1) Who was the leader of the 1936 rebellion in Spain that quickly became a civil war?
   a) **Francisco Franco**  
   b) Gerald M. Nye  
   c) Vladimir Lenin  
   d) Benito Mussolini

2) In 1941 President Roosevelt began sending lend-lease aid to
   a) **China.**  
   b) France.  
   c) Britain.  
   d) the Philippines.

3) The group that in 1940 pushed for stronger action against Germany and the repeal of all neutrality laws was the
   a) United States Congress.  
   b) Committee to Defend America.  
   c) **Fight for Freedom Committee.**  
   d) America First Committee.

4) Few Americans wanted to raise immigration quotas, even to accommodate European
   a) **refugees.**  
   b) trade.  
   c) peace.  
   d) leaders.

5) In 1942 Nazi leaders met to make plans for exterminating Europe's Jews more quickly and efficiently at
   a) the St. Louis Affair.  
   b) the Munich Conference.  
   c) **the Wannsee Conference.**  
   d) the Berlin Meetings.

6) After being trapped in Belgium by the Germans, the only port remaining open for Britain and France to evacuate their surviving troops was at
   a) Danzig.  
   b) Brussels.  
   c) **Dunkirk.**  
   d) Antwerp.

7) In 1938, Britain and France agreed to Hitler's demand for the Sudentenland, an area of
   a) Belgium  
   b) **Czechoslovakia**  
   c) Poland  
   d) Austria

8) Many military officers in Japan believed Japan was destined to dominate
   a) Europe  
   b) South America  
   c) North America  
   d) **East Asia**
9) What was the name of one of the first and largest concentration camps built near the town of Weimar in 1937?
   a) Wannsee  
   b) Kristallnacht  
   c) **Buchenwald**  
   d) Treblinka

10) In June 1941, in violation of a non-aggression treaty, Hitler launched a massive invasion of
    a) **the Soviet Union.**  
    b) France.  
    c) Czechoslovakia.  
    d) Austria.

11) What finally brought the United States into World War II?
    a) Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor  
    b) **Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor**  
    c) sinking of the Reuben James  
    d) Americans' horror at the persecution of people by Nazis

12) e  Manchuria  
    a) A type of aggressive nationalism

13) a  Fascism  
    b) Idea that a country should focus on its own problems and avoid international commitments

14) d  Axis Powers  
    c) Adolf Hitler's autobiography

15) c  Mein Kampf  
    d) Germany, Italy, and Japan

16) b  Isolationism  
    e) Resource-rich province of China invaded by the Japanese

17) b  Reuben James  
    a) the entire western half of the Atlantic Ocean that Roosevelt declared as neutral territory

18) e  Neutrality Act of 1939  
    b) American destroyer torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine

19) d  Strategic Materials  
    c) stated the United States could supply arms to any country considered "vital to the defense of the United States"

20) c  Lend-Lease Act  
    d) materials important for fighting a war

21) a  Hemispheric Defense Zone  
    e) revised to allow warring countries to buy arms from the United States on a cash-and-carry basis

22) One of the new political parties to rise during the political and economic chaos in Germany after World War I was the Nationalist Socialist German Worker's Party, also known as the
    a) **Nazi Party.**  
    b) Socialist Party.  
    c) Fascist Party.  
    d) Bolshevik Party.
23) The Nazis reserved their strongest hatred for Jews, although they also held other groups in contempt including homosexuals, the disabled, Gypsies, and
a) Christians. b) Slavic peoples.
c) Scandinavians. d) the Japanese.

24) The Nazi-Soviet nonagression pact contained a secret deal between Germany and the Soviet Union to divide
a) Austria b) Czechoslovakia
c) Poland d) Belgium

25) Roosevelt and Churchill met near Newfoundland in 1941 and agreed on the text of the

26) In 1928 the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin began a massive effort to
a) industrialize his country. b) overthrow communism.
c) increase trade. d) educate the peasants.

27) d) Auschwitz a) Hebrew for "catastrophe" and used specifically to refer to the Holocaust
28) b) Nuremberg Laws
29) e) Gestapo b) took citizenship away from Jewish Germans and banned marriage between Jews and other Germans
30) c) Cuba
31) a) Shoah c) the country which revoked landing certificates for those aboard the SS St. Louis
d) extermination camp where 1,600,000 people died
e) German government's secret police

32) Before they could attack France, Hitler and his generals had to invade
a) Japan and China. b) The Soviet Union and Britain.
c) Belgium and Luxembourg. d) Austria and Czechoslovakia.

33) d) Maginot Line a) a Polish port city with strong German roots
34) e) Appeasement b) unification
35) b) Anschluss c) lightning war
36) c) Blitzkrieg d) concrete bunkers and fortifications built by the French along the German border
37) a) Danzig e) the policy of giving concessions in exchange for peace
38) Who was a fervent anti-Communist and a great admirer of Benito Mussolini?
   a) Francisco Franco
   b) Adolf Hitler
   c) Vladimir Lenin
   d) Joseph Stalin

39) The air battle between the German *Luftwaffe* and the British air force that began in June 1940 and lasted into the fall of 1940 became known as
   a) the "Miracle at Dunkirk."
   b) the Munich Crisis.
   c) sitzkrieg.
   d) the **Battle of Britain**.

40) What event in 1938 marked a significant escalation in the Nazi policy of persecution against the Jews?
   a) Wannsee Conference
   b) Battle of Britain
   c) **Kristallnacht**
   d) Nuremberg Laws