World History Study Guide Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

104 points possible

Use chapter 23, 24, and 26 and notes to complete the following. You must have ***85 points*** to take the study guide home.

**Due Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Identify or define. Attach definitions to the back of the study guide and ***NUMBER*** your definitions.
2. Conscription
3. Mobilization
4. Propaganda
5. War of attrition
6. Total war
7. Soviets
8. War communism
9. Armistice
10. Reparation
11. Mandate
12. Depression
13. Deficit spending
14. Totalitarian state
15. Fascism
16. Politburo
17. Reichstag
18. Concentration camp
19. Surrealism
20. Uncertainty principle
21. Demilitarized
22. Appeasement
23. Sanction
24. Blitzkrieg
25. Genocide
26. Kamikaze
27. Cold War
28. Multiple Choice

\_\_\_\_ 1. What was the name of the group that conspired to assassinate Archduke Francis Ferdinand?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the Serbian People’s Front | c. | the Bosnian Militia |
| b. | the Red Band | d. | the Black Hand |

\_\_\_\_ 2. In 1914, \_\_\_\_ was considered an act of war.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | assassination of a member of royalty | c. | mobilization of a nation’s army |
| b. | ending diplomatic relations | d. | breaking a military alliance |

\_\_\_\_ 3. The Western Front was characterized by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the slow but steady advance of the German army. |
| b. | trench warfare that kept both sides in virtually the same positions for four years. |
| c. | decisive victories by the French army, quickly driving back the German forces. |
| d. | innovative strategy and tactics that fully utilized the new technologies available to both armies. |

\_\_\_\_ 4. Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, and the Ottoman Empire became known as

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the Allied Powers. | c. | the Central Powers. |
| b. | the League of Nations. | d. | the Eastern Powers. |

\_\_\_\_ 5. Why did Admiral Holtzendorff promise Emperor William II “not one American will land on the continent”?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | He wanted to convince the emperor to resume unrestricted submarine warfare. |
| b. | He believed the United States had no interest in the war. |
| c. | He thought the Americans would honor their treaty with Germany. |
| d. | He was misled by British spies working within the German navy. |

\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ were councils composed of representatives from the workers and soldiers.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Bolsheviks | c. | Vanguards |
| b. | Soviets | d. | Dumas |

\_\_\_\_ 7. The Red secret police, known as the Cheka, began

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | infiltrating the governments of Russia’s enemies as spies. |
| b. | to plot against Lenin almost immediately after he came to power. |
| c. | to restore order to Russia after years of civil war. |
| d. | a Red Terror campaign to destroy all those who opposed the new regime. |

\_\_\_\_ 8. The Treaty of Versailles was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a peace settlement that consisted of five separate treaties with the defeated nations. |
| b. | forced upon Austria, and gave some of its land to the new state of Poland. |
| c. | the treaty signed with Germany that many Germans felt was a harsh peace. |
| d. | a defensive alliance between Great Britain, France, and the United States. |

\_\_\_\_ 9. France’s approach to peace was guided in large part by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the desire for national security. |
| b. | a need to reclaim territories lost during the war. |
| c. | the desire to obtain control over some of Germany’s former colonies. |
| d. | a vision to create a League of Nations to prevent future wars. |

\_\_\_\_ 10. World War I was a \_\_\_\_, meaning that it involved a complete mobilization of resources and people.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | modern conflict | c. | total war |
| b. | trench war | d. | mobile conflict |

\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_, the aggressive preparation for war, was growing along with nations’ armies.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Conscription | c. | Warmongering |
| b. | Militarism | d. | Mobilization |

\_\_\_\_ 12. The Schlieffen Plan was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Austria-Hungary’s attempt to negotiate a peaceful settlement with Serbia. |
| b. | Germany’s proposal for dividing up Serbia between Russia and Austria-Hungary. |
| c. | the Black Hand’s plan to assassinate the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. |
| d. | Germany’s plan for a two-front war with Russia and France, which had formed a military alliance. |

\_\_\_\_ 13. The German advance toward Paris was halted at

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the Battle of Tannenburg. | c. | the Battle of Marne. |
| b. | the French-Belgian border. | d. | the German-Belgian border. |

\_\_\_\_ 14. By attacking Austria in May 1915, Italy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | betrayed Germany and Austria. |
| b. | helped to knock Russia out of the war. |
| c. | won the war. |
| d. | became a world power. |

\_\_\_\_ 15. What caused the United States to join the Allies in fighting World War I?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the sinking of the *Titanic* |
| b. | the German embargo on gasoline |
| c. | the United States’s fear of the Austro-Hungarian powers |
| d. | the Germans’ use of unrestricted submarine warfare |

\_\_\_\_ 16. Under the leadership of \_\_\_\_, the Bolsheviks became a party dedicated to violent revolution.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Alexander Kerensky | c. | V. I. Lenin |
| b. | Grigori Rasputin | d. | Alexandra Romanov |

\_\_\_\_ 17. In an attempt to end Russia’s involvement in the war, Lenin

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | seized the Winter Palace and overthrew the Russian government. |
| b. | signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany, which gave up much Russian territory. |
| c. | united the soviets under the Bolshevik party. |
| d. | called a general strike that shut down all factories in Petrograd on March 10. |

\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_ became the spokesperson for a new world order based on democracy and international cooperation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Woodrow Wilson | c. | Karl Liebknecht |
| b. | Rosa Luxemburg | d. | Georges Clemenceau |

\_\_\_\_ 19. Germany was especially unhappy with Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles because it

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | forced Germany to reduce the size of its army and navy. |
| b. | forced Germany to give back the territories of Alsace and Lorraine. |
| c. | awarded sections of eastern Germany to the new Polish state. |
| d. | declared that Germany and Austria were responsible for starting the war. |

\_\_\_\_ 20. After the war, Britain ruled Iraq and Palestine as

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | colonies, which they received as part of Germany’s war reparations. |
| b. | mandates on behalf of the League of Nations, but did not own the territory. |
| c. | indirect rulers, which allowed the two nations some semblance of autonomy. |
| d. | direct rulers, leading to much animosity that still exists today. |

\_\_\_\_ 21. The Treaty of Locarno guaranteed

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | that 63 nations would “renounce religion as an instrument of national policy.” |
| b. | a $200 million dollar loan to aid in German economic recovery. |
| c. | Germany’s new western borders with France and Belgium. |
| d. | that the United States would join the Axis League. |

\_\_\_\_ 22. John Maynard Keynes argued that unemployment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | was a symptom of the demise of the socialist system. |
| b. | came not from overproduction, but from a decline in demand. |
| c. | was actually healthy for the economy in the long run. |
| d. | came from government mismanagement of the entertainment industry. |

\_\_\_\_ 23. How did Benito Mussolini gain the support of the Catholic Church?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | He threatened to execute the pope, his bishops, and cardinals. |
| b. | He gave the Church money and official recognition. |
| c. | He expanded Vatican City’s land greatly by giving it control over half of Rome. |
| d. | He assigned *squadristi* to be “food tasters” for the pope. |

\_\_\_\_ 24. The Enabling Act allowed Hitler to establish a totalitarian state by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | giving the government the power to ignore the constitution for four years. |
| b. | establishing concentration camps for people who opposed the new regime. |
| c. | dissolving the trade unions and abolishing all sports activities. |
| d. | abolishing the office of the president and declaring Hitler the sole ruler. |

\_\_\_\_ 25. What was the *Kristallnacht*?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It was a German concentration camp at which thousands of Jews were executed. |
| b. | It was a set of racial laws that excluded Jews from German citizenship. |
| c. | It was a destructive Nazi rampage against the Jews. |
| d. | It was Hitler’s idea of Expressionism that eventually led to war. |

\_\_\_\_ 26. Surrealist \_\_\_\_ painted everyday objects but separated them from their normal contexts.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Hannah Höch | c. | James Joyce |
| b. | Hermann Hesse | d. | Salvador Dalí |

\_\_\_\_ 27. The literary work of \_\_\_\_ includes *Siddhartha* and *Steppenwolf*.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Hermann Hesse | c. | Hannah Höch |
| b. | James Joyce | d. | Werner Heisenberg |

\_\_\_\_ 28. Who was the propaganda minister for Nazi Germany?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Hermann Hesse | c. | Leni Riefenstahl |
| b. | Joseph Goebbels | d. | Heinrich Himmler |

\_\_\_\_ 29. To deal with runaway German inflation, an international commission created the Dawes Plan, which

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | cancelled Britain’s reparation debt, angering the Axis Powers. |
| b. | reduced Germany’s reparations debt. |
| c. | reduced the interest rates paid by Germany on its foreign loans. |
| d. | increased the price paid by foreign markets for German products. |

\_\_\_\_ 30. An \_\_\_\_ is a period of low economic activity and rising unemployment.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | economic cycle | c. | economic depression |
| b. | expressionist cycle | d. | inflationary period |

\_\_\_\_ 31. Fascism glorifies the state above the individual by emphasizing the need for

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a strong central government led by a dictatorial ruler. |
| b. | a communal system of play in which the state owns the means of production. |
| c. | special taxes to help pay for public works programs. |
| d. | volunteers to help build bridges, roads, and public buildings. |

\_\_\_\_ 32. The \_\_\_\_ was the leading policy-making body of the Communist Party.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | *squadristi* | c. | Politburo |
| b. | NEP | d. | Ulema |

\_\_\_\_ 33. Who led the Spanish military in a revolt against the democratic government?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Richard Blaine | c. | Benito Mussolini |
| b. | Francisco Franco | d. | Leon Trotsky |

\_\_\_\_ 34. A factor in leading many Germans to accept Hitler and the Nazis was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Hitler’s abolition of the Reichstag. |
| b. | the regime’s temporary suspension of all crime for four years. |
| c. | the Catholic Church’s support of the new regime. |
| d. | the belief that Hitler had ended Germany’s economic depression. |

\_\_\_\_ 35. What were the “Nuremberg laws”?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They excluded Jews from German citizenship and forbade marriages between Jews and Germans. |
| b. | They banned books, magazines, and newspapers not strictly approved by the Nazi government. |
| c. | They outlawed all religion in Germany, making Hitler’s regime a completely secular state. |
| d. | They imposed high fines for citizens having loud, boisterous parties in their homes. |

\_\_\_\_ 36. *The Triumph of the Will* was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a Nazi documentary film that forcefully conveyed the power of National Socialism. |
| b. | a surrealist painting by Salvador Dalí. |
| c. | a novel by Hermann Hesse that showed the psychological confusion of men. |
| d. | a dadaist photomontage by Marilyn Monroe that commented on women’s roles. |

\_\_\_\_ 37. Hitler demanded, and was given, what area in northwestern Czechoslovakia?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Slovakia | c. | Serbia |
| b. | Danzig | d. | Sudetenland |

\_\_\_\_ 38. Two days after Hitler’s invasion of \_\_\_\_, Britain and France declared war on Germany.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Poland | c. | France |
| b. | Austria | d. | Slovakia |

\_\_\_\_ 39. Hitler’s blitzkrieg, or “lightning war,” was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a new form of warfare that used airplanes exclusively for the first wave of attack. |
| b. | a form of attack that used tank divisions supported by air attacks. |
| c. | a strategy in which armies rested very little between attacks to wear the enemy down more quickly. |
| d. | an air force strategy that combined jets and helicopters in a single attack. |

\_\_\_\_ 40. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | launched a full-scale invasion of Southern China. |
| b. | attacked the British colony on the Bataan Peninsula. |
| c. | launched a surprise attack on the U.S. Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor. |
| d. | invaded Alaska. |

\_\_\_\_ 41. What was the turning point of the war in the Pacific?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the Battle of Iwo Jima | c. | the Battle of the Coral Sea |
| b. | the Battle of Dunkirk | d. | the Battle of Midway Island |

\_\_\_\_ 42. \_\_\_\_ administered the Nazi’s Final Solution.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Heinrich Himmler | c. | Adolf Hitler |
| b. | Reinhard Heydrich | d. | Heinrich Strasser |

\_\_\_\_ 43. When the *Einsatzgruppen* proved to be too slow for the Nazis, they

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | built special extermination camps in Poland. |
| b. | tried to speed them up using zeppelins. |
| c. | gave up and focused their attention on the Soviet front. |
| d. | invaded England. |

\_\_\_\_ 44. In order to address labor shortages during the war, Japan

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | developed robots. |
| b. | allowed women to hold jobs from which they had previously been banned. |
| c. | brought in Korean and Chinese laborers. |
| d. | forced workers to work double and sometimes even triple shifts. |

\_\_\_\_ 45. At the Tehran Conference, Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill agreed

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | to establish a League of Nations organization after the war. |
| b. | to defeat Germany and then unite against China. |
| c. | to end the League of Nations mandates over the Middle Eastern countries. |
| d. | to a partition of postwar Germany. |

\_\_\_\_ 46. At the Potsdam Conference, Truman demanded \_\_\_\_ throughout Eastern Europe.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a joint British-Russian military presence |
| b. | freely elected governments |
| c. | the reestablishment of the pre-war national boundaries |
| d. | widespread demilitarization |

\_\_\_\_ 47. Great Britain’s policy of \_\_\_\_ toward Germany was based on the belief that the satisfaction of reasonable demands would maintain peace in Europe.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | firm resistance | c. | appeasement |
| b. | detente | d. | *Anschluss* |

\_\_\_\_ 48. Neville Chamberlain boasted that the Munich Conference meant

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Great Britain had made Germany back down. |
| b. | “peace for our time.” |
| c. | Germany and Russia were allies. |
| d. | “safety for Mother England.” |

\_\_\_\_ 49. The “Mukden incident,” which Japan used as an excuse to seize Manchuria, was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | an attack on a Japanese railway by Japanese soldiers disguised as Chinese. |
| b. | the accidental sinking of the Mongolian merchant ship Mukden by a Chinese warship. |
| c. | the murder of a Japanese soldier in Mukden. |
| d. | a labor strike by Chinese workers in a Japanese factory in Mukden. |

\_\_\_\_ 50. At \_\_\_\_, heroic efforts by the British Royal Navy and civilians in private boats managed to evacuate 338,000 Allied troops.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Danzig | c. | Normandy |
| b. | the Maginot Line | d. | Dunkirk |

\_\_\_\_ 51. The Battle of Stalingrad was a crushing defeat for Germany because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the German army vastly outnumbered the Swiss army, and yet could not take the city. |
| b. | the entire German Sixth Army, considered the best of the German troops, was lost. |
| c. | the Soviet army then used the captured tanks and other weapons to push Germany completely out of the Soviet Union. |
| d. | it was the first major defeat suffered by the German army, proving they were not invincible. |

\_\_\_\_ 52. The \_\_\_\_ were special strike forces charged with the task of rounding up and killing the Jews.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | *Einsatzgruppen* | c. | *Gutreisen* |
| b. | *Luftwaffe* | d. | *Panzers* |

\_\_\_\_ 53. \_\_\_\_, Hitler’s minister for armaments and munitions, was able to triple the production of armaments despite Allied air raids.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Carl Reiner | c. | Albert Speer |
| b. | Werner von Braun | d. | Heinrich Strasser |

\_\_\_\_ 54. The \_\_\_\_ was the period of political tension following World War II.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Iron Curtain | c. | Potsdam Period |
| b. | Yalta Era | d. | Cold War |

\_\_\_\_ 55. At the Yalta Conference, the Allies agreed to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | allow free elections in Africa. |
| b. | the establishment of a United Nations organization after the war. |
| c. | a military treaty pledging support to each other against any future attacks. |
| d. | resolve all future disagreements peacefully to avoid another such terrible war. |

\_\_\_\_ 56. The slaughter of European civilians, particularly European Jews, by the Nazis became known as what?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the Cold War | c. | the Holocaust |
| b. | the Great Atrocity | d. | the Vast Massacre |

1. Fill in the Blank

57. France, Great Britain, and Russia created the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1907.

58. The terrorist organization that wanted Bosnia to be free of Austria-Hungary was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

59. Britain declared war against Germany in August, 1914, officially, because Germany violated the neutrality of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

60. Early in the war, Germany defeated the Russians at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Battle of Masurian Lakes.

61. In 10 months of battle at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, France, 700,000 men lost their lives over a few miles of land.

62. An event that caused American anger towards Germany was the sinking of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

63. The March Revolution in Russia began in the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

64. Nicholas II was forced to step down after he unsuccessfully tried to dissolve the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was government control of banks and industry, the seizing of grain, and the centralization of the state under Communist control.

66. Because the Allies would not negotiate with the imperial government of Germany, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was forced to step down and leave the country.

67. President Wilson’s basis for a peace settlement was known as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

68. One of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles was that Germany must return \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to France.

69. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was formulated to help Germany pay its reparations to Europe.

70. After the collapse of Imperial Germany, a German democratic state called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was formed.

71. In the United States, Franklin Roosevelt’s policy of increasing public works programs and passing new social legislation was known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

72. In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state, people are controlled by the government and any opposition is suppressed.

73. The successor to Lenin in Russia was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

74. In Spain, General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ established a dictatorship that was authoritarian rather than totalitarian.

75. At the core of Hitler’s ideas was racism, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

76. People who opposed the Nazi regime were sent to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

77. Hitler’s SS was based on two principles, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and terror.

78. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a picture made up of a combination of photographs that can be used to comment on various aspects of society.