

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

World History Final (45 points)

1. What is it called when one country tries to take control of another country or territory?
a. paternalism b. nationalism c. imperialism
 d. social Darwinism e. none of the above

2. How did European powers hope to improve their economies through imperialism?
a. by finding new markets to sell their goods
b. by finding new raw materials
c. by providing ports for trade
d. all of the above
e. none of the above

3. Why was it difficult to conquer African territory before the 1800s?
a. because of diseases Europeans were not immune to
b. because of the difficulty of navigating or traveling African rivers
c. because of the strength of African armies
d. all of the above
e. none of the above

4. Why was it easier to conquer African territory in the late 1800s?
a. because of new industrial weapons
b. because of new transportation methods like the steam ship
c. because of division among Africans
d. all of the above
e. none of the above

5. At which meeting did Europeans decide how to divide up Africa, without consulting Africans?
a. Berlin Conference b. Congress of Vienna c. Potsdam Conference
 d. Versailles Peace Conference e. none of the above

6. Which of the following led to increased tensions between European nations prior to World War I?
a. nationalism b. militarism c. imperialism
 d. all of the above e. none of the above

7. Which of the following made it likely that if one country went to war several more would follow?
a. alliances b. rationing c. propaganda
 d. an armistice e. none of the above

8. Which region of Europe was known as a "powder keg" because people thought it could blow up at any time?
a. the Alps b. the Balkans c. the Western Front
 d. the Atlantic Coast e. none of the above

9. Why did Gavrilo Princip assassinate Archduke Franz Ferdinand?
a. because he wanted Austria out of Bosnia
b. because he wanted Russian out of Bosnia
c. because he wanted Germany out of France
d. because he wanted Serbia out of Bosnia
e. none of the above

10. Which country was the first to declare war in World War I?
a. France b. Belgium c. Austria d. England e. none of the above

11. Which of the following was **NOT** a member of the Central Powers during World War I?
 a. Austria b. Germany c. Russia
 d. the Ottoman Empire e. none of the above
12. Which of the following was **NOT** one of the Allies during World War I?
 a. Great Britain b. France c. Russia d. Austria e. none of the above
13. Which unindustrialized Allie eventually had to quit the war and signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany?
 a. Austria b. Russia c. Germany d. France e. none of the above
14. How did the Zimmerman Note play a part in bringing the United States into World War I?
 a. It was a German message about attacking certain U.S. cities.
 b. It encouraged Canada to attack the U.S. from the North.
 c. It encouraged Mexico to attack the U.S. from the South.
 d. It encouraged Americans to rise up against their own government.
 e. none of the above
15. Which U.S. president created the Fourteen Points to try to bring peace after World War I?
 a. Franklin D. Roosevelt b. Woodrow Wilson c. John Kennedy
 d. George W. Bush e. none of the above
16. How did the Treaty of Versailles punish Germany?
 a. by reducing its size
 b. by reducing its military
 c. by making it pay for damages
 d. by making it accept responsibility for the war
 e. all of the above
17. What type of government seeks to take total control of its citizens with a single party and ruler?
 a. democratic b. republican c. monarchy
 d. totalitarian e. none of the above
18. Why were many Germans upset of after World War I?
 a. because they were shocked by their loss in WWI
 b. because they lost land
 c. because they were forced to take responsibility for the war
 d. because they were forced to pay for the war
 e. all of the above
19. What was the name for Germany's democratic government that was blamed for Germany's loss in the war and had a difficult time dealing with Germany's problems after the war?
 a. Weimar b. Nazi c. Soviet d. Fascist e. none of the above
20. What was Stalin's campaign of terror to eliminate anyone who disagreed with him?
 a. the NEP b. the Great Purge c. the Five Year Plan
 d. the Nuremberg Laws e. none of the above
21. What book did Hitler write while he was in prison?
 a. *The Communist Manifesto* b. *Mein Kampf* c. 1984
 d. *The Catcher in the Rye* e. none of the above
22. Which group of Nazi thugs also known as the SA violently attacked political opponents?
 a. Brown Shirts b. Red Guard c. Black Shirts
 d. Green Shirts e. none of the above

23. What laws restricted the right of Jews and forced them to give up their rights and property?
a. the NEP b. the Great Purge c. the Five Year Plan
d. the Nuremberg Laws e. none of the above
24. What political term comes from the Latin word for bundle and is a metaphor for the strength of a united nation?
a. communism b. totalitarianism c. fascism
d. Nazi e. none of the above
25. Which former socialist became a Fascist and later dictator of Italy after being fired for promoting Italian participation in WWI?
a. Mussolini b. Hitler c. Stalin d. Lenin e. none of the above
26. Which group of revolutionary communists came to power after the revolution of October 1917?
a. Nazis b. Fascists c. Bolsheviks
d. Mensheviks e. none of the above
27. Which future leader of the Soviet Union promised the Russian People "land, peace, and bread"?
a. Mussolini b. Hitler c. Stalin d. Lenin e. none of the above
28. What prison camps were meant for the enemies of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union?
a. gulags b. concentration Camps c. mental hospitals
d. other countries e. none of the above
29. What was the new name for the Bolshevik party to honor of Karl Marx?
a. the Nazi Party b. the Fascist Party c. the Communist Party
d. The Socialist Party e. none of the above
30. Which of the following was not an Axis power during World War II?
a. Italy b. France. c. Japan d. Germany e. none of the above
31. What term has been used to describe the way western powers gave in to the demands of aggressor nations prior to World War II?
a. blitzkrieg b. appeasement c. isolationism
d. anschluss e. none of the above
32. Which country did Germany sign a non-aggression pact and later divide Poland with in 1939?
a. Italy b. Japan c. Poland
d. the Soviet Union e. none of the above
33. Which country did Germany invade in 1939, starting World War II?
a. Italy b. Japan c. Poland
d. the Soviet Union e. none of the above
34. Where did the Japanese attack the U.S. on December 7, 1941?
a. Pearl Harbor b. the Philippines c. Seattle
d. Midway e. none of the above
35. Which country used the "scorched earth policy" against Germany during World War II?
a. The United States b. Great Britain c. The Soviet Union
d. Italy e. none of the above
36. Where did the Allies attack the Germans on D-Day?
a. Dresden b. Normandy c. Dunkirk d. Hamburg e. none of the above

37. Which two Japanese cities did the United States drop atomic bombs on in order to end the war?
a. Hiroshima and Tokyo b. Nagasaki and Tokyo c. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
d. Tokyo and Kyoto e. none of the above

38. What was Churchill's metaphor for the border between free western and communist eastern European countries?
a. The Great Divide b. the Great Wall c. the Iron Curtain
d. the Red Fence e. none of the above

39. What was the United States' policy of prohibiting communist expansion?
a. appeasement b. containment c. domino theory
d. détente e. none of the above

40. What was the Cold War alliance between Western European countries, Canada, and the U.S.?
a. the Warsaw Pact b. NATO c. the United Nations
d. the Nonaligned Nations e. none of the above

41. What city was located in communist East Germany and was also unique because it was divided between the U.S., Soviets, British, and France?
a. Paris b. Berlin c. Munich
d. Rome e. none of the above

42. Who was the communist leader who took control of China in 1949?
a. Jiang Jieshi b. Mao Zedong c. Ho Chi Minh
d. Ngo Dinh Diem e. none of the above

43. Who was the leader of the northern Vietnamese communists?
a. Jiang Jieshi b. Mao Zedong c. Ho Chi Minh
d. Ngo Dinh Diem e. none of the above

44. What was the idea held by many in the United States that if one country became communist that a neighboring country might be turn to communism as well?
a. the Marshal Plan b. the Warsaw Pact c. the Cultural Revolution
d. the Domino Theory e. none of the above

45. Which former imperial power was defeated by communist forces in Vietnam?
a. England b. Germany c. Spain d. France e. Belgium

46. Which of the following was a leader that was overthrown with the help of the United States and the CIA?
a. Salvador Allende b. Mohammad Mosaddeq c. Patrice Lamumba
d. Jacobo Arbenz e. all of the above