FILL IN THE BLANK - Put your answers on the Answer Sheet
Japan invaded the province of Manchuria in 1 .
Benito Mussolini was the leader of 2 . and founded 3 .
Fascism is a movement which is characterized by the belief that the $\underline{4}$. is more important than the individual.
Adolf Hitler in Germany added extreme <u>5.</u> to fascism.
Mein Kampf was written by $6.$
Hitler pulled Germany out of the <u>7.</u> in 1933.
In 1935 Hitler announced that Germany was rearming and moved troops into the forbidden $8.$
9. led a senate committee in 1934 which concluded that business interests had influenced Woodrow Wilson into getting involved in World War I.
A series of $\underline{10.}$ Acts were passed in the 1930's in order to try to keep the United States out of World War II.
11. defeated the German Max Schmeling in 1938.
After taking Austria, Hitler said that Germans were being persecuted in the $\underline{12.}$
Hitler promised Britain and France in the 13. that he would not take any more land.
After making the promise to take no more land, Hitler took $14.$
Britain and France did not think Hitler would take $\frac{15}{15}$. because it would create a two front war.
In 1939 $\underline{16.}$, the leader of the Soviet Union, made a nonaggression pact with Hitler.
The type of warfare used by the Germans was known as 17 .
18. and 19. declared war on Germany after Hitler invaded Poland.

The French defense as 20.	gainst the Germans was called the
21. Games in Berlin.	won four gold medals at the 1936 Olympic
	22.France and set up a23.France at 24.
25. in England.	fled France and set up a government in exile
Winston Churchill reminister of England.	placed <u>26.</u> as prime
	airfields and then London as the <u>28.</u> .
Japan joined Germany 29.	and Italy in an alliance called the
In the election of 1	940 Franklin Roosevelt beat <u>30.</u> .
31. Germans.	used the scorched earth policy against the
32. Harbor.	1941 was the day the Japanese bombed Pearl
World War II finally States.	ended the <u>33.</u> in the United
34. World War II.	Americans were relocated into camps during
35.	was U.S. Army Chief of Staff.
36.	was the commander of the European theater.
37.	was the commander in the Pacific.
The Allies made the first and then 39.	decision to concentrate on 38.
	surrendered to the Soviets, the defense of _ became the turning point on the eastern
	th Africa the Americans were led by the British were led by <u>42.</u> ,

and the Germans were led by $\underline{43}$.
After defeating the Germans in North Africa, the Allies invaded $44.$
Operation Overlord, the largest amphibious operation in the history of the world, began on $\underline{45}$, 1944, D-Day.
The Allied invasion of France occurred on the beaches of $\underline{46.}$.
In the election of 1944 Roosevelt beat $\underline{47}$.
The <u>48.</u> represented the last German offensive.
In April of 1945 American and Soviet troops met in Germany at the 49. River.
On April 12, 1945 Roosevelt died and <u>50.</u> became president.
Douglas MacArthur proclaimed, "I shall return" after being driven off the 51. by the Japanese.
The turning point in the Pacific was when the Japanese were defeated in the $\underline{52}$.
The strategy the Americans used in the Pacific was called $\underline{53}$.
By the spring of 1945 only two islands, <u>54.</u> and <u>55.</u> , stood in between the Allies and the island of Japan.
Harry Truman made the decision to drop atom bombs on the Japanese cities of $\underline{56}$. and $\underline{57}$. , in that order.
In February 1945 Roosevelt, Churchill, and Joseph Stalin met at $\underline{58.}$
In July 1945 Truman, Churchill, and Stalin met at <u>59.</u>
Japan was occupied for six years after World War II by the $\underline{60.}$
After the war Nazi leaders were put on trial in 61, Germany.

WORD BANK

PART II - NOT ALL TERMS ARE USED

Adlai Stevenson Adolf Hitler Alan Freed Atom Bomb Axis Powers Baby Boom Battle of the Bulge Battle of Midway Battle of Britain Bay of Pigs Beatniks Berlin Airlift Bernard Montgomery blitzkrieg Britain Chaing Kai-shek Charles de Gaulle China Civil Rights Act of 1964 Civil Rights Act of 1957 Cuban Missile Crisis Czechoslovakia December 7 depression Desegregation of the Armed Forces Douglas MacArthur Dwight Eisenhower dynamic conservatism Elbe Erwin Rommel Fair Deal fascism France G.I. Bill George Marshall George Patton Gerald Nye Germany Harry Truman Hiroshima island hopping Italy Italy

Iwo Jima

Jackie Robinson

Japan

Japanese

Jesse Owens

Joe Louis

John Kennedy

John Glenn

Joseph Stalin

Joseph McCarthy

June 6

League of Nations

Lee Harvey Oswald

Lyndon Johnson

Maginot Line

Mao Zedong

Marshall Plan

Martin Luther King Jr.

Munich Pact

Nagasaki

Neil Armstrong

Neutrality

Neville Chamberlain

Nikita Khrushchev

Normandy

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

North Korea

Northern

Nuremberg

Okinawa

Philippines

Poland

Potsdam

R.A.F.

racism

Rhineland

Richard Nixon

Rosa Parks

Russia

South Korea

Southern

Stalingrad

state

Strom Thurmond

Sudetenland

Taiwan

Thomas Dewey

Thurgood Marshall

Truman Doctrine

United States

Vichy

Warsaw Pact

Wendell Wilkie

West Berlin William Levitt Winston Churchill Yalta

World War II Test Answer Sheet	Name:	
U.S. History Instructor: Robert Alley	Saar	
Part I	Scol	e:
1.	21.	
2.	22.	
3.	23.	
4.	24.	
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