

D-Day Document Set: Pre-Assessment

Read the following questions carefully.

Choose the best answer and circle the letter of that answer.

1. When the United States entered World War II, it shifted away from a policy that encouraged the nation to not get involved in European affairs. This U.S. policy can trace its origins all the way back to President:
 - a. Calvin Coolidge
 - b. Woodrow Wilson
 - c. George Washington
 - d. Thomas Jefferson

2. Why did the Allies invade France in 1944?
 - a. to defeat the Soviet Communists, who had taken over much of Western Europe.
 - b. to defeat the Nazi Germans, who had taken over much of Western Europe.
 - c. to defeat the British, who had taken over much of Western Europe.
 - d. to defeat the Imperial Japanese, who had taken over much of Western Europe.

3. Why was the D-Day invasion considered a turning point in World War II?
 - a- The invasion signaled the beginning of the end of Nazi control in Europe.
 - b. After this event, the Nazi Germans were almost constantly in retreat until they surrendered
 - c. After this event, Nazi Germany became unbeatable.
 - d. Both a & b

4. This U.S general was the Supreme Commander of the Allied Invasion of Normandy (D-Day):
 - a. General Patton
 - b. General MacArthur
 - c. General Bradley
 - d. General Eisenhower

5. The U.S. President at the time of the D-Day invasion was:
 - a. Herbert Hoover
 - b. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - c. Harry S. Truman
 - d. Dwight D. Eisenhower

6. When the U.S. President informed the nation that the invasion was underway, he made a live announcement on:
 - a. radio
 - b. television
 - c. the internet
 - d. both a & b

7. After the invasion was announced, many people in New York City went to:
 - a. lunch
 - b. church
 - c. public parks
 - d. New Jersey

8. American soldiers who took part in the invasion often met difficult and dangerous circumstances when they landed on the beaches of Normandy.
 - a. True
 - b. False