**AMERICA IN THE 20TH CENTURY: WORLD WAR II: The Road to War**

PRE-TEST

Directions: Read the following statements and circle whether they are True or False.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. After WWI, many countries had difficulty dealing with war debts, hunger, and unemployment.  2. Joseph Stalin came to power in Italy.  3. Adolph Hitler became leader, or Fuhrer, of the Nazi party.  4. The League of Nations did not stop Japan's invasion of Manchuria.  5. The Axis powers consisted of Great Britain and the United States.  6. Germany honored the non-aggression pact it signed with the Soviet Union.  7. The United States supported Germany during its Blitzkrieg.  8. The German army invaded France and seized the capital city of Paris.  9. The United States refused to send war supplies to Great Britain.  10. Japan's secret attack on Pearl Harbor caused the U. S. to enter World War II. | True False  True False  True False  True False  True False  True False  True False  True False  True False  True False |

VIDEO QUIZ

Directions: Read the following statements and circle whether they are True or False.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The Treaty of Versailles contributed to unrest throughout Europe.  2. Benito Mussolini used collectivization to take over farmlands in the Soviet Union.  3. Hitler believed the welfare of his country was more important than personal freedoms.  4. In the Holocaust, the Nazis murdered millions of Jews and others.  5. China's invasion of Manchuria was its first step toward dominating Japan.  6. The German military strategy Kristallnacht exploited new advances in tanks, artillery, and air power.  7. After months of fighting in the Battle of Britain, Winston Churchill asked for the United States' assistance, and the U.S. agreed to offer supplies.  8. Ignoring their non-aggression pact, Hitler invaded the Soviet Union.  9. The Munich Agreement brought together 26 countries, collectively known as the Allied powers.  10. As it was holding peace talks with the United States, Japan was secretly planning an attack on Pearl Harbor. | True False  True False  True False  True False  True False  True False  True False  True False  True False  True False |

POST-TEST

Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Read each of the following statements. Then circle the best answer.

1. Which country used collectivization to forcibly take over private land to create state-controlled farms?

a. Japan b. Italy

c. Soviet Union d. Germany

2. Which of the following was not true of Italy during the development of WWII?

a. Mussolini established a Fascist Party.

b. A totalitarian government was established.

c. Italy attacked Ethiopia.

d. The League of Nations issued sanctions which controlled Italy.

3. Which of the following was not true of Germany during the rise of WWII?

a. Established the National Socialist German Worker's Party.

b. The strong economic state of Germany allowed the rise of the Nazis.

c. Adolph Hitler established a totalitarian regime called the "Third Reich."

d. Those believed to be "sub-human" were sent to concentration camps.

4. Which country quit the League of Nations after the League condemned it for its military invasions on Manchuria?

a. Japan b. Germany

c. Italy d. All of the above

5. Which of the following countries did not belong to the Axis powers?

a. Japan b. Italy

c. France d. Germany

6. With which country did Germany sign a non-aggression pact?

a. Czechoslovakia b. Austria

c. Soviet Union d. All of the above

7. Why did the United States decide to stay isolated from foreign affairs?

a. Citizens felt they were dragged into World War One.

b. Citizens felt they should concentrate on domestic problems.

c. Congress passed neutrality acts preventing the U.S. from taking sides.

d. All of the above are true.

8. Which of the following allowed the United States to assist Britain in its fight with Germany?

a. Good Neighbor Policy

b. Lend-Lease Program

c. Signing the Treaty of Versailles

d. None of the above, since the U.S. stayed in isolation.

9. Which of the following created the tension that led to the attack on Pearl Harbor?

a. Japan's continued aggression in Europe.

b. The United States asked Japan to leave the Allied powers.

c. The United States asked Japan to withdraw from France.

d. None of the above

10. Which of the following describes the attack on Pearl Harbor?

a. It occurred Sunday, December 7, 1941. b. It crippled the Pacific Fleet.

c. Over 2,000 Americans were killed. d. All of the above.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Read each of the following statements and answer in one or two sentences.

11. Briefly describe the effect the Treaty of Versailles had on Europe.

12. Why was the Spanish Civil War a turning point in the development of World War II?

13. Describe the League of Nations' response to the rise of dictators and the outbreak of war.

14. Briefly explain the effect of the Blitzkrieg warfare during the Battle of Britain.

15. How was the United States initially able to help Great Britain?

16. List two events that played a determining factor in the outbreak of World War II.

17. Briefly describe Hitler’s beliefs about race and their effect on Jews.

18. Why was the attack on Pearl Harbor such a surprise to the United States?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the lasting effects of the Treaty of Versailles.

2. Give examples of the rise of communism, fascism, National Socialism, and militarism.

3. Explain the weaknesses/failures of the League of Nations during the rise of dictators in Europe.

4. What was the United States' role in the years leading up to World War II?

5. Describe the Neutrality Acts established by the United States.

6. Explain the United States’ reaction to Churchill's request for assistance in fighting Germany.

7. Describe the events leading up to the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

8. What role did the Spanish Civil War play in World War II?

9. What was the role of both the Allied and Axis powers in the years prior to World War II?

VOCABULARY TERMS

Collectivization The organization of government whereby land and capital are owned by society collectively rather than individuals.

Communism A system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy and the needs of the whole are con-sidered more important than those of the individual.

Democracy A government in which the people hold the supreme power.

Dictator A person with absolute power and authority, especially one who exercises it tyranically.

Fascism A system of government characterized by dictatorship, centralized control of private enterprise, repression of all opposition, and extreme nationalism.

Isolationism A national policy of abstaining from political or economic relations with other countries.

Militarism A governmental policy that relies on military might to administer government.

National Socialism The ideology and practices of the Nazi party, which included national expansion, state control of the economy, the totalitarian principle of government, and anti-Semitism.

Nazism The philosophy of the German National Socialist Party under the leadership of Adolph Hitler; a belief in the inherent superiority of a supposed Aryan race.

Totalitarianism A form of centralized government system in which a single party, without opposition, exercises absolute control over political, economic, social, and cultural life.

RISE OF DICTATORS

Directions: Complete the following chart for the dictator, system of government, beliefs, specific events, and the outcomes for each country. There may be more than one example in some sections of the chart.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Soviet Union | Germany | Italy | Japan |
| Dictator |  |  |  |  |
| System of Government |  |  |  |  |
| Beliefs |  |  |  |  |
| Specific Events or Tactics Used |  |  |  |  |
| Outcome |  |  |  |  |

© 2003 Broadview Media, Inc.

Published and Distributed by United Learning

All rights to print materials cleared for classroom duplication and distribution.