

Chapter 10 Test, Form A

A World in Flames

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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| _____ 1. staunchly isolationist group that opposed any American intervention or aid to the Allies | A. internationalism |
| _____ 2. Nazi extermination camp where an estimated 1,600,000 people died | B. Benito Mussolini |
| _____ 3. dictator who rose to power in Germany in the 1930s | C. Neville Chamberlain |
| _____ 4. idea that trade between nations creates prosperity and helps prevent war | D. America First Committee |
| _____ 5. unification, used specifically to describe Germany's takeover of Austria | E. Auschwitz |
| _____ 6. Fascist leader who established a dictatorship in Italy | F. Adolf Hitler |
| _____ 7. agreement that committed the signing nations to a postwar world of democracy, nonaggression, and free trade | G. embargo |
| _____ 8. basis on which warring nations could buy arms from the United States under the Neutrality Act of 1939 | H. cash-and-carry |
| _____ 9. policy that stopped all sales of fuel and scrap iron from the United States to Japan | I. <i>Anschluss</i> |
| _____ 10. British leader who promised "peace for our time" | J. Atlantic Charter |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 11. Two major causes of the rise of dictatorships after World War I were
- the Treaty of Versailles and economic depression.
 - the emergence of new political ideas and economic depression.
 - the Treaty of Versailles and a lack of strong leadership after the war.
 - the emergence of new political ideas and a lack of strong leadership after the war.
- _____ 12. How did Adolf Hitler strengthen the Nazi Party after he was released from prison?
- He accepted the peace terms between the Allies and the German government.
 - He tried to seize power by marching on the city hall in Munich.
 - He sent Jews and others to concentration camps.
 - He focused on getting Nazis elected to the lower house of the German parliament.

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- _____ 13. At the Munich Conference in 1938, Britain and France
- A. told Hitler they would declare war if Germany invaded Czechoslovakia.
 - B. gave in to Hitler's demands for the Sudetenland.
 - C. allowed Czechoslovakia to become a German protectorate.
 - D. told Hitler they would declare war if Germany invaded Poland.
- _____ 14. In 1934 the Nye Committee report created the impression that America's entry into World War I was influenced by
- A. attacks on American merchant ships.
 - B. militarism in Europe.
 - C. American arms manufacturers.
 - D. European Communists.
- _____ 15. President Franklin Roosevelt believed the United States should try to preserve peace in the world, but many Americans supported _____ and wanted the United States to avoid involvement in international conflicts.
- A. fascism
 - B. isolationism
 - C. communism
 - D. internationalism
- _____ 16. The Lend-Lease Act allowed President Roosevelt to supply arms to Great Britain without
- A. exposing American ships to attack by German submarines.
 - B. forcing Britain to return the arms after the war.
 - C. requesting Congress approve deficit spending for the war.
 - D. requiring financially strapped Britain to pay cash.
- _____ 17. President Roosevelt developed the idea of a hemispheric defense zone to
- A. protect British cargo ships in the Atlantic from German submarines.
 - B. allow the transfer of old American destroyers to Britain.
 - C. prevent Japan from seizing Britain's colonial possessions in Asia.
 - D. expand the United States's role in the war against Japan and Germany.
- _____ 18. The Hebrew term for the Holocaust is
- A. *Shoah*.
 - B. *Auschwitz*.
 - C. *Grynszpan*.
 - D. *Kristallnacht*.

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_____ **19.** _____ was a carefully planned night of violence against Jews in Germany and Austria that was staged by the Nazis to seem like a spontaneous outpouring of popular anger.

- A. *Anschluss*
- B. Wannsee
- C. *Kristallnacht*
- D. The “final solution”

_____ **20.** In 1939 Mexico, Paraguay, Argentina, Costa Rica, and the United States all

- A. welcomed many refugees from war-torn Europe.
- B. denied entry to European Jews fleeing the Holocaust.
- C. raised immigration quotas to accommodate refugees.
- D. offered hope to Jews that they might escape the Holocaust.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

- 21.** Describe fascism and the beliefs of its followers and explain how Fascist ideology contributed to global warfare.
- 22.** Describe Adolf Hitler’s beliefs and explain how his nationalism and his views on race contributed to World War II and the Holocaust.

“ . . . In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

“The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

“The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

“The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peace time life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

“The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.”

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1941 State of the Union Address

- 23.** Describe the vision for the world that President Roosevelt suggests in this excerpt and explain what Roosevelt wanted the United States to do to achieve that vision.
- 24.** Why were many German Jews and Jews in other parts of Europe unable to flee and immigrate to the United States when the Nazis took power?