

1. Propaganda methods used in WWII included all of the following EXCEPT:
  - a. Television
  - b. Poster
  - c. Movie
  - d. Radio programs
  
2. Policy practiced by Great Britain that gave Hitler territory in order to avoid conflict:
  - a. Appeasement
  - b. Isolationism
  - c. Non-aggression Pact
  - d. Treaty
  
3. Which nations made up the Big Three or Allied powers?
  - a. United States, Great Britain, France
  - b. France, Great Britain, Soviet Union
  - c. Soviet Union, France, United States
  - d. United States, Great Britain, Soviet Union
  
4. The name given to the community of nations that came under Japan's control in Southeast Asia during WWII?
  - a. Asia for Asiatics
  - b. The Common Nations of Prosperity
  - c. Axis of Asian Prosperity
  - d. Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
  
5. The air war on Britain by Germany was known as:
  - a. The Battle of Normandy
  - b. The Battle of Dunkirk
  - c. The Battle of Midway
  - d. None of the above
  
6. The amount of dollars in aid for Europe's recovery after WWII offered through the Marshall Plan was:
  - a. \$400 million
  - b. \$13 billion
  - c. \$13 million
  - d. \$400 billion
  
7. West Germany was also known as
  - a. German Republic
  - b. German Democratic Republic
  - c. Federal Republic of Germany
  - d. Socialist Federation of Germany
  
8. The following military alliances were made between the Western nations EXCEPT;
  - a. NATO
  - b. CENTO
  - c. SEATO
  - d. Warsaw Pact

9. The name given to the secret plan President Kennedy approved to send Cuban exiles to invade Cuba:

- a. Cuban Blockade
- b. The Cuban Missile Dilemma
- c. Bay of Pigs
- d. Exiles at the Bay

10. The domino theory can be defined as

- a. If one country becomes a democracy, then neighboring countries will become socialist
- b. If one country becomes independent, the neighboring countries will also become independent
- c. The Soviet nation taking control over on satellite state after another
- d. If one country falls to communism, neighboring countries will also fall

11. Russian industrial production increased by how much post WWII?

- a. 50%
- b. 60%
- c. 40%
- d. 55%

12. The following types of work had to conform to the political needs of the state according to Stalin:

- a. Literary work
- b. Manufacturing work
- c. Scientific work
- d. Both a and c

13. What leader moved toward a more independent communist state in Yugoslavia?

- a. Krushchev
- b. Dubcek
- c. Tito
- d. Stalin

14. Which party overwhelmingly defeated the Conservative Party led by Winston Churchill during the elections after WWII?

- a. Socialist Democratic Party
- b. Labor Party
- c. Christian Democratic Union
- d. Pseudo Conservative Party

15. The US senator responsible for creating the "Red Scare" was

- a. Churchill
- b. Truman
- c. Atlee
- d. McCarthy

16. The total number of Jewish people who perished in WWII was:

- a. 3 million
- b. 9 million
- c. 10 million
- d. 6 million

17. The outcome of the Tehran Conference was:

- a. The Soviets would invade Germany and meet British-American troops in France
- b. The Allied forces would meet with Hitler in France to negotiate terms for defeat
- c. Germany would become property of the Soviet Union
- d. American-British troops would invade through France for a final assault

18. At the Potsdam Conference which US President demanded free elections?

- a. Roosevelt
- b. Truman
- c. Wilson
- d. Taft

19. Anschluss was the union between Hitler and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Sudetenland
- b. Czechoslovakia
- c. Austria
- d. France

20. Germany began its racial program after the invasion of

- a. Rhineland
- b. Poland
- c. Sudetenland
- d. France

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. President Millard Fillmore sent a naval expedition to Japan to

- a. conquer the islands around Japan.
- b. force Japan to become an American protectorate.
- c. force Japan to trade with the United States.
- d. bring Western civilization to Japan.

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. The purpose of Pan-Americanism was for both the United States and Latin America to

- a. set up a cultural exchange to learn about each other's customs.
- b. reduce tariffs among American nations and increase the sale of American products.
- c. make Latin American countries protectorates of the United States.
- d. set up an organization among American nations for mutual defense.

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. The United States caused an economic crisis in Cuba by

- a. preventing trade with Spain.
- b. blockading the island.
- c. passing a tariff on sugar.
- d. withdrawing American investments.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. According to the treaty that ended the Spanish-American War, the U.S. would
- annex Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.
  - free Cuba, and annex Guam and Puerto Rico.
  - free Guam and Cuba, and annex Puerto Rico.
  - free Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The Philippines are today
- an American protectorate.
  - an American commonwealth.
  - an unincorporated U.S. territory.
  - an independent country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. As a result of a war between Japan and China in 1894, Japan acquired
- territory in Manchuria.
  - Cuba
  - territory in Russia.
  - an exclusive right to trade with China.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. The U.S. assumed the responsibility for collecting customs tariffs in the Dominican Republic, using the Marines as agents. What policy was the U.S. applying.
- the Open Door Policy.
  - the Roosevelt Corollary.
  - dollar diplomacy.
  - the Platt Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, the imperial power allowed local rulers to stay in control and protect them against rebellions and invasion.
- protectorate
  - colony
  - leasehold
  - annexation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown by
- a group of Hawaiian peasants, upset over the islands' economic troubles.
  - an invasion by the United States military.
  - a group of planters supported by the United States Marines.
  - a group of Hawaiian peasants supported by the United States Marines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. American support for the rebels in Cuba was fueled by
- the desire to protect American sugar interests on the island.
  - popular interest in starting an American empire by taking control of Cuba.
  - sensational newspaper stories about Spanish crimes and tortures..
  - the fear of having a Spanish colony so close to the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. In 1898 President McKinley sent the battleship *Maine* to Havana to
- evacuate Americans if necessary.
  - put down riots by Spanish loyalists.
  - put down the Cuban rebellion.
  - negotiate peace with Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Supporters of annexing the Philippines believed which of the following statements?
- The islands would provide soldiers for the United States armed forces.
  - The United States could profit from the islands' rich mineral resources.
  - The islands represented a large market for American goods.
  - The United States was destined to control all land in the Western Hemisphere.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. The Platt Amendment effectively made Cuba into an American
- a. protectorate.
  - b. colony.
  - c. unincorporated territory.
  - d. state.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. The purpose of the Open Door policy in China was to
- a. end the Boxer Rebellion.
  - b. gain leaseholds.
  - c. establish spheres of influence.
  - d. ensure trading rights for all nations.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. The Roosevelt Corollary was a statement of American policy that built upon the
- a. Open Door Policy.
  - b. Platt Amendment.
  - c. Monroe Doctrine.
  - d. Declaration of Independence.

U.S. Actions in the Pacific	U.S. Actions in Latin America
Expanded Chinese and Japanese markets	Invited Latin American countries to trade with United States at Pan-American Conference
Annexed the Midway Islands as refueling depots for navy	Supported Cuba's rebellion against Spain
Built coaling stations on Samoan Islands	Built the Panama Canal
American business leaders led successful campaign for Hawaiian annexation	Issued the Roosevelt Corollary, stating that the United States would intervene in Latin America to maintain stability



- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. U.S. actions in the Pacific and in Latin America were primarily focused on
- a. improving the United States economically.
  - b. shifting resources from the Pacific to Latin America.
  - c. improving the lives of U.S. farmers.
  - d. driving European powers from Latin America and the Pacific.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. Many Social Darwinists argued that nations competed with each other politically, economically, and militarily, and that
- a. all nations would benefit.
  - b. only the strongest would survive.
  - c. democracy would prevail.
  - d. the economy of all nations would suffer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Many Americans connected Anglo-Saxonism with Manifest Destiny and believed that, after reaching the Pacific Ocean, it was the United States's destiny to
- a. defend the culture of all existing foreign civilizations.
  - b. remain an isolated country.
  - c. expand overseas and spread its civilization to other people.
  - d. overthrow all existing governments to become an imperialist nation.

## Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Pan-Americanism | d. yellow journalism |
| b. José Martí      | e. Anglo-Saxonism    |
| c. imperialism     |                      |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. the economic and political domination of a strong nation over other weaker nations  
\_\_\_\_\_ 40. idea that Latin America and the United States should work together  
\_\_\_\_\_ 41. idea that the United States should expand overseas and was destined to dominate the world  
\_\_\_\_\_ 42. sensationalist reporting to attract readers  
\_\_\_\_\_ 43. writer, poet, and exiled leader committed to the cause of Cuban independence

44. The League of Nations was created after World War I as a forum for resolving international conflicts. However, the League was largely unsuccessful at this task.

One factor that contributed to the ineffectiveness of the League was the

- Breakup of colonial empires in Africa and Asia
- Decision of the U.S. not to join the League
- Opposition of League members to the Treaty of Versailles
- Rise of the Cold War between the U.S. and USSR

45. In the United States, freedom of the press to report on certain matters may be restricted during wartime because

- Reporting military secrets may threaten national security
- Laws against libel and slander are strictly enforced during wartime
- Materials used to print newspapers must be conserved during wartime
- The government has a compelling interest in suppressing opposing views.

46. During World War I, two revolutions took place in Russia while Russia was at war with Germany. Vladimir Lenin, leader of the Bolshevik Revolution, said:

*There can be no doubt that our army is absolutely in no condition...to beat back German offensive successfully...*

- Lenin had few skills as a military leader
- Russia shared in the responsibility of WWI
- Lenin believed that Russia should withdraw from WWI
- The Bolshevik Revolution had the support of the Russian army

47. Which term is defined largely by feelings of intense patriotism?

- Neutrality
- Militarism
- Nationalism
- Imperialism

48. Congress voted to declare war on Germany for several reasons. Which of these did not contribute to Congress's decision to declare war on Germany?

- The Zimmerman note
- Shared German ancestry
- The sinking of the *Lusitania*
- Germany's submarine warfare

49. Woodrow Wilson came to the peace conference with one set of goals. Victorious European nations came with different goals. What was a primary goal of the British and French at the Versailles peace conference?

- a. Withdrawal of their nations from dangerous involvement in foreign affairs
- b. Permitting people in colonized areas to have the right of self-determination
- c. Protecting the rights of national groups to associate with other national groups
- d. Punishing Germany for starting the war and dividing its territory

50. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914 set events in motion that led to World War I. However, no major war is ever caused by a single event. Another factor that contributed to the outbreak of World War I was

- a. *Laissez faire* economics
- b. The League of Nations
- c. Intense nationalism
- d. The Bolshevik Revolution

51. One of Woodrow Wilson's most important goals after World War I was to establish a League of Nations. What was the main job of the League supposed to be?

- a. Make it unnecessary for the United States to involve itself in international disputes
- b. Provide a way for countries to resolve disputes between them without going to war
- c. Maintain the world economic system so that colonies would no longer be necessary
- d. Hold the nations of Europe responsible for the death and destruction of World War I.

52. Some historians call World War I the first industrial war. Several new technologies were developed for warfare. One of the most destructive new weapons used in World War I was

- a. The atomic bomb
- b. The cannon
- c. The fighter jet
- d. Poison gas

53. The Zimmerman Note was a secret telegram sent by Germany to the leaders of Mexico. Why did the Zimmerman Note cause outrage among Americans?

- a. It revealed that Mexico was getting ready to enter the war on the German side
- b. It promised Mexico that Germany would help it reclaim territory in the United States if the United States entered the war against Germany
- c. Zimmerman was passing American secrets to Germany with the help of Mexican leaders
- d. The telegram contained secret messages sent by American leaders to its commanders on European battlefields

54. The Treaty of Versailles was designed primarily to punish Germany for its responsibility for World War I. In what way did the treaty hurt the German economy?

- a. It called for the formation of the League of Nations
- b. It allowed Germany to rebuild its military, which led to overspending
- c. It encouraged the United States to withdraw from world affairs into isolationism
- d. It forced Germany to pay a huge sum of money for war damages

55. One cause of World War I was the nations had aligned into two alliance systems. Which of the following combination of nations comprised the Triple Alliance?
- France, Great Britain, and Russia
  - Germany, Great Britain, and Russia
  - Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy
  - Austria-Hungary, France and Italy
56. The international organization created to preserve the peace after World War I was the
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  - United Nations
  - Organization of American States
  - League of Nations
57. The main purpose of President Wilson's Fourteen Points at the end of World War I was to
- Assist the leaders of Europe to gain additional territory at Germany's expense
  - Assure peace in the future by not treating Germany as a vanquished nation
  - Divide Germany into several parts so it would not be a threat in the future
  - Gain reparations from Germany to help pay for the cost of the war
58. President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points were intended to
- Make the United States, Great Britain and France into leading world powers
  - Redistribute Germany's colonies among the Allied nations
  - Prevent international tensions from leading to war
  - Punish Germany for causing World War I
59. Which statement best describes the relationship between World War I and the Russian Revolution?
- World War I created conditions within Russia that helped trigger a revolution
  - World War I postponed the Russian Revolution by restoring confidence in the czar
  - The Russian Revolution inspired the Russian people to win World War I
  - World War I gave the Czar's army the needed experience to suppress the Russian Revolution
60. A major cause of World War I was
- A decline in the policy of imperialism
  - The existence of opposing alliances
  - An increase in acts of aggression by England
  - The spread of communism throughout Europe
61. World War I Alliance that included Great Britain, France, and Russia
- Triple Alliance
  - Triple Entente
  - Central Powers
  - Allies
62. Alliance that included Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
- Triple Alliance
  - Triple Entente
  - Central Powers
  - Allies

63. Battle strategy in which soldiers fought from deep pits dug in the earth
- Schlieffen Plan
  - Triple Entente
  - Alliance System
  - Trench Warfare
64. Which of the MAIN causes would be linked to Gavrilo Princip's assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand?
- Militarism
  - Alliances
  - Imperialism
  - Nationalism
65. Which country withdrew from World War I in 1917?
- United States
  - Russia
  - Great Britain
  - Germany
66. World War I was a total war in the sense that
- It brought great suffering to civilians
  - Nations from all over the world were involved
  - New technologies played a large part in the war
  - The nations involved devoted all their resources to it
67. This is the policy of glorifying national power by keeping an army prepared for war
- Nationalism
  - Militarism
  - Imperialism
  - Patriotism
68. Who was forced to assume sole responsibility for the war under the Treaty of Versailles?
- Germany
  - Austria-Hungary
  - Russia
  - Italy
69. World War I was more destructive than earlier wars for what reason?
- Armies were more ruthless
  - It lasted longer than any other war ever
  - Modern 20<sup>th</sup> century weapons were more deadly
  - Airplanes could drop atomic bombs
70. What goal for postwar peace was shared by the British and French leaders in creating the Treaty of Versailles after WWI?
- To weaken Germany and make it pay for the war
  - To establish "peace without victory"
  - To establish a League of Nations
  - Self-determination for former colonies
71. What was the main intention of the alliances formed among European nations before WWI?
- To create trading opportunities
  - To discourage attacks from other nations
  - To isolate the United States
  - To increase tensions in Europe

72. How did technology make WWI different from previous conflicts?
- The destructive nature of the new weapons meant that war was over quickly
  - The destructive technology meant more casualties of war
  - Technology meant less men were required to fight in the war
  - Technology meant that generals were able to control the fighting fully
73. How did imperialism lead to World War I?
- European nations were eager to show their military might by fighting with one another.
  - European nations all felt that their nation was superior to others.
  - European nations were eager to gain the colonial territories owned by their rivals.
  - European nations were eager to take sides with other nations.
73. World War I is also known as
- The Great War
  - The War to End all Wars
  - The Kaiser's War
  - All of the above
  - Both a and b
74. What was the area in between the trenches called during World War I?
- The Great soldier zone
  - The Dead zone
  - No Man's Land
  - No tolerance Land
75. Which of the following effects of World War I helped contribute to the Russian Revolution?
- Russia wanted to join the Central Powers
  - Germany surrendered to Russia
  - Russia suffered heavy casualties during World War I
  - Russia was left out of the Big Four at the Treaty of Versailles
76. World War I was a global conflict that spread to many nations throughout the world, from Europe to Africa. Which of the MAIN causes best explains why this happened?
- Militarism
  - Alliances
  - Imperialism
  - Nationalism