

TE&IP Ch 29 QAE

1. The Soviet Union paid for the First Five-Year Plan by

- a) using revenue from the colonies.
 - b) borrowing heavily from Western nations.
 - c) creating a new middle class.
 - d) seizing neighboring territories.
 - e) squeezing the peasants. (pg. 832)
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- The better-off peasants, or kulaks, reacted to the collectivization by burning their crops and killing their livestock.

2. Stalin's main tool for implementing terror was the

- a) KGB.
- b) NVKD. (834)
- c) People's Commissar.
- d) SovNarKom.
- e) NEP.

- The NVKD...



3. At the height of the Stalinist terror of the 1930s

- a) millions of Jews were slaughtered in gas chambers.
 - b) Moscow was burnt to the ground as part of Stalin's "scorched earth" policy.
 - c) the USSR joined forces with Germany and Italy to invade Poland.
 - d) Stalin was killed in a Kremlin coup.
 - e) millions of ordinary Soviet citizens were sent to gulags (Glavnoye upravleniye lagerey), often for no reason. (834)
- The Purges were a series of trials by the NKVD troika based on Stalin's desire to remove old supporters of Lenin, remove Red Army officers suspected of treason and to prepare the population for dictatorship.

4. The stock market crash of 1929 turned into

- a) the deepest, most widespread depression in history. (835)
- b) an economic boon to the “common man,” as he was now able to afford stock.
- c) a minor depression in some countries, but not most Western countries.
- d) a “limited” depression in some countries, but not most Western countries.
- e) a depression for the U.S. only.

5. The two countries hit particularly hard by the Depression were

- a) England and Japan.
- b) Japan and Germany. (836)
- c) France and Germany.
- d) England and France.
- e) Canada and Venezuela.

6. Italy's *fasci di combattimento* initially comprised mainly

- a) radical politicians and hired thugs.
- b) conservative politicians and the military.
- c) disgruntled workers and socialists.
- d) unemployed veterans and violent youths. (838)
- e) pardoned prisoners.



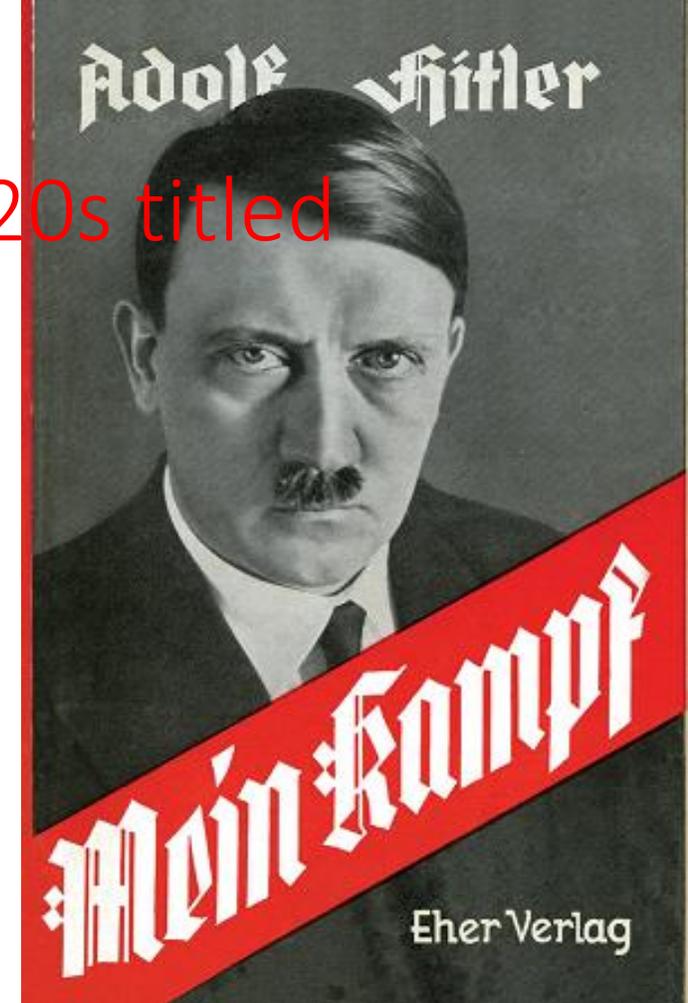
7. The slogan repeated in fascist Italy was

- a) “Il Duce (the leader) is always right.” (838)
- b) “One Italy, on God, one leader.”
- c) “Italy for the Italians.”
- d) “In your heart, you know he’s right.”
- e) “A Commitment to Excellence.”



8. Hitler wrote a book while in jail in the 1920s titled

- a) *The Protocols of the Elfers of Zion.*
- b) *All Quiet on the Western Front.*
- c) *Mein Kampf (My Struggle). (839)*
- d) *The Portrait of the Artists as a Young Man.*
- e) *Das Boot.*



- Hitler's goal for Germany included repealing the Treaty of Versailles, taking over all German-speaking territories, expanding into Poland and eliminating Jews from Europe.

9. Hitler's popularity came in large part from the German people's belief that

- a) he was a religious, as well as a political leader.
- b) the German Communist Party should rule Europe.
- c) economic well-being outweighed a loss of liberty. (839)
- d) he was literally the second coming of Christ.

10. Hitler signed a “secret pact” in 1939 with

- a) Hirohito of Japan.
- b) Benito Mussolini of Italy.
- c) Josef Stalin of U.S.S.R. (841)
- d) Diego Martínez-Barrio of Spain.
- e) King Peter II of Yugoslavia.



11. Many Japanese nationalists thought that the answer to the Depression was to

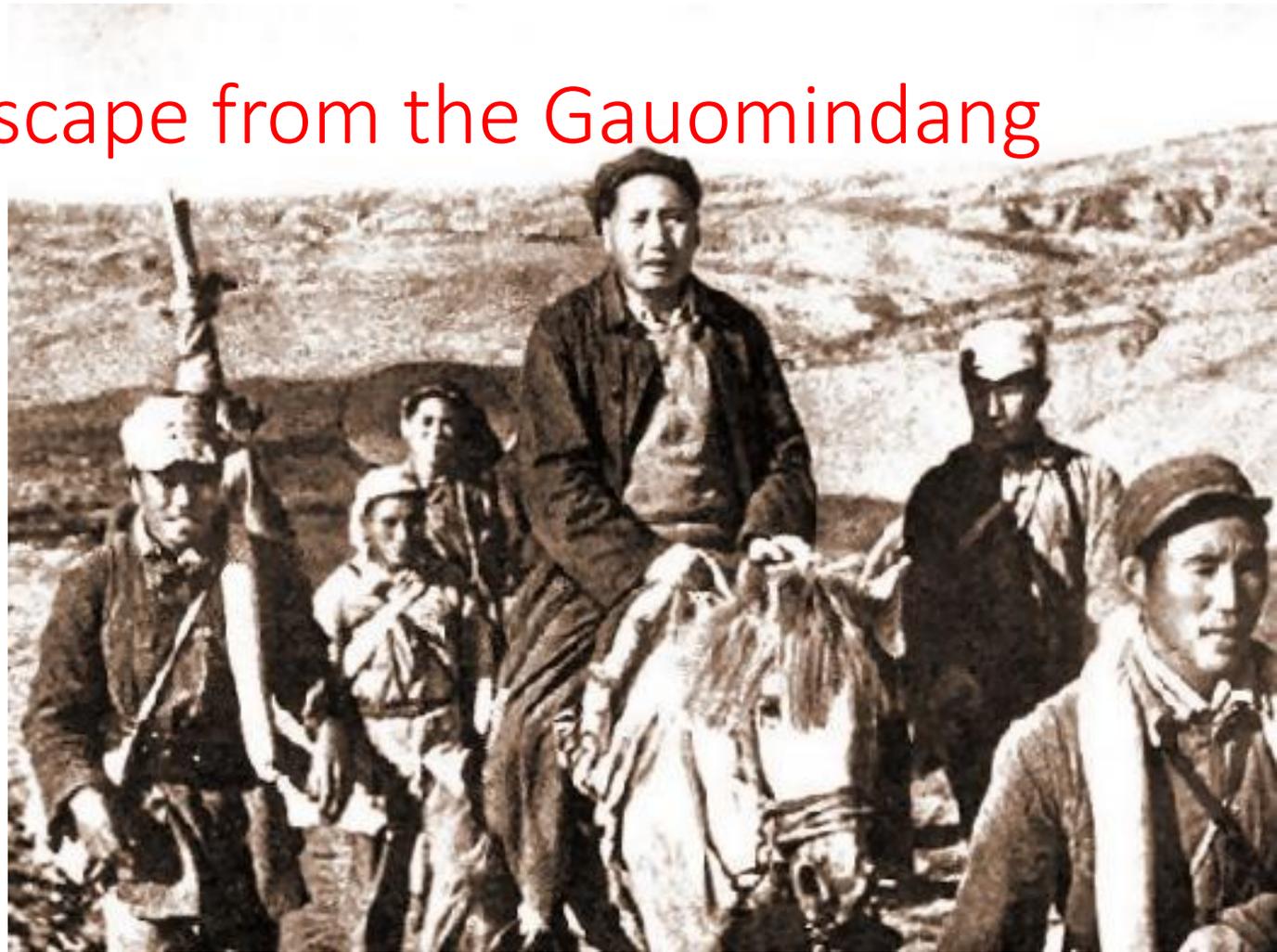
- a) once again close Japan to Western influence.
- b) have Japanese colonies. (841)
- c) better support Japanese agriculture.
- d) make prayers and sacrifices to their ancestors.



- Japan used the excuse of an explosion on a railway track to provoke the Manchurian Incident in 1931.
- The Manchurian Incident...

12. Mao Zedong's 1934 escape from the Guomindang to Shaanxi was called the

- a) Miracle of Mao.
- b) Long March. (842)
- c) Trek to the Mountain.
- d) March of Madness.
- e) Night of Terror.



- Mao Zedong's policies towards women encouraged them to organize, banned arranged marriages and foot-binding and allowed divorce.

13. Eventually, Japanese leaders realized that the war with China

- a) was too popular at home to make peace.
 - b) was a drain on the Japanese resources. (842)
 - c) was morally repugnant.
 - d) was self-defeating as they were ethnically similar people.
 - e) would be over in a short period of time if they could hold on.
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- At Nanjing, the Japanese killed an estimated 200,000 people, including women and children, and raped approx. 20,000 Chinese women.

14. The German *Blitzkrieg* meant, literally

- a) death from above.
- b) no surrender.
- c) total war.
- d) lightning war. (844)
- e) secret.

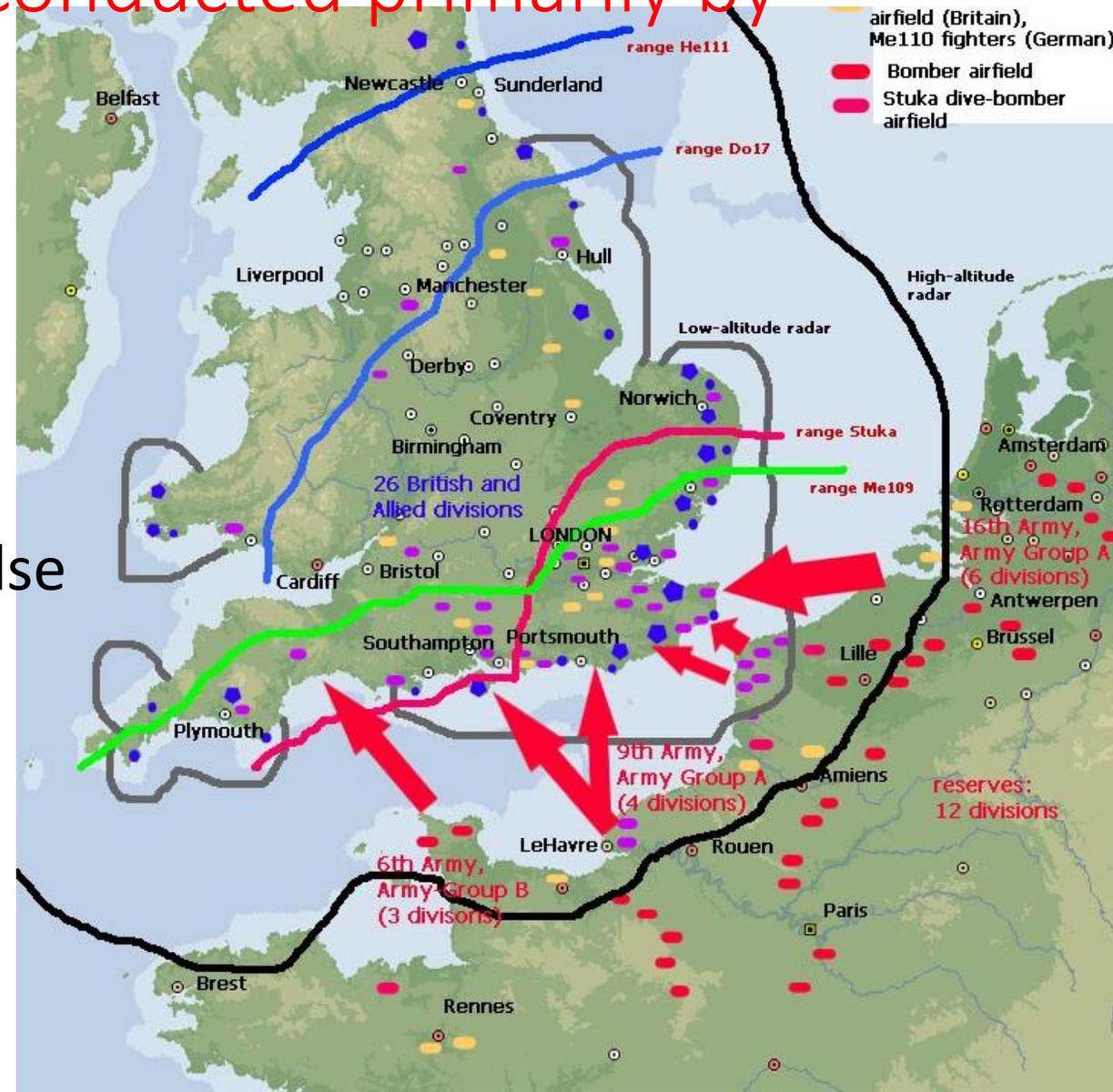
15. In the early years of World War II, the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.) invaded

- a) Germany and Japan.
- b) Germany and Italy.
- c) Poland and the Baltic States. (844)
- d) France and China.
- e) Greece and Turkey.



16. The Battle of Britain was conducted primarily by

- a) air attacks. (844)
- b) submarines.
- c) naval warships.
- d) ground force invasion.
- e) detonating a magneto-electric pulse on London.



17. Per his earlier writings in *Mein Kampf*, Hitler's plan for the Soviet Union was

- a) to enslave the Slavic people and create "living space" (lebensraum) to the East. (839, 845)
 - b) complete genocide of all Bolsheviks.
 - c) to work in cooperation with Stalin to execute all Jews.
 - d) to take over the fertile agricultural land of western Soviet Union.
 - e) to install Catholicism in place of the Russian Orthodox Church.
- One of the fiercest battles on the Eastern front between the U.S.S.R. and Germany was at Stalingrad.

18. The German army was routed from North Africa by the

- a) British army. (846)
- b) Moroccan army.
- c) Egyptian army.
- d) Arabic army.
- e) Italian army.

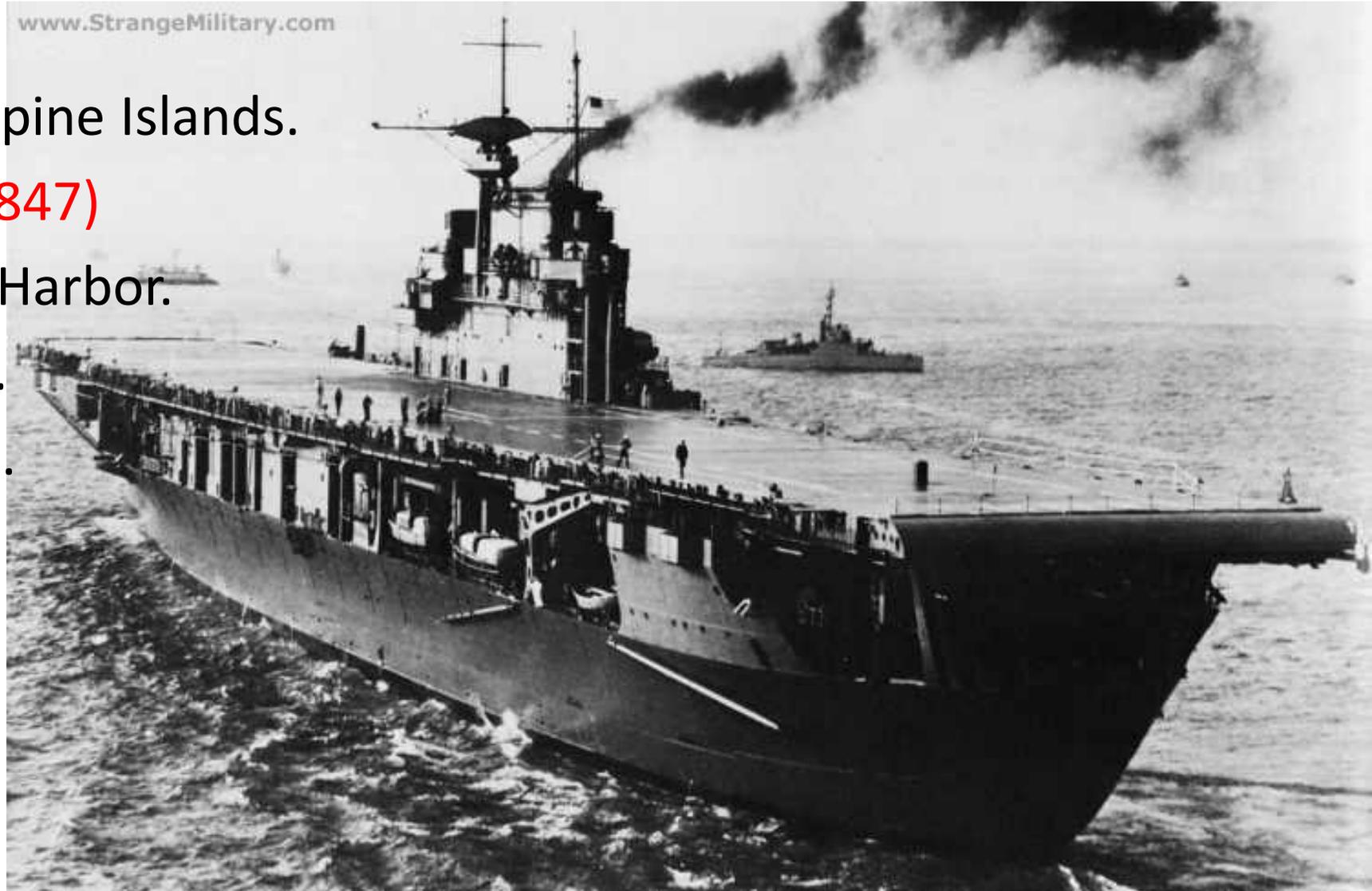
19. On December 7, 1941

- a) the Yalta Conference took place and set in motion the plans for the Axis defeat.
- b) Japanese planes bombed the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor. (847)
- c) Japan Surrender to the U.S. to end World War II.
- d) the Soviet Union invaded north China.
- e) the U.S. army invaded the home islands of Japan.



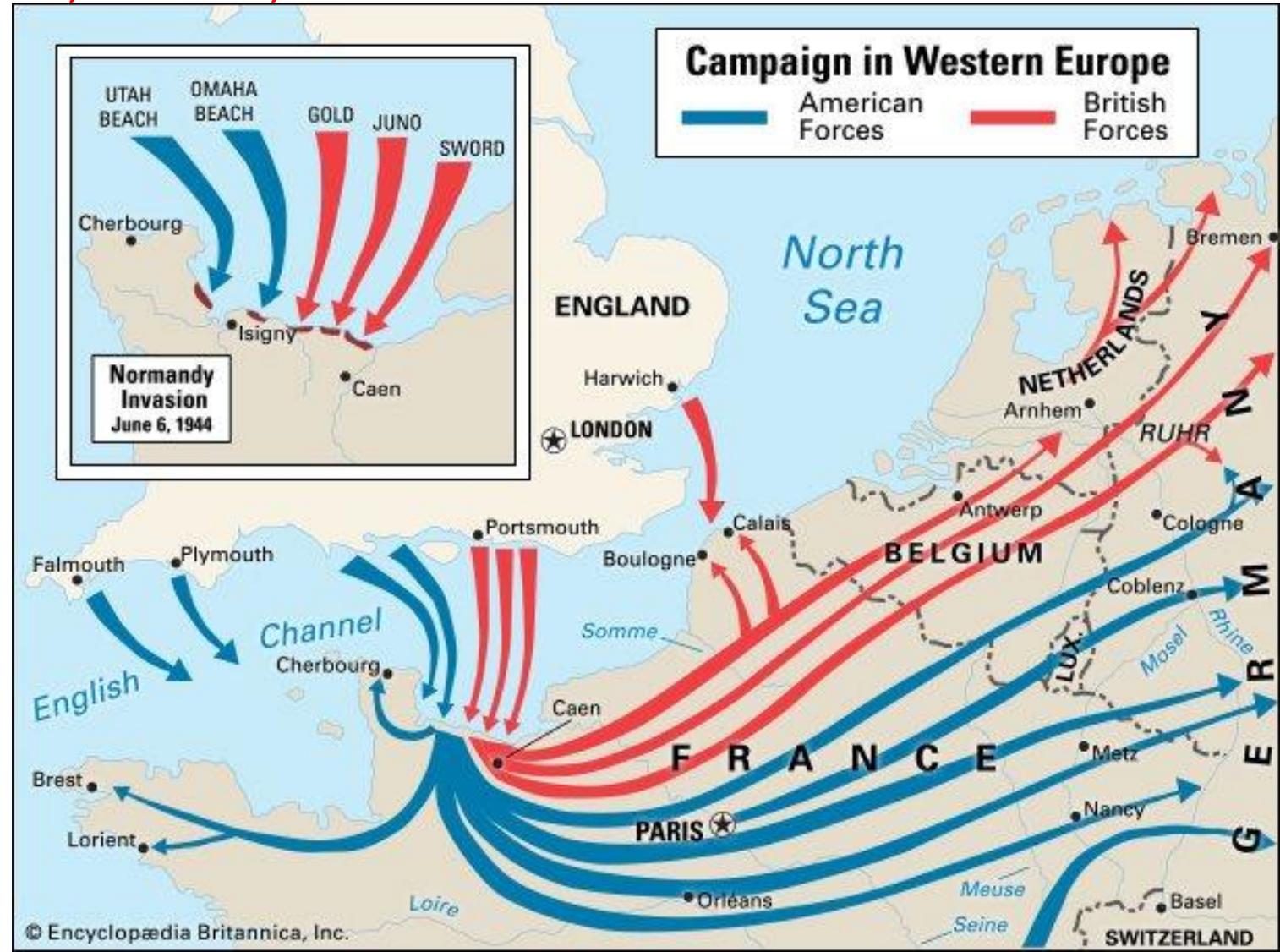
20. The key to victory in the Pacific Ocean was

- a) holding the Philippine Islands.
- b) aircraft carriers. (847)**
- c) the base at Pearl Harbor.
- d) the atomic bomb.
- e) short supply lines.



21. The start of the final Allied push to end the war in Europe began on June 6, 1944, known as

- a) The Big One.
- b) D-Day. (848)
- c) Operation Caprica.
- d) The Norman Invasion.
- e) Battle of the Bulge.



22. The Final defeat of Japan took longer than victory over Germany in large part because

- a) of fanatical Japanese resistance.
- b) the Japanese had captured so much more territory.
- c) the U.S. had concentrated its efforts on Germany. (848)
- d) the Allies were unsure of whether to use the atomic bomb.
- e) ice floes surrounded the islands of Japan.



- The end of the war in the Pacific arena was controversial because of the U.S. use of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

23. The Communist Chinese forces defeated the Guomindang (GMD) largely through

- a) the greed and ineptness of the Guomindang. (849)
 - b) better training and equipment.
 - c) a larger army and navy.
 - d) a last-minute alliance with Japan.
 - e) the use of smallpox as a biological weapon.
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- The Chinese Communist Party enhanced its prestige by land redistribution from wealthy to poor, obtaining Japanese equipment seized by the Soviets and obtaining American weapons taken from the GMD.

24. Soviet deaths during World War II numbered between

- a) 2 and 3 million.
 - b) 5 and 6 million.
 - c) 10 and 12 million.
 - d) 20 and 25 million. (850)
 - e) 45 and 50 million.
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- 6 million Jews; China 15 million; Poland 6 million; Germany 4 million; Japan 2 million; France 600,000; Great Britain 400,000; U.S. 300,000.