**#184**

**REGENTS MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS – WWII**

\_\_\_\_ 1. Fascism in Europe during the 1920s and 1930s may best be described as a

(1) demonstration of laissez-faire capitalism

(2) an economic system that stressed a classless society

(3) totalitarian dictatorship that glorified the nation above the individual

(4) set of humanist ideals that emphasized an worth and dignity

\_\_\_\_ 2. The policy of appeasement helped cause World War II because this policy

(1) reduced the armaments of major European powers

(2) gave too much power to the United Nations

(3) increased sea trade between England and the United States

(4) allowed the aggressive actions of Germany to go unchecked

\_\_\_\_ 3. Totalitarian countries are characterized by

(1) free and open discussions of ideas

(2) government control of newspapers, radio, and television

(3) a multiparty system with several candidates for each office

(4) government protection of people’s civil liberties

\_\_\_\_ 4. The primary reason for Japan’s territorial growth from 1895-1910 was that Japan wanted to

(1) convert new areas to Shinto

(2) spread communism as quickly as possible

(3) obtain raw materials and food for its people

(4) establish new homes for its surplus population

\_\_\_\_ 5. The harsh conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles after World War I helped lay the foundation for the

 (1) rise of Hitler and fascism in Germany (3) uprisings during the French Revolution

 (2) division of Korea along the 38th parallel (4) Bolshevik Revolution in Russia

\_\_\_\_ 6. Which factor contributed most to the rise of totalitarian governments in Europe before World War II?

(1) improved educational systems (3) increasing political stability

(2) expanding democratic reforms (4) worsening economic conditions

\_\_\_\_ 7. Many historians believe that the Treaty of Versailles can be blamed in part for

(1) causing the problems that led to World War II

(2) giving Russia control of Europe

(3) ending imperialism in Africa

(4) being too easy on Germany after World War I

\_\_\_\_ 8. What was one reason the Nazis appealed to many people in Germany?

 (1) the people were frustrated with their current economic and political situation

 (2) Germany had been denied membership in the United Nations

 (3) a coup d’etat had forced communism on the German people

 (4) the German people feared that the French of the British would soon gain control of the Polish

 corridor

**“Mussolini Attacks Ethiopia” (1935)**

**“Germany Takes Rhineland”**

**“Germany and Russia Divide Poland” (1939)**

\_\_\_\_ 9. These headlines might be used to illustrate the weakness of the

(1) United Nations (3) Warsaw Pact

(2) Congress of Vienna (4) League of Nations

\_\_\_\_ 10. Which is one major reason the Holocaust is considered a unique event in modern European history?

(1) Jews of Europe have seldom been victims of persecution.

(2) Civilians rarely were killed during air raids on Great Britain.

(3) Adolf Hitler concealed his anti-Jewish feelings until after he came to power.

(4) The genocide was planned in great detail and required the cooperation of many people.

\_\_\_\_ 11. The term “Holocaust” is often used in reference to the

(1) military action by the Contras in Nicaragua (2) killing of Jews by the Nazis during WWII

(3) economic and political reforms in Russia (4) racial policies established in the

 Republic of South Africa

\_\_\_\_ 12. The main goal of Hitler’s “Final Solution” was to

(1) eliminate all Jewish people

(2) encourage Jewish people to convert to Christianity

(3) force Jewish people to flee to Israel

(4) keep Jewish people from owning stores and factories

\_\_\_\_ 13. The Armenian massacre, the Holocaust, and the Rape of Nanking are examples of

(1) appeasement policies (3) Russification efforts

(2) resistance movements (4) human rights violations

\_\_\_\_ 14. In Europe during the 1930s, several national leaders, in order to preserve peace at any cost, agreed to the demands of an aggressor. This policy is referred to as

(1) militarism (3) nonalignment

(2) reparation (4) appeasement

\_\_\_\_ 15. One reason that Britain and France agreed to appease Hitler at the Munich Conference was to

1. prevent the start of another world war
2. stop the Nazis from invading the Soviet Union
3. obey an order from the League of Nations
4. obtain advanced German military weapons in exchange