1) Which factor most influenced Japan's expansion efforts in the 1930s and 1940s?

A) competition with Russia for territory
B) limited amount of industrial resources on Japan's home islands
C) revenge for the bombings of Tokyo
D) a desire to reclaim territory that historically had been Japanese

2) In the 1930s and 1940s, Japan expanded its empire to include parts of

A) eastern Europe and southwest Asia
B) China and southeast Asia
C) Turkey and the Soviet Union
D) Australia and Latin America

3) Japan's invasion of China in 1937 and Germany's attack on Poland in 1939 led directly to

A) the beginning of World War II in Asia and Europe
B) a meeting at Yalta between the United States and the Soviet Union
C) a conference at Munich for European leaders
D) the withdrawal of Britain and France from European affair

4) The main reason Japan invaded Southeast Asia during World War II was to

A) recruit more men for its army
B) acquire supplies of oil and rubber
C) satisfy the Japanese people's need for spices
D) prevent the United States from entering the war

5) In the 1930's and 1940's, fascist regimes in Japan, Germany and Italy were similar in that each emphasized

A) empathy toward African nations
B) the protection of human rights
C) imperialism as a foreign policy
D) support for free expression

6) What was one major reason given by Adolf Hitler to justify his demand for additional territory between 1936 and 1939?

A) All ethnic Germans needed to be united into one German nation.
B) Germany needed to reestablish its overseas empire.
C) The German navy needed access to Mediterranean seaports.
D) Germany needed a buffer zone to protect it from foreign invasion.

7) Base your answer on the legal excerpts below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Article 1

The owner of a Jewish industrial enterprise (Third Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 June 1938, RGBI I 627) may be ordered to sell or liquidate the enterprise within a definite time. Certain conditions may be stipulated [specified] in the order....

Article 7

1. Jews cannot legally acquire real estate and mortgages....

These laws indicate a government policy of

A) censorship
B) extraterritoriality
C) discrimination
D) laissez-faire

8) Which geographic factor enabled the German blitzkrieg to succeed?

A) swift running rivers
B) mountain ranges
C) relatively flat terrain
D) tropical climate

9) Which event caused the policy of appeasement to be viewed as a failure?

A) creation of the League of Nations (1919)
B) forced famine in Ukraine (1932)
C) invasion of Czechoslovakia (1939)
D) atomic bombing of Hiroshima (1945)

10) The Nuremberg laws are best described as

A) efforts of the Roman Catholic Church to punish heresy
B) major articles in the Declaration of the Rights of Man
C) specific laws contained in Justinian's Code
D) anti-Semitic laws of 20th-century Germany

11) Which sequence of events is in the correct chronological order?

A) rise of Nazism → Treaty of Versailles → German invasion of the Soviet Union
B) Treaty of Versailles → rise of Nazism → German invasion of the Soviet Union
C) German invasion of the Soviet Union → rise of Nazism → Treaty of Versailles
D) Treaty of Versailles → German invasion of the Soviet Union → rise of Nazis

12) The 1930s depression in Germany contributed to the rise of the Nazi Party because

A) economic hardships increased political instability
B) five-year plans of the communists failed
C) the Reichstag nationalized private property
D) the Weimar Republic imposed totalitarianism

13) One reason for the outbreak of World War II was the

A) ineffectiveness of the League of Nations
B) growing tension between the United States and the Soviet Union
C) conflict between the Hapsburg and the Romanov families
D) refusal of the German government to sign the Treaty of Versailles

14) Which event is most closely associated with the start of World War II in Europe?

A) invasion of Poland by Nazi forces
B) signing of the Munich Agreement
C) building of the Berlin Wall
D) assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

15) Which was characteristic of France under Napoleon's rule and Germany under Hitler's rule?

A) Democratic ideas and diversity were encouraged.
B) Authoritarian control and a strong sense of nationalism prevailed.
C) Peaceful relations with neighboring countries were fostered.
D) Artistic and literary freedom flourished.

16) One similarity between Otto von Bismarck and Adolf Hitler was that each

A) formed an alliance with Japan during a world war
B) used warfare as an instrument of national policy
C) followed a policy of nonalignment in foreign affairs
D) supported communist ideals

17) Which practice was similar under the rule of the Bolsheviks in Russia and of the Nazi Party in Germany?

A) establishing communism in their respective nations
B) permitting a series of multiparty elections
C) increasing the power of the middle class
D) limiting government opposition through intimidation and fear