**World History Final – Spring Semester 2020**

**The French Revolution**

**Completion** Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

a. Continental System b. Tennis Court Oath c. Marie Antoinette

d. Maximilian Robespierre

1. The queen of France who lived extravagantly and spent a lot of money was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The pledge by Third Estate delegates to meet until they created a new constitution became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The Jacobin leader who ruled over the Reign of Terror, in which thousands of French citizens were executed, was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Napoleon’s blockade of Europe’s ports, which was intended to make continental Europe more self-sufficient, was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Multiple Choice**

\_\_\_\_ 5. What did the Enlightenment lead to?

a. The French and American Revolutions c. It had no impact at all.

b. It brought about a return to the feudal system

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following is an accurate description of the tax system in France in the years preceding the French Revolution?

1. Only the peasants and the clergy paid taxes
2. The nobility paid taxes only on land, not on income
3. The members of the Third Estate paid almost all of the taxes

\_\_\_\_\_7. What happened on July 14, Bastille Day?

1. Robespierre was executed by guillotine
2. French women marched all the way to Versailles.
3. A mob stormed a prison looking for gunpowder.

\_\_\_\_\_\_8. Who came to power in France after Robespierre’s death?

1. Napoleon Bonaparte
2. The Moderates
3. Louis XVIII

**Industrialization**

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which areas of Britain grew the most?

a. Countryside b. Coastal ports c. Urban areas

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. A major result of the Industrial Revolution was the

1. concentration of workers in urban areas
2. increased desire of the wealthy class to share its power
3. control of agricultural production by governments

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. How did the Agricultural Revolution lead to the Industrial Revolution?

1. It led to population growth.
2. It increased food supplies.
3. It caused farmers to lose land and seek other work.
4. All of the above are true.

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Why was the four- field system successful?

1. It decreased the quality of food.
2. It increased the amount of people needed to work in the fields.
3. It increased the amount of food produced.

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Which device allowed one person to spin many threads at once, further increasing the amount of finished cotton that a worker could produce?

1. Seed Drill
2. Spinning Jenny
3. The Cotton Gin

 \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Who invented the first process for mass-producing steel inexpensively?

1. Eli Whitney.
2. Abraham Darby.
3. Henry Bessemer.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. In what industry did most women work?

1. Agriculture b. Coal Mines c. Textile

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Why were women and children often hired instead of men?

1. Women and children were smarter than male workers.
2. Women and children were willing to work for lower wages than male workers.
3. Women and children were thought to be more talented than male workers.

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Who improved on the steam engine so that it worked faster and with less fuel?

 a. John Kay b. Robert MacAdam c. Robert Fulton

**Imperialism**

**Multiple Choice -** Choose the best answer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Why were Western European nations able to establish colonies in Asia and Africa?

1. self-sufficiency in natural resources
2. frequent political revolutions
3. advanced technology

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. The 19th century term “White Man’s Burden” reflects the idea that

1. Asians and Africans were equal to Europeans
2. Asians and Africans would be grateful for European help
3. Europeans had a responsibility to improve the lives of the colonial peoples

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. The borders that were established for many African nations during the late 1800’s were based primarily on

1. natural geographic barriers
2. territorial claims of colonial rulers
3. cultural differences between ethnic groups

**Matching** Choose the best answer.

A. imperialism B. assimilation C. racism D. Social Darwinism

 \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Belief that one race is superior to others

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Theory that those who are fittest for survival will enjoy wealth and success and are superior to others

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. Seizure of a country or territory by a stronger country

 \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Policy of governing people in a way where the local populations would adopt the colonizing nation’s culture.

**Multiple Choice -** Choose the best answer.

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Why did European powers begin to scramble for African colonies?

1. Belief in African superiority c. New vacation destinations
2. Abundant natural resources

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. Why was India called the “jewel in the crown”?

 a. It was the most valuable of all of Britain’s colonies.

 b. It had a vast supply of diamonds, rubies and sapphires.

 c. The sepoys were a perfect model of successful imperialism.

**World War I**

**Choose the best answer.**

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. A major cause of World War I was

1. a decline in the policy of imperialism
2. the existence of opposing alliances
3. an increase in acts of aggression by England

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. Why was the Balkan region referred to as the “Powder Keg of Europe” prior to World War I?

1. The aggression of the Ottoman Empire was disrupting the balance of power.
2. Yugoslavia was invading its neighboring countries.
3. Nationalistic and imperialistic rivalries were increasing.

**Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description.**

A. Western Front B. Germany, Austria-Hungary C. Great Britain, France, and Russia

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. Countries that composed the Central Powers at the start of the war.

\_\_\_\_\_ 30. Countries that composed the Allied Powers at the start of war.

\_\_\_\_\_ 31. The region of France that became a bloody stalemate.

**Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description.**

A. trench warfare B. Eastern Front C. poison gas

D. submarine or U-boats E. Schlieffen Plan

\_\_\_\_\_ 32. This was the first example of chemical warfare.

\_\_\_\_\_ 33. German battle strategy that called for a quick defeat of France and then attacking Russia in the east.

\_\_\_\_\_ 34. Battle strategy in which soldiers fought from deep pits dug into the earth.

\_\_\_\_\_ 35. New warship introduced by the Germans that used underwater missiles.

\_\_\_\_\_ 36. Stretch of battlefield along the German and Russian border.

**Choose the best answer.**

\_\_\_\_\_ 37. The purpose of propaganda during World War I was to

1. Censor the press. b. Inform the public. c. Persuade the public by keeping up morale and support for the war.

\_\_\_\_\_ 38. The Zimmermann note, which pushed the United States to enter the war, exposed the German plan to

1. Make a truce with Russia.
2. Help Mexico regain territory.
3. Plant German spies in the United States.

\_\_\_\_\_ 39. One goal for a lasting peace that President Woodrow Wilson included in his Fourteen Points was

1. establishing a League of Nations
2. maintaining a permanent military force in Europe
3. returning the United States to a policy of isolationism

\_\_\_\_\_ 40. The major impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany was that the treaty led to

1. an era of peace and international good will in Germany
2. a stable Germany that was both democratic and strong
3. an increase in Germany’s desire to regain its power and prestige

\_\_\_\_\_ 41. Where did the assassination that triggered World War I occur?

1. Bosnia b. Alsace-Lorraine c. the Ottoman Empire

\_\_\_\_\_ 42. The Treaty of Versailles overlooked the importance of

1. including powerful nations like the United States in international peace-keeping organizations.
2. treating all nations justly, including losers of a war.
3. crippling any nations might prove to be dangerous in the future.

**World War II**

**Choose the letter of the best answer.**

\_\_\_\_\_ 43. Prior to WWII, a new militant political movement that emphasized loyalty to the state and obedience to its leaders.

* 1. Democracy b. Communism c. Fascism

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 44. Which German political party sought to overturn the Treaty of Versailles and combat communism after WWI?

1. Socialist b. Republicans c. Nazi

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 45. What prompted Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany during WWII?

1. Soviet invasion of Finland c. Germans bombing Pearl Harbor
2. German invasion of Poland

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 46. The German Blitzkrieg was a military strategy that depended on what advantage?

1. A system of fortifications c. Surprise and overwhelming force
2. “out-waiting” the opponent

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 47. What event occurred on the day described as “a date which will live in infamy?

1. Attack on Pearl Harbor c. Bombing of Hiroshima
2. Battle of Guadalcanal

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 48. What was Hitler’s Final Solution?

1. Process to divide up his territories among his generals
2. It was genocide of people the Nazis considered inferior
3. System of winning the war before the Americans entered

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 49. Why did President Truman agree to use the atomic bomb?

1. To punish Japan for Pearl Harbor
2. To destroy weapon plants in Japan
3. To bring the war to the quickest possible end

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 50. Which of the following occurred on D-Day?

1. the Allied invasion of Italy
2. the Allied invasion of France
3. the Allied bombing of Hiroshima

**Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description.**

1. Genocide B. Nuremberg Trials C. Kamikazes

D. Benito Mussolini E. Douglas MacArthur

\_\_\_\_\_ 51. Prime minister of England

\_\_\_\_\_ 52. The extermination of an entire race or people

\_\_\_\_\_ 53. Fascist leader of Italy

\_\_\_\_\_ 54. Japanese suicide pilots

\_\_\_\_\_ 55. Dealt with those guilty of war crimes