

MARKET HOUSE MUSEUM'S WORLD WAR II TRIVIA GAME

(Answers are found at the bottom of page four)



1. Germany was taking a dominant, organizational warlike stance in the latter part of the 1930's. England felt the tension and aggressiveness brewing. The English were very apprehensive as they had fought Germany once already in the first World War. Jewish pogroms (laws not in favor of Jews) that were inflicted by the Germans were harsh and the world was made aware of what might be possible if the worst came to pass. Many British and American citizens thought there might be a solution, whereby agreements could be reached and Germany made happy, avoiding war. (It didn't work.) What was this act called? A) appeasement B) secret pact C) nullification.



2. The "Phony War" lasted for some time between England and Germany. Everyone was gearing up for the worst, yet nothing tangible was really taking place. It was a "wait and watch" situation. Finally, when England and Germany were in the throes of war, and London was being bombed nightly, fire brigades were formed by the civilians to put out blazes and contain the damage. All citizens were given gas masks; and there were shelters in the underground tunnels of London. The King and Queen visited the bombed out areas, offering sympathy and courage. Buckingham Palace was even hit by a bomb, and damaged severely! Who made the statement, "Now we can look the East End {of London} in the face." A) King George VI B) Queen Elizabeth C) Princess Margaret.



3. America was not yet ready to commit herself to the war effort, as it was occurring on foreign soil in Europe and didn't seem to be so much of an American concern in the beginning. The American President, Franklin Roosevelt, knew that if it were not contained in the European arena the conflict might spread to American soil and cause an even harsher situation for Americans. England had been our ally in several wars, and he felt we needed to assist them in their effort to prevent the Nazis from absorbing more countries and forcing their ideology upon them. To get around Congress not wanting to sell arms to England, a plan was agreed to, that would enable the Brits to get the arms and equipment they so desperately needed, but without our selling it to them. What was it called? A) Armed and Ready B) Lend Lease Act C) Liberty First.

4. Just before England and Germany entered into WWII, the King and Queen made a voyage to North America. They visited the Canadian provinces, and then journeyed to the United States, where they were the guests of President Roosevelt and his wife, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. A much publicized “picnic” took place at their Hyde Park home, which emphasized an all American menu of roasted hot dogs and salads. (FDR’s mother was aghast at this event, thinking it was not dignified.) What happened during that weekend, that made everyone laugh? A) a cart crashed to the floor, breaking fine china B) A dog pulled the tablecloth off of the picnic table C) A British policemen stepped off into the swimming pool backwards.



5. On Sunday morning, December 7th, 1941, the United States was viciously attacked without warning by the Japanese, who ruthlessly bombed the naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. (See the Arizona survivor exhibit at the Market House Museum.) Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared that a state of war existed between the US, Japan, and Germany. England declared war on Japan as well. Winston Churchill said he slept better that night than he had in a long time. Why was that? A) He knew now, that the US would rally with England to fight the Axis powers B) The US would see what it felt like to be under fire from an enemy C) The newspapers would tell what the Axis powers were capable of.

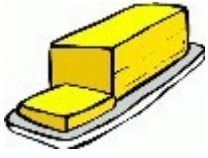


6. As the war went on, many American (and British) women went to work in war munitions plants, as the men were all enlisted or serving in the armed forces, and the ladies made the planes and ammunition that supplied the war effort. The term “Rosie the Riveter” was based on that actuality. A song by that name was made popular. Women took pride in meeting war plant quotas, knowing that what they manufactured would help the Allies win the war. Was the real Rosie prototype a woman from Kentucky? True or False? A) True B) False.

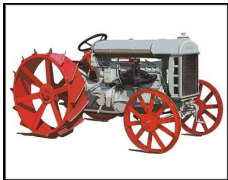


7. During World War II, Japanese Americans were interned in camps, as some thought they could be coaxed to become possible spies or spreaders of American secret war information to their relatives back home. This was a very sad situation for many, and not without its heartbreak. The camps were clean and humane, and made as pleasant as possible for the inhabitants....and not anything like the German death camps, or the Japanese prisoner of war camps, but still, the Japanese Americans were sequestered even though they were Americans! It was a scary time in history. Where were the camps located? A) Western American states B) mid American states C) Atlantic States

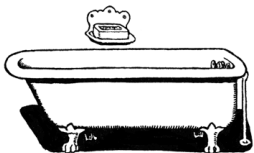




8. American homemakers were hard pressed to be able to buy several things during the war. “Rationing” was something that everyone practiced. Butter, shoes, clothing, gasoline, and other items were “purchased” using books of stamps that allowed a person to obtain only a certain amount of rationed items. Ladies silk nylon hose were even rationed. When butter was unobtainable, a greasy lard like substance was given out, with a packet to be added to the oily concoction, that contained what? A) Yellow coloring B) flavoring packet C) nutritional supplements.



9. Scrap metal drives were also something that took place, to aid the war effort. The metal would be melted down to make ammunition, airplanes, and even tanks! Other drives including those for scrap glass or paper. Queen Mary of England, (the mother of King George VI) who was certainly NOT a country lass, participated in the drives conducted in England. While staying at a country estate during the war, she spotted some old farm machinery in a field, and latched on to it, thinking it was scrap iron. It wasn't, however; it was actual farmer's equipment which was just sitting in the fields! She had it hauled in for the war effort, thinking she had done well for the metal drive. How was this cleared up, without hurting her feelings? A) the machinery was discreetly taken back to the farmers, who were told to put it in or behind their barns in the future, and she was none the wiser B) it was donated to the drive and the farmers reimbursed with money C) It was explained to her and she was told that it could not be scrapped for the war effort, as they had to raise their crops.



10. As the war dragged on, many people were made to realize that it would not be a short war, that it would be a long, hard, and costly war, with many lives lost, both civilians abroad and soldiers from both sides, called the Allies and the Axis powers. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the American president, had suffered a bout of polio years before, and his legs were encased in heavy metal braces. He sat in a wheelchair most days in the White House, and only when in the public eye did he stand and walk with a swinging stiff gait, with the assistance of his strong son's arm. His wife, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, was his eyes and ears, travelling everywhere to get a true perspective of the events concerning the war. When she went to England to see the realities concerning Britain's war effort, she was amazed at what? A) a black painted line on her tub at Buckingham Palace, allowing 4 inches of bath water to be used B) Very plain basic food was served at dinner but solid gold plates were used C) Women's newly made dresses could only have so many pleats and no ruffles, in order to save material D) all of the above.



11. Towards the end of the war, the war was going badly for Germany. Hitler was almost assassinated by a general of his own army! The plan failed however, and the defector was killed. Later, however, the end was near; Americans and Russians were converging on Germany's capital. Hitler saw that his dreams of a unified and all-powerful Third Reich in Germany was not to continue. He retreated into an underground bunker, to ride out the last days of the War in comparative isolation, with his trusted staff and entourage. He and Eva Braun, who was to inhabit the bunker with him, died of suicide before the Allies reached their hide-out. Who was she? A) Hitler's niece B) Hitler's mistress/possible wife C) Hitler's cousin.



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12. Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill were called the "Big Three" when they met to discuss the situations brought up by the war. They each had their own house that was the headquarters for their cabinet, their assistants, and their secretaries that accompanied them to the meeting. Roosevelt took his daughter, Anna with him, but not his wife, Eleanor. It hurt Eleanor's feelings. What was Roosevelt's nickname for Stalin? A) Little Joe B) Little Nikita C) Uncle Joe.



13. Roosevelt was worn down tremendously from the strain, stress, and worry of leading a country through a Depression, as well as through a World War. He was elected to four consecutive terms as American president. Friends said his face was ashen gray and he shook with palsy at the beginning of his fourth term. Vice President Truman met with him a few times and was very concerned. What happened during the April following his 4th Inauguration, at Warm Springs Georgia? A) Roosevelt died of a cerebral aneurysm B) Roosevelt died of a heart attack C) Roosevelt died of pneumonia.



14. When Roosevelt died, Harry S. Truman became President of the United States. He had to educate himself on all matters of the war in a very short time. Truman was a plain person, but one with strong farm roots and a stronger moral sense, from Missouri. His mother, his wife Bess and daughter Margaret were his whole life. They were a very close family. What did Truman say to reporters when he became President so suddenly? A) I feel as if a load of hay has fallen on me B) I am scared unto death but will struggle on regardless C) How in the world is it that I have come to this pass?



15. The war was brought to a close when the surrender of the Japanese was accepted by President Truman aboard the USS Missouri in 1945. (V-E Day was for Victory in Europe, V-J Day was for Victory in Japan. They did not occur on the same day.) Where is the Battleship Missouri located today? A) Alongside the USS Arizona, at Pearl Harbor B) As a museum in the Coral Sea C) The Smithsonian.

ANSWERS: 1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-A, 5-A, 6-A, 7-A, 8-A, 9-A, 10-D, 11-B, 12-C, 13-A, 14-A, 15-A.