

**Shootout Social Studies
2005-2006 Test 1**

Documents 3 pts each

1.) The Atlantic Charter was negotiated aboard a warship anchored at -

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| A.) Cairo, Egypt | B.) Argentia, Newfoundland |
| C.) Madrid, Spain | D.) Not Here |

2.) Which of the following is one of the Four Freedoms?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A.) freedom of speech/expression | B.) freedom from fear |
| C.) freedom from want | D.) all of the above |

3.) Which is not one of the major conclusions of the Tehran Conference?

- A.) The Soviet Union should enter the war against Japan after the end of the war in Europe.
- B.) The partisans of Yugoslavia should be supported by supplies and equipment.
- C.) It would be most desirable if Turkey should come into the war on the side of the Allies.
- D.) It took steps toward planning the Allied strategy and the end of the war.

4.) Which called for the transfer of war supplies, including food, machinery and services to nations whose defense was considered vital to the defense of the U.S. in World War II?

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A.) Lend-Lease Act | B.) Atlantic Charter |
| C.) United Nations Charter | D.) Washington Naval Conf. |

5.) Which conference is cited as a symbol of western betrayal or the beginning of the Cold War?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A.) Yalta Conference | B.) Tehran Conference |
| C.) Casablanca Conference | D.) Potsdam Conference |

6.) Which chapter of the United Nations Charter describes the Security Council's power to authorize economic, diplomatic, and military sanctions, as well as the use of military force to resolve disputes?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A.) Chapter I | B.) Chapter VII |
| C.) Chapter X | D.) Chapter VI |

7.) The major theme of the Wannsee Conference

- A.) led to the formation of the United Nations.
- B.) was to slow the rivalry of the Pacific powers.
- C.) was to organize the final strategy for the war.
- D.) led to the Holocaust

8.) Which is not an agreement reached at the Casablanca Conference?

- A.) The allies demanded the unconditional surrender of the Axis.
- B.) The Soviet Union should enter the war against Japan after the end of the war in Europe.
- C.) They agreed to aid the Soviet Union.
- D.) They agreed on the invasion of Sicily and Italy.

9.) During which conference did Truman make the decision to use atomic weapons on Japan to end the war?

- A.) Tehran Conference
- B.) Potsdam Conference
- C.) Yalta Conference
- D.) Casablanca Conference

10.) What was the purpose of the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-22?

- A.) Strengthen the cooperation of the United States, Great Britain, and the USSR.
- B.) To slow the rise of the rivalry between the great Pacific powers.
- C.) The reversion of all German annexations in Europe.
- D.) Not Here

General Knowledge 1 pt. each

11.) Which country liberated Auschwitz, the largest extermination and concentration camp?

- A.) Norway
- B.) Soviet Union
- C.) United States
- D.) Great Britain

12.) The term _____ refers to the massive crimes committed against groups.

- A.) genocide
- C.) matricide

- B.) homicide
- D.) patricide

13.) The best known postwar war crimes of leading German officials before the International Military Tribunal was held at ____

- A.) Nuremberg, Germany
- C.) Berlin, Germany

- B.) Warsaw, Poland
- D.) Brussels, Belgium

14.) What was the name Hitler gave to his plan for the Battle of Britain?

- A.) Operation Mickey Mouse
- C.) Operation Sealion

- B.) Operation Overlord
- D.) Operation Cobra

15.) What was a major weakness of the British Royal Navy during the Norway campaign?

- A.) The lack of warships.
- B.) Its incapacity to contest command of the air off a distant shore.
- C.) Its inability to communicate with those onshore.
- D.) Not Here

16.) What was the immediate cause of war in the Pacific during World War II?

- A.) Japan's annexation of territory throughout SE Asia in 1941-42.
- B.) The bombing of Pearl Harbor.
- C.) Japanese and Soviet forces clashed on the Manchurian-Mongolian border in 1939.
- D.) The Tripartite Pact.

17.) What was the name of the Allied Invasion of Southern France?

- A.) Operation Overlord
- C.) Operation Cobra

- B.) Operation Market Garden
- D.) Operation Dragoon

18.) Where was the first military engagement of World War II?

- A.) Westerplatte Fort, Danzig, Poland
- B.) Falaise, Normandy
- C.) Ste.-Mere-Eglise
- D.) Not here

19.) Who was in command of the German forces sent to Libya in February, 1941?

- A.) Joseph Heller
- B.) Erwin Rommel
- C.) Hermann Goering
- D.) Not here

20.) What was the main aim of Japan when they entered the war in December, 1941?

- A.) To gain control of Hawaii.
- B.) To slow the growth of Chinese power.
- C.) To acquire raw materials, particularly oil.
- D.) Not Here

Terms, people, places, events and concepts. 1 point each

21.) Who led the U.S. 1st Army in the invasion of Normandy?

- A.) George C. Marshall
- B.) George C Patton
- C.) Omar Bradley
- D.) Albert Speer

22.) Who was the German author famous for the novels Steppenwolf and Das Glasperlenspiel?

- A.) Herman Hesse
- B.) Rudolf Hess
- C.) Kurt Vonnegut
- D.) Alfred Jodl

23.) Which German official stole an airplane in May 1941 and flew to Scotland in an attempt to negotiate a peace agreement with Great Britain?

- A.) Rudolf Hess
- B.) Jochen Peiper
- C.) Heinrich Himmler
- D.) Joachim von Ribbentrop

24.) The Siegfried Line was

A.) The border separating Germany from Austria.

B.) An ideal line for defense, it broke up the local terrain into small fields edged by natural earthen obstacles.

C.) the defensive belt of fortifications along the German border consisting of hundreds of mutually-supporting pillboxes.

D.) Not Here

25.) Who was not a commander in the siege of Leningrad?

A.) Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb

B.) Georgy Zhukov

C.) Joseph Heller

D.) Kliment Voroshilov

26.) _____ was the name of the German army from 1935 to 1945.

A.) Panzerfaust

B.) Wehrmacht

C.) Hurtgen

D.) Not here

27.) Which country of the Allies provided most of the forces at the First Battle of El Alamein?

A.) Britain

B.) United States

C.) Soviet Union

D.) Australia

28.) _____ was the first large German city to be taken during WW II.

A.) Aachen

B.) Berlin

C.) Bonn

D.) Dresden

29.) Who is sometimes referred to as “the first architect of the Third Reich”?

A.) Louis Mountbatten

B.) Rudolf Hess

C.) Josef Goebbels

D.) Albert Speer

30.) The Ardennes Offensive is better known as

A.) The Normandy invasion

B.) Battle of Kasserine Pass

C.) The Battle of the Bulge

D.) The Battle of Bastogne

Citizen Soldier 2 pts. each

31.) What was the name of the International army in Normandy in June, 1944?

- A.) The Wehrmacht
- B.) the Falaise
- C.) The bocage
- D.) Not Here

32.) What was the greatest success of the German navy's efforts to disrupt the landing of American reinforcements in Normandy?

- A.) Jamming allied communication with electronic interference
- B.) Getting the Susan B. Anthony, a transport ship
- C.) Using the Luftwaffe to strafe soldiers wading to the beaches
- D.) Creating a gauntlet of submarines that American ships had to run

33.) The Hurtgen campaign came to an end with which battle?

- A.) Battle of Hill 400
- B.) Battle of the Bulge
- C.) Battle of Bastogne
- D.) Battle of Britain

34.) Which was not an advantage of the Sherman tank?

- A.) It used less than half the gasoline of the larger tanks.
- B.) It was faster and more maneuverable.
- C.) It was better designed for hedgerow fighting than the German tank.
- D.) It had double the range of other tanks.

35.) Which Norman village was the site where the Normandy invasion began?

- A.) Ste.-Mere-Eglise
- B.) Remagen
- C.) Mont. St. Michel
- D.) Lyons-la- Forêt

36.) Which country benefited the most from the Battle of Aachen?

- A.) Americans
- B.) British
- C.) Germans
- D.) No one

37.) According to Captain Cooper, “_____” was undoubtedly the most formidable man-made defense ever contrived.”

- A.) Hedgerows
- B.) firebombing
- C.) The Siegfried Line
- D.) Not Here

38.) _____ was the most heavily fortified city in Europe.

- A.) Metz
- B.) Aachen
- C.) Leningrad
- D.) Ste.-Mere-Eglise

39.) What time period was among the most dramatic of the war?

- A.) The last week of August and the first week of September, 1944.
- B.) January, 1945
- C.) The first week of July, 1944.
- D.) The last week of September, 1944.

40.) _____ put more men out of action than German fire.

- A.) Cholera
- B.) Starvation
- C.) Trench foot
- D.) Not Here

41.) The Army Specialized Training Program was a pet of Secretary of War _____.

- A.) Omar Bradley
- B.) Henry Stimson
- C.) Richard Winters
- D.) Marshal Petain

42.) The _____ was “the most frightening weapon of the war” according to Lt. George Wilson.

- A.) S-mine
- B.) Sherman tanks
- C.) Piper Cubs
- D.) Not Here

43.) The Third Army’s first defeat in battle was at

- A.) Driant
- B.) Metz
- C.) Bonn
- D.) Namur

44.) _____ led the Germans to break off the attack at Mortain and retreated through the Falaise gap.

A.) Kluge
C.) Himmler

B.) Hess
D.) Rommel

45.) _____ was described as “a raised bank of earth about each field, forming a flat-topped ridge, two meters in height, with beeches, oaks, and chestnut trees growing upon the summit.”

A.) Siegfried Line
C.) Hedgerows

B.) Hill 400
D.) Not Here

**Shootout Social Studies
2005-2006 Test 1 – Answers**

Documents 3 pts.

- 1.) B
- 2.) D
- 3.) D
- 4.) A
- 5.) A
- 6.) B
- 7.) D
- 8.) B
- 9.) B
- 10.) B

General Knowledge 1 pt.

- 11.) B
- 12.) A
- 13.) A
- 14.) C
- 15.) B
- 16.) A
- 17.) D
- 18.) A
- 19.) B
- 20.) C

**Terms, people, places, events and
concepts 1 pt.**

- 21.) C
- 22.) A
- 23.) A
- 24.) C
- 25.) C
- 26.) B
- 27.) A
- 28.) A
- 29.) D
- 30.) C

Citizen Soldier 2 pts.

- 31.) A
- 32.) B
- 33.) A
- 34.) C
- 35.) A
- 36.) D
- 37.) C
- 38.) A
- 39.) A
- 40.) C
- 41.) B
- 42.) A
- 43.) A
- 44.) A
- 45.) C