**Chapter 35—America in World War II, 1941-1945**

**SHORT ANSWER**

*Identify and state the historical significance of the following:*

 1. Henry Stimson

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 2. A. Philip Randolph

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 3. Douglas MacArthur

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 4. Chester W. Nimitz

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 5. Erwin Rommel

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 6. Dwight D. Eisenhower

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 7. Joseph Stalin

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 8. Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 9. George S. Patton

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 10. Thomas E. Dewey

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 11. Henry A. Wallace

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 12. Harry S Truman

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 13. Albert Einstein

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Describe and state the historical significance of the following:*

 14. War Production Board

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 15. *Korematsu* v. *United States*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 16. Office of Price Administration

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 17. WAACs

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 18. WAVEs

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 19. "Rosie the Riveter"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 20. *braceros*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 21. Fair Employment Practices Commission

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 22. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 23. Congress of Racial Equality

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 24. Navajo "code talkers"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 25. flying "over the hump"

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 26. Bataan Death March

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 27. Battle of Midway

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 28. Guadalcanal

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 29. island-hopping strategy

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 30. Casablanca Conference

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 31. second front

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 32. Teheran Conference

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 33. D-Day

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 34. Battle of the Bulge

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 35. Potsdam Conference

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 36. Battle of Okinawa

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 37. kamikazes

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 38. Manhattan Project

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 39. The fundamental strategic decision of World War II made by President Roosevelt and the British at the very beginning of the war was to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | plan for a second front in Western Europe as soon as possible. |
| b. | force Italy out of the war first by attacking the soft underbelly of Europe. |
| c. | arouse the American people to an idealistic crusade of the same sort that Woodrow Wilson had so effectively used in World War I. |
| d. | concentrate first on the war in Europe and to place the Pacific war against Japan on the back burner. |
| e. | fight an equally vigorous naval war against Japan and a land war against Germany and Italy. |

ANS: D REF: p. 798

 40. Once at war, America's first great challenge was to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | pass a conscription law. |
| b. | raise an army and navy. |
| c. | extend aid to the Soviet Union. |
| d. | develop atomic weapons. |
| e. | retool its industry for all-out war production. |

ANS: E REF: p. 798

 41. In sharp contrast to World War I, during World War II, the United States was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | ready to use conscription if necessary to raise an army. |
| b. | forced to sacrifice civilian economic well-being for the military effort. |
| c. | weakened by constant isolationist criticism of the war effort. |
| d. | nearly unanimous in support of the war. |
| e. | actually invaded by enemy forces. |

ANS: D REF: p. 798-799

 42. Overall, most ethnic groups in the United States during World War II

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | were further assimilated into American society. |
| b. | were not allowed to serve in the military. |
| c. | had their patriotism questioned as in World War I. |
| d. | cast their vote for Republican candidates opposed to the war. |
| e. | served in ethnically distinct military units. |

ANS: A REF: p. 799

 43. After the United States entered World War II in 1941, the term "enemy aliens" referred to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Japanese living in the U.S. |
| b. | Italians living in the U.S. |
| c. | Germans living in the U.S. |
| d. | All of these |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: D REF: p. 799

 44. Japanese Americans were placed in concentration camps during World War II

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | due to numerous acts of sabotage. |
| b. | in retaliation for the placement of Americans in concentration camps by the Japanese. |
| c. | as a result of anti-Japanese prejudice and fear. |
| d. | because many were loyal to Japan. |
| e. | All of these |

ANS: C REF: p. 799

 45. The minority group most adversely affected by Washington's wartime policies was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | German Americans. |
| b. | blacks. |
| c. | Japanese Americans. |
| d. | American communists. |
| e. | Italian Americans. |

ANS: C REF: p. 799

 46. All of the following are true statements about the effect of Executive Order No. 9066 on Japanese living in the U.S. *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | they were put in internment camps. |
| b. | they were victims of anti-Japanese prejudice. |
| c. | they lost hundreds of millions of dollars in property and lost wages. |
| d. | The U.S. Supreme Court declared the Japanese relocation unconstitutional. |
| e. | The U.S. government officially apologized four decades later and gave each camp survivor $20,000. |

ANS: D REF: p. 800

 47. The impact of World War II on many of the New Deal programs launched during the Great Depression was that they

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | were expanded to gear up for wartime production. |
| b. | were retired due to wartime production. |
| c. | provided much-needed jobs for the poor. |
| d. | became an established fixture of U.S. government programs. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: B REF: p. 802

 48. Despite the demands of the wartime economy, inflation was kept well in check during the war by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | directing production to whatever goods were in most demand. |
| b. | prosecuting war profiteers and black marketers who tried to earn windfall profits. |
| c. | permitting large numbers of illegal migrants to enter the work force. |
| d. | sharply constricting the flow of credit from the Federal Reserve Board. |
| e. | federally imposed wage and price controls. |

ANS: E REF: p. 802

 49. When the United States entered World War II in December 1941

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | it took nearly two years for the country to unite. |
| b. | the conflict soon became an idealistic crusade for democracy. |
| c. | the government repudiated the Atlantic Charter. |
| d. | a majority of Americans had no clear idea of what the war was about. |
| e. | the idea of allying with the Communist Soviet Union was repugnant. |

ANS: D REF: p. 802

 50. During World War II, the United States government commissioned the production of synthetic \_\_\_\_ in order to offset the loss of access to prewar supplies in East Asia.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | textiles |
| b. | rubber |
| c. | tin |
| d. | fuels |
| e. | plastics |

ANS: B REF: p. 802

 51. Match each of the wartime agencies below with its correct function:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | War Production Board | 1. | assigned priorities with respect to the use of raw materials and transportation facilities |
| B. | Office of Price Administration | 2. | controlled inflation by rationing essential goods |
| C. | National War Labor Board | 3. | imposed ceilings on wage increases |
| D. | Fair Employment Practices Commission | 4. | saw to it that no hiring discrimination practices were used against blacks seeking employment in war industries |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 |
| b. | A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 |
| c. | A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1 |
| d. | A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 |
| e. | A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 |

ANS: B REF: p. 802 | p. 805

 52. While most American workers were strongly committed to the war effort, wartime production was disrupted by strikes led by the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Teamsters. |
| b. | Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. |
| c. | Longshoremen's International Union. |
| d. | United Mine Workers. |
| e. | Industrial Workers of the World. |

ANS: D REF: p. 802-803

 53. The employment of more than six million women in American industry during World War II led to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | equal pay for men and women. |
| b. | a greater percentage of American women in war industries than anywhere else in the world. |
| c. | the establishment of day-care centers by the government. |
| d. | a reduction in employment for black males. |
| e. | a strong desire of most women to work for wages. |

ANS: C REF: p. 803

 54. About half of the women war workers said that the main reason they left the labor force at the end of World War II was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | union demands. |
| b. | employer demands that they quit. |
| c. | male discrimination on the job. |
| d. | government requirements to hire veterans. |
| e. | family obligations. |

ANS: E REF: p. 804

 55. Historians look to the fact that many women wanted to keep work and did after the war as

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | foreshadowing the eventual revolution in women's roles in America. |
| b. | helping to expand the nation's economy. |
| c. | fueling the rise of home-buying across America. |
| d. | facilitating the increasing divorce rate. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: A REF: p. 803

 56. African Americans did all of the following during World War II *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | fight in integrated combat units. |
| b. | rally behind the slogan "Double V" (victory over dictators abroad and racism at home). |
| c. | move north and west in large numbers. |
| d. | form a militant organization called the Congress of Racial Equality. |
| e. | serve in the Army Air Corps. |

ANS: A REF: p. 805

 57. The greatest consequence of World War II for American race relations was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the tensions in wartime factories between blacks and whites. |
| b. | the integration of the armed forces. |
| c. | African Americans' experience of more positive European racial attitudes. |
| d. | the massive migration of African Americans from the rural South to northern and western cities. |
| e. | the Atlantic Charter declaring that the war was being fought for democracy and freedom. |

ANS: D REF: p. 804-805

 58. One of the most valuable contributions of Native Americans to the war effort was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | as nurses and cooks on military bases. |
| b. | as code talkers who transmitted war messages into their native languages. |
| c. | as arms experts who consulted with generals and military planners. |
| d. | as farmers who helped expand crop output for soldiers on the front. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: B REF: p. 806

 59. During World War II, most Americans economically experienced

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | serious hardships due to rationing of essential goods. |
| b. | prosperity and a doubling of personal income. |
| c. | a continuing struggle to find employment. |
| d. | growing class conflict between the wealthy and the working class. |
| e. | prosperity in the cities but disastrous conditions on farms and in small towns. |

ANS: B REF: p. 807

 60. The northward migration of African Americans accelerated after World War II because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the southern system of sharecropping was declared illegal. |
| b. | Latinos had replaced blacks in the workforce. |
| c. | mechanical cotton pickers came into use. |
| d. | northern cities repealed segregation laws. |
| e. | the South made it clear that they were not wanted. |

ANS: C REF: p. 806

 61. During World War II, American Indians

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | demanded that President Roosevelt end discrimination in defense industries. |
| b. | rarely enlisted in the armed forces. |
| c. | moved south to replace African American laborers. |
| d. | moved off reservations in large numbers. |
| e. | promoted recovery of tribal languages. |

ANS: D REF: p. 806

 62. By the end of World War II, the heart of the United States' African American community had shifted to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Florida and the Carolinas. |
| b. | southern cities. |
| c. | the Pacific Northwest. |
| d. | Midwestern small towns. |
| e. | northern and western cities. |

ANS: E REF: p. 805

 63. The national debt increased most during

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. |
| b. | Herbert Hoover's administration. |
| c. | World War II. |
| d. | World War I. |
| e. | the 1920s. |

ANS: C REF: p. 807

 64. Most of the money raised to finance World War II came through

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | tariff collections. |
| b. | excise taxes on luxury goods. |
| c. | raising income taxes. |
| d. | voluntary contributions. |
| e. | borrowing. |

ANS: E REF: p. 807

 65. The first naval battle in history in which all the fighting was done by carrier-based aircraft was the Battle of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Leyte Gulf. |
| b. | the Java Sea. |
| c. | the Coral Sea. |
| d. | Midway. |
| e. | Iwo Jima. |

ANS: C REF: p. 808

 66. The tide of Japanese conquest in the Pacific was turned following the Battle of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Leyte Gulf. |
| b. | Bataan and Corregidor. |
| c. | the Coral Sea. |
| d. | Midway. |
| e. | Guadalcanal. |

ANS: D REF: p. 809

 67. In waging war against Japan, the United States relied mainly on a strategy of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | heavy bombing from Chinese air bases. |
| b. | invading Japanese strongholds in Southeast Asia. |
| c. | fortifying China by transporting supplies from India over the Himalayan hump. |
| d. | island hopping across the South Pacific while bypassing Japanese strongholds. |
| e. | turning the Japanese flanks in New Guinea and Alaska. |

ANS: D REF: p. 810

 68. The American conquest of \_\_\_\_ in 1944 was especially critical, because from there, U.S. aircraft could conduct round-trip bombing raids on the Japanese home islands.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Guadalcanal |
| b. | Wake Island |
| c. | New Guinea |
| d. | Okinawa |
| e. | Guam |

ANS: E REF: p. 810

 69. Until spring 1943, perhaps Hitler's greatest opportunities of defeating Britain and winning the war was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the possibility of a successful invasion across the English Channel. |
| b. | that German U-boat would destroy Allied shipping. |
| c. | the defeatism of pro-fascist elements within upper-class British society. |
| d. | that General Rommel would conquer Egypt and the Suez Canal. |
| e. | that the American-British-Soviet alliance would collapse. |

ANS: B REF: p. 810

 70. Hitler's advance in the European theater of war crested in late 1942 at the Battle of \_\_\_\_, after which his fortunes gradually declined.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the Bulge |
| b. | Stalingrad |
| c. | Monte Cassino |
| d. | Britain |
| e. | El Alamein |

ANS: B REF: p. 811

 71. The Allies postponed opening a second front in Europe until 1944 because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | they wanted to wait until Germany and the Soviet Union had badly bloodied each other. |
| b. | men and material were needed more urgently in the Pacific. |
| c. | the Soviet Union requested a delay until they could coordinate attacks on the eastern and western fronts. |
| d. | they believed that North Africa was more strategically vital. |
| e. | the British were fearful of becoming bogged down in a ground war in France. |

ANS: E REF: p. 810 | p. 817

 72. Roosevelt's and Churchill's insistence on the absolute and "unconditional surrender" of Germany

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | guaranteed that Germany would have to be totally reconstructed after the war. |
| b. | clearly shortened the war. |
| c. | was largely unacceptable to the Soviets, who hoped to encourage a communist revolution inside Germany. |
| d. | may have prevented a "separate peace" between Hitler and Stalin. |
| e. | encouraged anti-Hitler resisters in Germany to try to overthrow the Nazis. |

ANS: A REF: p. 812

 73. President Roosevelt's promise to the Soviets to open a second front in Western Europe by the end of 1942

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | was fulfilled by the invasion of North Africa. |
| b. | was made to deceive Stalin and encourage him to slow his army's movement into Eastern Europe. |
| c. | was strongly supported by Churchill and British military leaders. |
| d. | proved utterly impossible to keep. |
| e. | represented the key goal to which all early American military efforts were directed. |

ANS: D REF: p. 812

 74. Arrange these wartime conferences in chronological order: (A) Potsdam, (B) Casablanca, and (C) Teheran.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A, B, C |
| b. | C, B, A |
| c. | B, C, A |
| d. | B, A, C |
| e. | A, C, B |

ANS: C REF: p. 812-813 | p. 820

 75. Arrange these events in chronological order: (A) V-J Day, (B) V-E Day, (C) D Day, and (D) Invasion of Italy.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | D, C, B, A |
| b. | A, C, B, D |
| c. | B, D, A, C |
| d. | C, A, D, B |
| e. | A, D, B, C |

ANS: A REF: p. 812-813 | p. 818 | p. 821

 76. The major consequence of the Allied conquest of Sicily in August 1943 was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a modification of the demand for unconditional surrender of Italy. |
| b. | the overthrow of Mussolini and Italy's unconditional surrender. |
| c. | the swift Allied conquest of the Italian peninsula. |
| d. | a conflict between Churchill and General Eisenhower over the invasion of the Italian mainland. |
| e. | the threat of a Communist takeover of the Italian government. |

ANS: B REF: p. 812

 77. After the Italian surrender in August 1943, the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Allies found it easy to conquer Rome and the rest of Italy. |
| b. | Soviets accepted the wisdom of delaying the invasion of France and pursuing the second front in Italy. |
| c. | British demanded the restoration of the monarchy in Italy. |
| d. | Americans withdrew from Italy to prepare for D-Day. |
| e. | German army poured into Italy and stalled the Allied advance. |

ANS: E REF: p. 812

 78. The real impact of the Italian front on World War II may have been that it

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | delayed the D-Day invasion and allowed the Soviet Union to advance further into Eastern Europe. |
| b. | prevented the rise of fascism or communism in Italy after the war. |
| c. | enabled the Americans to appease both British and Soviet strategic demands. |
| d. | enabled the United States to prevent Austria and Greece from falling into Soviet hands. |
| e. | destroyed the monastery of Monte Cassino and other Italian artistic treasures. |

ANS: A REF: p. 813

 79. At the wartime Teheran Conference

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the Soviet Union agreed to declare war on Japan within three months. |
| b. | the Big Three allies agreed to divide postwar Germany into separate occupied zones. |
| c. | the Soviet Union agreed to allow free elections in Eastern European nations that its armies occupied at the end of the war. |
| d. | plans were made for the opening of a second front in Europe. |
| e. | it was agreed that five Big Powers would have veto power in the United Nations. |

ANS: D REF: p. 813

 80. The cross-channel invasion of Normandy to open a second front in Europe was commanded by General

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | George Patton. |
| b. | Dwight Eisenhower. |
| c. | Douglas MacArthur. |
| d. | Bernard Montgomery. |
| e. | Omar Bradley. |

ANS: B REF: p. 813

 81. In a sense, Franklin Roosevelt was the "forgotten man" at the Democratic Convention in 1944 because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | so much attention was focused on who would gain the vice presidency. |
| b. | he remained in Washington, D.C., to conduct the war. |
| c. | poor health prevented him from taking an active role. |
| d. | the issue of a fourth term was prominent. |
| e. | Vice President Henry Wallace controlled the convention. |

ANS: A REF: p. 814

 82. The most significant development in the Democratic convention of 1944 was that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Roosevelt's third-term vice president, Henry Wallace, was dumped in favor of Senator Harry Truman. |
| b. | Roosevelt's appearance at the convention revealed how physically frail he was. |
| c. | party leaders developed a campaign that downplayed the New Deal's success. |
| d. | there was growing resistance to Roosevelt's pursuit of a fourth term. |
| e. | the issue of civil rights came to the fore as the dominant concern of the party. |

ANS: A REF: p. 814

 83. Franklin Roosevelt won the election in 1944 primarily because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Republican Thomas E. Dewey favored an international organization for world peace. |
| b. | labor unions turned out for Roosevelt. |
| c. | Harry Truman was his running mate. |
| d. | questions arose regarding Thomas E. Dewey's honesty. |
| e. | the war was going well. |

ANS: E REF: p. 815

 84. Hitler's last-ditch attempt to achieve a victory against the Americans and British came in

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the Battle of the Bulge. |
| b. | the Battle of the Rhineland. |
| c. | the attempt to assassinate Churchill and Roosevelt. |
| d. | an attempt to arrange a negotiated peace with Stalin. |
| e. | the final U-boat campaign against the American navy. |

ANS: A REF: p. 816

 85. As a result of the Battle of Leyte Gulf

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Japan stalled an Allied victory. |
| b. | Admiral William F. "Bull" Halsey lost his first naval engagement. |
| c. | Japan was nearly able to take Australia. |
| d. | the United States could bomb Japan from land bases. |
| e. | Japan was finished as a naval power. |

ANS: E REF: p. 818-819

 86. The Potsdam conference

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | determined the fate of Eastern Europe. |
| b. | brought France and China in as part of the Big Five. |
| c. | concluded that the Soviet Union would enter the war in the Pacific. |
| d. | was Franklin Roosevelt's last meeting with Churchill and Stalin. |
| e. | issued an ultimatum to Japan to surrender or be destroyed. |

ANS: E REF: p. 820

 87. The spending of enormous sums on the original atomic bomb project was spurred by the belief that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a nuclear weapon was the only way to win the war. |
| b. | the Germans might acquire such a weapon first. |
| c. | the Japanese were at work on an atomic bomb project of their own. |
| d. | scientists like Albert Einstein might be lost to the war effort. |
| e. | the American public would not tolerate the casualties that would result from a land invasion of Japan. |

ANS: B REF: p. 820

 88. The unconditional surrender policy toward Japan was finally modified by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | assuring the Japanese that there would be no war crimes trials. |
| b. | guaranteeing that defeated Japan would be treated decently by American occupiers. |
| c. | agreeing not to drop more than two atomic bombs on Japan. |
| d. | agreeing to let the Japanese keep Emperor Hirohito on the throne. |
| e. | permitting the Japanese to retain a strong army but no real navy. |

ANS: D REF: p. 821

 89. Which of the following was *not* among the qualities of the American participation in World War II?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A group of highly effective military and political leaders |
| b. | An enormously effective effort in producing weapons and supplies |
| c. | A higher percentage of military casualties than any other Allied nation |
| d. | The preservation of the American homeland against invasion or destruction from the air |
| e. | The maintenance and reaffirmation of the strength of American democracy |

ANS: C REF: p. 824

**ESSAY**

 90. How did World War II affect the role of the national government in American life, the relationship between government and the economy, and minority groups in America?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 91. Present arguments for and against the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. Had it been your decision, what would you have done? Why?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 92. What are the arguments for and against the Japanese American relocation camps used in World War II? Do you agree with the text authors that these camps were "unnecessary and unfair"? Why or why not?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 93. Summarize the grand strategy of the Big Three allies in World War II. What aspects of that strategy became controversial? Why?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 94. Explain why America's participation in World War II never really became an idealistic crusade in the mold of World War I.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 95. List at least three major turning points of World War II. Justify your choices.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 96. Was the early strategic decision of Roosevelt and Churchill to "get Hitler first," while putting the Pacific war on the back burner a wise one? Why did the Americans and British believe that Germany presented the greater immediate threat to defeat the Allies?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 97. In terms of defending America's national interests, which do you think was the most critical front in World War II, the European theater or the Pacific? Why?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 98. Why, with major wars in Europe and the Pacific, did American troops see their first active combat in World War II in North Africa? What were the strategic objectives of that campaign?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 99. In what ways did the United States emerge from World War II fundamentally changed? Consider national power, economic health, race, and gender relations.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 100. Was the World War II alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union entirely a narrow, practical one simply designed to defeat Hitler? Or did Americans and the American government believe, for a time, that the U.S. and the Soviets could together build a better, more peaceful world?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 101. Should the Allied victory in World War II be seen as proof of the strength of democracy? Support your answer with specific evidence regarding the course and conduct of the war.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 102. World War II is sometimes called "the good war." Is this a legitimate designation? What features of the war most obviously make it seem good? What aspects of the war were morally troubling?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.