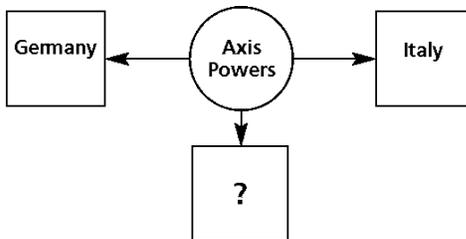


## WWII, The Pacific War and Consequences

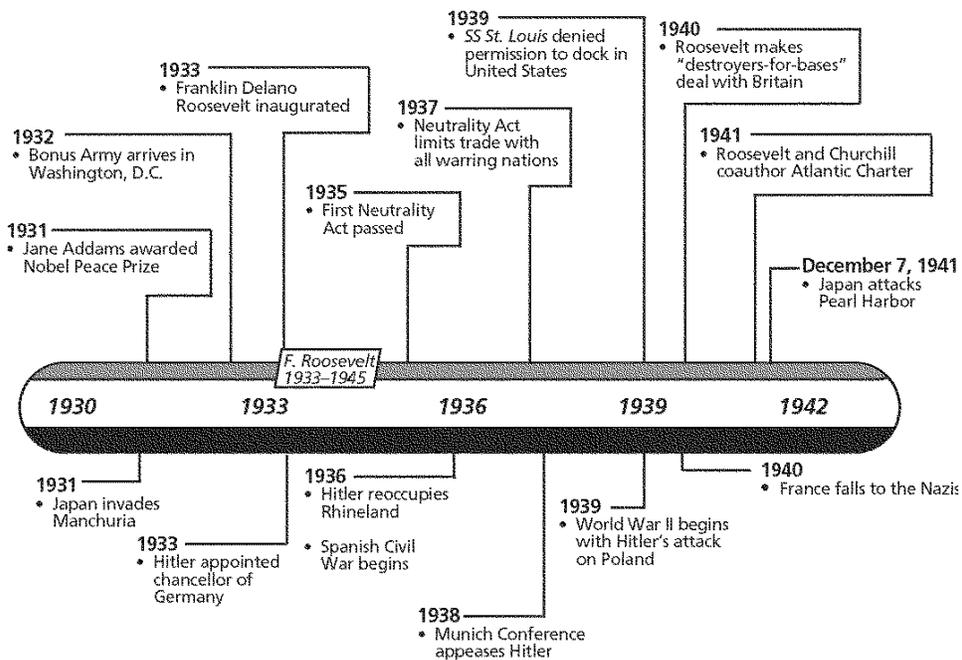
### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1.  Which choice best completes the diagram?



- a. Spain  
 b. USSR  
 c. Japan  
 d. Austria
2. To get resources, the Japanese military invaded  
 a. Taiwan.  
 b. Korea.  
 c. Tibet.  
 d. Manchuria.

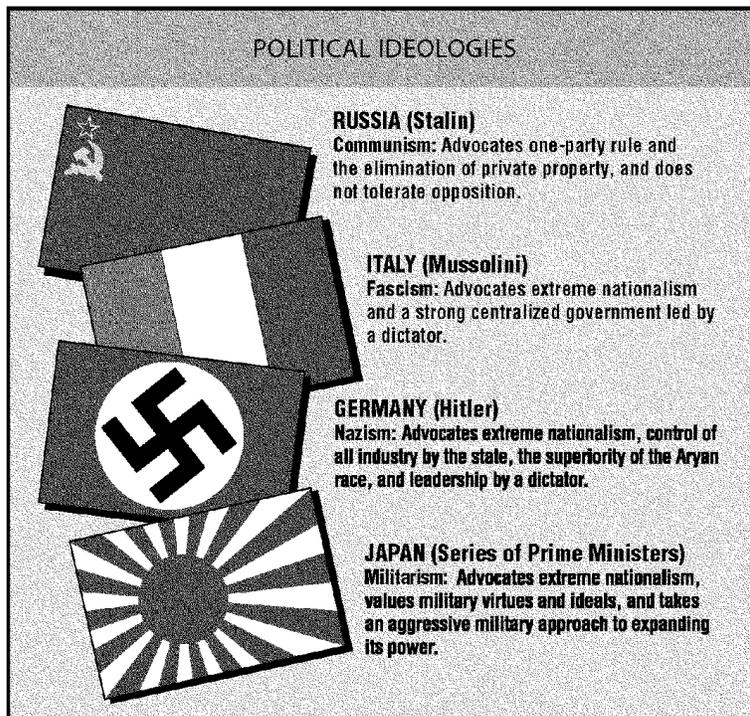


3.  Referring to the time line above, choose the most accurate statement.
- a. World War II began during Roosevelt's first term in office.  
 b. Hitler's first attack in the war was on Rhineland.  
 c. The "destroyers-for-bases" deal between the United States and Britain occurred before the

- United States signed legislation limiting trade with warring nations.  
 d. Poland was the first front in World War II.



4. According to the time line above, which of the following events took place first?
- Japan attacks Pearl Harbor
  - Franklin Delano Roosevelt inaugurated
  - Hitler appointed chancellor of Germany
  - Spanish Civil War begins



5. The political ideology of which of the following countries was most similar to Germany's?
- Italy
  - Russia
  - Japan
  - both b and c



6. Which political ideology most closely resembles U.S. principles?
- Japan
  - Italy
  - Russia
  - none of the above
7. Japan's goal in attacking Midway Island was to
- gain a base from which to attack Hawaii.
  - cut American supply lines to Australia.
  - destroy the American fleet.
  - gain control of resources on Midway.

- \_\_\_ 8. As a result of a presidential order allowing the military to declare any part of the United States to be a military zone,
- many areas of the West became off-limits to civilians.
  - many Japanese Americans were moved to internment camps.
  - much of the Nevada desert became a weapons testing ground.
  - many military installations sprang up along the West Coast.
- \_\_\_ 9. Iwo Jima was an important objective for the American military because
- the Japanese were using it as a base to attack the U.S. fleet.
  - the main Japanese naval force was stationed there.
  - U.S. planes could bomb Japan from there.
  - the islands were an important link in the Japanese supply lines.
- \_\_\_ 10. The United States caused massive fires in Tokyo by dropping bombs filled with
- amphtrac.
  - dynamite.
  - DUKW.
  - napalm.
- \_\_\_ 11. The “Double V” campaign meant
- victory in Europe and victory in the Pacific.
  - victory over Hitler’s racism abroad and victory over racism at home.
  - victory over the Nazis and victory over the Fascists.
  - victory on land and victory on the seas.
- \_\_\_ 12. A key to the American success at Midway was
- the use of new sonar and radar technology.
  - breaking the Japanese Navy’s secret code.
  - the use of long-range B-25 bombers launched from aircraft carriers.
  - American submarines.

“I never wanted to have to fight this war on two fronts. We haven’t got the Navy to fight in both the Atlantic and Pacific. . . .” —Franklin Roosevelt



- \_\_\_ 13. In the passage above, which two fronts was Roosevelt referring to?
- Japan and Germany
  - Japan and China
  - Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
  - Army and Air Force

“[Midway] put an end to the long period of Japanese offensive action.” —Admiral Ernest King, commander in chief of the U.S. Navy



- \_\_\_ 14. The Battle of Midway was a \_\_\_ point in the war.
- ending
  - beginning
  - low
  - turning
- \_\_\_ 15. The attack on what area caused Congress to declare war in 1941?
- Britain
  - Pearl Harbor
  - Bataan
  - Normandy

- \_\_\_ 16. Douglas MacArthur was the commander of the Allied forces in
- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. the Atlantic. | c. the Pacific. |
| b. Italy.        | d. France.      |
- \_\_\_ 17. General Douglas MacArthur adopted a strategy known as
- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a. island hopping. | c. the Manhattan Project. |
| b. kamikaze.       | d. V-J Day.               |
- \_\_\_ 18. War crime trials for the Nazis were held in
- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| a. Beijing.   | c. Paris.  |
| b. Nuremberg. | d. London. |

\_\_\_ 19.

“On Sunday afternoon I was resting, trying to relax from the grind of the past weeks . . . . I was rather abstractedly looking at a Sunday paper when the telephone rang and Louise Hackmeister said sharply:

“‘The President wants you right away. There's a car on the way to pick you up. The Japs just bombed Pearl Harbor!’

“With no more words and without time for me to make a single remark, she cut off the connection. . . . In twenty minutes I was drawing into the White House driveway, already swarming with extra police and an added detail of Secret Service men, with news and radio reporters beginning to stream into the Executive Office wing. . . .”



The events described in this passage took place in

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a. September 1939. | c. August 1914. |
| b. December 1941.  | d. August 1945. |

\_\_\_ 20.

“ . . . Then, on the way home, some Focke-Wulfs [German fighter aircraft] showed up, armed with rockets, and I saw three B-17s in the different groups around us suddenly blow up and drop through the sky. Just simply blow up and drop through the sky. Nowadays, if you come across something awful happening, you always think, ‘My God, it's just like a movie,’ and that's what I thought. I had a feeling that the planes weren't really falling and burning, the men inside them weren't really dying, and everything would turn out happily in the end. Then, very quietly through the interphone, our tail gunner said, ‘I'm sorry, sir, I've been hit. . . .’”

–Joseph Theodore Hallock, bombardier on a B-17  
“Flying Fortress”



This passage conveys the feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ experienced by an American airman as he flew on a World War II bombing mission over Germany.

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a. excitement   | c. unreality |
| b. anticipation | d. terror    |

\_\_\_ 21.

“I visited Treblinka to find out how they carried out their extermination. The camp

commandant at Treblinka told me that he had liquidated 80,000 in the course of half a year. He was principally concerned with liquidating all the Jews from the Warsaw ghetto.

“He used monoxide gas and I did not think that his methods were very efficient. So when I set up the extermination building at Auschwitz, I used Zyklon B, which was a crystallized prussic acid which we dropped into the death chamber from a small opening. It took from three to fifteen minutes to kill the people in the death chamber, depending upon climatic conditions.”

–Rudolf Hoess, testifying at the Nuremberg war crimes trials



In this excerpt from his testimony, the man in charge of the Auschwitz speaks about \_\_\_\_\_ in a clinical manner.

- more humane prisoner treatment
- difficulties in getting enough food
- a more efficient method of killing
- the bureaucratic complexities of his job

22.

“ . . . The first bomb hit near the officers' quarters, the next struck the patients' mess just a few yards away. The concussion bounced us three feet off the cement floor and threw us down again. Beds were tumbling down. Flashes of heat and smoke burned our eyes. But through it all we could hear Father Cummings' voice reciting the Lord's Prayer. He never faltered, never even fell to the ground, and the patients never moved. Father Cummings' clear voice went through to the end. Then he turned quietly and said: ‘All right, you take over. Put a tourniquet on my arm, will you?’ And we saw for the first time that he'd been badly hit by shrapnel. . . .”

–Bataan, Hospital 1, a nurse's account, 1942



This account of the Japanese bombing of the hospital on Bataan shows one person's great \_\_\_\_\_ under fire.

- fear
- bravery
- anger
- panic

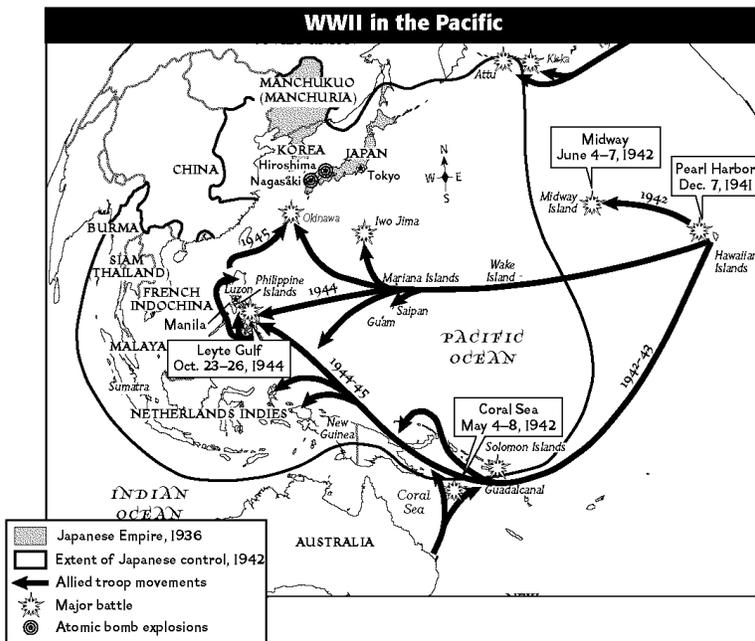
23.

U.S. Losses at Pearl Harbor		
Human Casualties	Killed	Wounded
Navy	1,998	710
Marine Corps	109	69
Army	233	364
Civilian	48	35

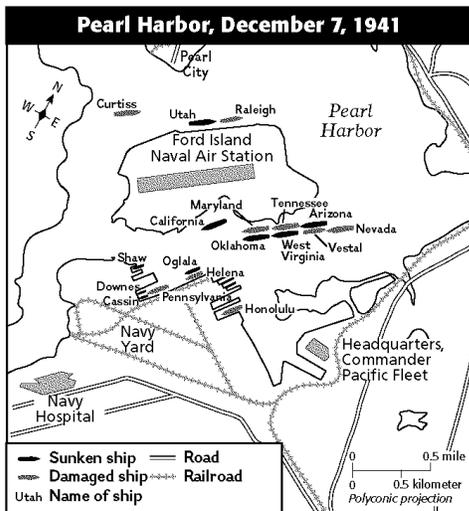


According to the chart, what group suffered the second highest casualty rate at Pearl Harbor?

- U.S. Navy
- U.S. Marine Corps
- U.S. Army
- U.S. civilian population



24. Based on the map, what was the easternmost point of conflict in the Pacific theater of war?
- a. Pearl Harbor
  - b. Midway
  - c. Hiroshima
  - d. Burma
25. Study the map. Where is Manila?
- a. French Indochina
  - b. Japan
  - c. Netherlands Indies
  - d. Philippine Islands



26.

