

World History Testing out Exam- Trimester B EXAM REVIEW

- ___ 1. In the Second Industrial Revolution, what led the way to new industrial frontiers?
- ___ 2. The internal-combustion engine gave rise to _____
- ___ 3. What were the two major reasons that Napoleon's Grand Empire collapsed?
- ___ 4. The factory created a new labor system in which what happened?
- ___ 5. The Russians defeated Napoleon's superior Grand Army by doing?
- ___ 6. Symbolists believed that the world was a collection of symbols that represented?
- ___ 7. Who were Marxists that rejected the revolutionary approach in favor of a more political approach?
- ___ 8. What consumer good(s) do you think the inventions of Watt, Hargreaves, and Cartwright were used to manufacture?
- ___ 9. According to Karl Marx, the ____, or working class, was oppressed by the middle class.
- ___ 10. This party based its theories on the work of Karl Marx. Who were they?
- ___ 11. Who developed a steam engine that could drive machinery?
- ___ 12. The alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy was known as the _____
- ___ 13. ____ was a literary and visual arts movement that rejected romanticism.
- ___ 14. The ____ was crucial to Britain's Industrial Revolution.
- ___ 15. The social change brought about by the Industrial Revolution was evident in the _____
- ___ 16. This queen, who reigned from 1837 to 1901, reflected the British feeling of national pride.
- ___ 17. The French National Assembly swore the Tennis Court Oath, which said what?
- ___ 18. Why did Napoleon sell French land to the United States?
- ___ 20. According to Darwin, which idea was central to organic evolution?
- ___ 21. Albert Einstein's special theory of relativity said what about the universe?
- ___ 22. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen proclaimed _____
- ___ 23. Among other things, the romantics valued what traits?
- ___ 24. In his novels, Charles Dickens showed the realities of life for (who?) ____ in the early part of the Industrial Age.
- ___ 25. The alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and France was known as the what?
- ___ 26. The pitiful conditions created by the Industrial Revolution gave rise to what?
- ___ 27. Functionalism was the idea that _____

- ___ 28. In 1791 a new Constitution was set up in France to allow “active” citizens to vote. Who were “active” citizens?
- ___ 29. Which famous people were guillotined on July 28, 1794?
- ___ 30. Who sent the first radio waves across the Atlantic in 1901?
- ___ 33. How did Robespierre gain support to win election to the National Convention?
- ___ 34. Napoleon’s coup d’état overthrew the _____ to establish his consulate.
- ___ 35. The outcome of the American Civil War meant that the country was?
- ___ 36. The term sans-culottes, meaning “without breeches,” implied that the members of this political group _____
- ___ 37. Which country had a much lower standard of living during the Second Industrial Revolution?
- ___ 38. In which country did the Industrial Revolution begin?
- ___ 39. The Committee of Public Safety was given broad powers to do what?
- ___ 41. Otto von Bismarck practiced realpolitik, which was the idea that?
- ___ 42. By 1840 Britain’s most valuable product was what?
- ___ 43. Promotion within Napoleon’s new bureaucracy was based on?
- ___ 44. Sigmund Freud devised this method by which a therapist and patient could probe deeply into the patient’s memory. What was it called?
- ___ 45. Which of the following is the belief that people should be as free as possible from government restraints?
- ___ 46. In its attempts to create a new order that reflected its belief in reason, the National Convention did what?
- ___ 47. The formation of the Confederate States of America was sparked by what event?
- ___ 48. According the principle of intervention, the great powers of Europe had the right to do what in other countries?
- ___ 49. Whose discovery of radium changed the world’s view of the atom?
- ___ 50. Who proposed the germ theory of disease?
- ___ 1. A major goal of David Livingstone’s explorations was to find a(n) _____.
- ___ 2. By 1914 only _____ and _____ remained free states in Africa.
- My public life began in 1893 in South Africa in troubled weather. My first contact with British authority in that country was not of a happy character. I discovered that as a man and as an Indian I had no rights. More correctly, I discovered that I had no rights as a man because I was an Indian.
- ___ 3. _____, quoted above, began a movement based on nonviolent resistance in India.
- ___ 4. The _____ were descendents of Europeans born in Latin America who lived there permanently.
- ___ 5. Who established the colony of Singapore?

- ___ 6. If a colony was run by ____, local elites were removed from power and replaced with a new set of officials from the mother country.
- ___ 7. Originally sent to Africa to find David Livingstone, Henry Stanley was
- ___ 8. The only free states remaining in Africa by 1914 were
- ___ 9. Lord Macaulay designed a new school system in India to
- ___ 10. Which of the following set up a nonviolent movement with the aim to force the British to aid the poor and grant independence to India?
- ___ 11. In the Latin American colonial system, who were the mestizos?
- ___ 12. What was the "white man's burden"?
- ___ 13. Which of the following led a movement for independence in the Philippines?
- ___ 14. Which of the following seized power in Egypt in 1805 and established a separate Egyptian state?
- ___ 15. The Boers were descendants of
- ___ 16. What was the goal of the Indian National Congress?
- ___ 17. Which European country controlled the greatest area in Africa?
- ___ 22. Which group's slogan in China was "destroy the foreigner"?
- ___ 23. After the Boxer Rebellion, a new educational system based on the Western model replaced this system.
- ___ 24. The foundation for a money economy in China was created by a better system of money and banking and ____.
- ___ 25. A Chinese farmer's life in 1800 was governed what rules?
- ___ 26. The Tokyo School of Fine arts was established in 1889 to promote ____.
- ___ 27. As a result of the Treaty of Nanjing, Britain was
- ___ 28. Who proposed the Open Door policy for China?
- ___ 29. The slogan of ____ was "destroy the foreigner."
- ___ 30. Under the reign of the young emperor Mutsuhito, Japan did what?
- ___ 31. The policy of ____ called for China to adopt Western technology while retaining their Confucian values and institutions.
- ___ 32. The daimyo governed ____ after the Meiji government seized their lands.
- ___ 33. In an attempt to adjust the trade imbalance with China, Britain began doing what?
- ___ 34. Who was considered to be the last emperor of China?
- ___ 35. Under the military pressure of Commodore Matthew Perry's fleet, Japan did what?
- ___ 36. Which term referred to the practice of Europeans living by their own laws while on Chinese soil?

- ___ 37. Which was an external cause of decline for the Qing Dynasty?
- ___ 41. During World War I, which person did Czar Nicholas II place in charge of the armies?
- ___ 42. Which concession did President Wilson demand at the Paris Peace Conferences?
- ___ 43. What was the name of the group that conspired to assassinate Archduke Francis Ferdinand?
- ___ 44. The Western Front was characterized by what features?
- ___ 45. The Treaty of Versailles was
- ___ 46. World War I was a ____, meaning that it involved a complete mobilization of resources and people.
- ___ 47. ____, the aggressive preparation for war, was growing along with nations' armies.
- ___ 48. The Schlieffen Plan was
- ___ 49. What caused the United States to join the Allies in fighting World War I?
- ___ 50. Germany was especially unhappy with Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles because it did what?
- ___ 1. Adolph Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf*, which means “___” during his brief stay in prison.
- ___ 2. The Treaty of Locarno guaranteed what?
- ___ 3. A ____ state is a government that aims to control the political, economic, social, intellectual, and cultural lives of its citizens.
- ___ 4. How did Benito Mussolini gain the support of the Catholic Church?
- ___ 5. The purpose of Stalin's Five Year Plans was to do what?
- ___ 6. The Enabling Act allowed Hitler to establish a totalitarian state by doing what?
- ___ 7. The *Kristallnacht* was
- ___ 8. What person was responsible for setting up the Nazi secret forces?
- ___ 9. To deal with runaway German inflation, an international commission created the Dawes Plan, which did what?
- ___ 10. What term is used to describe a period of low economic activity and rising unemployment?
- ___ 11. Fascism glorifies the state above the individual by emphasizing the need for
- ___ 12. A factor in leading many Germans to accept Hitler and the Nazis was
- ___ 13. What were the Nuremberg laws and what did they do?
- ___ 14. Which of the dictators came to power first? Hitler, Stalin, or Mussolini
- ___ 15. Which country had a different type of government from the other two? Italy, Germany, or the USSR
- ___ 16. After successfully establishing the Republic of Turkey, Kemal Atatürk did what?

- ___ 17. In November 1917, the ___ stated Britain's intention to make Palestine the national home of the Jews.
- ___ 18. Mohandas Gandhi protested British laws by doing what?
- ___ 19. The vast companies called ___ controlled major segments of the Japanese industrial sector.
- ___ 20. Who led the People's Liberation Army on the Long March?
- ___ 21. Chiang Kai-shek did not press for programs that would lead to a redistribution of wealth because
- ___ 22. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy said what?
- ___ 23. ___ is a more modern term for genocide, the deliberate mass murder of particular racial, political, or cultural groups.
- ___ 24. The Salt March was what?
- ___ 25. In the autumn of 1931, Manchuria was invaded by who?
- ___ 26. Who ordered the killing of thousands of Communists in the Shanghai Massacre?
- ___ 27. Chiang Kai-shek's "New Life Movement" was his plan for doing what?
- ___ 28. Mao Zedong was convinced that a Chinese revolution would be driven by what group of people?
- ___ 29. An oligarchy is a government that _____

- ___ 30. Approximately how many Jews immigrated into Palestine in 1921-25?
- ___ 31. Which leader Atatürk or Pahlav modernized his country's economic system?
- ___ 32. Atatürk and Reza Shah Pahlavi were both committed to doing what in their countries?
- ___ 33. What did the Sykes-Picot agreement guarantee in the Middle East?
- ___ 34. Which U.S. president made the decision to drop the atomic bomb to end World War II?
- ___ 35. Hitler demanded, and was given, what area in northwestern Czechoslovakia?
- ___ 36. Two days after Hitler's invasion of ____, Britain and France declared war on Germany.
- ___ 37. Hitler's blitzkrieg, or "lightning war," was
- ___ 38. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese did what?
- ___ 39. What battle was the turning point of the war in the Pacific?
- ___ 40. Which person administered the Nazi Final Solution?
- ___ 41. In order to address labor shortages during the war, Japan did what?
- ___ 42. At the Tehran Conference, Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill decided to do what?
- ___ 43. At the Potsdam Conference, Truman demanded ___ throughout Eastern Europe.

- ___ 44. Great Britain's policy of ___ toward Germany was based on the belief that the satisfaction of reasonable demands would maintain peace in Europe.
- ___ 45. Neville Chamberlain boasted that the Munich Conference meant what to them?
- ___ 46. The "Mukden incident," which Japan used as an excuse to seize Manchuria, was what?
- ___ 47. The Battle of Stalingrad was a crushing defeat for Germany because
- ___ 48. The ___ was the period of political tension following World War II.
- ___ 49. At the Yalta Conference, the Allies agreed to do what?
- ___ 50. The slaughter of European Jews by the Nazis became known as what?
- ___ 1. Which countries were members of the Warsaw Pact?
- ___ 2. Which country did the United States and Soviet Union first intervene in through military action?
- ___ 3. The Marshall Plan was designed to do what?
- ___ 4. The "Bay of Pigs" refers to what incident?
- ___ 5. In 1970 four students at what university were killed by the Ohio National Guard during an antiwar demonstration?
- ___ 6. The Truman Doctrine stated that the United States would provide what to nations threatened by Communist expansion?
- ___ 7. The Warsaw Pact sought to do what?
- ___ 8. The Berlin Wall was built in order to accomplish what?
- ___ 9. What did Kennedy imply was the purpose for which the Berlin Wall was built?
- ___ 10. What was one of the most serious problems facing Gorbachev's reforms?
- ___ 11. One of the European Union's (EU) first goals was the establishment of _____.
- ___ 12. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) sought to do what?
- ___ 13. Voters in what province ___ chose not to secede from the Canadian union in 1995.
- ___ 14. The Russian word *perestroika*, used to describe the reform movement led by Mikhail Gorbachev, means what in English?
- ___ 15. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the British government struggled to address fighting in Northern Ireland between which groups?
- ___ 16. Which of the following U.S. presidents was forced to resign to avoid impeachment for his involvement in the Watergate scandal?
- ___ 17. U.S. president Jimmy Carter faced a serious international crisis when 52 Americans were held hostage in what country?
- ___ 18. What group did the Bosnian government accuse of committing "ethnic cleansing" in the area of the former Yugoslavia?
- ___ 19. What significant event occurred on January 3, 1959?
- ___ 20. Working-class people supported Juan Perón because he did what for the people?

- ___ 21. The government of _____ has been heavily influenced by drug cartels and cocaine production.
- ___ 22. After what event did the United States break diplomatic relations with Cuba?
- ___ 23. Which U.S. president was in office during the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban missile crisis?
- ___ 24. The term *cooperative* refers to what in a country?
- ___ 25. The first computer was created to accomplish what task?
- ___ 26. Which country staged a revolution in 1979 as part of a movement to return to conservative Islamic values?
- ___ 27. The current world population is approximately
- ___ 28. The book *Silent Spring* gave rise to a new field of science called
- ___ 29. Tropical rain forests cover only 6 percent of the earth's surface, but they support what percentage of the world's plant and animal species?
- ___ 30. Desertification is caused by what conditions?
- ___ 31. The *Exxon Valdez* was involved in an incident that did what?
- ___ 32. The term "Green Revolution" refers to?
- ___ 33. In 1986 a nuclear accident in which city and country released radiation that killed hundreds of people.
- ___ 34. In her book *Silent Spring*, Rachel Carson argued that
- ___ 35. Deforestation, the clearing of forests, has been a by-product of?
- ___ 36. The 1995 release of sarin gas in a Tokyo subway was an example of?
- ___ 37. "Developing countries" are characterized by what two major factors?
- ___ 38. The North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) includes what countries?
- ___ 39. Which country or region's rain forest is projected to be completely deforested by 2010?
- ___ 40. Why does Bill Gates think the information superhighway is beneficial to the people of the world?
- ___ 41. Which of today's media issues are directly due to population growth?