

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Arsenal of Democracy 9th Grade Challenge

How did internal migration and industrial shifts reshape the American identity? Analyze the civilian and military strategies that defined the global conflict.

1. Executive Order 8802, issued by FDR in 1941, was a landmark response to pressure from A. Philip Randolph. What was its primary purpose?

Answer: B) To prohibit racial discrimination in the national defense industry

Executive Order 8802 was the first federal action to promote equal opportunity and prohibit employment discrimination in the U.S. defense industry.

2. General _____ oversaw 'Operation Torch' in North Africa before becoming the Supreme Allied Commander for the invasion of Normandy.

Answer: C) Dwight D. Eisenhower

Eisenhower's leadership in the North African campaign (Operation Torch) proved his capability to command the multi-national force required for D-Day.

3. The 'Double V' campaign was a slogan used by African Americans to promote victory over fascism abroad and victory over racism at home.

Answer: A) True

The campaign, orchestrated by the Pittsburgh Courier, emphasized that Black Americans were fighting for democracy on two fronts.

4. Which Pacific naval engagement is considered the first 'carrier vs. carrier' battle where the opposing ships never actually saw one another?

Answer: A) The Battle of the Coral Sea

In the Battle of the Coral Sea (May 1942), all damage was inflicted by aircraft; the surface ships never exchanged fire directly.

5. Commonly known as the _____, this 1944 legislation provided veterans with low-interest mortgages and funding for higher education.

Answer: B) G.I. Bill

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act (G.I. Bill) was essential in preventing a post-war economic depression and expanding the American middle class.

6. The United States government utilized the 'Bracero Program' to recruit Mexican agricultural workers to solve domestic labor shortages during the war.

Answer: A) True

Started in 1942, the Bracero Program allowed millions of Mexican men to work legally in the U.S. to ensure the food supply remained stable.

7. What was the significance of the 1944 Korematsu v. United States Supreme Court decision?

Answer: B) It upheld the legality of Japanese American internment based on 'military necessity'

The Court ruled that the protection against espionage outweighed Fred Korematsu's individual rights, a decision later largely discredited.

8. To maintain security and prevent the interception of tactical messages, the U.S. military employed _____ Code Talkers in the Pacific Theater.

Answer: C) Navajo

Navajo Code Talkers used their complex native language to create an unbreakable code that was vital to success at Iwo Jima and other battles.

9. The 'island hopping' strategy in the Pacific was primarily designed to:

Answer: B) Bypass fortified positions to secure airfields closer to mainland Japan

Island hopping (leapfrogging) allowed U.S. forces to conserve resources by targeting strategic locations while cutting off supply lines to skipped islands.

10. The Manhattan Project was so secret that Vice President Harry S. Truman was not informed of its existence until after Franklin D. Roosevelt's death.

Answer: A) True

Truman only learned of the atomic bomb's development when he was sworn in as President in April 1945.