

- ___ 14. U.S. warships were already being damaged and sunk in clashes with the German navy before Pearl Harbor.
- ___ 15. The focal point of conflict between the United States and Japan in the pre-Pearl Harbor negotiations was Japan's refusal to withdraw from the Dutch East Indies.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Roosevelt torpedoed the London Economic Conference of 1933 because
- he wanted to concentrate primarily on the recovery of the American domestic economy.
 - he saw the hand of Hitler and Mussolini behind the conference's proposals.
 - he was firmly committed to the gold standard.
 - he wanted economic cooperation only between the United States and Britain, not the rest of Europe.
- ___ 2. Seeking to withdraw from overseas commitments and colonial expense, the United States in 1934 promised future independence to
- Puerto Rico.
 - Hong Kong.
 - the Philippines.
 - Cuba.
- ___ 3. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America included
- a substantial program of American economic aid for Latin American countries.
 - a renunciation of American intervention in Mexico or elsewhere in the region.
 - American military intervention to block German influence in Argentina and Brazil.
 - American acceptance of radical governments in Cuba and Panama.
- ___ 4. The immediate response of most Americans to the rise of the Fascist dictators Mussolini and Hitler was
- a call for a new military alliance to contain aggression.
 - a focus on political cooperation with Britain and the Soviet Union.
 - support for the Spanish government against Fascist rebels.
 - a deeper commitment to remain isolated from European problems.
- ___ 5. The Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 provided that
- the United States would remain neutral in a war between Britain and Germany.
 - no American could sail on a belligerent ship, sell munitions, or make loans to a belligerent.
 - no belligerent could conduct propaganda campaigns, sell goods, or make loans within the United States.
 - the United States would support neutral efforts to end the wars in China and Ethiopia.

- ___ 6. The effect of the strict American arms embargo on the civil war between the Loyalist Spanish government and Franco's Fascist rebels was
 - a. to encourage a negotiated political settlement between the warring parties.
 - b. to strengthen the Spanish government's ability to resist Franco.
 - c. to push the British and French to intervene in the Spanish Civil War.
 - d. to cripple the Loyalist government while the Italians and Germans armed Franco.

- ___ 7. The policy of appeasing the Fascist dictators reached its low point in 1938 when Britain and France "sold out" Czechoslovakia to Hitler in the conference at
 - a. Geneva.
 - b. Versailles.
 - c. Munich.
 - d. Prague.

- ___ 8. The "cash-and-carry" Neutrality Act of 1939 was designed to
 - a. guarantee that Americans would not benefit either side in World War II.
 - b. enable American merchants to provide loans and ships to the Allies.
 - c. prepare America for involvement in the war.
 - d. help Britain and France by letting them buy supplies and munitions in the United States.

- ___ 9. The "destroyers-for-bases" deal of 1940 provided that
 - a. the United States would give Britain fifty American destroyers in exchange for eight British bases.
 - b. the United States would give Britain bases in North America in exchange for fifty British destroyers.
 - c. if America entered the war it would receive eight destroyer bases in Britain.
 - d. the British would transfer captured French destroyers to the United States in exchange for the use of American bases in East Asia.

- ___ 10. The twin events that precipitated the reversal of American policy from neutrality to active, though nonbelligerent, support of the Allied cause were
 - a. the Munich Conference and the invasion of Poland.
 - b. the fall of France and the Battle of Britain.
 - c. the fall of Poland and the invasion of Norway.
 - d. the invasion of the Soviet Union and the German submarine attacks on American shipping.

- ___ 11. In the campaign of 1940, the Republican nominee Willkie essentially agreed with Roosevelt on the issue of
 - a. the New Deal.
 - b. the third term.
 - c. Roosevelt's use of power in office.
 - d. foreign policy.

- ___ 12. The Lend-Lease Act clearly marked
 - a. the end of isolationist opposition to Roosevelt's foreign policy.
 - b. an end to the pretense of American neutrality between Britain and Germany.
 - c. a secret Roosevelt plan to involve the United States in war with Japan.
 - d. a lack of involvement by Congress in Roosevelt's foreign policy.

- ___ 13. The provisions of the Atlantic Charter signed by Roosevelt and Churchill in 1941 included
- self-determination for oppressed peoples and a new international peacekeeping organization.
 - a permanent alliance between Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union.
 - a pledge to rid the world of dictators and to establish democratic governments in Germany and Italy.
 - an agreement to oppose Soviet communism, but only after Hitler was defeated.
- ___ 14. By the fall of 1940, American warships were being attacked by German destroyers near the coast of
- Spain.
 - Ireland.
 - Iceland.
 - Canada.
- ___ 15. The key issue in the failed negotiations with Japan just before Pearl Harbor was
- the strength of the Japanese navy.
 - Americans' insistence on their right to expand naval power in Asia.
 - the Japanese refusal to withdraw from China.
 - the Japanese refusal to guarantee the security of the Philippines.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. International economic conference on stabilizing currency that was sabotaged by FDR
- _____ 2. Nation to which the U.S. promised independence in the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934
- _____ 3. FDR's repudiation of Theodore Roosevelt's corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, stating his intention to work cooperatively with Latin American nations.
- _____ 4. A series of laws enacted by Congress in the mid-1930s that attempted to prevent any American involvement in future overseas wars
- _____ 5. Conflict between the rebel Fascist forces of General Francisco Franco and the Loyalist government that severely tested U.S. neutrality legislation
- _____ 6. Roosevelt's 1937 speech that proposed strong U.S. measures against overseas aggressors, thereby arousing a storm of protest
- _____ 7. European diplomatic conference in 1938 where Britain and France conceded to Hitler's demands for Czechoslovakia
- _____ 8. Term for the British-French policy of attempting to prevent war by granting German demands
- _____ 9. Leading U.S. group advocating American support for Britain in the fight against Hitler
- _____ 10. Leading isolationist group advocating that America focus on continental defense and non-involvement with the European war

- _____ 11. Controversial 1941 law that made America the “arsenal of democracy” by providing supposedly temporary military material assistance to Britain
- _____ 12. Communist nation invaded by Hitler in June 1941 and aided by American lend-lease
- _____ 13. U.S.–British agreement of August 1941 to promote democracy and establish a new international organization for peace
- _____ 14. U.S. destroyer sunk by German submarines off the coast of Iceland in October 1941, with the loss of over a hundred men
- _____ 15. Major American Pacific naval base destroyed in a surprise attack in December 1941

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Cordell Hull | A. Courageous British prime minister who led Britain’s lonely resistance to Hitler |
| ___ 2. Adolf Hitler | B. Leader of the “America First” organization and chief spokesman for U.S. isolationism |
| ___ 3. Benito Mussolini | C. African nation invaded by an Italian dictator in 1935 |
| ___ 4. Senator Gerald Nye | D. Dynamic but politically inexperienced Republican presidential nominee who attacked FDR on domestic issues but avoided criticizing his foreign policy |
| ___ 5. Francisco Franco | E. Fanatical Fascist leader of Germany whose aggressions forced the United States to abandon its neutrality |
| ___ 6. Ethiopia | F. Instigator of 1934 Senate hearings that castigated World War I munitions manufacturers as “merchants of death” |
| ___ 7. Czechoslovakia | G. Nation whose sudden fall to Hitler in 1940 pushed the United States closer to direct aid to Britain |
| ___ 8. Poland | H. Site of a naval base where Japan launched a devastating surprise attack, plunging the United States into World War II |
| ___ 9. France | I. North Atlantic island near whose waters U.S. destroyers came under Nazi submarine attack |
| ___ 10. Charles A. Lindbergh | J. Small East European democracy betrayed into Hitler’s hands at Munich |
| ___ 11. Wendell Willkie | K. The lesser partner of the Rome-Berlin Axis, who invaded Ethiopia and joined Hitler’s war against France and Britain |
| ___ 12. Winston Churchill | L. FDR’s secretary of state, who promoted reciprocal trade agreements, especially with Latin America |
| ___ 13. Joseph Stalin | M. Russian dictator who first helped Hitler destroy Poland, then became a victim of Nazi aggression in 1941 |
| ___ 14. Iceland | N. East European nation whose September 1939 invasion by Hitler set off World War II in Europe |
| ___ 15. Hawaii | O. Fascist rebel against the Spanish Loyalist government |

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- ___ FDR puts domestic recovery ahead of international economics, torpedoing a major monetary conference.
- ___ Western democracies try to appease Hitler by sacrificing Czechoslovakia, but his appetite for conquest remains undiminished.
- ___ Already engaged against Hitler in the Atlantic, the United States is plunged into World War II by a surprise attack in the Pacific.
- ___ The fall of France pushes FDR into providing increasingly open aid to Britain.
- ___ Japan invades China and attacks an American vessel, but the United States sticks to its neutrality principles.

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
___ 1. FDR's refusal to support international economic cooperation in the 1930s	A. Thrust the United States into an undeclared naval war with Nazi German in the North Atlantic
___ 2. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy	B. Prompted FDR to make his "Quarantine Speech," proposing strong action against aggressors
___ 3. Bad memories of World War I and revelations about arms merchants	C. Brought new respect for the United States in Latin America and encouraged democracy there before World War II
___ 4. The U.S. Neutrality Acts of the 1930s	D. Shocked the United States into enacting conscription and making the "destroyers-for-bases" deal
___ 5. Japanese aggression against China in 1937	E. Forced Japan to either accept U.S. demands regarding China or go to war
___ 6. Hitler's invasion of Poland	F. Caused the United States to institute a "cash-and-carry" policy for providing aid to Britain
___ 7. The fall of France in 1940	G. Deepened the worldwide Depression and aided the rise of Fascist dictators
___ 8. Willkie's support for FDR's pro-British foreign policy	H. Actually aided Fascist dictators in carrying out their aggressions in Ethiopia, Spain, China, and elsewhere
___ 9. The U.S. embargo on oil and other supplies to Japan	I. Promoted U.S. isolationism and the passage of several Neutrality Acts in the mid-1930s
___ 10. Roosevelt's decision to convoy lend-lease shipments	J. Kept the 1940 presidential campaign from becoming a bitter national debate

G. Developing Historical Skills

Reading Text for Sequence and Context

In learning to read for and remember the historical sequence of events, it is often helpful to look for the context in which they occurred.

In the first list below are several major events discussed in the chapter. The second list contains the immediate contexts in which those events occurred. First, link the event to the appropriate context by putting a number from the bottom list to the right of the proper event. Then put the event-with-context in the proper sequence by writing numbers 1 to 7 in the spaces to the left.

Order	Event	Context
_____	Destroyer-for-bases deal	_____
_____	Atlantic Charter	_____
_____	Good Neighbor policy	_____
_____	U.S. Neutrality Acts of 1935–1936	_____
_____	Pearl Harbor	_____
_____	Lend-lease	_____
_____	Munich Conference	_____

Context

1. Failure of U.S.–Japanese negotiations
2. Decline of U.S. investment in Latin America
3. Nye Hearings and Italy's invasion of Ethiopia
4. Britain's near-defeat from German bombing
5. The fall of France
6. Hitler's threats to go to war
7. Hitler's invasion of Russia