

All Possible Questions You Will Find in Reading Quiz G

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 3, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapter 26 and 27.

- G 1 All of these nations were Axis powers **except**:
- Great Britain
 - Germany
 - Italy
 - Japan
- G 2 All of these nations were Allied powers **except**:
- France
 - Great Britain
 - Japan
 - Soviet Union
 - United States
- G 3 The President at the beginning of World War II was:
- Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - Douglas MacArthur
 - Joseph McCarthy
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - Harry Truman
- G 4 FDR's proposal for the United States to provide war materiel to the Allies in Europe was known as
- Weapons for Allies
 - Arms for Europe
 - Lend-Lease
 - Aid to Britain
- G 5 The United States responded to Japanese aggression in the Pacific by
- sending diplomats to settle the problems between Japan and China
 - signing mutual defense pacts with other Asian nations
 - asking the Japanese to come to America to discuss the matter
 - placing a trade embargo on Japan to halt their supply of aviation fuel and scrap iron
- G 6 In the aftermath of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor,
- Americans finally turned their backs on neutrality.
 - The United States declared war on Japan.
 - Germany declared war on the United States.
 - Italy declared war on the United States.
 - all of the above
- G 7 This individual was the leader at the removal of the Bonus Army from Washington during Hoover's administration; commander in the Philippines and of the American forces in the Pacific during FDR's administration; leader of Occupied Japan and the commander of UN forces in Korea during Harry Truman's administration. His outspoken views on strategy with Korea and China, a strategy that differed from the Truman and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, resulted in his being removed from command by Harry Truman.
- Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - Douglas MacArthur
 - Joseph McCarthy
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - Harry Truman
- G 8 The defenders in this area retreated to the Bataan Peninsula and held out for six months, but FDR ordered MacArthur to slip out of the

area, leaving behind Americans who were brutalized by the Japanese on the Bataan Death March.

- a. China
- b. Japan
- c. Korea
- d. Manchuria
- e. Philippines

- G 9 Which of the following does **not** characterize the internment of Japanese Americans?
- a. Several incidents of clear Japanese espionage, including some carried out by Japanese holding American citizenship, convinced the president to intern the Japanese.
 - b. The army decided that the entire West Coast was a military zone from which the Japanese must be removed.
 - c. Internment camps, where conditions were "harsh but not brutal," were set up primarily in the West.
 - d. The Supreme Court did not intervene to stop the internment.
- G 10 After securing Guadalcanal, Americans began leapfrogging islands to move on this country.
- a. China
 - b. Japan
 - c. Korea
 - d. Manchuria
 - e. Philippines
- G 11 America and her allies held conflicting ideas about the strategies for fighting the war. Which of the following was **not** true of the evolving situation?
- a. The British wanted to strike at the "soft underbelly" of the Axis in North Africa and the Mediterranean.
 - b. The Russians wanted an immediate attack in Europe to relieve the pressure of a German attack on their own soil.
 - c. Submarines were sinking so much shipping that the Germans controlled the Atlantic and were able to stop the convoys of supplies and it was even unclear whether the United States could send troops across any ocean to relieve the Allies.
 - d. After clearing North Africa, the Americans and the British bypassed the Mediterranean to prepare for a cross-channel invasion.
- G 12 The Battle of Normandy occurred in this nation. It was the 2nd front that Stalin had asked for repeatedly.
- a. Belgium
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. Israel
 - e. Soviet Union
- G 13 This individual was commander of the invasion of Western Europe and the leader of the unified operations at Normandy
- a. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - b. Douglas MacArthur
 - c. Joseph McCarthy
 - d. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - e. Harry Truman
- G 14 The Battle of the Bulge in *this* nation was the last counteroffensive by the Germans in World War II, with both Americans and Germans losing thousands of troops.
- a. Belgium
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. Israel
 - e. Soviet Union
- G 15 This nation (and its capital) was partitioned at the end of World War II, with the American, British, and French sections eventually being unified into one country and the Soviet section eventually being another country.
- a. Belgium
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. Israel
 - e. Soviet Union
- G 16 While Americans were "making do" in their support of the war effort:
- a. Baseball games were suspended.
 - b. Pleasure driving came to a temporary halt.
 - c. Several important consumer goods were rationed.
 - d. both b and c

- G 17 Baseball was representative of the segregation in American life. What brave individual "broke the color line" in major league baseball in 1947 by playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers?
- George E. Marshall
 - Thurgood Marshall
 - Jackie Robinson
 - Benjamin Spock
 - Strom Thurmond
- G 18 When FDR died in 1945, the person who became president was
- Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - Douglas MacArthur
 - Joseph McCarthy
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - Harry Truman
- G 19 Which of the following did Truman accomplish as president?
- He pushed for legislation to desegregate America's schools.
 - He appointed the first African American to the Supreme Court.
 - He issued an executive order desegregating America's armed forces.
 - He pushed for legislation to create a federal highway system.
- G 20 By the end of World War II, with the exception of farm workers, 35% of American workers were in unions. Among the results of the Republican victory in 1946 was the Taft Hartley Act, whose purpose was to reduce the power of organized labor. Taft Hartley:
- gave the president authority to impose a "cooling off" period in vital industries to prevent strikes
 - outlawed the closed shop, which barred unions in the workplace
 - encouraged states to pass "right to work" laws to make union organizing more difficult
 - both a and c
 - all of the above
- G 21 As the twelve million military personnel still in uniform at the end of World War II began to return home, they experienced all of the following **except**:
- a serious housing shortage
 - the growth of a consumer society
 - the inability to get loans to buy homes
 - the opportunity to attend college on the G.I. Bill
- G 22 The "baby boom" occurred
- just before World War II
 - during the 1940s
 - during the 1950s
 - both b and c
- G 23 Which of the following would **most** accurately describe the postwar American family?
- Fewer marriages occurred, but more children were born, creating the postwar baby boom.
 - Women stayed in the workforce in large numbers, refusing to give up the gains they had made during the war.
 - Women made up a much larger percentage of those attending professional schools, such as schools for engineering and medicine.
 - Women became the primary consumers in the nation, buying labor saving machines such as dishwashers.
- G 24 This physician's book was representative of a new focus on the family following the separation of World War II. It provided Americans with information on rearing children.
- George E. Marshall
 - Thurgood Marshall
 - Jackie Robinson
 - Benjamin Spock
 - Strom Thurmond
- G 25 All of the following led to the growth of suburbs after the war **except**:
- The G.I. Bill's low mortgage rates that allowed veterans to buy houses

- b. William Levitt's building of masses of houses using techniques borrowed from the Ford assembly line
 - c. The high numbers of African Americans who found cheap housing in the suburbs
 - d. The attractions of suburbia's good schools and open spaces
 - e. The need for affordable houses brought on, in part, by the baby boom
- G 26 A precursor of changes to come was America's first credit card, a card introduced by:
- a. American Express.
 - b. MasterCard.
 - c. Diner's Club.
 - d. VISA.
 - e. Sears Roebuck.
- G 27 This nation fought a civil war in the 1930s, had a truce while the participants fought a common enemy, and then returned to civil war at the end of World War II, with the Communists winning over the Nationalists in 1949.
- a. China
 - b. Japan
 - c. Korea
 - d. Manchuria
 - e. Philippines
- G 28 The war in this divided country began with the North attacking the South, was followed by Truman convincing the United Nations to pass a resolution to repel the North's attack, proceeded to a stalemate that lasted for years and that kept the North and South divided at the 38th parallel, and ended (in Eisenhower's administration) with nothing in the North and South really changed.
- a. China
 - b. Japan
 - c. Korea
 - d. Manchuria
 - e. Philippines
- G 29 Using the atomic bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, removing MacArthur from command in Korea, containment as the method to deal with the Communists, and a surprise victory over Dewey in 1948 are best associated with:
- a. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - b. Douglas MacArthur
 - c. Joseph McCarthy
 - d. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - e. Harry Truman
- G 30 When Winston Churchill spoke in Missouri about an "iron curtain," he was referring to the division between Western Europe and an Eastern Europe that was dominated by *this* country:
- a. Belgium
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. Israel
 - e. Soviet Union
- G 31 Truman's Secretary of State George E. Marshall proposed the European Recovery Plan, or the Marshall Plan, a plan for the infusion of massive amounts of American capital into war-torn Europe as a means to deal with the aftermath of World War II. Because *this* country walked out of the initial conference and would not participate, aid was not provided to it (or its satellites) by the Marshall Plan:
- a. Belgium
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. Israel
 - e. Soviet Union
- G 32 The period immediately following World War II established institutions that remain dominant today. Which of the following was created under the National Security Act of 1947?
- a. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
 - b. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
 - c. National Security Council (NSC)
 - d. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - e. both a and c
- G 33 Which of the following did *not* occur in the election of 1948?
- a. Dwight Eisenhower ran as the Republican candidate for president.

- b. Some Democrats nominated Henry Wallace for the presidency at the head of the Progressive Citizens of America.
 - c. Angry over a civil rights plank in the party's platform, the Dixiecrats bolted the Democratic party and nominated Strom Thurmond for the presidency.
 - d. Truman's "Give 'em hell, Harry!" campaign succeeded, and he was elected president.
 - e. Truman pulled off an upset election win after many pundits had counted him out.
- G 34 This nation was initially part of one of the territories mandated to Great Britain following World War I. Religious immigrants came into this region in increasing numbers as the Nazis increased their persecution. Britain's inability to find a solution acceptable to the two religious groups dominant in the region resulted in its taking the issue to the United Nations, with the UN deciding to split the mandated territory to form two nations. This new nation was recognized immediately by President Truman.
- a. Belgium
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. Israel
 - e. Soviet Union
- G 35 Which of the following was *not* a way in which the United States was affected by the early Cold War?
- a. The American Communist party grew in size with aid from the Soviet Union, forcing Truman to treat its members as potential spies.
 - b. The House Un-American Activities Committee sought out domestic subversion.
 - c. The "Hollywood Ten" refused to answer questions about their political beliefs and were blacklisted, keeping them from working in their field.
 - d. Whitaker Chambers accused Alger Hiss of having been a communist and a Soviet spy.
 - e. American citizens were targeted if they had ever belonged to any sort of socialist organization.
- G 36 This Wisconsin Senator's name became representative of an era of searches for alleged communists in government and of increasing power for those who made accusations, regardless of their accuracy. (This Senator will not be stopped for four years.)
- a. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - b. Douglas MacArthur
 - c. Joseph McCarthy
 - d. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - e. Harry Truman
- G 37 "I have here in my hand a list of 205 Communists that were made known to the secretary of state..." Who made this statement?
- a. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - b. Douglas MacArthur
 - c. Joseph McCarthy
 - d. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - e. Harry Truman
- G 38 Which of the following best describes the 1952 election?
- a. The Democrats nominated Strom Thurmond for the presidency.
 - b. Vice presidential candidate Richard Nixon was accused of having a slush fund, was ineffective in his "Checker's Speech" on television, and stepped down in disgrace.
 - c. When Eisenhower won, the Republican party gained a slim majority in the Congress.
 - d. All of these are true.
- G 39 As a Congressman from southern California, this individual was active on the House Un-American Activities Committee and gave frequent speeches on Communists in government (including a speech used by a Senator in Wheeling, West Virginia). As a vice-presidential candidate, he was accused of having a slush fund and he initially defended himself by claiming the criticism was a "smear" by "the Communists, the left wingers." He later defended himself on television in the "Checker's Speech," a speech emphasizing one of the gifts, a dog named "Checkers" given to his daughter.
- a. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - b. Douglas MacArthur
 - c. Joseph McCarthy
 - d. Richard M. Nixon
 - e. Harry Truman

These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.

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