

## Exam 5

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What did the Western world hope to achieve through the global economic system?
  - A. It would control and determine the national economic policies of nations across the globe.
  - B. The largest share of gains from trade, technology, and migration would flow to the West and its propertied classes.
  - C. Non-Western merchants could connect with the global economy and develop their own nation's wealth.
  - D. The wealth of the Western world would spread to rest of the world.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. How did the building of railroads in Latin America, Asia, and Africa facilitate Western economic interests as opposed to regional economic interests?
  - A. Railroad lines connected resource-rich inland cities to seaports to facilitate Western trade but did not link inland cities to each other.
  - B. Local economies had no need for railroads since they already had extensive trade networks.
  - C. Railroad lines destroyed regional trading patterns by offering more profitable trade with Western markets.
  - D. Local political leaders accepted huge bribes to permit Western railroads to build across their land regardless of the economic damage caused by the building process.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What was Britain's decisive advantage in its war with China?
  - A. Britain had superior military technology.
  - B. Britain had superior military leadership.
  - C. Britain had greater financial resources.
  - D. Britain had control of the seas.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Rudyard Kipling's "*white man's burden*" referred to
  - A. the social costs of industrialization.
  - B. the difficulties of reaching consensus in a democratic society.
  - C. the white race's supposed duty to civilize inferior, nonwhite races.
  - D. the high costs of maintaining colonial rule.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What was the Boxer Rebellion?
  - A. A revolt of Chinese military officers who supported westernization against the Qing Empress Dowager
  - B. A rebellion of traditionalist Chinese patriots who wished to expel all Westerners from China
  - C. An uprising of militant Muslims against British rule in Sudan
  - D. A revolution made by patriotic samurai who overthrew the Japanese shogun
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. How did Muhammad Ali reorganize the Egyptian army?
  - A. He established the army as a permanent religious organization, launching jihad against the infidels.
  - B. He instituted requirements that all soldiers be educated in mathematics so that they could understand and effectively use modern armaments.

- C. He abandoned the draft and adopted a volunteer army of highly paid recruits.
- D. He drafted illiterate peasants and hired French and Italian army officers to train the recruits and their Turkish officers.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. How did Muhammad Ali finance his modernization of Egyptian society?

- A. He forced farmers to become tenants of large, private landowners who adopted commercial agriculture.
- B. He invaded the Sudan to the south and established a trade in slaves from the Sudan to the Middle East.
- C. He instituted a high tax on all foreign firms and business in Egypt.
- D. He seized control of the Suez Canal and established transit fees for passage.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. What new model for European expansion did Britain establish in Egypt?

- A. A combination of financial manipulation, indebtedness, and exploitation
- B. A combination of military force, political domination, and an ideology of beneficial reform
- C. A combination of trade, educational support, and technological assistance
- D. A combination of economic collaboration, political alliances, and mutual respect

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. In most European countries, how was emigration related to population growth in the late nineteenth century?

- A. Emigration encouraged population growth as employment and land became more available.
- B. Emigration occurred as population growth occurred, maintaining a rather constant balance.
- C. Emigration increased about twenty years after a rapid growth in population, as land became scarce.
- D. Emigration decreased as population growth increased, providing evidence of stable growing economies.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. What pattern did migration out of Europe often follow in the nineteenth century?

- A. Migrants sought out anonymity so that they could re-create themselves as new people with new lives.
- B. Families and friends would coordinate their migrations so that they would settle together in a new land.
- C. Various churches sponsored migrant groups in order to increase the political clout of the churches in the new lands.
- D. Migrants signed contracts with businesses to pay for their migrations in return for several years of labor in the business's factories or mines.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. What was the primary factor that influenced whether European immigrants returned to their native lands?

- A. Their degree of success in the New World
- B. Family connections in Europe
- C. The strength of their new nationalism
- D. The possibility of buying land in the home country

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. What was the goal of the new imperialism of the late nineteenth century?

- A. To create large political empires
- B. To achieve economic exploitation without direct political control
- C. To support large migrations of Europeans to new imperial lands
- D. To convert native populations of new imperial lands to Christianity

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. In the nineteenth century, what country dominated the three-thousand-mile archipelago that is now Indonesia?
- A. Spain
  - B. Great Britain
  - C. The Netherlands
  - D. Portugal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. To what extent did the new imperialism result in economic gains and why?
- A. The economic gains were substantial because the new lands had vast resources that had been largely undeveloped.
  - B. The economic gains were substantial but could only be enjoyed after decades of development of the local infrastructure.
  - C. The economic gains were limited because the new, more democratic governments lacked the political skill to dominate subject peoples.
  - D. The economic gains were limited because the new colonies were too poor to buy European goods and offered few immediately profitable investments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Great Britain chose to seize land in Africa and Asia in the late nineteenth century because it
- A. believed that it was the best and most experienced country to aid in the development of local, native people.
  - B. wished to establish a land corridor of colonial territories stretching from Africa across Asia.
  - C. feared that France and Germany would seal off their empires with high tariffs, causing it to lose future economic opportunities.
  - D. believed that it needed more land in order to be able to compete with the United States for world power.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. What did Heinrich von Treitschke believe was the significance of colonies?
- A. They violated the spirit of liberty that had led to progress in Europe.
  - B. They sapped the resources and strength of nations for meager gains.
  - C. They did not guarantee a nation's greatness.
  - D. They were essential to great nations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. What belief drove native opponents to European colonial rule?
- A. The Christian call for love and charity
  - B. The doctrine of Social Darwinism
  - C. The nationalist assertion that every people had a right to control their destiny
  - D. The ideas associated with nativism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. How did some British women seek to affect British colonialism in India in the nineteenth century?
- A. They demanded that the British government establish limitations on the number of hours that Indians could be required to work.
  - B. They called for an end to opium production in India because of its negative conse-

quences for Indian families.

- C. They insisted that British welfare benefits be extended to British India in order to support the population during economic downturns.
- D. They worked to improve the lives of Indian women, moving them closer to Western standards through education and legislation.

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. By 1890, how had Japan met the challenge of Western expansion?

- A. It completely adopted Western forms and traditions, imposing them on the poor and uneducated.
- B. It isolated itself from the Western world, banning most foreign travel and foreign visitors.
- C. It selectively adopted those elements of Western society that were in keeping with Japanese tradition.
- D. It united East Asia under its leadership to repel Western military activity.

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. What was China required to do in the Treaty of Nanking (1842) that ended the first Opium War?

- A. Cede the port city of Guangzhou (Canton) to the British
- B. Allow the British to oversee the collection of customs duties
- C. Open up four large cities to unlimited foreign trade with low tariffs
- D. Pay an indemnity of \$500 million

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. What was “nativism” in the nineteenth century?

- A. A conscious effort to reach out to immigrants to make them feel they were welcomed and appreciated
- B. Beliefs and policies that gave preferential treatment to established inhabitants over immigrants
- C. An attempt by European and American upper classes to imitate the seemingly simple lifestyles of native peoples
- D. An attempt to bring the benefits of civilization to native peoples in different parts of the world

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. What medication proved to be effective in controlling malaria and allowing Europeans to venture into the mosquito-infested interior of Africa?

- A. Penicillin
- B. Quinine
- C. Ladanum
- D. Aspirin

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. What happened in 1898 at Fashoda?

- A. The British met and annihilated poorly armed Sudanese Muslim troops.
- B. The Germans began the construction of a colonial empire in Africa.
- C. British and French troops encountered one another and set off a serious diplomatic crisis that only ended when the French backed down.
- D. The French completed the expansion of their holdings in West and Central Africa.

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. What is “Orientalism”?

- A. A doctrine holding that Asia offered the best opportunities for colonization in the late nineteenth century

- B. The belief that the Orient was not only an area of ancient civilizations but also where one could still seek spiritual enlightenment
- C. The idea that Arab societies in North Africa and the Near East should be carefully studied before they were overwhelmed by modernity
- D. A term used by modern scholars to describe the way Westerners misunderstood and described colonial subjects and cultures

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. What did the British use to break China's self-imposed isolation?

- A. Cotton textiles
- B. Steam engines
- C. Opium
- D. Diamonds

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. The United States between 1815 and 1932

- A. attracted more than half of all European emigrants.
- B. absorbed the largest overall number of European emigrants.
- C. did not attract as many emigrants as Brazil.
- D. took in virtually all European emigrants.

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. How were governments able to use empires to ease social tensions and domestic political conflicts in the nineteenth century?

- A. They turned the empires into dumping grounds for Europeans who were misfits or failures.
- B. They encouraged the masses to savor foreign triumphs as examples of national glory and prestige.
- C. They emphasized that imperialism would bring civilization and Christianity to native peoples.
- D. They presented imperialism as part of a Social Darwinist competition with other nations.

**Source-Based Questions** Choose the letter of the best answer.

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. In Lin Zexu's letter to Queen Victoria in Primary Source 24.1, he hopes that she will agree that

- A. it is unfair to bring opium to China but not to London or Scotland.
- B. it is only right that the Chinese government should share in the profits of the opium trade.
- C. some of the rulers of her honorable country have not been respectful and obedient.
- D. people who reap benefits at the misfortune of others cannot be tolerated.

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. In Primary Source 24.1: Lin Zexu and Yamagata Aritomo on Western Imperialism, what kind of army did Aritomo advocate for the defense of the nation?

- A. An army in which every able-bodied man twenty years of age is drafted into military service for a period and then goes into the reserves
- B. A large army in which the officer corps comes from the former samurai and the enlisted soldiers from the peasantry
- C. A small army meant to maintain order in the country while the defense of the nation is left to a large and very powerful navy
- D. A large army in which soldiers sign up for twenty-year terms, after which they go

into retirement

30. In Primary Source 24.5: The Brown Man's Burden, a satirical rewriting of Rudyard Kipling's famous poem, what do the following lines mean?

And though 'tis freedom's banner  
You're waving in the van,  
Reserve for home consumption  
The sacred "rights of man"!

- A. Brown men should appreciate the efforts of white men to liberate them.
- B. The sacred "rights of man," when all is said and done, are only for Europeans.
- C. Brown men must rebel against the white man for their own freedom.
- D. White men and brown men working together will grow rich.

31. According to Map 24.1: European Investment to 1914, which areas appear to be receiving the bulk of French and German investments?



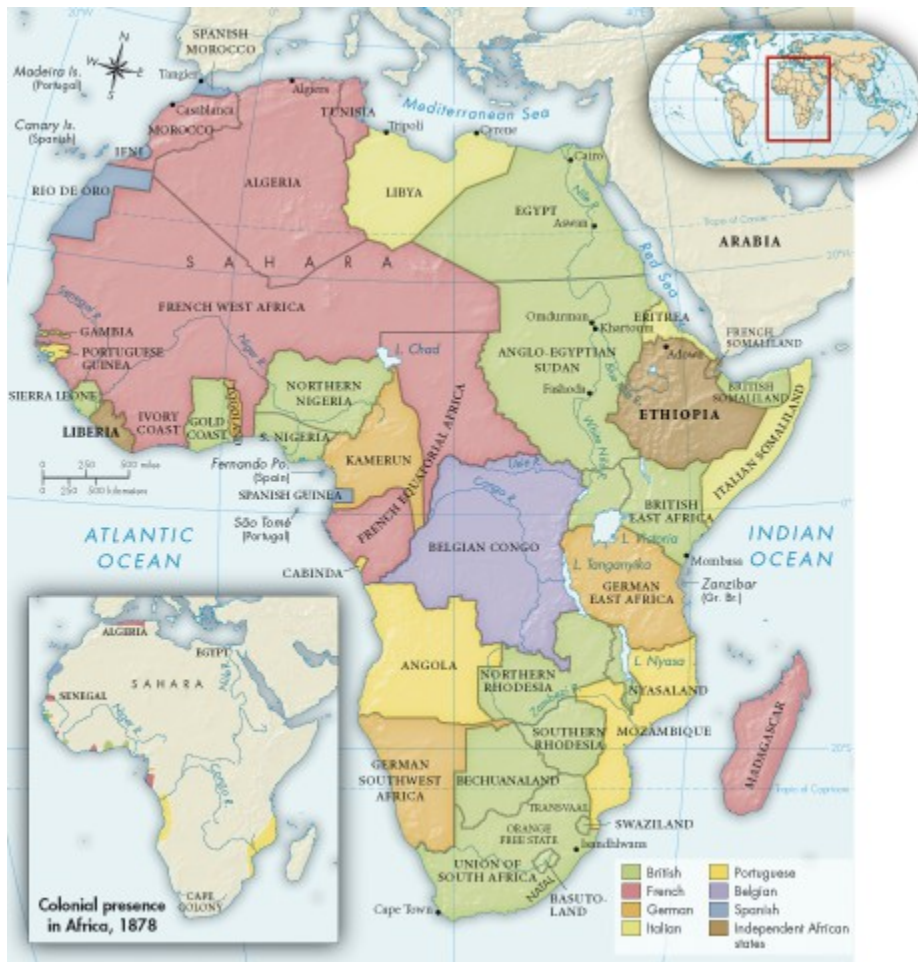
- A. Africa
- B. Asia
- C. The United States and Canada
- D. European countries, including Russia

32. According to Map 24.1: European Investment to 1914, which areas appear to be receiving the largest amount of British investments?



- A. Latin America
- B. The United States and Canada
- C. Africa
- D. Australia and New Zealand

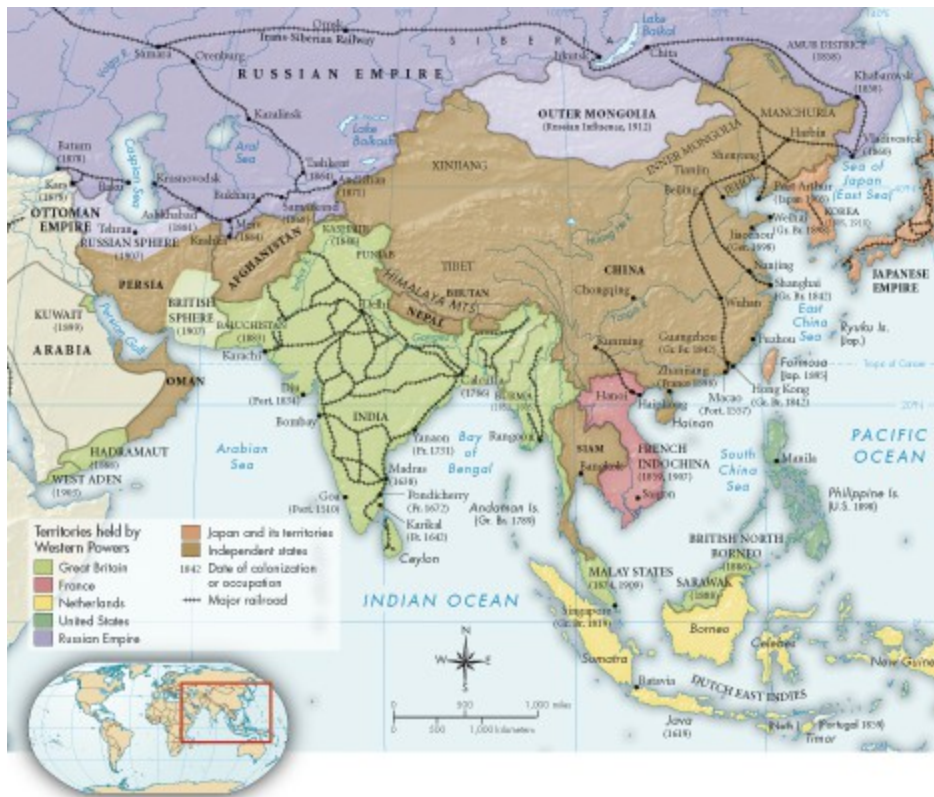
33. According to Map 24.2: The Partition of Africa, which European states acquired their first colonies after 1878?



- A. Germany, Great Britain, and Spain
- B. Belgium, Germany, and Italy
- C. France, Portugal, and Spain
- D. Great Britain, Italy, and Spain

34. According to Map 24.3: Asia in 1914, which Western power had the latest date of colonization in Asia?





- A. The Russian Empire
- B. The Japanese Empire
- C. The United States
- D. Great Britain

- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Who assassinated Grigori Rasputin in 1916?
- A. Bolshevik revolutionaries
  - B. Agents of the tsarist police force
  - C. German mercenaries
  - D. Nationalistic aristocrats
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. What was the primary consequence of the First Moroccan Crisis in 1905?
- A. The United States chose to withdraw from European affairs.
  - B. The French Empire in northern Africa began to collapse.
  - C. The Ottoman Empire abandoned its claims throughout most of the Middle East.
  - D. Britain, France, and Russia began to see Germany as a threat to dominate all of Europe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. Germany's initial offensive was stopped on the outskirts of Paris at the Battle of
- A. Verdun.
  - B. the Somme.
  - C. the Marne.
  - D. Ypres.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. What issue contributed to tensions between Germany and Great Britain in the first decade of the 1900s?
- A. Germany's decision to build a large fleet of battleships
  - B. Commercial rivalry in world markets
  - C. Germany's pursuit of colonies
  - D. British ambitions in the collapsing Ottoman Empire
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. Which nations joined the war on the side of the Central Powers?
- A. Bulgaria and Greece
  - B. The Ottoman Empire and Spain
  - C. Spain and Greece
  - D. Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. Why were the Balkans considered the "powder keg of Europe"?
- A. Russia had destabilized the region by claiming control over the straits to the Black Sea.
  - B. The Ottoman Empire had been forced to give up its territory in the region, leading to growing ethnic nationalism.
  - C. The region had failed to begin the process of modernization, leaving it backwards and extremely poor.
  - D. Famine caused by Austro-Hungarian trade restrictions had left the region struggling for survival and furious at Austrian policies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. Walter Rathenau is remembered for his
- A. May Day rally in opposition to the German war effort.
  - B. assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
  - C. role in Germany's total war mobilization.
  - D. advocacy of violent revolution against the German government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. What were the two-front wars that military planners had anticipated prior to the First World War?
- A. Russia had assumed a two-front war against Germany and the Ottoman Empire, and Germany had assumed a two-front war against France and Italy.
  - B. The Ottoman Empire had assumed a two-front war against Russia and Austria-Hungary, and France had assumed a two-front war against Germany and Spain.
  - C. Germany had assumed a two-front war against France and Russia, and Italy had assumed a two-front war against Austria-Hungary and France.
  - D. Russia had assumed a two-front war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, and Germany had assumed a two-front war against Russia and France.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. Throughout the First World War, what mistake did military commanders repeatedly make?
- A. They attempted to mount massive offensives designed to break through entrenched lines.
  - B. They failed to recognize that armies could move faster than they could be supplied.
  - C. They adopted new technology that had not previously been tried in battle.
  - D. They failed to properly prepare defensive positions after seizing new territory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. What did Germany's Auxiliary Service Law require?
- A. That colonial people serve in support roles in the German army

- B. That soldiers who had served their draft requirement reenlist in the military after a three-month break if they were healthy and fit for battle
- C. That unmarried women join the medical corps to help take care of wounded soldiers
- D. That all men between seventeen and sixty work at jobs considered critical to the war effort

- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. Why did Italy, after declaring neutrality in 1914, decide to join the Triple Entente in 1915?
- A. It believed that Austria had launched a war of aggression and took responsibility for helping to stop Austria and Germany.
  - B. It was promised Austrian territory in return.
  - C. The pope had convinced Italian leaders that it was their Christian duty.
  - D. Growing Italian nationalism shamed Italian leaders into doing so.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. How did Henri-Philippe Pétain maintain order among French troops by late 1917?
- A. He promised a program of land redistribution after the war.
  - B. He permitted troops to name their own commanders, who could countermand orders from headquarters.
  - C. He formed a tacit agreement with the troops that there would be no more grand offensives.
  - D. He adopted a practice of awarding divisions that performed well with time off away from the front.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. What was the February Revolution in Russia in 1917?
- A. An unplanned uprising of hungry and angry people in the capital
  - B. A military coup in which the tsar was forced to abdicate in the midst of a mutiny
  - C. A planned and coordinated Communist takeover of the government
  - D. Originally a peasant rebellion that moved from the provinces to the cities
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. Why did Austria-Hungary deliberately choose war in July 1914?
- A. It was prompted by the urging of Serbia's enemies in the Balkans.
  - B. It believed Russia would not intervene.
  - C. It hoped to stem the tide of hostile nationalism within its borders.
  - D. It hoped to seize Italian territory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. What did the Petrograd Soviet Army Order No. 1 state?
- A. All troops were free to return to their homes and farms and to abandon the war effort.
  - B. Military officers were stripped of their authority and power was placed in the hands of elected committees of soldiers.
  - C. Soldiers who abandoned their positions were to be shot on sight as deserters.
  - D. Military authority was placed under the control of the Bolshevik Leon Trotsky.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. How did Lenin and the Bolsheviks' view of the Marxist party in Russia differ from the Mensheviks' view of the party?
- A. The Bolsheviks wanted a militaristic party, while the Mensheviks wanted a party that promoted peace and an end to the war.
  - B. The Bolsheviks wanted a party that focused on electoral victory, while the Men-

sheviks wanted a party that focused on a military coup.

- C. The Bolsheviks wanted a populist party that emerged from below, while the Mensheviks wanted a party that was hierarchically shaped by its leadership.
- D. The Bolsheviks wanted a small, disciplined party, while the Mensheviks wanted a democratic party with mass membership.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. What was French premier Georges Clemenceau's opinion at the Paris Peace Conference?
- A. He strongly supported the creation of a League of Nations.
  - B. He advocated lenient treatment of Germany.
  - C. He agreed to renounce France's claim to Alsace and Lorraine.
  - D. He wanted to create a buffer state between Germany and France.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. What was the primary political weakness of the White forces as they fought against the Bolsheviks?
- A. They insisted on the restoration of the monarchy, which had little support among the peasants.
  - B. They refused to negotiate with the Bolsheviks when invited to participate in the new government.
  - C. They lacked any financial backing from foreign governments.
  - D. They had a poorly defined political program that failed to unite the enemies of the Bolsheviks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. What ultimately happened to Ukraine and Belarus, parts of the Russian Empire ceded to Germany in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?
- A. They were made protectorates of the League of Nations.
  - B. The Soviet Union reconquered those territories during its civil war.
  - C. They were established as independent nations.
  - D. Germany incorporated most of those lands into its new, expanded empire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. What was the result of Allied support of the White armies in the Russian civil war?
- A. It helped the Bolsheviks, who could appeal to patriotic nationalism against the Allies.
  - B. It blocked the Germans from advancing into Ukraine.
  - C. It caused the Bolsheviks to initiate their policy of terror.
  - D. It helped the Finns to gain their independence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. Following the First World War, what was one of the most difficult domestic problems faced by governments?
- A. Providing care for the large number of injured veterans
  - B. Identifying collaborators who had aided the enemy
  - C. Adapting to new expectations about women's voting rights
  - D. Returning to peacetime economic production
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. Who was Alexander Kerensky?
- A. A colleague of Lenin's and an important figure in the successful Bolshevik Revolution
  - B. An important liberal political leader of the Provisional Government in Russia
  - C. An agrarian socialist who became prime minister of Russia in July 1917

D. A member of the Russian aristocracy who was an early opponent of the new Bolshevik regime

- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. How did Paul von Hindenburg and Erich Ludendorff react to Germany's loss in the war in the fall of 1918?
- A. They decided to mount one last grand offensive to save the honor of the German army.
  - B. They accepted responsibility for the failure to win the war and decided to sue for peace.
  - C. They staged a coup against the government and deposed the German emperor.
  - D. Not wanting to shoulder the blame, they insisted moderate politicians should take responsibility for the defeat.

### Source-Based Questions

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. What does Wilfred Owen want the reader to understand in "Dulce et Decorum Est" (Primary Source 25.2)?
- A. That every patriotic Englishman should find it sweet and fitting to die for his country
  - B. That it is neither sweet nor fitting to die for one's country
  - C. That the poet is suffering from depression
  - D. That the use of gas as a weapon is a violation of the rules of war

- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. As noted in Primary Source 25.5, the General Syrian Congress in July 1919 sought "absolutely complete political independence for Syria." How did it reconcile this demand with the mandate system?
- A. The mandate system would be allowed as long as the French government was not involved.
  - B. The mandate system was to be understood as nothing other than economic and technical assistance that did not prejudice the complete independence of Syria.
  - C. The mandate system would be allowed as long as the British government excluded Zionist migration to any part of Syria.
  - D. The mandate system could exist if there were no economic barriers between Mesopotamia (Iraq) and Syria.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. Which countries are in the Triple Entente according to Map 25.1: European Alliances at the Outbreak of World War I, 1914?



- A. Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Italy
- B. Denmark, Germany, and Russia
- C. Spain, France, and Belgium
- D. Great Britain, France, and Russia

- \_\_\_ 61. Which political group dominated the parliamentary governments of Germany in the mid to late 1920s?
- A. Social Democrats
  - B. right-wing nationalists
  - C. moderate businessmen
  - D. Christian Democrats
- \_\_\_ 62. What does the “*middle way*” refer to?
- A. The Scandinavian response to the Great Depression
  - B. The design philosophy of the Bauhaus
  - C. The reform of German reparations payments
  - D. The new literary efforts of writers such as Joyce and Faulkner
- \_\_\_ 63. What is the composer Arnold Schönberg known for?
- A. His creation of twelve-tone music that abandoned traditional harmony and tonality
  - B. His composition of nationalistic German operas
  - C. His use of pulsing dissonant rhythms in the ballet *Rite of Spring*
  - D. His composition of musical background for the first talkies
- \_\_\_ 64. Why was Britain more ready to conciliate Germany than France following the Versailles peace settlement?
- A. The British and Germans shared a common cultural heritage.

- B. The British feared the growth of French military power.
- C. The British wanted a strong Germany as a bulwark against Bolshevism.
- D. British had depended heavily on the German market for their exports before World War I.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. What was the British political party that emerged during the 1920s as the main opposition to the Conservative party?
- A. Liberal Party
  - B. Labour Party
  - C. Social Democratic Party
  - D. Christian Democratic Party
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Gabriel Marcel found the answer to the postwar broken world in
- A. socialism.
  - B. Marxism.
  - C. the Catholic Church.
  - D. Calvinist theology.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. The nineteenth-century Danish theologian Søren Kierkegaard taught that
- A. advances in science proved the existence of God by the universe's intricate design, which required an original designer.
  - B. God's existence could not be proven, but believers must take a leap of faith and accept the existence of a majestic God.
  - C. the study of the non-Western world shows us that there are many versions of God and all of them are legitimate.
  - D. religions provide an appropriate escape for the common people, but the educated should never be bound by such a belief.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. What was the main argument of logical positivism in the twentieth century?
- A. Philosophy is only the logical clarification of thoughts.
  - B. Individuals must become engaged in modern life.
  - C. One must search for moral values and then act on those values.
  - D. The concept of God could be adapted to fit within Einstein's theory of the universe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. In the twentieth century, Werner Heisenburg established the "uncertainty principle," which postulates that
- A. scientific knowledge is unreliable because new discoveries constantly undermine older theories about the universe.
  - B. scientific knowledge is the most reliable because scientists accept that their ideas are uncertain and constantly test and reexamine them.
  - C. nature itself is ultimately unknowable and unpredictable and lacks any absolute objective reality.
  - D. God produced doubt in humans to challenge their simple belief so that it would grow into a mature faith.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. In his writings on human psychology, Sigmund Freud asserted that
- A. the superego is the self-promoting desire for control and power.

- B. the ego is the irrational component of the self that is always seeking pleasure.
- C. the id is constantly negotiating between the demands of the ego and the superego.
- D. the id is the unconscious source of sexual and aggressive instincts.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. What did Marcel Proust attempt to do in his novel *Remembrance of Things Past*?
- A. Understand the historical laws governing human behavior as they played out in individual lives
  - B. Explore how Nietzsche's declaration "God is dead" affected a typical French village structured around its local church
  - C. Demonstrate how the history of France was a story of the progress of mankind
  - D. Discover the inner meaning of bittersweet memories of childhood and youthful love
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. With the United States' failure to ratify the Versailles treaty, many French leaders placed their hopes for future security on
- A. strict implementation of the treaty.
  - B. the alliance with Great Britain.
  - C. the League of Nations.
  - D. a closer relationship with Germany.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. How did France and Belgium react when Germany refused to make its second reparations payment?
- A. They declared war.
  - B. They established a naval blockade of German ports.
  - C. They appealed to the League of Nations.
  - D. They occupied the Ruhr district.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. The German government's printing of money to pay unemployment benefits to workers striking in the Ruhr against the Franco-Belgian occupation of 1923 led to
- A. hyperinflation.
  - B. French withdrawal from the Ruhr.
  - C. a rise in the Ruhr workers' standard of living.
  - D. the crash of the U.S. stock market.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. James Joyce's *Ulysses* weaves ironic parallels between the adventures of Homer's hero Ulysses and
- A. the struggles of Napoleon Bonaparte to gain power during the French Revolution.
  - B. an ordinary man's aimless wanderings through the streets and pubs of Dublin.
  - C. the development of a tourist industry in colonial lands.
  - D. a group of radical students seeking to live on the margins of society in Berlin.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. What did President Franklin Roosevelt's National Recovery Administration (NRA) attempt to do?
- A. Plan and control the U.S. economy
  - B. Purchase failing businesses
  - C. Establish a social welfare system
  - D. Nationalize banks, railroads, and heavy industry
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. What kind of world did Franz Kafka portray in fiction like *The Trial* (1925)?
- A. A utopian world in which everyone has everything they need



- B. A pessimistic world in which helpless individuals are crushed by inexplicably hostile forces
- C. A Marxist world in which the proletariat have triumphed
- D. A Freudian world in which all have repressed their instincts in order to live peacefully with one another

- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. The Great Depression did not hit Britain as hard as the United States or Germany, in part because
- A. Britain had a tradition of deficit spending by the government.
  - B. the British government followed the recommendations of economist John Maynard Keynes.
  - C. the British economy had moved away from international markets and toward production of goods for the domestic market.
  - D. the United States provided Britain with substantial economic assistance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. For artists such as the Dadaists and Surrealists, what was the purpose of art?
- A. To counter the drab filth of industrial society and produce hope through beauty
  - B. To strive for beauty for beauty's sake regardless of social difficulties
  - C. To pursue the unconscious components of the mind in order to find pure truth
  - D. To expose the bankruptcy of modern society and produce radical social change
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. Who was the director of *Triumph of the Will*, a brilliant piece of cinematic propaganda based on the 1934 Nazi Party rally at Nuremberg?
- A. Sergei Eisenstein
  - B. Fritz Lang
  - C. Adolf Hitler
  - D. Leni Riefenstahl
- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. The signatories of the 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact, initiated by French prime minister Aristide Briand and U.S. secretary of state Frank B. Kellogg, agreed to
- A. review on an annual basis any issues that might disturb the balance of power in Europe.
  - B. take part in a defensive alliance against the Soviet Union.
  - C. renounce war as an instrument of international policy.
  - D. sponsor a revision of German reparations payments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. What was an important factor in both the rapid growth of the American stock market in the 1920s and its collapse in October 1929?
- A. Buying on margin
  - B. The great increase in investments by giant pension funds
  - C. Overly optimistic stockbrokers
  - D. Over-regulation by the federal government
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. What did the Popular Front do after its 1936 victory in France?
- A. It provided strong support for its sister Popular Front government in the Spanish Civil War.
  - B. It launched a modest program of social reform in an attempt not to frighten businessmen or conservatives.
  - C. It encouraged the union movement and launched a far-reaching program of social

reforms that included a forty-hour workweek.

D. It adopted the program of the French Communist Party and appeared to be preparing for revolution in France.

84. What did orthodox economists believe in the 1930s?

A. Governments should increase spending and accept large deficits to stimulate the economy.

B. Balanced budgets were the key to economic growth.

C. Remaining on the gold standard would lead to a relatively quick economic recovery.

D. Governments should avoid limiting international trade by raising tariffs.

### Source-Based Questions

85. In Primary Source 26.2: The Futurist Manifesto, what does Filippo Tommaso Marinetti have to say about war?

A. War will not be possible owing to interlocking international economies.

B. War and its ideals will be idolized by Futurists.

C. War will soon be entirely in the past, as utopia is within reach.

D. War is the tool of capitalists who want to enslave the proletariat, but Futurists are not fooled by this conspiracy of the middle class.

86. In Primary Source 26.4: Keynes on German Reparations after World War I, why does Keynes believe that the Versailles peace treaty is rapidly depressing the European standard of life?

A. The treaty does not provide adequate funds for the reconstruction of France and Belgium.

B. The treaty destroyed the organization of the complicated European economy, depriving part of the population of its means of livelihood.

C. The treaty offers no provisions for tapping the immense financial resources of the United States.

D. The treaty does not take into account the crucial importance of Great Britain in the global economy.

87. In Primary Source 26.5: George Orwell on Life on the Dole, what significant contrast does George Orwell draw between the industrial North and London?

A. People in London go to the movies or listen to the radio more than they do in the industrial North.

B. There are fewer people who are obviously destitute in the industrial North than in London.

C. People in London are more inclined to be in favor of revolution as a solution for economic problems than those in the North.

D. People on the dole in the industrial North are much less likely to marry than those on the dole in London.

88. As excerpted in Primary Source 26.5: George Orwell on Life on the Dole, in what way does Orwell see the working class in England coming to terms with the Great Depression?

A. The working class has allowed itself to be distracted by the cinema and the radio.

B. The working class has sunk into agonies of despair at the thought of never working

again.

- C. The working class has settled down to make the best of life on the dole.
- D. The working class is very close to mounting insurrections.

89. According to Map 26.1: The Great Depression in the United States and Europe, 1929–1939, which European countries have the highest DIFF: Levels of unemployment?



- A. France, Britain, Ireland, and Sweden
- B. Belgium, Luxembourg, Poland, and Switzerland
- C. The Netherlands, Norway, Germany, and Austria
- D. Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Poland

90. According to Map 26.1: The Great Depression in the United States and Europe, 1929–1939, which American states are in the Dust Bowl?



- A. California, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Missouri
- B. Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio
- C. Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia
- D. New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas

91. Using Map 26.1: The Great Depression in the United States and Europe, 1929–1939, explain the relationship between unemployment and rioting.





- Countries with moderate unemployment experienced more strikes and riots.
- Countries with high unemployment experienced more strikes and riots.
- Strikes and riots occurred in every European country and American state with high unemployment.
- Strikes and riots did not occur in states with low unemployment.

92. According to Map 26.1: The Great Depression in the United States and Europe, 1929–1939, which American states contain the highest percentage of population receiving unemployment relief?



- A. Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and California
- B. Colorado, Kansas, and Texas
- C. North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, and New Mexico
- D. Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana

93. What was the effect of Lenin's 1921 New Economic Policy (NEP)?

- A. It encouraged peasants to sell their surpluses in free markets and allowed private traders and small manufacturers to do business again.
- B. It permitted heavy industry, banks, and railroads to reappear under private ownership.
- C. It established five-year plans under which the state would direct the capitalist economy.
- D. It emphasized an agricultural revolution that would feature a mechanization of the production process.

94. As practiced in the 1930s, *appeasement* was

- A. a French policy that avoided any controversial foreign policy actions that might provoke a civil war in between Republicans and Fascists.

- B. an American policy that favored isolation from European quarrels.
- C. a British policy that aimed to give Hitler whatever he wanted in order to avoid war.
- D. a Soviet policy that emphasized the need to concentrate on internal matters like the five-year plan and ignore European issues.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 95. How did real wages for workers and peasants in the Soviet Union in 1937 compare with those in the Russian Empire in 1913?
- A. They were far higher.
  - B. They were marginally higher.
  - C. They were lower.
  - D. They were approximately the same.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 96. Why was Mussolini expelled from the Italian Socialist Party?
- A. He plotted to assassinate its leader.
  - B. He denied the necessity of violent revolution to establish a worker dictatorship.
  - C. He was working as a secret government informer.
  - D. He urged Italian entry into World War I.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 97. Why did Stalin call for the mass murder of the kulaks?
- A. The kulaks had sided with the counterrevolutionary White forces during the civil war.
  - B. He believed that as landowners they would eventually embrace conservative capitalism and become great enemies of socialist progress.
  - C. As the kulaks sought to defend their homeland in eastern Siberia, Stalin feared that they would side with the Japanese over disputed land claims.
  - D. He believed that the religious faith of the kulaks would prevent them from adopting communism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 98. Which battle was the decisive turning point in the clash between the Soviet Union and Germany?
- A. Stalingrad.
  - B. Leningrad.
  - C. Moscow.
  - D. Kiev.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 99. Which of the following social groups was part of the new elite class in the Stalinist state?
- A. Former officials of the tsarist empire.
  - B. Kulaks
  - C. Highly regarded artists
  - D. Financiers with access to needed capital
- \_\_\_\_\_ 100. How did Stalin use the murder of Sergei Kirov to his own advantage?
- A. He blamed the murder on capitalist conspirators and cut off all diplomatic relations with the United States and Great Britain.
  - B. He argued that the public press reports on the murder demonstrated the dangers of a free press and instituted strong press censorship.
  - C. He claimed that the murder demonstrated that elements of the military were planning a coup to unseat him and launched a purge of the military high command.
  - D. He blamed the murder on “fascist agents” within the Communist Party and

launched a purge of the party itself that solidified his own control.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 101. How did Mussolini build support from big business in Italy?
- A. He instituted the liberal political reforms that they demanded.
  - B. He gave huge military contracts to a few key business leaders.
  - C. He established a new chamber of commerce with substantial power over commercial law.
  - D. He left big business to regulate itself and never purged its members.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 102. The “cult of the Duce” (leader) promoted the image of Mussolini as
- A. a powerful strongman embodying the best qualities of the Italian people.
  - B. a defender of Catholic values.
  - C. an intellectual and scholar.
  - D. a strong supporter of democracy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 103. In the Lateran Agreement, how did Mussolini resolve the status of the Catholic Church in Italy?
- A. The Vatican was recognized as a protectorate under the League of Nations.
  - B. The Catholic Church abandoned all of its political claims within Italy in return for a permanent church tax collected by the state.
  - C. The Vatican was recognized as an independent state that received heavy support from the Italian state.
  - D. The Catholic Church obtained tax and legal exemptions for Vatican City in exchange for recognizing Italy’s claim over the city itself.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 104. In the late 1920s, how did Adolf Hitler shape the Nazi Party’s message to appeal to middle-class voters?
- A. He deemphasized the anti-capitalist elements of National Socialism and vowed to fight communism.
  - B. He adopted a liberal, republican political agenda that guaranteed civil liberties and property rights.
  - C. He promoted the Christian foundations of Nazism.
  - D. He emphasized the economic advantages to the middle class of the implementation of anti-Semitic laws.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 105. What was the purpose of the Enabling Act in 1933?
- A. It required all Jews to wear identifying badges.
  - B. It outlawed all socialist and Communist political parties.
  - C. It mandated a new civil requirement that forbade Jews from holding public office.
  - D. It gave Hitler dictatorial powers for four years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 106. Stalin’s theory of socialism in one country
- A. revised an original theory by Leon Trotsky.
  - B. argued that the Soviet Union could build socialism on its own.
  - C. maintained that the success of socialism depended on world revolution.
  - D. proposed that the Soviet Union should give up trying to catalyze the world proletarian revolution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 107. How did the Nazi Party seek to promote the idea of the Volksgemeinschaft?
- A. They argued that the German people needed more room to expand in Eastern Eu-



rope.

- B. They established colonies in regions of Africa and Asia in order to establish German authority across the globe.
- C. They created mass organizations such as the Hitler Youth and held mass rallies to spread Nazi ideology and enlist volunteers.
- D. They took control of German industry in order to provide employment for the poor.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 108. What was the primary goal of the opponents of the Nazis in the Protestant and Catholic churches?
- A. To ally the churches with liberal, democratic politics
  - B. To preserve religious life in Germany
  - C. To overthrow Hitler
  - D. To voice dissent at Hitler's racial policies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 109. The parliamentary government in Italy was breaking down at the time of the Fascist march on Rome in October 1922, largely because of
- A. the violence perpetrated by Mussolini's own black-shirted militants.
  - B. mass unemployment.
  - C. mutinies in the Italian fleet.
  - D. the general strike against the government declared by the Catholic Church.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 110. Why did Britain adopt a policy of appeasement in its relationship with Hitler?
- A. It was more concerned about the activities of the Japanese in the Pacific than about German activities in Europe.
  - B. It believed that the United States would step in if Hitler became too aggressive.
  - C. The French government demanded that Britain adopt appeasement in its relationship with Hitler.
  - D. British conservative leaders underestimated Hitler.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 111. What was Germany's goal in the Battle of Britain?
- A. To destroy British naval ports so that Great Britain could not invade German-controlled land
  - B. To undermine Britain's ability to draw on the resources of its colonies for support
  - C. To provide a warning to the United States against entering the war
  - D. To gain air supremacy in anticipation of an invasion of Great Britain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 112. How did the Nazis manage the northern European states that they conquered?
- A. They established puppet governments with collaborators willing to rule the states in accord with German needs.
  - B. They allowed independent governments to rule the conquered regions as long as they remained allied with Germany.
  - C. They placed German governors over the lands with full authority to manage local populations.
  - D. They created a German bureaucracy staffed by professional diplomats to rule over the conquered peoples.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 113. What problem was faced by most of the underground resistance groups who opposed the Nazis?
- A. They had little ability to organize in the face of constant pressure from the German

secret police.

- B. They were not well unified, for they had differing political goals.
- C. They were not supported by the local populations, which feared reprisals from the German military.
- D. They had no ability to establish contact with Germany's enemies in order to coordinate their activities.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 114. Where did Nazi administrators initially gain experience in mass murder?
- A. The murder of Poles during the invasion of Poland
  - B. The murder of gypsies in Germany prior to the war
  - C. The murder of Communists following the burning of the German Reichstag (Parliament)
  - D. The murder of Germans with physical and mental disabilities prior to the war
- \_\_\_\_\_ 115. What were the duties of the German Einsatzgruppen (Special Task Forces)?
- A. They followed the German army into Central Europe, systematically murdering "undesirables" as they moved from town to town.
  - B. They requisitioned supplies for the Germany army so that the blitzkrieg (or lightning war) would not be slowed by the need to secure supply lines.
  - C. They served as Hitler's personal guard who protected him from a coup by the military and who oversaw the work of the SS.
  - D. They were Hitler's representatives to Mussolini, ensuring that the Italian leader pursued policies to support the war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 116. Britain and France finally confronted Hitler with the threat of war when he
- A. remilitarized the Rhineland.
  - B. occupied Austria.
  - C. took the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia.
  - D. used the pretext of German minorities in Danzig to threaten Poland.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 117. According to Hitler's New Order, which European race was considered subhuman along with the Jews?
- A. The Latin race
  - B. The Slavic race
  - C. The Nordic race
  - D. The Anglo-Saxon race
- \_\_\_\_\_ 118. Why did the Soviet army stop its advance on Warsaw in August 1944?
- A. So that it would not violate the agreements among the allies as to how far each nation would advance
  - B. So that supplies and troops could be shifted to the Asian theater of operations to counter recent Japanese gains
  - C. So that the German army could destroy a Polish insurgence that intended to resist the Soviet army as well
  - D. So they could offer Germany the opportunity to surrender and avoid a bloody conquest
- \_\_\_\_\_ 119. The target of the first of two atomic bombs dropped on Japan in 1945 was

- A. Tokyo.
- B. Kyoto.
- C. Hiroshima.
- D. Osaka.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 120. What was the Holocaust?
- A. A scorched-earth policy adopted by the German army as it retreated from the Soviet Union after the defeat at Stalingrad
  - B. The German policy of deliberately starving Soviet prisoners of war
  - C. The systematic effort of the Nazi state to exterminate all European Jews during the Second World War
  - D. The firebombing of German cities by American and British bombers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 121. The Allies adopted the principle of the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan in order to
- A. eliminate the need for a peace conference after the end of the war.
  - B. further encourage mutual trust among the Allies.
  - C. encourage the home front in each Allied country.
  - D. make Germany and Japan aware that they would be severely punished after the war's conclusion.

### Source-Based Questions

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 122. In Primary Source 27.2: Stalin Justifies the Five-Year Plan, Stalin wants the Soviet Union to
- A. continue the Bolshevik tempo of the first five-year plan so as not to lose momentum.
  - B. continue to be an inspiration to the international working class.
  - C. catch up with the West in terms of technology and industry in a very short time or risk going under.
  - D. construct a powerful economy that could help the Soviet military achieve world conquest in the near future.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 123. What did peasants on the collective farm expect from their first year of collectivization, as described by Fedor Belov in Primary Source 27.3?
- A. That the operation of the kolkhoz would work to their advantage since the harvest was successful
  - B. That hard work on their small personal plots of land would offset low pay by the kolkhoz
  - C. That the government would take any surplus crops and that it would be difficult to survive until the next harvest
  - D. That the kolkhoz would largely contribute to the success of the five-year plan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 124. Read Primary Source 27.4: The “Reich Citizenship Law” and the Nazi Volk. What did the Official Commentary on the Reich Citizenship Law (part of the 1935 Nuremberg Laws) emphasize?
- A. The importance of protecting the rights of the individual
  - B. The concept that Reich citizenship is open to all residents who support the political system and laws of the country
  - C. The doctrine that anyone of alien blood, especially Jews, is automatically excluded

from Reich citizenship

D. The law that citizenship was available only to members of the Nazi Party and affiliated organizations

125. According to Map 27.2: The Growth of Nazi Germany, 1933–1939, by the end of 1938, Nazi diplomatic activities had changed the status of or added the following areas to Germany:



- A. Poland and Czechoslovakia.
- B. Austria, the Sudetenland, and Hungary.
- C. The Rhineland, the Sudetenland, and Austria
- D. The Rhineland, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

