

Chapter 27 Quiz

- 1) Which one of the following declarations renounced war "as an instrument of national policy"?
 - A) Locarno Pact
 - B) Kellogg-Briand Pact
 - C) Treaty of Versailles
 - D) United Nations Declaration
 - E) Clark Memorandum

- 2) The Clark Memorandum of 1930
 - A) established large plantations under United States control in northern Panama.
 - B) ordered the blockade of Venezuela.
 - C) ordered U.S. marines into Nicaragua.
 - D) closed the Panama Canal.
 - E) repudiated the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.

- 3) In 1931, the illusion of peace was shattered by the Japanese invasion of
 - A) Korea.
 - B) Philippines.
 - C) Siberia.
 - D) Manchuria.
 - E) Malaysia.

- 4) Which Washington Conference treaty attempted to thwart a potential arms race?
 - A) Five Power Treaty
 - B) Camp David Treaty
 - C) Nine Power Treaty
 - D) Kellogg-Briand Pact
 - E) Four Power Treaty

- 5) The Fascist dictator of Italy was
 - A) Benito Mussolini.
 - B) Fiorello LaGuardia.
 - C) Francisco Franco.
 - D) Adolfo Colavita.
 - E) Antonio Gramsci

- 6) During World War II, Germany, Italy, and Japan were collectively known as the _____ powers.
 - A) Axis
 - B) Sovereign
 - C) Independent
 - D) Coalition
 - E) Allied

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- 8) Britain and France responded to initial German aggression by
 - A) attempting to appease Hitler.
 - B) seizing German territory.
 - C) blockading German ports.
 - D) establishing a military alliance with the Soviet Union.
 - E) immediately threatening war.

- 9) World War II officially began in Europe when
 - A) Hitler occupied Austria in 1938.
 - B) Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941.
 - C) Germany attacked Russia in 1941.
 - D) Germany attacked France in 1940.
 - E) Hitler invaded Poland in 1939.

- 10) With the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, President Roosevelt
 - A) warned Germany that if France were attacked, the United States would declare war.
 - B) declared American neutrality.
 - C) loaned massive quantities of war supplies to France and England.
 - D) made a secret pact with the French.
 - E) immediately declared war on Germany.

- 11) The Lend-Lease Act of 1941
 - A) placed restrictions on which materials the United States could ship to Great Britain.
 - B) encountered almost no opposition from American congressmen.
 - C) ensured the British easier access to American war supplies.
 - D) was approved but never implemented.
 - E) was proposed by American isolationists.

- 12) Great Britain's leader during World War II was
 - A) Charles De Gaulle.
 - B) Neville Chamberlain.
 - C) Winston Churchill.
 - D) Henry L. Stimson.
 - E) George C. Marshall.

- 13) The United States' strategy against Japan in the Pacific can be described as
 - A) human wave assaults.
 - B) island hopping.
 - C) a battleship "slugfest."
 - D) a traditional naval blockade.
 - E) guerilla warfare.

- 14) The Supreme Commander of Allied forces in Europe was
 - A) Douglas MacArthur.
 - B) George C. Marshall.
 - C) George Patton.
 - D) Chester Nimitz.
 - E) Dwight D. Eisenhower.

15) During World War II, Japanese Americans

A) were forced to live as prisoners in concentration camps.

B) experienced about the same amount of discrimination as German Americans.

C) were essentially ignored by the American public.

D) were systematically slaughtered by the thousands in concentration camps.

E) were asked to voluntarily leave their homes if they lived near the Pacific coast.