



BUILDING VOCABULARY *The United States
in World War II*

A. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

1. The civil rights leader who battled discrimination in war-related jobs was (a) George Marshall (b) A. Philip Randolph (c) Henry J. Kaiser.
2. The Allied invasion of France to free western Europe from the Nazis was known as (a) D-Day (b) V-E Day (c) the Battle of the Bulge.
3. The commander of U.S. forces in Europe was (a) Omar Bradley (b) George Patton (c) Dwight D. Eisenhower.
4. The first atomic bomb used against Japan was dropped on (a) Nagasaki (b) Hiroshima (c) Iwo Jima.
5. The GI Bill of Rights provided help to (a) widows of fallen servicemen (b) worn-torn countries of Europe (c) returning veterans.

B. Evaluating Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below.

_____ 1. James Farmer was instrumental in the formation of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

_____ 2. The Battle of Midway was considered a turning point in the battle against the Nazis.

_____ 3. Scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer led the effort to develop the first atomic bomb.

_____ 4. Upon Franklin Roosevelt's death, his vice-president, Harry Truman, became president.

_____ 5. The Manhattan Project was the code name of a plot to assassinate Adolf Hitler.

C. Writing Write a paragraph about the discrimination faced by minorities during World War II using the following terms.

James Farmer

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

internment