

Final Exam Review

REVIEW ASSIGNMENT

Complete by email before 9pm on Monday, May 26. Questions:

- Which event/events in Modern World History 1789-2008 have been the most far reaching and/or influential revolution? You might consider the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, World War I, World War II, the events of 1989, or some other event.
- Was imperialism a beneficial or detrimental force in Modern World History? Explain.
- Was nationalism a beneficial or detrimental force in Modern World History? Explain.
- What was the best decision made in Modern World History? What was the biggest mistake?
- Who were the most and least successful leaders in Modern World History?

Exam Format:

- 20 Multiple Choice (20 min)
- 15 Map Identifications (15 min)
- 10 Identifications (10 min)
- 2/5 Short Essays (40 min)
- 1/3 Long Essay (30 min)
- Smile (5 min)

1. Why did the Versailles settlement foster both resentment and discontent in numerous countries?
  - a. Germany had been humiliated
  - b. states in eastern Europe were discontented with border adjustments
  - c. France believed that the provisions of the treaty were not being enforced
  - d. all of the above
  
2. The Latin American independence movement of the early 19th century had originated with the
  - a. people
  - b. middle class liberals
  - c. Creole elite
  - d. lower middle class military officers
  - e. anime club
  
3. In the 19th century, the major British export from India to China was
  - a. tea
  - b. opium
  - c. African slave labor
  - d. marijuana
  - e. coffee
  
4. In 1848, revolution occurred:
  - a. only in France
  - b. only in Prussia
  - c. it depends how you define revolution
  - d. throughout Europe
  - e. all of the above
  
5. Haiti received independence from France in a revolution led by
  - a. Toussaint L'Ouverture
  - b. Jacques Levant
  - c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
  - d. Madame Davis

6. The Treaty of Versailles declared that Germany
  - a. would not have to pay reparations after World War I
  - b. was alone responsible for all loss and damage during World War I
  - c. would have territorial integrity and could not be invaded by France
  - d. had to surrender the Rhineland to the French
  - e. had been victorious in World War I
  
7. On the eve of the French Revolution, the French monarchy's greatest problem was
  - a. a losing war with Spain
  - b. the inability to handle finances on a sound basis
  - c. a conflict (more political than religious) with the pope
  - d. caveman raids
  - e. none of the above
  
- 8 The famous "Tennis Court Oath" was taken
  - a. after the Third Estate left the Estates-General and formed the National Assembly
  - b. by the First Estate in response to the formation of the National Assembly
  - c. by the Williams School tennis team
  - d. in order to force the king's abdication
  - e. by the Second Estate in order to quell the rioting in Paris
  
9. The Nazis redefined "socialism"
  - a. to not include middle schoolers (not people)
  - b. to include Marxist ideas
  - c. to suggest a nationalistic outlook
  - d. to eliminate the control of big business over the state
  - e. none of the above
  
10. Bismarck's complicated system of secret alliances was upset by
  - a. British insistence on French neutrality
  - b. the accession of William II to the German throne
  - c. his death in 1888
  - d. Austrian deception and rejection of the Triple Alliance
  - e. Senior Day
  
11. By the terms of the Entente Cordiale,
  - a. Britain was obliged to aid France in the event of German invasion
  - b. Britain was obliged to aid Russia in the event of invasion
  - c. Britain and France patched up colonial differences without making a formal alliance
  - d. France and Russia became allies
  - e. Germany and Italy agreed to never become allies of France
  
12. The European country with the greatest involvement in Africa was
  - a. Britain
  - b. Netherlands
  - c. France
  - d. Germany
  - e. refrigerator
  
13. The Enlightenment idea that was most influential in Latin American political thought was
  - a. communism
  - b. positivism
  - c. fascism
  - d. national socialism
  - e. the haiku

14. The Enabling Act of 1933

- a. set the armament factories into full production
- b. permitted Hitler to expand his army beyond the limits imposed by the Versailles Treaty
- c. permitted Hitler to rule by decree
- d. was designed to eliminate all Communists from government
- e. was never actually passed by the Reichstag

15. The burning of the Reichstag

- a. put the Nazi party on the defensive
- b. was used as proof by the Nazis of an immediate Communist threat to the government
- c. resulted in greater authority for Hindenburg
- d. none of the above

16. The Maginot Line refers to

- a. the boundary of France
- b. the line which separates the Rhineland from Germany
- c. the border between Poland and Germany
- d. the French defensive fortifications
- e. the defensive massed tank strategy developed by the French general, Maginot

17. The Holocaust refers to

- a. the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- b. those murdered in Stalin's Purges
- c. the destruction of six million Jews by the Nazi
- d. the bombing and burning of the German city of Dresden
- e. the repeated partitions of Poland

### Map Identifications

1. The Schlieffen Plan meant that this nation's neutrality was violated.
2. Two atomic bombs were dropped here.
3. This nation led NATO.
4. Shortly after India's independence, the Muslims in India were forced to move here.
5. Father Hidalgo is a hero in this nation.
6. *Empire of the Sun* described World War II in this nation.
7. Genocide occurred in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in this African nation.
8. This nation has ruled the Falkland Islands for nearly 200 years.
9. This nation was divided after World War II.
10. The Red Shirts were here.

## Matching Identifications

1. After I promised to stop seizing territory in Europe, I sent my armies to punish Poland for not respecting the Third Reich.
2. Even though I was the king, I lost my head in the French Revolution.
3. I lost at Waterloo.
4. I became the first king of unified Italy.
5. I helped bring the Chinese Communist Party to power.
6. The Meiji Restoration took place here.
7. The form of government espoused by Karl Marx.
8. Trench warfare was the cool thing to do during this conflict.
9. Lenin helped establish this nation.
10. Karl Marx's favorite of the two social classes in the *Communist Manifesto*.

What is a revolution?

What is a nation? What is nationalism?

What is religion? Who cares?

What were the causes of the French Revolution?

What were the causes of the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848?

What were the causes of World War I and World War II?

What role have China and Japan played on the world stage 1800-2008?

What role has Latin America played in the world 1700-2008?

What is imperialism?

What traits did successful world leaders show?

Explain

Communism

Democracy

National Socialism

Fascism

Monarchy

Totalitarianism

How did Italy and Germany become unified nations?

How did the Allies win World War II?

How was World War II different from World War I?

What was the Ottoman Empire?

French Revolution  
Three Estates  
Louis XVI  
Estates General  
Tennis Court Oath  
National Assembly  
Robespierre  
Committee of Public Safety  
Thermidorian Reaction  
Napoleon  
Continental System  
Waterloo  
Congress of Vienna  
Liberalism  
Nationalism  
Peninsulares  
Creoles  
Toussaint L'Ouverture  
Positivism  
Debt peonage  
Racial Theory  
Caudillos  
Opium War  
Taiping Rebellion  
Boxer Rebellion  
Sino-Japanese War  
Sun Yat-Sen  
Chiang Kai-Shek  
Mao Zedong  
Matthew Perry  
Meiji Restoration  
Revolutions of 1848  
Victor Emmanuel II  
Giuseppe Garibaldi  
Austro-Prussian War  
Franco-Prussian War  
Prussia  
William I  
Otto von Bismarck  
William II  
Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary  
Ottoman Empire  
Communism  
Karl Marx  
Jews

Zionism  
Cholera  
Revolt of 1857  
Gandhi  
Nehru  
Pakistan/Bangladesh  
Scramble for Africa  
World War I  
Triple Alliance  
Triple Entente  
Balkan Wars  
Schlieffen Plan  
Western Front  
Eastern Front  
Russian Revolution  
Treaty of Versailles  
Wilson's Fourteen Points  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Lenin  
Stalin  
Cult of Stalin  
Great Purge  
Totalitarian State  
Fascism  
Mussolini  
National Socialism  
Hitler  
World War II  
Axis Powers  
Allied Powers  
Appeasement  
Phony War  
Blitzkrieg  
Battle of Britain  
Vichy France  
Pearl Harbor  
Island Hopping  
D-Day  
Holocaust  
Cold War  
Marshall Plan  
NATO  
Warsaw Pact  
Berlin Wall  
Cuban Missile Crisis

Détente  
Gorbachev  
1989  
Collapse of the USSR  
Israel  
Persian Gulf War  
Saddam Hussein  
Rwanda  
China  
Great Leap Forward  
Cultural Revolution  
Deng Xiaoping  
Tiananmen Square  
Taiwan  
Hong Kong  
Tibet  
Japan  
Fidel Castro  
Falkland Islands War  
Augusto Pinochet  
Nicaragua  
Decolonization  
  
France  
Russia/USSR  
Great Britain  
Germany  
Poland  
Italy  
Spain  
Argentina  
Brazil  
Mexico  
Cuba  
Haiti  
China  
Japan  
Korea  
Vietnam  
Greece  
Ireland  
India  
Pakistan/Bangladesh  
Israel  
Egypt  
Iraq

