World War II History

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. Germany invaded which country on September 1, 1939, beginning World War II in Europe?
   A. Poland
   B. Norway
   C. Belgium
   D. Greece

2. Who addressed the U.S. Congress on December 8, 1941, asking it to recognize a state of war with Japan?
   A. Herbert Hoover
   B. Harry S. Truman
   C. Franklin D. Roosevelt
   D. Dwight D. Eisenhower

3. A British newspaper calls May 8, 1945, VE Day. What do the letters VE stand for?
   A. Veterans of Europe
   B. Victory in Europe
   C. Voluntary Evacuation
   D. Victory of the Empire

4. A shopper in wartime Britain brings both money and a ration book. What was the ration book for?
   A. Setting a weekly wage for each worker
   B. Recording the sales tax paid by each shop
   C. Collecting voter registrations for local elections
   D. Allocating limited goods across households

5. How did Prime Minister Robert Menzies announce Australia’s entry into the war on September 3, 1939?
   A. In a televised interview
   B. In a radio broadcast
   C. In a cinema newsreel
   D. In a railway station announcement

6. Britain and France declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939. How much later did Canada formally declare war on Germany?

A. One week later
B. On the same day
C. One day later
D. One month later

7. Who joined Roosevelt and Churchill at the 1943 Cairo Conference and was named alongside them in the Allied communiqué?

A. Harry S. Truman
B. Joseph Stalin
C. Charles de Gaulle
D. Chiang Kai-shek

8. During World War II, what two victories did the U.S. ‘Double V’ campaign seek?

A. Victory in two presidential elections
B. Victory in Europe and the Pacific only
C. Victory over fascism abroad and racism at home
D. Victory over food and fuel shortages

9. Where did Japanese representatives sign the formal Instrument of Surrender on September 2, 1945?

A. Aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay
B. At the United Nations conference in San Francisco
C. In the White House in Washington
D. At the Potsdam conference site in Germany

10. A returning U.S. veteran wanted to attend college after World War II. Which wartime law helped pay eligible veterans’ tuition?

A. The Selective Training and Service Act
B. The Lend-Lease Act
C. The National Labor Relations Act
D. The Servicemen’s Readjustment Act

11. Roosevelt and Churchill met in Newfoundland in 1941 and issued a statement of shared aims. Which document fits those clues?

A. The United Nations Charter
B. The Potsdam Declaration
C. The Atlantic Charter
D. The Munich Agreement

12. A 1939 British government memo gave schoolchildren priority for evacuation. How did the scheme say these children would normally travel?

A. In family groups led by parents only
B. In organized groups led by teachers
C. In pairs with one older pupil assigned to each younger one
D. Individually to a destination each child chose

13. One U.S. record authorized lending supplies to other governments in March 1941. Another shows a declaration of war against Japan in December 1941. What does that sequence establish?

A. The aid program began after Japan surrendered
B. The United States declared war before setting up aid
C. Both records came from the same congressional vote
D. The United States provided for aid before it formally entered the war

14. The 1944 Bretton Woods Final Act contains the articles of agreement for which two postwar economic institutions?

A. The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
B. The International Monetary Fund and the International Labour Organization
C. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the League of Nations
D. The International Court of Justice and the World Health Organization

15. Which sequence puts four milestones of 1945 in the correct order, earliest to latest?

A. VE Day, Japan’s formal surrender, UN Charter signing, UN Charter enters into force
B. UN Charter signing, VE Day, UN Charter enters into force, Japan’s formal surrender
C. VE Day, UN Charter signing, Japan’s formal surrender, UN Charter enters into force
D. Japan’s formal surrender, VE Day, UN Charter signing, UN Charter enters into force