1. This is giving in to the demands of an aggressor.
a. pacifism  
b. appeasement  
c. anschluss  
d. neutrality

2. What did the Nazi-Soviet Pact accomplish for Germany?
   a. It allowed the union of Austria and Germany.  
   b. It allowed the union of Germany and Hungary.  
   c. It gave Germany a free hand in Poland.  
   d. It gave Germany a free hand in Prussia.

3. This is opposition to all war.
a. pacifism  
b. appeasement  
c. anschluss  
d. neutrality

4. Hitler’s blitzkrieg tactics
   a. allowed Germany to defeat Holland, Belgium and France.  
   b. inspired Britain to establish an air force.  
   c. strained Germany’s resources.  
   d. had no effect on Norway and Denmark.

5. What was a result of the Battle of Britain?
   a. Britain was defeated.  
   b. Hitler gave up his plan to invade Britain.  
   c. Britain rescued 300,000 troops from air attacks.  
   d. Axis armies overran much of North Africa.

6. The Battle of Britain was a battle between Britain’s Royal Air Force and Hitler’s
   a. panzers.  
   b. U-boats.  
   c. Luftwaffe  
   d. blitzkrieg.

7. This was the location of a major Russian victory over German troops.
   a. Stalingrad  
   b. Midway  
   c. D-Day  
   d. Caen

8. In this naval battle, Japan lost four aircraft carriers and was beaten by the United States Navy.
   a. Pearl Harbor  
   b. Midway  
   c. Guadalcanal  
   d. Coral Sea

9. The Japanese Navy used these to attack the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor.
   a. kamikaze  
   b. aircraft carriers  
   c. battleships  
   d. submarines

10. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor hoping to destroy these important U.S. Navy ships.
    a. battleships  
    b. cruisers  
    c. submarines  
    d. aircraft carriers

11. This man authorized the use of atomic bombs against Japan in an attempt to end the war.
    a. Harry S Truman  
    b. Dwight D. Eisenhower  
    c. Douglas MacArthur  
    d. Franklin D. Roosevelt

12. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the first and only cities in history attacked using
    a. napalm  
    b. incendiary bombs  
    c. atom bombs  
    d. fuel-air explosives
13. The massive program to develop the atomic bomb by United States scientists was called
a. fatman  c. Project Jehovah
b. littleboy  d. the Manhattan Project

14. This was a massive cross-channel invasion of Europe by allied forces.
a. Genocide  c. Neptune
b. D-Day  d. Anvil-Dragoon

15. These attacks by the Japanese were very costly to the United States Navy.
a. kamikaze  c. battleships
b. aircraft carriers  d. submarines

16. This allowed the President to send supplies to combatant countries during World War II.
a. Dollar Diplomacy Act  c. the Lend-Lease Act
b. the Neutrality Acts  d. the Good Neighbor Act

17. This strategy enabled the United States to attack certain Japanese-held bases and skip over others.
a. blitzkrieg  c. island-hopping
b. D-Day  d. direct assault

18. Yamamoto was a Japanese navy
a. aircraft carrier commander  c. kamikaze pilot.
b. admiral and strategist  d. officer who led the attack on Pearl Harbor.

19. Rommel was a brilliant German general who earned his reputation fighting in
b. the Spanish Civil war  d. Germany in 1945.

20. This United States Army general commanded all allied forces during D-Day.
a. George Patton  c. Douglas MacArthur
b. Bernard Montgomery  d. Dwight D. Eisenhower

21. This allied general was a frequent adversary of Erwin Rommel’s in North Africa and later in France during D-Day.
a. George Patton  c. Douglas MacArthur
b. Bernard Montgomery  d. Dwight D. Eisenhower

22. This American was considered by the Germans to be the most effective allied battlefield commander.
a. George Patton  c. Douglas MacArthur
b. Bernard Montgomery  d. Dwight D. Eisenhower

23. Hitler’s “Final Solution” was his plan to
a. convince Britain to join the Axis powers  c. invade the Soviet Union.
b. form an alliance with Japan  d. ruthlessly murder all European Jews.

24. The murder of an entire religious or ethnic group is called ______.
a. pacifism  b. Anschluss  c. genocide  d. appeasement