

Market House Museum's World War II Trivia Game

(Answers found on bottom of page five)



1. In September 1939, Germany declared war and attacked Poland over a border dispute. Modern, mechanized units of the German Army launched a lightning war across the Polish plains toward the Polish capital of Warsaw. The Polish army, despite its brave resistance, could do little to check the advance of the German armored columns. How did the situation end? A) Poland ceased to exist as a nation B) Poland preserved its freedom C) Germany backed off and retreated



2. Although France and England declared war on Germany at the beginning of September 1939 they did little to assist Poland in resisting invasion. The eastern border of France was protected from invasion by a seemingly impregnable line of defense fortifications that was nine miles in depth. What was this line of fortifications called? A) No Man's Land B) The Maginot Line C) The France Defensive Line



3. In April of 1940 the Germans invaded Norway and Denmark, and the British went to the assistance of the two countries. By May 3, however, the Germans forced the British to evacuate and then they completed the conquest of Norway. On May 10, Germany overran Holland and Belgium, easily passing the Maginot Line. The British army had to depart quickly lest they be taken prisoner as they could not out power the Germans. This was done by evacuation by ships and boats, fishing vessels, and tiny boats of all kinds who ferried the men to safety. Where did they escape and embark from? A) Dunkirk B) Brussels C) Antwerp



4. The Fall of France occurred when Paris fell to the Germans. What date ended the fighting against France, when it became a satellite of Germany? A) June 14 B) June 20 C) June 29



5. The Battle of Britain was a scary time for its citizens, as the Royal Air Force was fighting in the air against planes sent by Germany's Luftwaffe air force, who tried to bomb the country into submission to Germany. England was not going to give up without a fight. There was no invasion of Great Britain due to the phenomenal success of the Royal Air Force. While the nightly air bombings went on over London, what did many of the citizens do to assist? A) fought fires from bombs B) made blackout curtains C) hid children in shelters D) all of the above



6. The Italian dictator Benito Mussolini brought his country into war by attacking France from the rear while that nation was fighting Germany in the spring of 1940. The Italian army suffered a series of setbacks and defeats. The British later entered into battles with Italian colonial forces in what country? A) North Africa B) Bulgaria C) Canada



7. There was a large ship that the Germans were very proud of. It was the mighty ship that bore the name of a past Chancellor. It later destroyed the British ship HOOD. Later fighting a British squadron, it was struck by the British fleet and destroyed to the cheers of the free world. What was this famous German ship's name? A) The KAISER B) The BISMARCK C) The FUHRER



8. Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union, her former ally. (Germany did not remember her manners!) Russian resistance was fierce, but disorganized by the Russian attacks, which enabled German columns to advance through Russia. One very important Russian city was under siege and surrounded. Which Russian city was that? A) Leningrad B) Ekaterinburg C) Crimea



9. On December 7th, 1941, a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, by the Japanese, was carried out, which virtually disabled or sunk the whole American fleet of warships. Paducah's own Mr. Allard Vessels was aboard the battleship USS Arizona as a young naval enlistee, and he survived! What unbelievable mission had been going on in Washington, DC just prior to the attack? A) The Japanese were attending peace talks with American leaders B) The White House was being renovated completely to be able to entertain the Japanese C) Franklin Roosevelt had taken his first submarine plunge



10. The United States entered WWII after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. What did President Roosevelt call the action of the Japanese when he requested Congress to declare war on Japan? A) that the US was dastardly attacked B) that it was a day that would live in infamy C) both of the previous statements



11. The Japanese were victorious in unleashing a multi pronged offensive on the Asian mainland, since all of the American battleships were temporarily out of action. In January 1941 the Japanese forces occupied Manila and forced the surrender of surviving US and Filipino forces in which month? A) March B) April C) May



12. Though the US fleet was crippled at Pearl Harbor in 1941, the three aircraft carriers of the Pacific fleet, the HORNET, the YORKTOWN and the LEXINGTON were at sea at the time and avoided destruction or damage. These three carried US bombers that launched a surprise attack of their own on the Japanese home islands! Tokyo, Nagoya, and Yokohama were bombed, and though little real damage was done, what did the attack do? A) raised morale in America B) let Japan know we weren't going to let them get away with their atrocities towards the US C) both of the prior



13. The Battle of the Atlantic was created to bring England to her knees. Admiral Karl Donitz, head of the German sub fleet, attempted to starve the country of food and supplies by destroying the fleets of merchant ships that supplied England. If that lifeline was cut, Britain would be starved into submission. Between 1940 and 1943, German U-boats sank thousands of Allied and neutral merchant vessels in that attempt. The development of the armed convoy system, however, in which merchant ships sailed in convoys with the protection of naval escorts and fleets of accompanying aircraft, eventually cut down Allied losses. A) True B) False



14. Women in America went to work in factories, making airplane parts, radio parts, and all kinds of needed armaments, because the American men of fighting age were overseas doing just that! The famous image of Rosie the Riveter, was based on a lady who worked as a riveter in a red bandana, helping to win the war, who was based on a real lady, who hailed from what state in America? A) Texas B) Michigan C) Kentucky



15. The Japanese conquest of the Philippine Islands proceeded swiftly and heartlessly. A mixed force of 76,000 American and Philippine defenders, trapped on the Bataan peninsula, were formed into columns and driven on a forced march of 65 miles to a prison camp. Many were sick or dying, but the Japanese had no mercy. Many were executed by the Japanese guards when they fell behind, or when they could not continue the march in the grueling sun. What was this march called? A) The Bataan Death March B) Hell Hath No Fury C) The Kilroy March

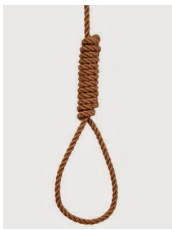


16. The Casablanca Conference took place in January of 1943. Discussed was policies of the Allies as Stalin's Red Army was attempting to turn back the German Invasion of his country and destroy the German Army. Who were the two leaders that attended the conference to set guidelines and objectives that would win the war? A) Roosevelt and Churchill B) Roosevelt and Hirohito C) Mussolini and Roosevelt



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17. By 1943, almost 3/4 of the German U boats had been destroyed. What were two things that enabled this to happen? A) improvement of the radar of Allies and bomber attacks B) better maps of the sea being published C) carelessness of German U boat commanders



18. Mussolini was not a very nice person by some accounts. The Italian people were very tired of his pulling their country into a war, a war they didn't even want. Dismissed by the populace, and replaced by the King Victor Emmanuel, he was told he had to go. He was kidnapped by Hitler and forced to be a puppet for the Fascists. What was his ad end? A) he was killed, and hung upside down with his mistress for all to see B) he was deported to Russia to face the furious Russians C) he died of diphtheria in a camp



19. The German retreat of Russia was announced by Radio Russia in Sept 1943. By October, Soviet troops had recaptured Smolensk and were moving twelve to fifteen miles a day, the once mighty German army fleeing before them. In the South, the Red Army closed a trap on 90,000 Germans retreating to the Russian port of the Crimea. The evacuating Germans had to do what? A) run for cover carrying their wounded B) surrender when they could not hide or escape C) learn to deal with a disorganized retreat D) all three of these



20. The Holocaust was caused by the German's wish to eradicate the Jewish nation. Many people in Germany would deny their Fuhrer had been part of that plan, or that it had even taken place. What did the allied soldiers and command do, after the Allies entered Germany and found the camps, to make sure the Germans could never deny the atrocities that had gone on in Germany, under the Third Reich? A) the people in nearby towns were made to come and see the camps and help in the alleviation of the misery and the fate of the dead B) newsreels were made and war crime trials took place in Nuremberg C) many of the camps were made into places of memorials for the Jewish dead D) all of the previous things



21. D Day was called the Allied Invasion of France. Early on the morning of June 6, 1944 thousands of allied soldiers under cover pf the greatest air and sea bombardment in history, landed on the coast of Normandy. Airborne parachutists had already been dropped behind German lines to help the invasion be a success. What was the name of two of the beaches that they landed on? A) Utah, Omaha B) New Mexico and Texas C) Maine and New York



22. When the liberation of the Philippines took place, guerilla fighters went to the bushes to try and resist. The Japanese had proved to be hard and cruel, and the Philippines did not prosper under their rule. Liberation began in October 1944 with US landings on Leyte, where the Americans were joyfully greeted by the Filipino guerilla fighters and civilians. US forces landed on Luzon and began to liberate Manila. What US Commander was in charge? A) General Douglas MacArthur, B) General Eisenhower C) General Patton



23. During February and June of 1945, Two important battles were fought, among others....the battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa. The eight square miles of Iwo Jima were defended by more than 20,000 Japanese, who were dug in and prepared for the Allied attack. The marines who took the island had to fight every inch of the way, taking almost 21,000 casualties in the 26 day battle. General Holland Smith said it was the toughest fight for the US Marine Corps in its 168 year history. A) True B) False



24. The Fall of Berlin was not witnessed by President Roosevelt, as he had died at Warm Springs Georgia, on April 12, 1945. The City fell to the Russian Red Army, and the fight to occupy Berlin had been a desperate one. Hitler died by his own hand, along with his German mistress, Eva Braun. The City was a shambles, with mile after mile of rubble and destruction everywhere and dazed German civilians stumbling about carrying small bundles of food or clothing. American Vice President Harry Truman became the 33rd President of the US, with the death of Roosevelt. Who met later at Potsdam to discuss the upcoming months while the war was coming to a conclusion (hopefully within a few months?) A) Truman, Churchill, and Stalin B) MacArthur, Eisenhower, and Patton C) All the US 4 star Generals



25. The dropping of the first atomic bomb was not come by lightly. For years it had been in the developmental stage, and then in the experimental stage. The dropping of an atomic bomb was not a happy decision for any leader to have to ponder. But it would save lives in the long run, and many of those lives would be of American servicemen. Japan was given an ultimatum to “surrender unconditionally,” since they had started the war with America in the dastardly of bombing Pearl Harbor. But they repeatedly refused. The Enola Gay, an airplane named after a member of the pilot’s family, dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. A second bomb was later dropped before the Japanese surrendered. What was the second city? A) Nagato B) Yokohama C) Nagasaki



26. The surrender of the Japanese was accepted by the United States aboard the USS Missouri, named after the home state of President Harry S. Truman. The Japanese people were allowed to keep their Emperor, but they would never be allowed to wreak a war again. Later, the USS Missouri was added to a memorial to WWII, located where? A) Independence, Missouri B) Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, docked next to the battleship USS Arizona, where WWII started for the United States C) San Francisco, California.

ANSWERS: 1– Poland ceased to exist as a nation; 2-The Maginot Line; 3-Dunkirk; 4– June 14; 5-All of the above; 6- North Africa; 7-the BISMARCK; 8- Leningrad; 9-The Japanese were attending peace talks with American leaders; 10-both of the previous statements; 11– May; 12– both of the prior; 13– True; 14– Kentucky; 15-The Bataan Death March; 16-Roosevelt and Churchill; 17– improvement of the radar of Allies and bomber attacks; 18– he was killed, and hung upside down with his mistress; 19– all three of these; 20-all of the previous things; 21– Utah and Omaha; 22– MacArthur; 23–True; 24-Truman, Churchill, and Stalin; 25- Nagasaki; 26– Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, docked next to the battleship USS Arizona, where WWII started for the United States.