

40 Multiple choice questions

1. the Sudetenland crisis; Hitler falsely claims that Germans living in the Sudetenland, a part of the newly created state of Czechoslovakia, are being victimised by the Czech government and threatens war; the British prime minister, Neville Chamberlain, intervenes and, at the Munich conference, the Sudetenland becomes part of Germany; this is the most well-known aspect of the appeasement policy
 - a. 1938 September
 - b. 1935 September
 - c. 1939 September
 - d. 1941 September

2. the Nuremberg laws are passed in Germany and deprive the Jews of German citizenship
 - a. 1940 September
 - b. 1939 September
 - c. 1935 September
 - d. 1938 September

3. the Soviet red army continues its advance and crosses into Bulgaria
 - a. 1943 September
 - b. 1940 September
 - c. 1941 September
 - d. 1944 September

4. the Soviet red army captures Vienna; Hitler commits suicide on 30 April
 - a. 1940 April
 - b. 1945 March
 - c. 1935 March
 - d. 1945 April

5. Britain and France promise to support Poland in case of attack; the British and French finally appear to be ready to take action in the face of repeated aggression by Germany but there is little that they can actually do to help Poland
 - a. 1936 March
 - b. 1935 March
 - c. 1938 March
 - d. 1939 March

6. Nuremberg war crimes trials and the prosecution of leading Nazis begins on 10 November
 - a. 1941 December
 - b. 1945 November
 - c. 1942 November
 - d. 1937 November

7. Germany takes the remainder of Czechoslovakia; following the gains made at the Munich conference and, breaking promises regarding the security of the rest of Czechoslovakia, Hitler orders the German army to invade; the British and French protest but do not act
 - a. 1933 January
 - b. 1940 January
 - c. 1942 January
 - d. 1939 January

8. anschluss with Austria; Hitler again successfully defies the Treaty of Versailles when the German army marches peacefully into Austria and makes it part of the German Reich
 - a. 1938 March
 - b. 1935 March
 - c. 1939 March
 - d. 1936 March

9. battle of El Alamein results in a major victory for Britain's General Montgomery and the 8th army against the German Afrika Korps
 - a. 1936 October-November
 - b. 1942 November
 - c. 1945 November
 - d. 1942 October-November

10. the battle of the bulge, a brief and failed German attempt to halt the advance of allied armies in the west, begins on 16 December
 - a. 1941 December
 - b. 1944 September
 - c. 1944 December
 - d. 1941 September

11. the German army occupies the Rhineland on Hitler's orders; according to the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, the Rhineland was meant to be a demilitarised 'buffer zone' between France and Germany; Britain and France take no action
 - a. 1939 March
 - b. 1935 March
 - c. 1936 March
 - d. 1938 March

12. Germany invades Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France; Winston Churchill replaces Chamberlain as Britain's prime minister
 - a. 1940 May
 - b. 1945 May
 - c. 1943 May
 - d. 1944 May

13. Italy and then Japan sign diplomatic agreements with Hitler; this was the beginning of the Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo axis that became known by 1937 as axis alliance
 - a. 1936 October-November
 - b. 1942 October-November
 - c. 1942 November
 - d. 1937 November

14. the United States of America enters the Second World War, following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, and Hitler declares war on the USA
 - a. 1944 December
 - b. 1943 September
 - c. 1941 September
 - d. 1941 December

15. the allied invasion of Italy begins
 - a. 1940 September
 - b. 1943 September
 - c. 1941 September
 - d. 1944 September

16. D-day, the allied invasion of France with landings along the Normandy coast begins of 6 June; German v-1 missile attacks on London begin on 13 June; these attacks are followed in September by attacks by the larger v-2 rockets
 - a. 1940 June
 - b. 1943 July
 - c. 1941 June
 - d. 1944 June

17. the German army in North Africa is finally defeated by combined British and American forces in May
 - a. 1944 May
 - b. 1943 May
 - c. 1945 May
 - d. 1940 May

18. at the Hossbach conference, Hitler holds a high-level meeting to set out plans for the occupation of Austria and Czechoslovakia
 - a. 1945 November
 - b. 1942 November
 - c. 1941 December
 - d. 1937 November

19. the holocaust; plans for a 'final solution' to the Jewish 'problem' are drawn up at the Wannsee conference
 - a. 1933 January
 - b. 1942 January
 - c. 1939 January
 - d. 1940 January

20. the Soviet red army captures Berlin on 2 May; Germany surrenders on 7 May, and 8 May is declared VE day (victory in Europe day)
 - a. 1940 May
 - b. 1943 May
 - c. 1944 May
 - d. 1945 May

21. Operation Torch, a landing of mainly American forces takes place in the west coast of North Africa
 - a. 1945 November
 - b. 1944 December
 - c. 1942 November
 - d. 1937 November

22. allied forces in the west cross the Rhine into Germany on 7 March
 - a. 1939 March
 - b. 1945 March
 - c. 1935 March
 - d. 1936 March

23. the siege of Leningrad begins and does not end until January 1944
 - a. 1944 September
 - b. 1943 September
 - c. 1940 September
 - d. 1941 September

24. Operation Dynamo, the evacuation of the British army from the channel port of Dunkirk, is completed, following the success of the German blitzkrieg; Mussolini enters the war on Germany's side on 10 June; France surrenders on 22 June
- 1940 June
 - 1944 June
 - 1941 June
 - 1943 July
25. Hitler announces that Germany will begin to rearm in defiance of the limits imposed on the size of the German military by the Treaty of Versailles
- 1939 March
 - 1938 March
 - 1945 March
 - 1935 March
26. the allied invasion of Sicily begins on 10 July; the battle of Kursk, the largest tank battle in history between the Germans and the Soviet red army takes place on the eastern front
- 1936 July
 - 1941 June
 - 1944 June
 - 1943 July
27. the beginning of the Russian campaign, Operation Barbarossa, as Germany attacks the Soviet Union
- 1940 June
 - 1941 June
 - 1944 June
 - 1943 July
28. Germany invades Denmark and Norway
- 1940 August
 - 1945 April
 - 1940 April
 - 1945 March
29. the Battle of Britain, the planned destruction of Britain's Royal Air Force (RAF) as a prelude to Operation Sealion, the German invasion of Britain, begins and continues until September when plans for an invasion are postponed
- 1940 April
 - 1939 August
 - 1942 August
 - 1940 August

30. the Germans provide troops to support the Italians against the British in North Africa and General Erwin Rommel is given command of the German Afrika Korps
- 1939 January
 - 1940 January
 - 1941 February
 - 1942 January
31. Italy invades Abyssinia and defies the League of Nations
- 1935 October
 - 1922 October
 - 1935 September
 - 1945 November
32. the Spanish civil war begins; both the German and Italian governments provide military aid to the fascist General Franco; the war is used by Hitler and Mussolini to test some of their new weapons
- 1936 July
 - 1940 June
 - 1944 June
 - 1943 July
33. the Soviet red army drives the Germans out of the Crimea
- 1944 May
 - 1943 May
 - 1940 May
 - 1945 May
34. the battle of Stalingrad begins; the first German bid to take Stalingrad is launched but the Germans are forced back from the city by the end of the year and the German 6th army is forced to surrender in early 1943
- 1939 August
 - 1943 July
 - 1942 August
 - 1940 August
35. Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact; Hitler and Stalin sign a non-aggression pact that removes the immediate threat of war on two fronts for Germany and paves the way for the invasion of Poland
- 1939 March
 - 1942 August
 - 1940 August
 - 1939 August

36. in Britain food rationing of butter, bacon and sugar begins
- 1940 January
 - 1933 January
 - 1942 January
 - 1939 January
37. the German army attacks Poland on 1 September; Britain and France declare war on Germany on 3 September after an ultimatum demands the withdrawal of German forces from Poland; the Second World War begins; Poland surrenders on 27 September after coming under attack from both Germany and the Soviet Union
- 1935 September
 - 1938 September
 - 1943 September
 - 1939 September
38. the blitz, the German bombing of London and other major British cities, begins
- 1940 September
 - 1943 September
 - 1941 September
 - 1944 September
39. Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party come to power in Germany; Hitler declares that he will undo the treaty of Versailles and restore Germany to its place as a major European power
- 1942 January
 - 1939 January
 - 1933 January
 - 1940 January
40. Benito Mussolini, Europe's fascist dictator, comes to power in Italy
- 1935 October
 - 1922 October
 - 1942 November
 - 1937 November