**WWII and the Great Depression Study Guide**

**Test on Wed 4/11, 45 questions, 90 points**

1. Why is October 29th, 1929 called Black Tuesday?

2. What were Hoovervilles?

3. What is laissez faire?

4. The “Three Rs” of the New Deal are:

5. What did the Glass-Steagall Act of 1932 accomplish?

6. What is the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)?

7. What were the unintended consequences of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act?

8. What happened in the first hundred days of FDR’s presidency?

9. What kind of benefits did the Civilian Conservation Corps provide?

10. What was the National Industrial Recovery Act?

11. How did the Agricultural Adjustment Act help increase the price of crops?

12. What is the Dust Bowl?

13. What did the Social Security Act put into place?

14. Why did FDR want to expand the Supreme Court of the United States beyond nine justices?

15. What did economist John Maynard Keynes believe about deficit spending?

Matching Section #1: New Deal Programs

16. Agricultural Adjustment Administration

17. Civilian Conservation Corps

18. National Recovery Administration

19. Works Progress Administration

20. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

1. employed young, single men at federally funded jobs on government lands.
2. boosted agricultural prices by offering government subsidies to farmers to reduce output.
3. employed millions of Americans in public works projects, from constructing bridges and roads to painting murals and writing plays during the Great Depression.
4. sought to boost businesses’ profits and workers’ wages by establishing industry-by-industry codes that set prices and wages, as well as guaranteeing workers the right to organize into unions.
5. guaranteed individuals that money they deposited in a bank would be repaid to them by the federal government in the event that their bank went out of business.

21. What were the main cause of WWII? Remember **W.A.R.!**

22. Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were fascist leaders that came to prominence by harnessing the power of

23. What areas did Japan invade in the 1930’s?

24. What did the policy of appeasement in pre-WWII Europe entail?

25. What was the Lend-Lease Act?

26. What were the Japanese motivations for making an attack on Pearl Harbor?

27. What was the immediate result of President Franklin Roosevelt’s Executive Order 9066?

28. What did the Supreme Court of the United States decide in the 1942 case Korematsu v. United States?

29. How did Rosie the Riveter exemplify the cultural constraints placed on American working women during World War II?

30. What was the job of the Women’s Airforce Service Pilots?

31. Why did the Soviets want the Allies to open a "second front"?

32. Place the following in chronological order? (Allied invasion of North Africa, Battle of the Bulge, Battle of Britain, German invasion of France, Allied invasion of Italy, Allied invasion of France)

Matching Section #2: WWII Battle and Events (Part 1)

33. Poland

34. Normandy

35. Battle of the Bulge

36. Stalingrad

37. Midway

1. Four Japanese aircraft carriers are sunk in this June 1942 battle which allowed the U.S. to seize the strategic initiative in the control of the western Pacific.
2. A German counteroffensive in the winter of 1944 in eastern France was eventually crushed by Allied troops.
3. Soviet forces stopped the German army's advance here in 1943.
4. Germany's invasion of this neighboring nation on September 1, 1939 began World War II as France and Britain declared war in response.
5. The D-Day invasion on the beaches of this region on June 6, 1944 marked the beginning of the Allied land attack of German-held western Europe.

Matching Section #3: WWII Battles and Events (Part 2)

38. Pearl Harbor

39. Battle of Britain

40. Nagasaki

41. Iwo Jima

42. Hiroshima

1. August 6th 1945, the Unites States drops an atomic bomb on this city killing thousands.
2. A Japanese surprise attack that was meant to cripple the U.S. navy, particularly its aircraft carriers.
3. Japanese forces defend this island for weeks and lost 19,000 troops, the most famous picture of the war is taken during this battle.
4. After Japan’s refusal to surrender, a second atomic bomb is dropped here on Aug. 9th 1945.
5. German bombing raids that were meant to cause surrender and loose its will to fight.

38. The Allied action on D-Day accomplished what?

39. What was the Manhattan Project?

40. Under which President did the United States make the decision to drop two atomic bombs on Japan?