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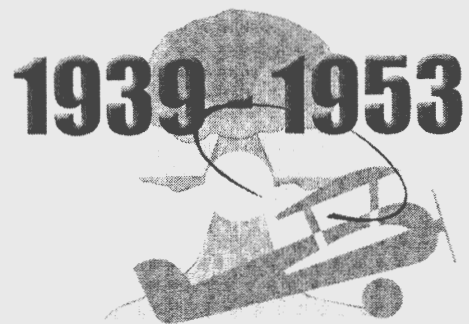
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WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

1939-1953



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

OVERVIEW 1



Miami Valley
Teaching American History

The Great Depression in the U.S. had worldwide economic impact. Europe, which was struggling to recover from the ravages of the Great War, entered a global economic depression. To help the situation at home, the U.S. recalled its foreign loans. Many European nations, who were also suffering from the effects of the Great Depression, defaulted on the repayment of their loans, causing international relations to suffer. Germany, especially, felt the economic effects, which were intensified by the provisions laid out in the **Treaty of Versailles** following WWI. Authoritarian style government saw a revival after WWI, and countries became increasingly nationalistic. Fascist rulers such as Mussolini in Italy, and later, Francisco Franco in Spain, came to power. Among the emerging dictators was Adolph Hitler, who promised “work and bread” with his Nazi party in Germany. **Nazism**, which was founded on principles of extreme nationalism and racism, began a “purification” program that ultimately led to the Holocaust – the mass, systematic murder of millions of European Jews.

Despite provisions in the **Treaty of Versailles**, Hitler secretly began to rearm Germany and aimed to take back territory he thought unfairly taken away at Versailles. By 1935 the Germans began openly rearming in the wave of British and French appeasement policies. Wanting to avoid another war, the British and French let Germany get away with violating the Treaty of Versailles. In 1936, Germany and Italy formed an alliance, and shortly after, Japan joined allegiance with Germany against the communist Soviet Union. Germany began reclaiming territory through military force, eventually going so far as to annex Austria. Hitler soon set his sights on Poland, and following his blitzkrieg invasion of an allied country, Britain and France responded by declaring war on Germany. Thus began World War II.

In the United States, President Roosevelt supported **isolationism** and a “go it alone” policy during the nation’s economic troubles. In keeping with his isolationist policy, Roosevelt passed a series of neutrality acts in order to keep America out of the war. However, with the increasing aggression of the Axis powers, American involvement in terms of aid to the allies was inevitable. FDR offered aid to the allies through measures such as the Lend-Lease program, which allowed aid to Great Britain without overt involvement in the war. However, following the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, Americans entered the war in 1941.

On the home front, the war years offered economic opportunities for women and **minorities**, though they were expected to surrender their jobs once the soldiers returned from war. Additionally, a misguided effort to provide domestic security led to the mass incarceration of Japanese Americans in internment camps. Though millions of lives were lost

on all sides, it was the war, and the subsequent boom in industry, that restored prosperity to a nation that had languished for over a decade in severe economic depression.

Just before the war’s end, the political implications of the struggle had come to outweigh the military aspects. Tensions started building between the Soviet Union and the other western democracies. At the Yalta Conference, months after the end of the European war on May 8th, 1945, Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill agreed to divide Berlin, as well as granting eastern Poland to the Soviet Union, in exchange for Soviet help in ending the war with the Japanese. Despite the Soviet commitment to help with the effort in the Pacific, the United States made the controversial decision to use the atomic bomb on two Japanese cities to avoid a land invasion and further loss of American life. Many historians argue that the decision to use atomic weapons was in part a display of force designed specifically to intimidate the Soviets. Despite the tensions that were shaping post war politics, the three agreed to draft a United Nations charter – founded to replace the League of Nations in hopes of preventing future conflicts.

Though the Allies emerged victorious from the war, Europe was utterly ravaged by the fighting. An American program of economic aid, the **Marshall Plan**, offered economic aid to Western Europe for recovery. Though many nations were weakened by the war, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as world powers, and were soon at odds. Harry S. Truman, who became president after the death of Roosevelt, crafted the **Truman Doctrine** in 1947, which provided for military and economic aid to countries vulnerable to falling to communism, in an effort at **communist containment**. The buildup of tensions between the western democratic allies and the communist Soviet Union would result in a new crisis – the Cold War.

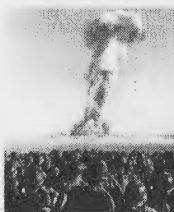
In response to the Cold War climate, the **North Atlantic Treaty** was signed by western democratic nations in an alliance to ensure security of all member nations in the event of communist aggression. To counter **NATO**, the Soviet Union and its allies formed the **Warsaw Pact**. U.S. commitment to communist containment would eventually draw it into the Korean conflict. Soviet-controlled North Korea invaded the American-controlled south in attempts to reunite the country. The U.S., along with other allies, entered into the conflict via the United Nations in 1950. Korea would be first in a series of cold war conflicts gone hot that the United States would be drawn into.

WWII and the Rise of the Cold War



America at Home

- 1935** First Neutrality Act Passed:
Followed Italian invasion of Ethiopia; an attempt to keep the U.S. out of the war
- 1941** Bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japanese
U.S. Enters the War
End of Great Depression in U.S.
FDR Gives "Four Freedoms" Speech
FDR Creates Office of Civil Defense
Executive Order 8802:
Issued by FDR to prohibit racial discrimination in the defense industry
- 1941-1945** Six Million American Women Enter Workforce for War Production
- 1942** Executive Order 9066:
Japanese American internment begins
Manhattan Project Begins:
Secret work to produce an atomic bomb
- 1943** Race Riots:
In Detroit, Harlem, and nearly fifty other U.S. cities
- 1944** G.I. Bill of Rights:
Establishes education benefits for veterans
Roosevelt Reelected for a Fourth Term
- 1945** Atomic Bomb Test:
First atomic bomb exploded in a test at Alamogordo, New Mexico
April:
FDR dies of brain hemorrhage
- 1945** Truman Becomes President
- 1947** Truman Doctrine Issued:
Program to offer military and economic aid to nations vulnerable to communist take-over
- 1948** Racial Desegregation of the Armed Forces
- 1950** McCarthyism Begins
- 1952** Eisenhower Elected



America and the World

- 1933** Hitler Becomes German Chancellor
- 1936** Germany and Italy Form Alliance
Japan Allies with Germany in Anti-Communist Pact
- 1936-1937** Spanish Civil War
- 1937** Japanese Militarists Attack China
- 1938** Hitler's Anschluss of Austria:
Nazi annexation of Austria
German Persecution of Jews Increases
- 1939** World War II Begins:
After Germany invades Poland, France and Britain declare war
- 1941** Germany Invades Russia
- 1942** U.S. Victory Over Japanese Forces at the Battles of Midway and Coral Sea
Allies Invade North Africa
- 1943** Allies Invade Italy
Soviet Army Defeats German Troops at Stalingrad
- 1944** D-Day:
Allies storm Normandy
- 1945** Hiroshima and Nagasaki:
Destroyed by atomic bomb blasts
Japan Surrenders
World War II Ends
- 1945** Yalta Conference:
Meeting Between Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt
United Nations Created
- 1948** Berlin Blockade:
The first major crisis of the Cold War; Soviets blockaded entry into West Berlin- Americans, British, and French had to airlift huge amounts of supplies for nearly a year
Creation of State of Israel
- 1949** Communist Revolution In China
- 1950** North Korea Invades South Korea:
Korean War begins
- 1953** Korean War Ends





WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, Economics

Worksheet 1



If you start feeling anxious or nervous while taking the test, pause and take a couple deep breaths, then continue on.

1. During the late 1930s, United States foreign policy can be best characterized by which of the following statements?

- a. A desire to be isolated from the problems of Europe
- b. To aid Britain and France against the Nazi aggression
- c. To build up the military in anticipation of going to war with Japan
- d. To declare war on Germany in 1939 with France and Britain

2. The United States entered World War II when:

- a. Poland was invaded
- b. France surrendered
- c. Russia was invaded
- d. Pearl Harbor was attacked

3. Read the quote and then answer the question.

“We have peace for our time.”

*Neville Chamberlain,
British prime minister, 1938*

This statement was made after:

- a. The Munich Pact announcing a compromise between Germany and France and Britain over a region of Czechoslovakia.
- b. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles
- c. The bombing of Hiroshima and the surrender of Japan
- d. The invasion of Poland

4. Which of the following is not a military dictator who rose to power in the years between the two world wars?

- a. Hitler – Germany
- b. Roosevelt – United States
- c. Mussolini – Italy
- d. Tojo – Japan

5. The main reason for Japanese expansion into Manchuria and China was:

- a. Power
- b. Living room
- c. Natural resources
- d. Food



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History

Worksheet 2



If you have time,
go back over your
test to make sure
you have answered
all of the questions.

1. **One reason that the United States avoided war with Germany and Japan was:**
 - a. The country was dealing with the Great Depression
 - b. The country felt protected by the oceans on either side
 - c. Reminders of the horrible effects of war from the Great War
 - d. All of the above
2. **Why did the countries of Europe, in particular Britain and France, appease Adolph Hitler and Germany?**
 - a. They knew the United States would not back them up if they tried to stop Hitler
 - b. They didn't care about the countries Hitler was taking over
 - c. They secretly supported Hitler's programs to restore pride and honor to Germany
 - d. They wanted to avoid another war
3. **When war first broke out in Europe, the United States Congress passed the Neutrality Acts which forbid the U.S. from selling weapons or giving help to countries at war. But as most of Europe fell to the Nazis' regime, the United States felt compelled to help Britain. Which of the following gave ships and supplies to Britain?**
 - a. Lend-Lease Act
 - b. War bonds
 - c. Rationing efforts
 - d. None of the above
4. **Read the quote and then answer the question.**

"Yesterday, December 7, 1941 – a date which will live in infamy – the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the empire of Japan."

Who made the above statement?

 - a. Adolf Hitler
 - b. Winston Churchill
 - c. Franklin Roosevelt
 - d. Dwight Eisenhower



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Worksheet 3



Look for exclusion words like except, not, but, and “not including.”

1. All of the following were efforts by the United States at mobilization for war EXCEPT:

- a. Women entered the work force to fill noncombatant positions
- b. Factories were changed over to produce war materials
- c. Draft age was extended from 18 to 45
- d. Overseas travel was forbidden

2. Read the following quote and answer the question.

“Our safety does not lie in fighting European wars. It lies in our own internal strength, in the character of the American people and American institutions.”

Charles Lindbergh, American aviator

Mr. Lindbergh would have:

- a. Supported the United States entrance into World War II when Poland was invaded
- b. Joined the Army Air Corps and fought in World War II
- c. Protested the United States policy to aid France and Britain
- d. Supported the United States entrance into World War II when Britain was attacked

3. During World War II, all of the nation's people and resources were focused toward the war effort. This is called:

- a. Common good
- b. Globalization
- c. Total war
- d. Communism

4. All of the following were violations of basic civil liberties EXCEPT:

- a. Japanese Americans were relocated to camps inland due to security reasons
- b. African Americans in the military served in segregated units
- c. Women were paid lower wages than men who worked in the same job
- d. In Europe, Jews were held in concentration camps

5. In 1988, the United States government gave compensation to individuals for which violation of civil liberties?

- a. Japanese Americans who were relocated to camps inland due to security reasons
- b. African Americans in the military who served in segregated units
- c. Women who were paid lower wages than men who worked in the same job
- d. In Europe, Jews who were held in concentration camps



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

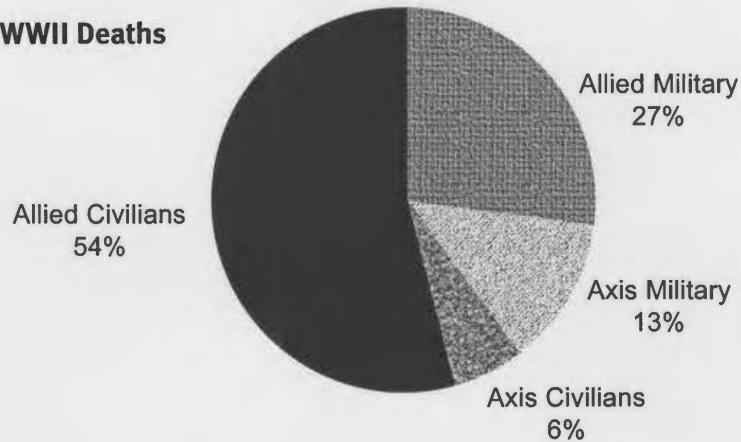
Standards – History, Geography, Social Studies Skills and Methods

Worksheet 4



Always read the whole question carefully—don't make assumptions about what the question might be.

WWII Deaths



Use the above pie chart to answer the questions below.

- Which of the following is true?
 - The Axis powers lost more civilians than the Allied powers
 - The Allied powers lost less military than the Axis powers
 - The Axis powers lost more military than their civilians
 - The Allied powers lost more military than their civilians
- During the war, the Big Three—the allied leaders—met regularly to discuss war strategy and also to plan for the postwar peace. At the Yalta Conference, they discussed whether the Soviet Union would enter the war against Japan once the war with Germany was over. However, by July 1945, the Soviet Union still had not entered the war against Japan. Which is the best statement explaining the Soviet delay in declaring war on Japan?
 - The Soviets knew of the atomic bomb and didn't believe their help was needed
 - The Soviets were too busy trying to rebuild their destroyed cities
 - The Soviets felt Britain and the United States had purposely delayed opening a second front in Europe — adding to the millions of Soviet deaths while fighting the Germans
 - The Soviets had secretly signed a treaty with Japan which forbid them from entering the war
- Which of the following led to increased tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States at the end of World War II?
 - Death of President Roosevelt
 - Soviets' capture of eastern territories in Europe during the defeat of Germany
 - Liberation of France
 - Use of atomic bombs on Japanese cities



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Worksheet 5



Read the directions at least twice to make sure you understand what is expected.



If you aren't sure about an exact date or number, then use an approximation, for example, "Approximately 5000" or "In the late seventeenth century."

1. "Rosie the Riveter" was a symbol of women doing what during World War II?
 - a. Fighting in the military
 - b. Serving as a nurse
 - c. Working in a factory
 - d. Advertising war bonds in movies

2. Which of the following statements best describes what happens to constitutional rights in the United States during times of war?
 - a. Americans find no changes in the amount of freedom they have during wartime
 - b. Many constitutional freedoms can be restricted by concerns over national security
 - c. The Constitution is abolished during times of war and reinstated once the war is over
 - d. Individual states determine which freedoms can be restricted

3. Conscientious objectors are:
 - a. People who support war
 - b. People who refused to participate in serving in the military
 - c. Not allowed to live in the United States
 - d. None of the above

4. Which leader was in power at the end of World War II?
 - a. Truman – United States
 - b. Hitler – Germany
 - c. Churchill – Great Britain
 - d. Stalin – Soviet Union

Short Answer — Two points

5. Explain two ways in which Americans at home contributed to the war effort in World War II.



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History

Worksheet 6



Eliminate two
“stupid” answers.
Most multiple
choice questions
have two
improbable
answer choices.

1. Which of the following was offered as economic aid to Western Europe for recovery after World War II?
 - a. Truman Doctrine
 - b. Berlin Airlift
 - c. Marshall Plan
 - d. United Nations
2. With the failure of the League of Nations, a new international organization was established to keep the peace of the world.
The new organization was:
 - a. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - b. United Nations
 - c. Warsaw Pact
 - d. None of the above
3. In order to oversee the rebuilding of Axis nations after the war, the Allies divided Germany into:
 - a. Two sections
 - b. Three sections
 - c. Four sections
 - d. Five sections
4. After World War II, tensions mounted between the United States and the Soviet Union. The first stand-off between the two superpowers occurred:
 - a. When North Korea invaded South Korea
 - b. When the Soviet Union closed off Berlin from western access
 - c. When the Soviet Union put nuclear missiles in Cuba
 - d. When the United States sent troops to help the South Vietnamese
5. The Security Council of the United Nations consists of five permanent members and ten rotating members. Which of the following are the correct five permanent members?
 - a. Soviet Union (Russia), United States, China, Japan, and Great Britain
 - b. Soviet Union (Russia), United States, Japan, Great Britain, and France
 - c. Soviet Union (Russia), United States, China, Great Britain, and France
 - d. Soviet Union (Russia), United States, Great Britain, France, and Spain



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, People in Societies

Worksheet 7



In “none of the above” choices, if you are certain one of the statements is true, don’t choose “none of the above.”

1. **What was the main purpose of the Marshall Plan?**
 - a. To rebuild Japan after World War II
 - b. To keep European countries from “falling” to communism
 - c. To help the United States control eastern Europe
 - d. To rebuild European countries after World War II
2. **Which of the following nations would not have belonged to the Warsaw Pact?**
 - a. France
 - b. Bulgaria
 - c. Soviet Union
 - d. Hungary
3. **Prior to the start of World War II, the nation of China was engaged in a civil war between the Nationalist and Communist forces. During World War II, the two opposing sides worked together to fight the Japanese but resumed their civil war at the end of World War II. Which of the following statements about the renewed revolution is not true?**
 - a. The United States supported the Nationalist side, sending aid and weapons
 - b. The Communists received much support from the peasants
 - c. After losing the revolution, the Nationalists retreated to the island of Taiwan
 - d. The United States did not view the Communist struggle in China as part of the Cold War
4. **Israel became a nation in 1948 as a result of:**
 - a. Germany’s desire to see the Jews have a nation of their own
 - b. Jewish desire, particularly after the Holocaust, to have a nation
 - c. Egyptian interest in a Jewish nation in the Middle East
 - d. Syrian interest in sharing territory with a new Jewish state
5. **Which of the following groups of people had hundreds of thousands of people displaced with the creation of Israel?**
 - a. Jews
 - b. Germans
 - c. Palestinians
 - d. Chinese



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, Economics

Worksheet 8



In “all of the above” choices, if you are certain one of the statements is false, do not choose “all of the above.”

1. **Based on what you know about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization’s mission, which country would not have been a member of NATO?**
 - a. Denmark
 - b. France
 - c. Spain
 - d. East Germany
2. **The Warsaw Pact was an alliance created in response to:**
 - a. The Truman Doctrine
 - b. NATO
 - c. United Nations
 - d. League of Nations
3. **After World War II, Britain offered independence to India. However, due to the difficulty of forming one government which all the Indians would accept, India was partitioned into two nations. The difficulty in forming a government was due to:**
 - a. Class differences between the rich and poor
 - b. Differences between the two major religions of India: Hinduism and Islam
 - c. A majority of Indians wanted to remain under the control of Britain
 - d. Economic differences between the populations of the west and east in India
4. **The Truman Doctrine consisted of programs offering military and economic aid to:**
 - a. Japan
 - b. Colonial Africa
 - c. Soviet-bloc states
 - d. Countries vulnerable to falling to communism
5. **Much like the League of Nations, the United Nations was founded after WWII to:**
 - a. Ensure collective security and prevent future conflicts
 - b. Spread democracy around the world
 - c. Prevent the spread of communism
 - d. Punish Germany



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – Geography, People in Societies, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Worksheet 9



If the question is asking for facts, don't give your personal opinion on the topic.



If you have time when you complete the test, go back and proofread your work and correct any errors.

1. At the end of World War II, the Allied forces wanted nations to be held accountable and responsible for atrocities that occurred, especially against civilian populations. Which of the following crimes were tried at Nuremburg?
 - a. Rape of Chinese women by the Japanese
 - b. The use of atomic weapons against the Japanese by the United States
 - c. The killing of Germans as the Soviet Union swept through eastern Europe
 - d. The extermination of the European Jews by the Germans
2. The United Nations basic purpose is to preserve world peace. It is divided into six bodies or parts. One part acts as a forum to settle disputes between countries and to impose order and justice. It hears cases about territorial disputes, asylum rights, and accusations of genocide. This part is the:
 - a. Security Council
 - b. General Assembly
 - c. Economic and Social Council
 - d. International Court of Justice
3. During the past century, the United States has experienced a reduction in all land areas except:
 - a. Farmland
 - b. Urban areas
 - c. Wilderness
 - d. Forest areas
4. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union both engaged in a brutal war of propaganda. Which of the following is not an example of propaganda?
 - a. A large statue of Josef Stalin with a plaque listing his military achievements and contributions to the Soviet Union
 - b. A poster warning American citizens to be aware of the Communists in their neighborhood, and listing potential ways of identifying a communist
 - c. A Soviet poster showing how Americans live in poverty but also in wealth
 - d. A listing of American citizens and their addresses

Short Answer — Two points

5. How did the Cold War affect the United States on an economic level, such as trade?



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, People in Societies

Worksheet 10



Be on time and
come fully prepared
with a pencil.



When an extended
response question
is asking you to
list a number of
points, don't just
list the points,
describe them,
if that is what the
question calls for.

1. The closing months of World War II led to the period known as the Cold War, in which the United States and the Soviet Union were antagonists. One of the major reasons for American fear of the Soviet Union at the end of World War II was because the Soviets:
 - a. Dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - b. Consolidated control over the countries of Eastern Europe
 - c. Reneged on their agreement to enter the war against Japan
 - d. Disarmed after World War II ended
2. The Korean War made the Cold War turn hot. Although the United States and the Soviet Union did not face each other in combat during the conflict, they did supply the Koreans with weapons and helped train them. Many people believed that the war would turn into World War III, but it did not. Which of the following statements best summarizes the conflict?
 - a. The United Nations supported the people of South Korea, in which the United States provided the largest number of soldiers to South Korea
 - b. The cease fire ending the war occurred in 1953, although a peace treaty was never signed
 - c. The border between North and South Korea continues to be a dangerous spot
 - d. All of the above
3. In response to the closing of the roads and access to West Berlin by the Soviets, the Americans and British:
 - a. Built a large wall around East Berlin
 - b. Gave up trying to get to West Berlin
 - c. Flew airplanes over the road-block and supplied the West Berliners via this method for over a year
 - d. Appealed to the United Nations for sanctions to be placed on the Soviet Union

Extended Response — Four points

4. Following the end of World War II, Americans experienced a boom and growth in their economy. Especially during the 1950s, Americans began moving from cities to the suburbs, and the middle class grew. Describe four changes that occurred in the 1950s which helped establish the American way of life.

1939-1953



ANSWER KEY 1

WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, Economics

Answer Key

1



If you start feeling anxious or nervous while taking the test, pause and take a couple deep breaths, then continue on.

1. During the late 1930s, United States foreign policy can be best characterized by which of the following statements?
 - a. A desire to be isolated from the problems of Europe
 - b. To aid Britain and France against the Nazi aggression
 - c. To build up the military in anticipation of going to war with Japan
 - d. To declare war on Germany in 1939 with France and Britain
2. The United States entered World War II when:
 - a. Poland was invaded
 - b. France surrendered
 - c. Russia was invaded
 - d. Pearl Harbor was attacked
3. Read the quote and then answer the question.

“We have peace for our time.”

*Neville Chamberlain,
British prime minister, 1938*

This statement was made after:

 - a. The Munich Pact announcing a compromise between Germany and France and Britain over a region of Czechoslovakia.
 - b. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles
 - c. The bombing of Hiroshima and the surrender of Japan
 - d. The invasion of Poland
4. Which of the following is not a military dictator who rose to power in the years between the two world wars?
 - a. Hitler – Germany
 - b. Roosevelt – United States
 - c. Mussolini – Italy
 - d. Tojo – Japan
5. The main reason for Japanese expansion into Manchuria and China was:
 - a. Power
 - b. Living room
 - c. Natural resources
 - d. Food



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History

Answer Key 2



If you have time, go back over your test to make sure you have answered all of the questions.

1. One reason that the United States avoided war with Germany and Japan was:
 - a. The country was dealing with the Great Depression
 - b. The country felt protected by the oceans on either side
 - c. Reminders of the horrible effects of war from the Great War
 - d. All of the above
2. Why did the countries of Europe, in particular Britain and France, appease Adolph Hitler and Germany?
 - a. They knew the United States would not back them up if they tried to stop Hitler
 - b. They didn't care about the countries Hitler was taking over
 - c. They secretly supported Hitler's programs to restore pride and honor to Germany
 - d. They wanted to avoid another war
3. When war first broke out in Europe, the United States Congress passed the Neutrality Acts which forbid the U.S. from selling weapons or giving help to countries at war. But as most of Europe fell to the Nazis' regime, the United States felt compelled to help Britain. Which of the following gave ships and supplies to Britain?
 - a. Lend-Lease Act
 - b. War bonds
 - c. Rationing efforts
 - d. None of the above
4. Read the quote and then answer the question.

"Yesterday, December 7, 1941 – a date which will live in infamy – the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the empire of Japan."

Who made the above statement?

 - a. Adolf Hitler
 - b. Winston Churchill
 - c. Franklin Roosevelt
 - d. Dwight Eisenhower



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Answer Key 3



Look for exclusion words like except, not, but, and “not including.”

1. All of the following were efforts by the United States at mobilization for war EXCEPT:
 - a. Women entered the work force to fill noncombatant positions
 - b. Factories were changed over to produce war materials
 - c. Draft age was extended from 18 to 45
 - d. Overseas travel was forbidden
2. Read the following quote and answer the question.

“Our safety does not lie in fighting European wars. It lies in our own internal strength, in the character of the American people and American institutions.”

Charles Lindbergh, American aviator

Mr. Lindbergh would have:

 - a. Supported the United States entrance into World War II when Poland was invaded
 - b. Joined the Army Air Corps and fought in World War II
 - c. Protested the United States policy to aid France and Britain
 - d. Supported the United States entrance into World War II when Britain was attacked
3. During World War II, all of the nation's people and resources were focused toward the war effort. This is called:
 - a. Common good
 - b. Globalization
 - c. Total war
 - d. Communism
4. All of the following were violations of basic civil liberties EXCEPT:
 - a. Japanese Americans were relocated to camps inland due to security reasons
 - b. African Americans in the military served in segregated units
 - c. Women were paid lower wages than men who worked in the same job
 - d. In Europe, Jews were held in concentration camps
5. In 1988, the United States government gave compensation to individuals for which violation of civil liberties?
 - a. Japanese Americans who were relocated to camps inland due to security reasons
 - b. African Americans in the military who served in segregated units
 - c. Women who were paid lower wages than men who worked in the same job
 - d. In Europe, Jews who were held in concentration camps



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

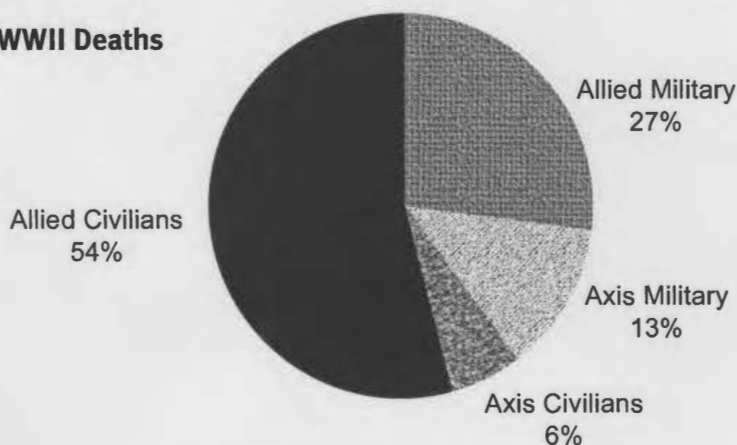
Standards – History, Geography, Social Studies Skills and Methods

Answer Key 4



Always read the whole question carefully—don't make assumptions about what the question might be.

WWII Deaths



Use the above pie chart to answer the questions below.

1. **Which of the following is true?**
 - a. The Axis powers lost more civilians than the Allied powers
 - b. The Allied powers lost less military than the Axis powers
 - c. The Axis powers lost more military than their civilians
 - d. The Allied powers lost more military than their civilians

2. **During the war, the Big Three—the allied leaders—met regularly to discuss war strategy and also to plan for the postwar peace. At the Yalta Conference, they discussed whether the Soviet Union would enter the war against Japan once the war with Germany was over. However, by July 1945, the Soviet Union still had not entered the war against Japan. Which is the best statement explaining the Soviet delay in declaring war on Japan?**
 - a. The Soviets knew of the atomic bomb and didn't believe their help was needed
 - b. The Soviets were too busy trying to rebuild their destroyed cities
 - c. The Soviets felt Britain and the United States had purposely delayed opening a second front in Europe — adding to the millions of Soviet deaths while fighting the Germans
 - d. The Soviets had secretly signed a treaty with Japan which forbid them from entering the war

3. **Which of the following led to increased tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States at the end of World War II?**
 - a. Death of President Roosevelt
 - b. Soviets' capture of eastern territories in Europe during the defeat of Germany
 - c. Liberation of France
 - d. Use of atomic bombs on Japanese cities

1939–1953



ANSWER KEY 5

WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Answer Key 5



Read the directions at least twice to make sure you understand what is expected.



If you aren't sure about an exact date or number, then use an approximation, for example, "Approximately 5000" or "In the late seventeenth century."

1. "Rosie the Riveter" was a symbol of women doing what during World War II?
 - a. Fighting in the military
 - b. Serving as a nurse
 - c. Working in a factory
 - d. Advertising war bonds in movies
2. Which of the following statements best describes what happens to constitutional rights in the United States during times of war?
 - a. Americans find no changes in the amount of freedom they have during wartime
 - b. Many constitutional freedoms can be restricted by concerns over national security
 - c. The Constitution is abolished during times of war and reinstated once the war is over
 - d. Individual states determine which freedoms can be restricted
3. Conscientious objectors are:
 - a. People who support war
 - b. People who refused to participate in serving in the military
 - c. Not allowed to live in the United States
 - d. None of the above
4. Which leader was in power at the end of World War II?
 - a. Truman – United States
 - b. Hitler – Germany
 - c. Churchill – Great Britain
 - d. Stalin – Soviet Union

Short Answer — Two points

5. Explain two ways in which Americans at home contributed to the war effort in World War II.

Zero points

They build bomb shelters to protect themselves from the bomb.

One point

They build war supplies and boosted morale for troops.

Two points

Women did the jobs men usually did by working in factories and producing weapons, ammo, planes, etc.

They also served as nurses in the military.



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History

Answer Key 6



Eliminate two
“stupid” answers.
Most multiple
choice questions
have two
improbable
answer choices.

1. Which of the following was offered as economic aid to Western Europe for recovery after World War II?
 - a. Truman Doctrine
 - b. Berlin Airlift
 - c. Marshall Plan
 - d. United Nations
2. With the failure of the League of Nations, a new international organization was established to keep the peace of the world.
The new organization was:
 - a. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - b. United Nations
 - c. Warsaw Pact
 - d. None of the above
3. In order to oversee the rebuilding of Axis nations after the war, the Allies divided Germany into:
 - a. Two sections
 - b. Three sections
 - c. Four sections
 - d. Five sections
4. After World War II, tensions mounted between the United States and the Soviet Union. The first stand-off between the two superpowers occurred:
 - a. When North Korea invaded South Korea
 - b. When the Soviet Union closed off Berlin from western access
 - c. When the Soviet Union put nuclear missiles in Cuba
 - d. When the United States sent troops to help the South Vietnamese
5. The Security Council of the United Nations consists of five permanent members and ten rotating members. Which of the following are the correct five permanent members?
 - a. Soviet Union (Russia), United States, China, Japan, and Great Britain
 - b. Soviet Union (Russia), United States, Japan, Great Britain, and France
 - c. Soviet Union (Russia), United States, China, Great Britain, and France
 - d. Soviet Union (Russia), United States, Great Britain, France, and Spain



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, People in Societies

Answer Key 7



In “none of the above” choices, if you are certain one of the statements is true, don’t choose “none of the above.”

1. What was the main purpose of the Marshall Plan?
 - a. To rebuild Japan after World War II
 - b. To keep European countries from “falling” to communism
 - c. To help the United States control eastern Europe
 - d. To rebuild European countries after World War II
2. Which of the following nations would not have belonged to the Warsaw Pact?
 - a. France
 - b. Bulgaria
 - c. Soviet Union
 - d. Hungary
3. Prior to the start of World War II, the nation of China was engaged in a civil war between the Nationalist and Communist forces. During World War II, the two opposing sides worked together to fight the Japanese but resumed their civil war at the end of World War II. Which of the following statements about the renewed revolution is not true?
 - a. The United States supported the Nationalist side, sending aid and weapons
 - b. The Communists received much support from the peasants
 - c. After losing the revolution, the Nationalists retreated to the island of Taiwan
 - d. The United States did not view the Communist struggle in China as part of the Cold War
4. Israel became a nation in 1948 as a result of:
 - a. Germany’s desire to see the Jews have a nation of their own
 - b. Jewish desire, particularly after the Holocaust, to have a nation
 - c. Egyptian interest in a Jewish nation in the Middle East
 - d. Syrian interest in sharing territory with a new Jewish state
5. Which of the following groups of people had hundreds of thousands of people displaced with the creation of Israel?
 - a. Jews
 - b. Germans
 - c. Palestinians
 - d. Chinese



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, Economics

Answer Key 8



In “all of the above” choices, if you are certain one of the statements is false, do not choose “all of the above.”

1. Based on what you know about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's mission, which country would not have been a member of NATO?
 - a. Denmark
 - b. France
 - c. Spain
 - d. East Germany
2. The Warsaw Pact was an alliance created in response to:
 - a. The Truman Doctrine
 - b. NATO
 - c. United Nations
 - d. League of Nations
3. After World War II, Britain offered independence to India. However, due to the difficulty of forming one government which all the Indians would accept, India was partitioned into two nations. The difficulty in forming a government was due to:
 - a. Class differences between the rich and poor
 - b. Differences between the two major religions of India: Hinduism and Islam
 - c. A majority of Indians wanted to remain under the control of Britain
 - d. Economic differences between the populations of the west and east in India
4. The Truman Doctrine consisted of programs offering military and economic aid to:
 - a. Japan
 - b. Colonial Africa
 - c. Soviet-bloc states
 - d. Countries vulnerable to falling to communism
5. Much like the League of Nations, the United Nations was founded after WWII to:
 - a. Ensure collective security and prevent future conflicts
 - b. Spread democracy around the world
 - c. Prevent the spread of communism
 - d. Punish Germany

WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – Geography, People in Societies, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Answer Key 9



If the question is asking for facts, don't give your personal opinion on the topic.



If you have time when you complete the test, go back and proofread your work and correct any errors.

1. At the end of World War II, the Allied forces wanted nations to be held accountable and responsible for atrocities that occurred, especially against civilian populations. Which of the following crimes were tried at Nuremburg?

- a. Rape of Chinese women by the Japanese
- b. The use of atomic weapons against the Japanese by the United States
- c. The killing of Germans as the Soviet Union swept through eastern Europe
- d. The extermination of the European Jews by the Germans

2. The United Nations basic purpose is to preserve world peace. It is divided into six bodies or parts. One part acts as a forum to settle disputes between countries and to impose order and justice. It hears cases about territorial disputes, asylum rights, and accusations of genocide. This part is the:

- a. Security Council
- b. General Assembly
- c. Economic and Social Council
- d. International Court of Justice

3. During the past century, the United States has experienced a reduction in all land areas except:

- a. Farmland
- b. Urban areas
- c. Wilderness
- d. Forest areas

4. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union both engaged in a brutal war of propaganda. Which of the following is not an example of propaganda?

- a. A large statue of Josef Stalin with a plaque listing his military achievements and contributions to the Soviet Union
- b. A poster warning American citizens to be aware of the Communists in their neighborhood, and listing potential ways of identifying a communist
- c. A Soviet poster showing how Americans live in poverty but also in wealth
- d. A listing of American citizens and their addresses

Short Answer — Two points

5. How did the Cold War affect the United States on an economic level, such as trade?

Zero points

The Cold War affected the U.S. on economic level with trade because many of the overseas countries we traded with were in the path of Russian routes.

One point

It stopped trade between the U.S. and S.U. completely. It caused the U.S. to shorten exports which reduced profits from that area.

Two points

During the Cold War the United States did not trade with other communist nations, such as China and Cuba. In addition, the United States used trade to "convince" nations to stay on the U.S. side. If countries sided with the Soviet Union, they could lose imports and exports from the United States. Secondly, the Cold War cost the U.S. a lot of money. The U.S. was always trying to improve their military and add more weapons for their security.



WWII and the Rise of the Cold War

Standards – History, People in Societies

Answer Key 10



Be on time and come fully prepared with a pencil.



When an extended response question is asking you to list a number of points, don't just list the points, describe them, if that is what the question calls for.

1. The closing months of World War II led to the period known as the Cold War, in which the United States and the Soviet Union were antagonists. One of the major reasons for American fear of the Soviet Union at the end of World War II was because the Soviets:
 - a. Dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - b. Consolidated control over the countries of Eastern Europe
 - c. Reneged on their agreement to enter the war against Japan
 - d. Disarmed after World War II ended
2. The Korean War made the Cold War turn hot. Although the United States and the Soviet Union did not face each other in combat during the conflict, they did supply the Koreans with weapons and helped train them. Many people believed that the war would turn into World War III, but it did not. Which of the following statements best summarizes the conflict?
 - a. The United Nations supported the people of South Korea, in which the United States provided the largest number of soldiers to South Korea
 - b. The cease fire ending the war occurred in 1953, although a peace treaty was never signed
 - c. The border between North and South Korea continues to be a dangerous spot
 - d. All of the above
3. In response to the closing of the roads and access to West Berlin by the Soviets, the Americans and British:
 - a. Built a large wall around East Berlin
 - b. Gave up trying to get to West Berlin
 - c. Flew airplanes over the road-block and supplied the West Berliners via this method for over a year
 - d. Appealed to the United Nations for sanctions to be placed on the Soviet Union

Extended Response — Four points

4. Following the end of World War II, Americans experienced a boom and growth in their economy. Especially during the 1950s, Americans began moving from cities to the suburbs, and the middle class grew. Describe four changes that occurred in the 1950s which helped establish the American way of life.

Zero points

They need more stuff.

One point

Four changes that helped establish American way of life were more jobs were available in the 1950s. Unemployment was very low.

Two points

Many changes occurred during the 1950s that helped establish the American way of life.

One of these changes was more immigrants. Our technology when it came to transportation improves. Everyone wanted a car.

Three points

Many changes were the car as the main transportation. The car allowed people to move away from the cities. The car also created the highway system which again allowed people to travel on vacations.

Four points

The changes are: 1) the baby boom – the soldiers came home and everyone got married and had lots of babies 2) the car – the car let people move to the suburbs 3) the GI bill – this was money given to veterans so they could go to school like college and also it helped them buy stuff like houses. 4) Highway system – Eisenhower created the highway system to link the cities together.