

9. **genocide** The systematic extermination or killing of an entire people. "The Washington government had long been informed about Hitler's campaign of genocide against the Jews. . . ."
10. **bazooka** A metal-tubed weapon from which armor-piercing rockets are electronically fired. "The enemy was almost literally smothered by bayonets, bullets, bazookas, and bombs."

PART II: Checking Your Progress

A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark **T**. Where it is false, mark **F**, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. America's major strategic decision in World War II was to fight Japan first and then attack Hitler.
- ___ 2. Americans were deeply divided about the wisdom of fighting World War II.
- ___ 3. Government-run rationing and wage-price controls enabled the United States to meet the economic challenges of the war.
- ___ 4. Labor by women and Mexicans helped overcome the human-resources shortage in factories and fields during World War II.
- ___ 5. World War II stimulated black migration to the North and West and encouraged black demands for greater equality.
- ___ 6. A majority of women who worked in wartime factories stayed in the labor force after the war ended.
- ___ 7. American citizens at home had to endure serious economic deprivations during World War II.
- ___ 8. The Japanese navy established its domination of the Pacific sea-lanes in the 1942 battles of Coral Sea and Midway.
- ___ 9. The American strategy in the Pacific was to encircle Japan by flank movements from Burma and Alaska.
- ___ 10. In the first years of the war in Europe, Britain and the United States bore the heaviest burden of Allied ground fighting against Hitler.
- ___ 11. Britain was reluctant to attack Germany because of its memory of World War I's heavy losses.
- ___ 12. At the Teheran Conference in 1943, Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt planned the D-Day invasion and the final strategy for winning the war.
- ___ 13. Liberal Democrats rallied to dump Vice President Henry Wallace from FDR's ticket in 1944 and replace him with Senator Harry S Truman.
- ___ 14. Roosevelt died just after the final U.S. victory over Germany.
- ___ 15. The United States modified its demand for "unconditional surrender" by allowing Japan to keep its emperor, Hirohito.

B. Multiple Choice

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

- ___ 1. The fundamental American strategic decision of World War II was
- to attack Germany and Japan simultaneously with equal force.
 - to concentrate naval forces in the Pacific and ground forces in Europe.
 - to attack Germany first while using just enough strength to hold off Japan.
 - to attack Germany and Japan from the "back door" routes of North Africa and China.
- ___ 2. The major exception to the relatively good American civil liberties record during World War II was the treatment of
- Communists.
 - Japanese-Americans.
 - Mexican-Americans.
 - German-Americans.
- ___ 3. Wartime inflation and food shortages were kept partly in check by
- price controls and rationing.
 - government operation of factories and railroads.
 - special bonuses to farmers and workers to increase production.
 - importation of additional fuel and food from Latin America.
- ___ 4. The wartime shortage of labor was partly made up by bringing into the work force such groups as
- teenage and elderly laborers.
 - Japanese and Chinese immigrants.
 - Mexican *braceros* and women.
 - sharecroppers and inner-city residents.
- ___ 5. Compared with British and Soviet women during World War II, more American women
- did not work for wages in the wartime economy.
 - worked in heavy-industry war plants.
 - served in the armed forces.
 - worked in agriculture.
- ___ 6. The Fair Employment Practices Commission was designed to
- prevent discrimination against blacks in wartime industries.
 - guarantee all regions of the country an opportunity to compete for defense contracts.
 - prevent discrimination in employment against women.
 - guarantee that those who had been unemployed longest would be the first hired.
- ___ 7. The wartime migration of rural African-Americans to northern urban factories was greatly accelerated after the war by the invention of
- the mass-produced automobile.
 - the gasoline-powered mechanical combine.
 - synthetic fibers such as nylon that largely replaced cotton cloth.
 - the mechanical cotton picker.

- ___ 8. Besides African-Americans, another traditionally rural group who used service in the armed forces as a springboard to postwar urban life was
- Scandinavian-Americans.
 - New England farmers.
 - Indians.
 - Japanese-Americans.
- ___ 9. The Japanese advance in the Pacific was finally halted at the battles of
- Guadalcanal and Tarawa.
 - Bataan and Corregidor.
 - Guam and Wake Island.
 - Coral Sea and Midway.
- ___ 10. The essential American strategy in the Pacific called for
- attacking the Japanese home islands as soon as possible from Chinese bases.
 - carrying the war into Southeast Asia from Australia and New Guinea.
 - advancing on as broad a front as possible all across the Pacific.
 - “island hopping” by capturing only the most strategic Japanese bases and bypassing the rest.
- ___ 11. The U.S.–British demand for “unconditional surrender” was
- a sign of the Western Allies’ confidence of victory.
 - a non-controversial decision.
 - a weak verbal substitute for the promised “Second Front.”
 - developed in close cooperation with the Soviet Union.
- ___ 12. The American conquest of Guam and other islands in the Marianas in 1944 was especially important because
- it halted the Japanese advance in the Pacific.
 - it crippled the Japanese navy and made possible round-the-clock bombing of Japan.
 - it paved the way for the American reconquest of the Philippines.
 - it indicated that the Japanese would surrender without an invasion of the home island.
- ___ 13. The most difficult European fighting for Americans through most of 1943 occurred in
- France.
 - Italy.
 - Germany.
 - Belgium.
- ___ 14. Hitler’s last-ditch effort to stop the British and American advance in the west occurred at
- the Battle of Normandy.
 - the Battle of Château-Thierry.
 - the Battle of Rome.
 - the Battle of the Bulge.
- ___ 15. The *second* American atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of
- Nagasaki.
 - Hiroshima.
 - Tokyo.
 - Okinawa.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. A U.S. minority that was forced into concentration camps during World War II
- _____ 2. A federal agency that coordinated U.S. industry and successfully mobilized the economy to produce vast quantities of military supplies
- _____ 3. Women's units of the army and navy during World War II
- _____ 4. Mexican-American workers brought into the United States to provide an agricultural labor supply
- _____ 5. Symbolic personification of female laborers who took factory jobs in order to sustain U.S. production during World War II
- _____ 6. The federal agency established to guarantee opportunities for African-American employment in World War II industries
- _____ 7. U.S.-owned Pacific archipelago seized by Japan in the early months of World War II
- _____ 8. Crucial naval battle of June 1942, in which U.S. Admiral Chester Nimitz blocked the Japanese attempt to conquer a strategic island near Hawaii
- _____ 9. Controversial U.S.-British demand on Germany and Japan that substituted for a "second front"
- _____ 10. Site of 1943 Roosevelt-Churchill conference in North Africa, at which the Big Two planned the invasion of Italy and further steps in the Pacific war
- _____ 11. Iranian capital where Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met to plan D-Day in coordination with Russian strategy against Hitler in the East
- _____ 12. The spectacular Allied invasion of France in June 1944, which opened the long-awaited "second front" against Hitler
- _____ 13. The December 1944 German offensive that marked Hitler's last chance to stop the Allied advance
- _____ 14. The last two heavily defended Japanese islands conquered by the United States in 1945, at a high cost in casualties
- _____ 15. The devastating new weapon used by the United States against Japan in August 1945

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. Henry J. Kaiser | A. Commander of the Allied military assault against Hitler in North Africa and France |
| ___ 2. John L. Lewis | B. Japanese emperor who was allowed to stay on his throne, despite unconditional surrender policy |
| ___ 3. A. Philip Randolph | C. FDR's liberal vice president during most of World War II, who was dumped from the ticket in 1944 |
| ___ 4. Detroit | D. The Allied leader who constantly pressured the United States and Britain to open a "second front" against Hitler |
| ___ 5. Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) | E. Site of a serious racial disturbance during World War II |
| ___ 6. Douglas MacArthur | F. Leading American industrialist and shipbuilder during World War II |
| ___ 7. Chester W. Nimitz | G. Commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific during World War II, who fulfilled his promise to return to the Philippines |
| ___ 8. Dwight D. Eisenhower | H. Inconspicuous former senator from Missouri who was suddenly catapulted to national and world leadership on April 12, 1945 |
| ___ 9. Winston Churchill | I. Tough head of the United Mine Workers, whose work stoppages precipitated antistrike laws |
| ___ 10. Joseph Stalin | J. Commander of the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific and brilliant strategist of the "island-hopping" campaign |
| ___ 11. Thomas Dewey | K. Allied leader who met with FDR to plan strategy at Casablanca and Teheran |
| ___ 12. Henry A. Wallace | L. German-born scientist who helped persuade Roosevelt to develop the atomic bomb |
| ___ 13. Harry S Truman | M. Republican presidential nominee in 1944 who found little support for his effort to deny FDR a fourth term |
| ___ 14. Albert Einstein | N. Head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters whose threatened march on Washington opened job opportunities for blacks during World War II |
| ___ 15. Hirohito | O. U.S. ally who resisted Japanese advances in China during World War II |

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 4.

- ___ The United States and Britain invade Italy and topple Mussolini from power.
- ___ Japan surrenders after two atomic bombs are dropped.
- ___ The United States enters World War II and begins to "fight Hitler first."
- ___ The United States stops the Japanese advance in the Pacific and attacks Germany in North Africa.

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. The surprise Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor	A. Kept the Western Allies from establishing a "second front" in France until June 1944
___ 2. Fear that Japanese-Americans would aid Japan in invading the United States	B. Slowed the powerful Japanese advance in the Pacific in 1942
___ 3. Efficient organization by the War Production Board	C. Enabled the United States to furnish itself and its allies with abundant military supplies
___ 4. The mechanical cotton picker and wartime labor demand	D. Enabled the United States to set up key bomber bases while bypassing heavily fortified Japanese-held islands
___ 5. Women's role in wartime production	E. Drew millions of African-Americans from the rural South to the urban North.
___ 6. American resistance in the Philippines and the Battle of the Coral Sea	F. Resulted in Senator Harry S Truman's becoming FDR's fourth-term running mate in 1944
___ 7. The American strategy of "leapfrogging" toward Japan	G. Created a temporary but not a permanent transformation in gender roles for most women
___ 8. The British fear of sustaining heavy casualties in ground fighting	H. Caused innocent American citizens to be rounded up and put in concentration camps
___ 9. Conservative Democrats' hostility to liberal Vice President Henry Wallace	I. Created a strong sense of American national unity during World War II
___ 10. Japan's refusal to surrender after the Potsdam Conference in July 1945	J. Led the United States to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945

G. Developing Historical Skills

Reading Maps for Routes and Strategy

In order to understand the events and strategies of war, careful reading of military maps is essential. Attention to the routes and dates of the Allied armies, presented in the map on p. 862, will help you grasp the essentials of Allied strategy and the importance of the postponement of the "second front" in the west, as described in the text. Answer the following questions.

1. Where were (a) the Russians and (b) the western Allies Britain and America each fighting in January and February of 1943?
2. Approximately where were the central Russian armies when the British and Americans invaded Sicily?