

Name: _____

- 1) **Nicholas II**
Telegram to Wilhelm II
July 29, 1914, 1:00 A.M.

"Am glad you are back. In this most serious moment, I appeal to you to help me. An ignoble [despised] war has been declared upon a weak country [Serbia]. The indignation [resentment] in Russia, shared fully by me, is enormous. I foresee that very soon I shall be overwhelmed by the pressure upon me, and be forced to take extreme measures which will lead to war. To try and avoid such a calamity [disaster] as a European war, I beg you in the name of our old friendship to do what you can to stop your allies from going too far."

—Nicky

Which conclusion is *best* supported by the given telegram?

- A) Russia supported the use of extreme measures.
 B) Nicholas II condemned the efforts of Wilhelm II.
 C) Russia started to mobilize for war against Serbia.
 D) Nicholas II hoped diplomacy would prevent war.
- 2) Which region was described as "the powder keg of Europe" prior to World War I?
 A) Balkan Peninsula C) Iberian Peninsula
 B) Scandinavia D) British Isles
- 3) Which of the following titles would *best* complete this partial outline?
 I. _____
 A. Formation of secret alliances
 B. Conflict over colonies in Africa
 C. Military buildup of European armies and navies
 D. Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
- A) *Scramble for Africa*
 B) *Results of World War II*
 C) *Causes of World War I*
 D) *Reasons for the United Nations*
- 4) **"Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy Form Triple Alliance"**
"Serbian Nationalism Grows in Balkans"
"Archduke Franz Ferdinand Assassinated in Bosnia"
- The events in these headlines contributed most directly to the
 A) beginning of World War I
 B) outbreak of the Cold War
 C) strengthening of European monarchies
 D) development of communist rule in Europe
- 5) What was the immediate cause of World War I in Europe?
 A) sinking of the British liner, *Lusitania*
 B) assassination of the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
 C) attack on Poland by the German army
 D) start of the civil war in Russia

- 6) The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the immediate cause of
 A) the Franco-Prussian War
 B) World War I
 C) the Russo-Japanese War
 D) World War II
- 7) The term "militarism" can *best* be defined as
 A) avoidance of military involvement in civil wars
 B) loyalty to a nation or ethnic group
 C) buildup of armaments in preparation for war
 D) control of territories for economic and political gain
- 8) One action that many governments took during World War I was to
 A) encourage political dissent and freedom of the press
 B) prevent women from seeking employment in factories
 C) raise tariffs to encourage trade
 D) regulate their economic systems to increase production
- 9) The breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire led to the creation of several new states and the expansion of others. These new states soon established trade restrictions and began collecting tariffs when goods crossed their borders.

Which of the following conclusions is *most* valid concerning the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

- A) International cooperation led to the settlement of border disputes.
 B) Political independence led to trade barriers.
 C) Tariffs resulted in increased trade.
 D) Transition from a command to a free-market economy was difficult.
- 10) **"Hungry Workers in Petrograd Demand Food"**
"'Peace, Land, and Bread' Promised to All"
"World War I Soldiers Join the People's Rebellion"
- What historical event is associated with these headlines?
 A) Tiananmen Square protests
 B) Cuban Revolution
 C) Russian Revolution
 D) Soweto uprisings
- 11) **"Czar Abdicates! Provisional Government Formed"**
"Peasants Promised 'Peace, Land, and Bread'"
"Reds and Whites Fight Bloody Civil War"

Which revolution is the focus of these headlines?

- A) Russian C) Cuban
 B) Chinese D) Mexican

- 12) Which leader based his rule on the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?
- A) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)
 B) Neville Chamberlain
 C) Adolf Hitler
 D) Vladimir Lenin
- 13) "...The replacement of the bourgeois by the proletarian state is impossible without a violent revolution. The abolition of the proletarian state, i.e., of all states, is only possible through 'withering away'!..."

—V. I. Lenin, *State and Revolution*, 1917

This quotation is associated with the principles of

- A) communism C) capitalism
 B) militarism D) imperialism
- 14) Under communism in the former Soviet Union, people were required to
- A) reject modern technology
 B) put the interests of the state before individual gain
 C) limit the size of their families
 D) honor their ancestors and religious traditions



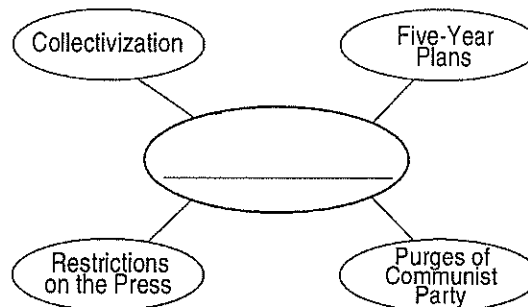
SOURCE: Kime, O'Donnell and Osborne,
World Studies: Global Issues and Assessments,
 N & N Publishing

In the view of this cartoonist, Russia under Lenin's rule was characterized by

15)

- A) support for a constitutional monarchy
 B) a continuation of traditional life
 C) the introduction of capitalism
 D) rejection of the czarist system

- 16) Which slogan is associated with the Bolshevik (Russian) Revolution?
- A) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
 B) "Peace, Land, and Bread"
 C) "An Eye for an Eye"
 D) "Take up the White Man's Burden"



17)

Which of the following titles *best* completes this graphic organizer?

- A) *Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) and the Defeat of the Manchu Dynasty*
 B) *Jawaharlal Nehru and the Modern Industrial State of India*
 C) *Joseph Stalin and the Rise of a Totalitarian State*
 D) *Saddam Hussein and the Persian Gulf War*
- 18) Which economic program was implemented by Joseph Stalin?
- A) five-year plans
 B) perestroika
 C) Four Modernizations
 D) Great Leap Forward
- 19) One way in which Joseph Stalin's five-year plans and Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward are similar is that *both* plans were
- A) policies to improve relations with the West
 B) efforts to reduce human rights violations
 C) methods used to control population growth
 D) attempts to increase agricultural and industrial production
- 20) Which aspect of the economy was emphasized in Joseph Stalin's five-year plans?
- A) famine relief
 B) heavy industry
 C) private landownership
 D) consumer goods
- 21) The famine in Ukraine during the 1930s resulted from the Soviet government's attempt to
- A) collectivize agriculture
 B) implement free-market practices
 C) end a civil war
 D) introduce crop rotation

22)



SOURCE: Geoffrey Barraclough, ed.,
Hammond Concise Atlas of World History,
Hammond, 1998 (adapted)

Which time period in German history is most accurately represented in this map?

- A) immediately after the Congress of Vienna
 B) during unification under Bismarck
 C) between World War I and World War II
 D) just after the Berlin Conference
- 23) What was a direct result of World War I?
- A) Nicholas II was named czar of Russia.
 B) Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by a terrorist.
 C) The Ottoman Empire expanded.
 D) Germany lost its colonies in Africa and Asia.
- 24) The Treaty of Versailles angered many Germans after World War I because the treaty
- A) required all German-speaking Europeans to return to Germany
 B) forced Germany to pay large war reparations
 C) divided Germany into Communist and non-Communist zones
 D) made Germany restore its emperor
- 25) One goal of the League of Nations was to
- A) bring World War I to an end
 B) stimulate the economy of Europe
 C) encourage a strong alliance system
 D) promote peaceful relations worldwide
- 26) "Mussolini Attacks Ethiopia" (1935)
 "Germany Takes the Rhineland Back" (1936)
 "Germany and Russia Divide Poland" (1939)

These headlines might be used to illustrate the weakness of the

- A) United Nations C) Warsaw Pact
 B) Congress of Vienna D) League of Nations

- 27) One way in which Peter the Great and Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal) are similar is that they sought to
- A) adopt western-style reforms
 B) limit the role of women in society
 C) return to traditional values
 D) gain a warm-water port
- 28) Based on the information in the chart below, which situation gave rise to Nazi power in Germany?

NAZI RISE TO POWER

World War I	Weak Government	Economic Problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> German war debts Loss of German colonies Wish for revenge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doubts about Weimar Republic Quarrels among political groups Wish to return to strong leader like the Kaiser 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflation Worldwide depression Unemployment

SOURCE: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*,
Prentice Hall (adapted)

- A) global prosperity and trade
 B) success of the Weimar Republic
 C) political and economic instability
 D) expansion of Germany's colonial empire
- 29) The 1930s depression in Germany contributed to the rise of the Nazi Party because
- A) the Reichstag nationalized private property
 B) the Weimar Republic imposed totalitarianism
 C) five-year plans of the communists failed
 D) economic hardships increased political instability
- 30) In Europe during the 1920s and 1930s, severe inflation, high unemployment, and fear of communism all contributed to the
- A) growth of democratic institutions
 B) rise of Fascist governments in Italy, Germany, and Spain
 C) overthrow of monarchies in Italy and Germany
 D) formation of the Common Market in Italy and Spain
- 31) What was one reason that totalitarian dictatorships gained power in Europe between World War I and World War II?
- A) Monarchies were reinstated in many nations.
 B) Famine and AIDS spread throughout Europe.
 C) Governments failed to meet the needs of the people.
 D) Trade was banned between western and eastern Europe.
- 32) Which of the following leaders is most closely associated with the rise of fascism in Italy prior to World War II?
- A) Ho Chi Minh C) Mao Zedong
 B) Benito Mussolini D) Winston Churchill

- 33) One reason the Japanese followed a policy of expansionism before World War II was to gain
- control of the Suez Canal
 - control of Tibet
 - warm-water ports
 - additional natural resources
- 34) The *main* idea of the 1941 cartoon below is that Japan, Italy, and Germany



SOURCE: Herblock, May 13, 1941 (adapted)

- had supported a peaceful international solution
 - were determined to defeat communism
 - were committed to aggression
 - had formed an alliance for peace
- 35) The term "appeasement" is *best* defined as
- an agreement removing economic barriers between nations
 - a declaration of war between two or more nations
 - an attempt to avoid conflict by meeting the demands of an aggressor
 - a period of peace and prosperity, resulting in cultural achievement
- 36) Before September 1939, the European response to Hitler's actions included
- following a policy of appeasement
 - creating alliances under the United Nations Charter
 - forcing Germany to sign the Versailles Treaty
 - blockading the coast of Germany
- 37) When some European leaders agreed to Hitler's demands concerning Czechoslovakia in 1938, they were supporting a policy of
- détente
 - appeasement
 - collective security
 - balance of power

- 38) The Armenian massacre, the Holocaust, and the Rape of Nanking are examples of
- human rights violations
 - Russification efforts
 - appeasement policies
 - resistance movements
- 39) Which group was accused of violating human rights in the city of Nanjing during World War II?
- Chinese
 - Japanese
 - Germans
 - Americans
- 40) One way in which the Hitler Youth of Germany and the Red Guard of China are similar is that *both* organizations
- required unquestioning loyalty to the leader
 - hindered imperialistic goals
 - led pro-democracy movements
 - helped increase religious tolerance
- 41) "...Seventy thousand people were killed instantly, and many more would die — 60,000 by November and another 70,000 by 1950. Most of them would be victims of a new method of killing—radiation...."
- Ronald Takai

The situation described in this passage was the direct result of which World War II event?

- attack on Pearl Harbor
 - blitz of London
 - bombing of Hiroshima
 - D-Day invasion of Normandy
- 42) World War II was a turning point for many European colonies in Africa and Asia because the war led to
- the occupation of most European colonies by United Nations troops
 - the expansion of European imperialism
 - decreased friction between the Europeans and their colonies
 - increased efforts by these colonies to gain independence
- 43) Which important principle was established as a result of the Nuremberg trials?
- Individuals can be held accountable for "crimes against humanity."
 - Soldiers must follow the orders of their superiors.
 - Defeated nations have no rights in international courts of law.
 - Aggressor nations must pay war reparations for damages caused during wars.
- 44) A major result of the Nuremberg trials after World War II was that
- the United Nations was formed to prevent future acts of genocide
 - the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established to stop the spread of communism
 - Nazi political and military leaders were held accountable for their actions
 - Germany was divided into four zones of occupation

- 45) This commemorative stamp was issued 50 years after the Marshall Plan.



SOURCE: www.usps.com

- George Marshall was honored because he had
- A) formed the European Union so that Western Europe could rebuild its own economy
- B) insisted that Germany and the other Axis Powers pay for starting World War II
- C) encouraged Western European nations to accept aid from the Soviet Union
- D) proposed economic aid from the United States to rebuild the economies of European nations
- 46) The purpose of the Marshall Plan after World War II was to
- A) strengthen the alliances that had won the war
- B) rebuild national economies to stabilize governments
- C) promote the spread of militarism
- D) force the losing nations to help areas destroyed in the war
- 47) The term "iron curtain" refers to the
- A) western boundary of Soviet domination in Europe during the Cold War
- B) border established between India and Pakistan after World War II
- C) scars left on the land by the trenches of World War I
- D) no-fly zone in northern Iraq after the Persian Gulf War
- 48) One reason for the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 was to
- A) keep East Germans from fleeing to the Western sector of Berlin
- B) meet the requirements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- C) promote reunification of East Germany and West Germany
- D) complete the post-World War II rebuilding of Berlin
- 49) Which event illustrates the policy of containment?
- A) Nuremberg trials (1945-1946)
- B) Hungarian revolt (1956)
- C) launching of Sputnik (1957)
- D) naval blockade of Cuba (1962)

- 50) Which heading *best* completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Korea remains divided at the 38th parallel.
- B. East and West Berlin are split by a wall.
- C. Strategic arms limitation talks begin.

- A) *Ethnic Conflicts in the World*
- B) *Economic Benefits of World War II*
- C) *Results of the Cold War*
- D) *Emerging Nations of the World*

- 51) • Berlin airlift
- Cuban missile crisis
- Nuclear arms race

These events were part of an era known as the

- A) Enlightenment
- B) Scientific Revolution
- C) Age of Imperialism
- D) Cold War

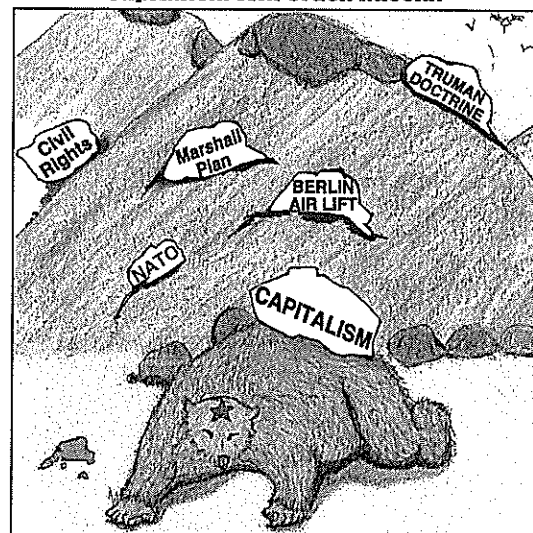
- 52) Which of the following groups of countries became Soviet satellites after World War II?

- A) France, Spain, Great Britain
- B) Switzerland, Austria, Belgium
- C) Turkey, Greece, Italy
- D) Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary

- 53) What was a major reason for the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949?

- A) to resist Soviet aggression
- B) to support the blockade of Berlin
- C) to strengthen communist governments
- D) to control European trade

Capitalism Will Crush Russia!



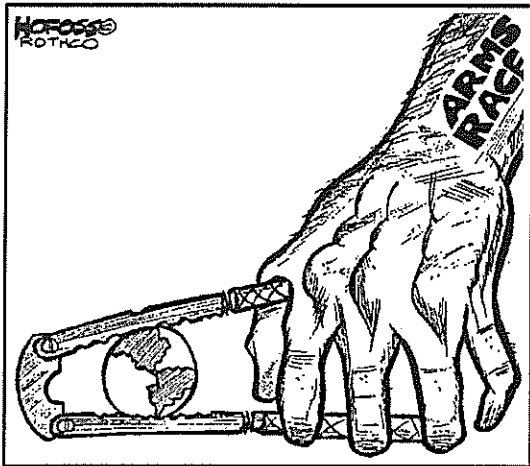
54)

SOURCE: Student Artwork, Shaneekwa Miller, Fashion Industries High School (adapted)

Which period of history is depicted in this cartoon?

- A) Age of Enlightenment
- B) Cold War
- C) Age of Imperialism
- D) Industrial Revolution

55)



SOURCE: Ellis and Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall, 2001 (adapted)

What is the *main* idea of this cartoon?

- A) Military technology is making the world a smaller place.
- B) Proliferation of military weapons could destroy the world.
- C) The world's population is growing faster than its food supply.
- D) The land masses of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres are shifting.

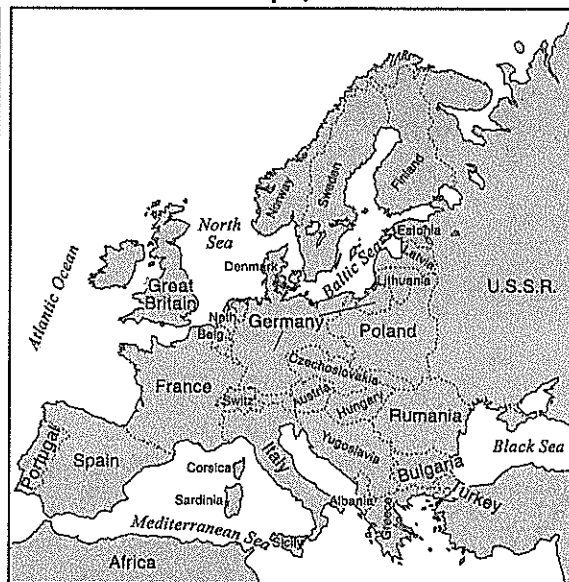
- 56) One similarity between the Korean War and the Vietnam War is that *both* wars were
 - A) caused by religious conflicts
 - B) fought without foreign influence or assistance
 - C) fought as a result of differing political ideologies during the Cold War
 - D) resolved through the diplomatic efforts of the United Nations
- 57) In 1989, the government of China responded to the challenge of protests in Tiananmen Square by
 - A) allowing democratic elections
 - B) calling for a special session of the United Nations Security Council
 - C) sending in tanks and troops to end the demonstrations
 - D) halting trade with the West
- 58) Which nation had the *greatest* influence on the recent histories of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Tibet?
 - A) India
 - B) China
 - C) South Korea
 - D) Russia

59)

Europe, 1914



Europe, 1919



SOURCE: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying World History*, AMSCO (adapted)

Which factor was the *most* significant force in causing the changes between 1914 and 1919 as shown on the two maps above?

- A) treaties signed at the end of World War I
- B) rise of Mussolini
- C) worldwide depression
- D) dissatisfaction of the German people