

### **APEH EXAM REVIEW MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS PART 14**

(NOTE: The answers to today's questions will appear at the bottom of tomorrow's list of questions.

1. Which of the following statements describes the MOST notable difference between World Wars I and II ?

- (A) Domestic pressures threatened the European balance of power before both wars.
- (B) Both wars arose from conflicts between nations and their leaders.
- (C) A common enemy was used by governments in both cases, to divert attention from domestic economic problems.
- (D) Both struggles involved a substantial number of the world's population.
- (E) New weapons of mass destruction developed radically different methods of warfare.

2. Which of the following best represents the attitude of the European democracies when confronted with German, Italian, and Japanese aggression after 1931?

- (A) Frustration
- (B) Pacifism
- (C) Isolationism
- (D) Appeasement
- (E) Neutrality

3. The major reason for the continued British support for appeasing Adolf Hitler was

- (A) to maintain a balance of power against France
- (B) to gain time for British rearmament
- (C) a result of British guilt over the harshness of the Versailles treaty
- (D) in order to check nationalist movements in Eastern Europe
- (E) that he was viewed as an opponent to communism

4. Which of the following was LEAST effective in opposing the aggression of Nazi Germany?

- (A) The Little Entente
- (B) The Kellogg-Briand Pact
- (C) The League of Nations
- (D) The Locarno Agreements
- (E) The Big Three

5. The Treaty of Rapallo of 1922 was signed between

- I. Austria
- II. Russia
- III. England
- IV. Germany
- V. France

- (A) I and II
- (B) II and III
- (C) III and IV
- (D) I and V
- (E) II and IV

6. The Munich Conference of 1938 officially granted Germany the right to annex

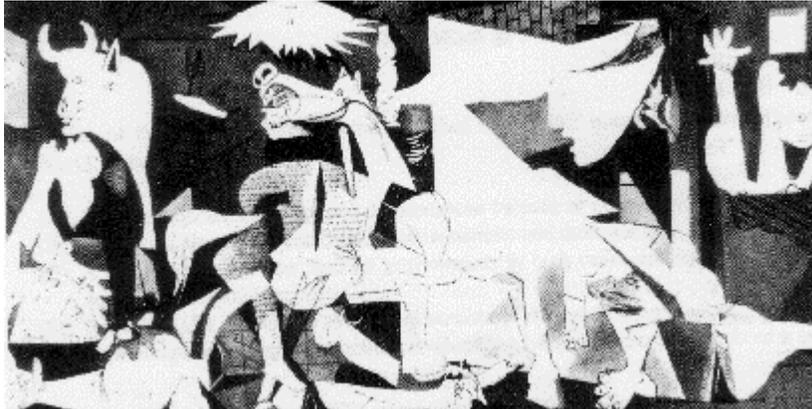
- (A) Rhineland
- (B) Austria
- (C) Poland
- (D) Danzig
- (E) Sudetenland

7. All of the following leaders of the 1930's are correctly paired with their respective nations EXCEPT

- (A) Joseph Stalin-U.S.S.R
- (B) Benito Mussolini - Italy
- (C) Neville Chamberlain - England
- (D) Edouard Daladier - Austria
- (E) Francisco Franco - Spain

8. Which correctly describes the MOST tragic result of the policy of appeasement?

- (A) Hitler's repudiation of the Locarno Agreement
- (B) The Munich Agreement of 1938
- (C) The Spanish Civil War of 1936
- (D) The German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of 1939
- (E) The "Anschluss" of Austria in 1938



9. In the painting above, the artist is attempting to convey the

- (A) surrealist nature of life
- (B) the horrors of the Spanish Civil War of 1936
- (C) the nonsensical aspects of daily existence
- (D) primitivist view of civilization
- (E) torture facing sinners in the world to come

10. The outbreak of the Second World War began with the German

- (A) attack upon Czechoslovakia
- (B) annexation of Austria
- (C) invasion of Belgium
- (D) defeat of France
- (E) attack on Poland

11. The military defensive system in which France placed her faith was called

- (A) "force de frappe"
- (B) Vichy
- (C) Dunkirk
- (D) Chateau-Thierry line
- (E) The Maginot line

12. " ... We shall not flag nor fail. We shall go on to the end ... whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender ... "

The speaker in the quotation above was most likely speaking in the aftermath of which military catastrophe of World War II?

- (A) The attack on Poland on September 1, 1939.
- (B) The German seizure of Norway in April 1940.
- (C) The evacuation of Dunkirk in May 1940.
- (D) The attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.
- (E) The Battle of Stalingrad in the winter of 1942-43.

13. In which situation did alliances and guarantees of mutual assistance prove MOST useful during the Second World War?

- (A) Poland, with the aid of British and French military intervention.
- (B) Greece, which was aided by England in resisting German attacks.
- (C) Czechoslovakia, whose sovereignty was guaranteed by the Treaty of St. Germain.
- (D) Germany, whose military was supported in North Africa by its Axis partners
- (E) Great Britain, which was aided in her war effort by the Lend-Lease Act of 1941.

14. All of the following military campaigns of World War II marked a turning point in that conflict EXCEPT

- (A) The Battle of Britain- 1940
- (B) The Battle of the Philippines - 1942
- (C) The Battle of El Alamein 1942
- (D) The Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway - 1942
- (E) The D-Day landings in Normandy- 1944

15. In which of the following battles in the Soviet Union did the Germans suffer their most resounding defeat?

- (A) Moscow
- (B) Leningrad
- (C) Stalingrad
- (D) Smolensk
- (E) Kiev

**PART 13**

**1-E, 2-B, 3-D, 4-E, 5-A, 6-C, 7-D, 8-E, 9-D, 10-C, 11-E, 12-D, 13-B, 14-A, 15-C**