communists
C. the Luftwaffe
D. war criminals from all of the Axis Powers
- ____ 30. Who led efforts to draw up the Japanese constitution?
A. Hideki Tojo
B. Harry Truman
C. Emperor Hirohito
D. Douglas MacArthur

Answer ALL Questions Correctly

- _____ 31. Who organized and oversaw the demilitarization of Japan?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| A. U.S. Army | C. Diet of Japan |
| B. U.S. Congress | D. emperor of Japan |

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

32. What were the military outcomes and important results of the German invasion of France, the Battle of Britain, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941?

33. Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor? What were some of the most important consequences of the attack?

34. Why do you think that an event as horrifying as the Holocaust was able to occur?

35. In a paragraph, explain why any three of the following battles were particularly significant: the Battle of El Alamein, the Battle of Stalingrad, the invasion of Normandy, the Battle of the Bulge, and the Battle of Leyte Gulf.

36. What were the social and economic conditions in Europe in the years immediately following World War II?