

TE&IP Ch 28 to 30 QAE

Chapter 28

1. In early twentieth century, the Ottoman Empire was referred to as the

a. “sick man of Europe” (pg. 800)

b. “Turkish Colossus”

c. “Evil Empire”

d. “Threat from the East”

e. “Scarlet Knights”



2. What turned the political assassination of Franz Ferdinand into a world-wide event involving all of the great powers was

- a. competition among industrialized nations.
 - b. the pre-existing system of alliances. (pg. 800)
 - c. the familial squabbles of the royal houses of Europe, all grandchildren of Queen Victoria.
 - d. the opportunity to incite revolution in China and Russia.
 - e. the entry of the United States into the fray of war.
- The early-twentieth-century system of alliances pitted the British, French, and Russians against Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.

3. The European nation least prepared to go to war in 1914 was

- a. Germany
- b. Russia (pg. 801)
- c. France
- d. England
- e. Austro-Hungary

4. A new and potent defensive weapon in World War I was

- a. the automatic pistol.
- b. poison gas.
- c. napalm.
- d. the helicopter.
- e. the machine gun. (pg. 803)

5. The Ottoman Turks signed a secret alliance with

- a. the United States, hoping to gain Filipino territory.
- b. Germany, hoping to gain Russian territory. (pg. 806)
- c. Japan, hoping to gain Chinese territory.
- d. France, hoping to gain Italian territory.
- e. Russia, hoping to gain Austrian territory.

6. The policy decision that most affected future relations between the Jewish and Palestinian settlers was embodied in

- a. the Balfour Declaration. (pg. 806)
- b. the Treaty of Brest Litovsk.
- c. the Zimmerman Telegram.
- d. the Dreyfus Affair.
- e. the Doctors' Conspiracy.

7. The Russian army during the war

- a. was smaller than the German forces and was better equipped.
- b. was very large but poorly supplied and badly led. (pg. 806)
- c. fought in very few battles.
- d. was doing very well until the Revolution began.
- e. fought the German army to its defeat and occupied Berlin

8. The February Revolution in Russia was led by

a. Vladimir Lenin.

b. Alexander Kerensky. (pg. 806)

c. Grigory Kormilov.

d. Leon Trotsky.

e. Rosa Luxemburg.

• Vladimir Lenin was the leader of the Bolsheviks.

9. In the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Russia

- a. won territories from the defeated Germans.
- b. gained considerable territory from Turkey.
- c. lost territory, including Poland and Finland. (pg. 807)
- d. ended its horrific civil war.
- e. secretly planned to reenter the war.

10. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) was formed by

- a. joining Russia and the Soviet Ukraine. (pg. 809)
- b. allying Russia, Georgia, and Lithuania.
- c. uniting Russia, Siberia, and Kazakhstan.
- d. unifying all communist provinces.
- e. a United Nations mandate.

11. The Communist Party's long-term vision of the Soviet Union focused on creating

- a. a modern industrial economy without private property. (pg. 809)
- b. a balanced economy with agriculture and industry under the auspices of the bourgeoisie.
- c. a temporary state of capitalism followed by annihilation of the propertied classes.
- d. world domination.
- e. a military industrial complex to gain revenge on the Germans.

12. The German crisis of 1923 was marked by

- a. Germany's attempts to rebuild its military.
 - b. German reoccupation of Alsace and Lorraine.
 - c. the British military takeover of Berlin.
 - d. Germany recklessly printing money, causing inflation. (pg. 811)
 - e. confiscation of church property by German authorities.
- Relative calm and prosperity came to Germany in the mid-1920's when it joined the League of Nations, borrowed \$ from NY Banks, renegotiated its debt and rebuilt its industries.

13. The result of the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 was
- a. all foreign powers fled China, creating a power vacuum.
 - b. western powers and Japan captured Beijing and demanded payments. (pg. 813)
 - c. the Boxers overthrew the Dowager Empress Cixi.
 - d. the Communists captured Beijing and Hong Kong.
 - e. opium was finally eradicated from China.
- China's lack of modernization led to a huge population growth that was not supportable, a lack of agricultural changes and heavy taxation.

Chapter 29

14. The Soviet Union paid for the First Five-Year Plan by

- a) using revenue from the colonies.
 - b) borrowing heavily from Western nations.
 - c) creating a new middle class.
 - d) seizing neighboring territories.
 - e) squeezing the peasants. (pg. 832)
- The better-off peasants, or kulaks, reacted to the collectivization by burning their crops and killing their livestock.

15. Stalin's main tool for implementing terror was the

- a) KGB.
- b) NVKD. (834)
- c) People's Commissar.
- d) SovNarKom.
- e) NEP.

- The NVKD...



16. At the height of the Stalinist terror of the 1930s

- a) millions of Jews were slaughtered in gas chambers.
- b) Moscow was burnt to the ground as part of Stalin's "scorched earth" policy.
- c) the USSR joined forces with Germany and Italy to invade Poland.
- d) Stalin was killed in a Kremlin coup.
- e) millions of ordinary Soviet citizens were sent to gulags (Glavnoye upravleniye lagerey), often for no reason. (834)
- The Purges were a series of trials by the NKVD troika based on Stalin's desire to remove old supporters of Lenin, remove Red Army officers suspected of treason and to prepare the population for dictatorship.

17. The stock market crash of 1929 turned into
- a) the deepest, most widespread depression in history. (835)
 - b) an economic boon to the “common man,” as he was now able to afford stock.
 - c) a minor depression in some countries, but not most Western countries.
 - d) a “limited” depression in some countries, but not most Western countries.
 - e) a depression for the U.S. only.
- The two countries hit particularly hard by the Depression were Germany and Japan

18. Italy's *fasci di combattimento* initially comprised mainly

- a) radical politicians and hired thugs.
 - b) conservative politicians and the military.
 - c) disgruntled workers and socialists.
 - d) unemployed veterans and violent youths. (838)
 - e) pardoned prisoners.
- The slogan repeated in fascist Italy was “Il Duce (the leader) is always right.”

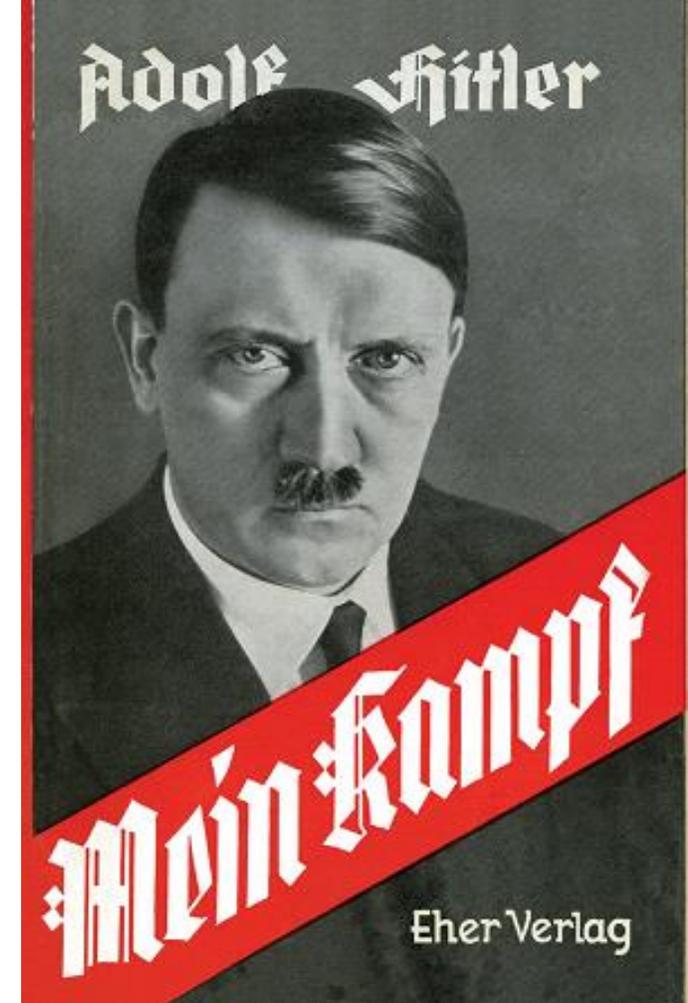


FASCI ITALIANI
DI COMBATTIMENTO

19. Hitler wrote a book while in jail in the 1920s titled

- a) *The Protocols of the Elfers of Zion.*
- b) *All Quiet on the Western Front.*
- c) *Mein Kampf (My Struggle).* (839)
- d) *The Portrait of the Artists as a Young Man.*
- e) *Das Boot.*

- Hitler's goal for Germany included repealing the Treaty of Versailles, taking over all German-speaking territories, expanding into Poland and eliminating Jews from Europe.



20. Hitler's popularity came in large part from the German people's belief that

- a) he was a religious, as well as a political leader.
 - b) the German Communist Party should rule Europe.
 - c) economic well-being outweighed a loss of liberty. (839)
 - d) he was literally the second coming of Christ.
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- Hitler signed a "secret pact" in 1939 with Josef Stalin of U.S.S.R.

21. Many Japanese nationalists thought that the answer to the Depression was to

a) once again close Japan to Western influence.

b) have Japanese colonies. (841)

c) better support Japanese agriculture.

d) make prayers and sacrifices to their ancestors.

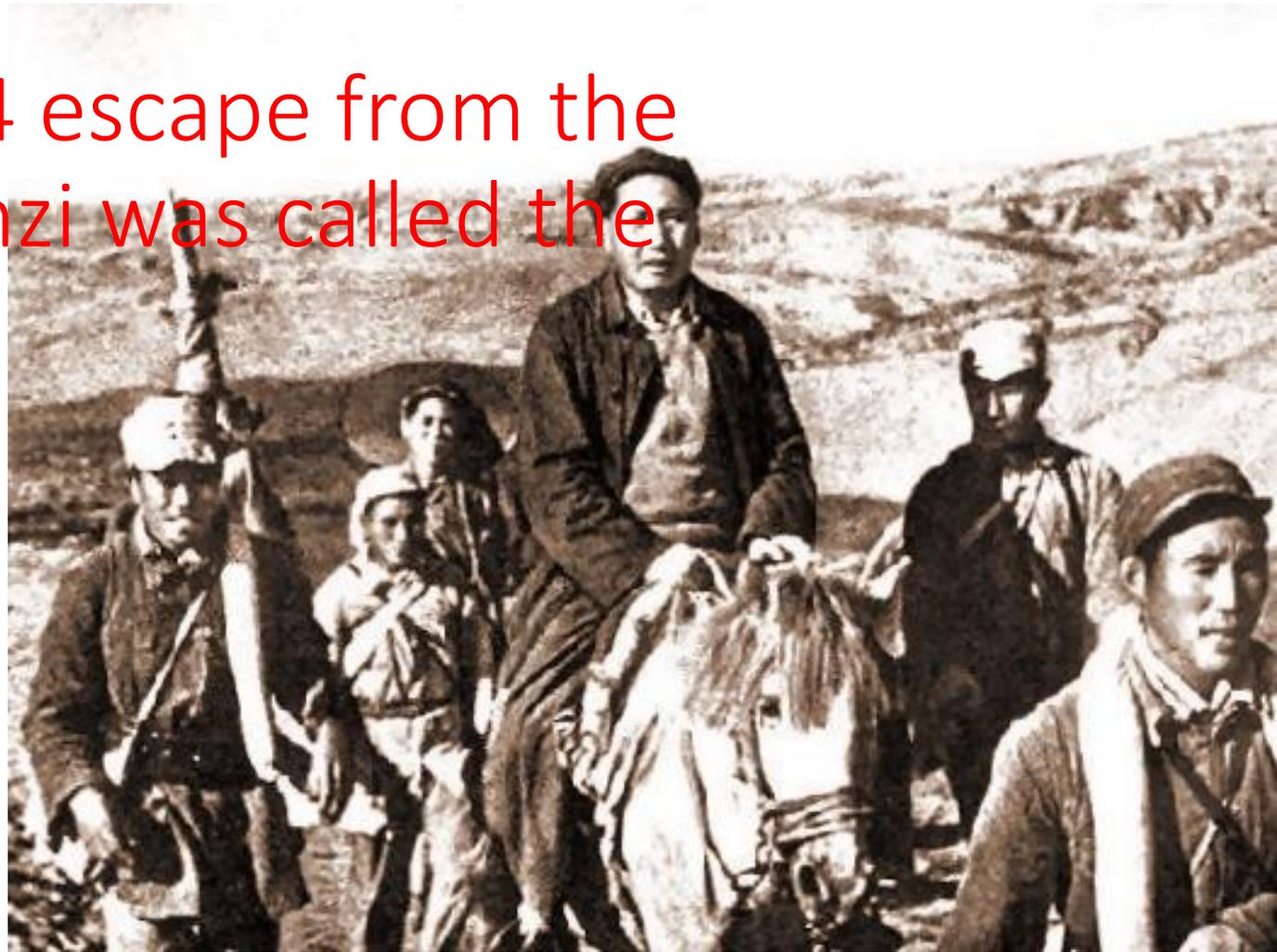
- Japan used the excuse of an explosion on a railway track to provoke the Manchurian Incident in 1931.

- The Manchurian Incident...



22. Mao Zedong's 1934 escape from the Gauomindang to Shaanxi was called the

- a) Miracle of Mao.
- b) Long March. (842)
- c) Trek to the Mountain.
- d) March of Madness.
- e) Night of Terror.



- Mao Zedong's policies towards women encouraged them to organize, banned arranged marriages and foot-binding and allowed divorce.

23. Eventually, Japanese leaders realized that the war with China

- a) was too popular at home to make peace.
- b) was a drain on the Japanese resources. (842)
- c) was morally repugnant.
- d) was self-defeating as they were ethnically similar people.
- e) would be over in a short period of time if they could hold on.
- At Nanjing, the Japanese killed an estimated 200,000 people, including women and children, and raped approx. 20,000 Chinese women.

24. The German *Blitzkrieg* meant, literally

a) death from above.

b) no surrender.

c) total war.

d) lightning war. (844)

e) secret.

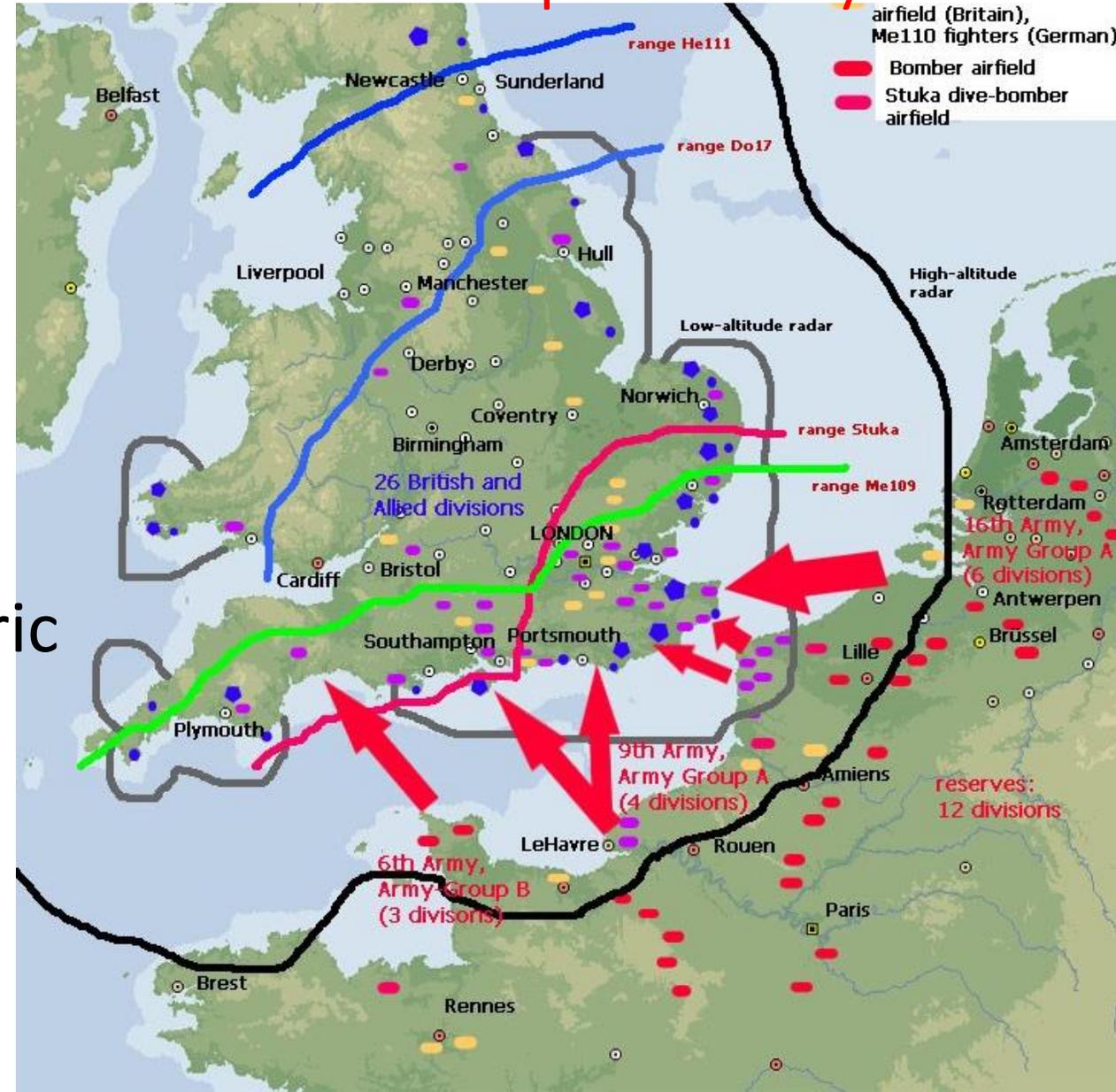
25. In the early years of World War II, the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.) invaded

- a) Germany and Japan.
- b) Germany and Italy.
- c) Poland and the Baltic States. (844)
- d) France and China.
- e) Greece and Turkey.



26. The Battle of Britain was conducted primarily by

- a) air attacks. (844)
- b) submarines.
- c) naval warships.
- d) ground force invasion.
- e) detonating a magneto-electric pulse on London.



27. Per his earlier writings in *Mein Kampf*, Hitler's plan for the Soviet Union was

- a) to enslave the Slavic people and create "living space" (lebensraum) to the East. (839, 845)
 - b) complete genocide of all Bolsheviks.
 - c) to work in cooperation with Stalin to execute all Jews.
 - d) to take over the fertile agricultural land of western Soviet Union.
 - e) to install Catholicism in place of the Russian Orthodox Church.
- One of the fiercest battles on the Eastern front between the U.S.S.R. and Germany was at Stalingrad.

28. The German army was routed from North Africa by the

- a) British army. (846)
- b) Moroccan army.
- c) Egyptian army.
- d) Arabic army.
- e) Italian army.

29. On December 7, 1941

- a) the Yalta Conference took place and set in motion the plans for the Axis defeat.
- b) Japanese planes bombed the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor. (847)
- c) Japan Surrender to the U.S. to end World War II.
- d) the Soviet Union invaded north China.
- e) the U.S. army invaded the home islands of Japan.



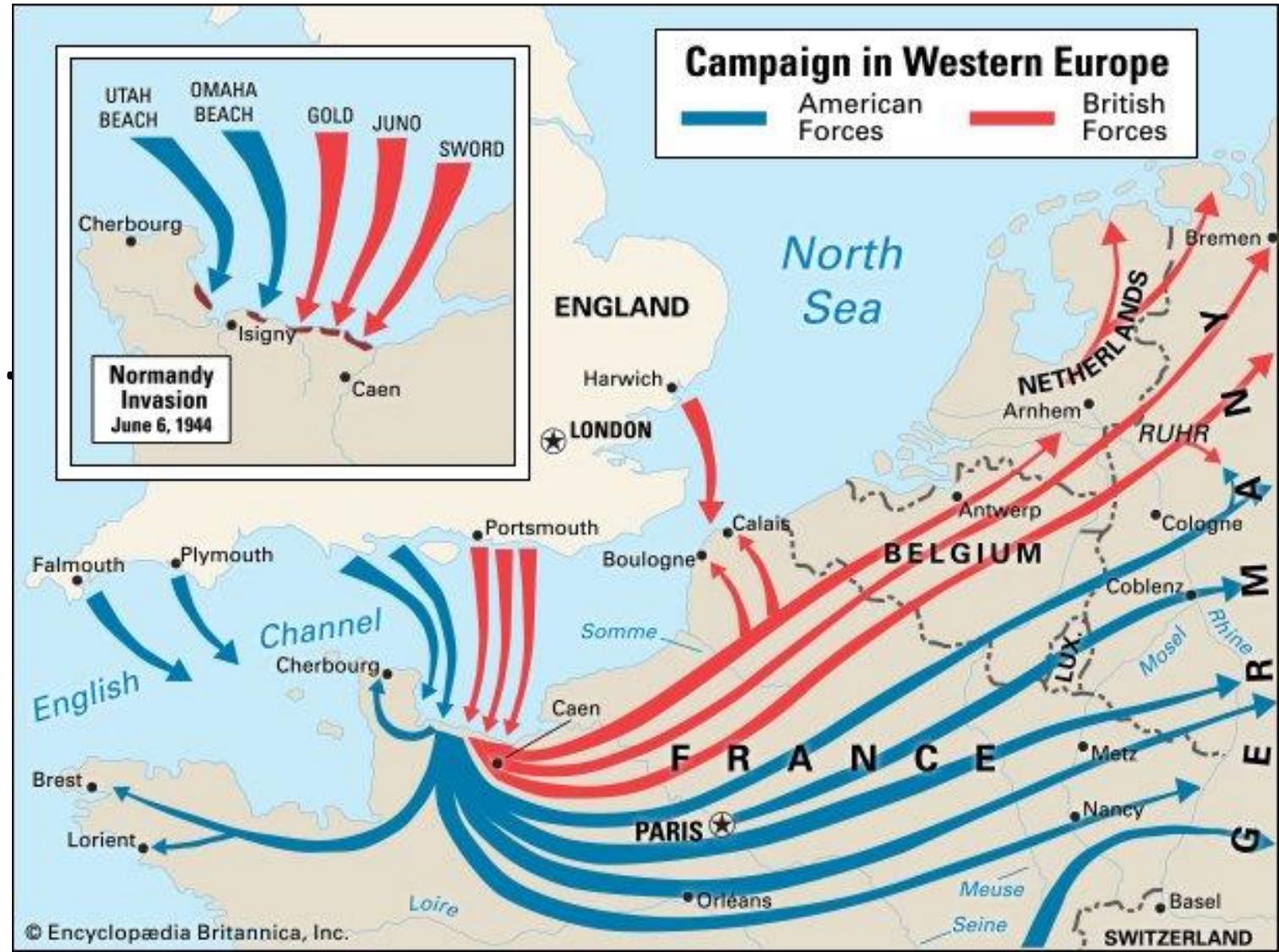
30. The key to victory in the Pacific Ocean was

- a) holding the Philippine Islands.
- b) aircraft carriers. (847)**
- c) the base at Pearl Harbor.
- d) the atomic bomb.
- e) short supply lines.



31. The start of the final Allied push to end the war in Europe began on June 6, 1944, known as

- a) The Big One.
- b) D-Day. (848)
- c) Operation Caprica.
- d) The Norman Invasion.
- e) Battle of the Bulge.



32. The Final defeat of Japan took longer than victory over Germany in large part because

- a) of fanatical Japanese resistance.
- b) the Japanese had captured so much more territory.
- c) the U.S. had concentrated its efforts on Germany. (848)
- d) the Allies were unsure of whether to use the atomic bomb.
- e) ice floes surrounded the islands of Japan.



- The end of the war in the Pacific arena was controversial because of the U.S. use of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

33. The Communist Chinese forces defeated the Guomindang (GMD) largely through

- a) the greed and ineptness of the Guomindang. (849)
 - b) better training and equipment.
 - c) a larger army and navy.
 - d) a last-minute alliance with Japan.
 - e) the use of smallpox as a biological weapon.
- The Chinese Communist Party enhanced its prestige by land redistribution from wealthy to poor, obtaining Japanese equipment seized by the Soviets and obtaining American weapons taken from the GMD.

34. Soviet deaths during World War II numbered between

- a) 2 and 3 million.
 - b) 5 and 6 million.
 - c) 10 and 12 million.
 - d) 20 and 25 million. (850)
 - e) 45 and 50 million.
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- 6 million Jews; China 15 million; Poland 6 million; Germany 4 million; Japan 2 million; France 600,000; Great Britain 400,000; U.S. 300,000.

Chapter 30

35. World War II was important for independence movements because

- a) the German colonies were destroyed during the war.
- b) many Africans served in Allied armies and returned with radical new ideas. (870)
- c) Africans listened closely to German propaganda.
- d) African liberated their countries during the war.
- e) colonialism was exposed as a corrupt practice.

36. Mohandas Gandhi was known to his followers as Mahatma, or

- a) “the great soul.” (863)
- b) “blessed one.”
- c) “fearless leader.”
- d) “the path to freedom.”
- e) “the leader.”

- Gandhi’s “unusual” political ideas included nonviolence.

37. One of the major incidents that sparked an Indian nationalist movement was

- a) Lord Curzon's unilateral decision to divide Bengal into two provinces. (862)
- b) the arrest of Gandhi.
- c) British troops storming the Jamshedpur factories.
- d) insistence by the British that Muslim regions learn English.
- e) taxation of Hindu and Muslim houses of worship to support the British colonial administration.

38. Gandhi protested British violence and policies by

a) fighting.

b) fasting. (863)

c) leaving India.

d) extensive writing and newspaper ads.

39. During the 1920s, the British in India

- a) repressed any attempts at Indian nationalism.
- b) made concessions only within the Indian Civil Service.
- c) began to withdraw military support.
- d) slowly gave Indians control over “national areas” such as education and the economy. (863)
- e) brought jazz and “bath tub” gin into popularity.

40. When Indians revolted against colonial authorities at the beginning of World War II, the British government

- a) offered India its independence after the war. (864)
- b) used troops to repress the revolts.
- c) closed the Indian National Congress.
- d) arrested thousands of demonstrators.

- The British finally recognized India independence in 1947 with a partitioning of India into Pakistan and India.

41. One reason for the impoverishment of the Mexican peasantry was

- a) loss of land to the Mexican and American elites. (870)
 - b) inability to afford railroad access.
 - c) lack of educational opportunities.
 - d) refusal to convert to Catholicism and be part of the network.
 - e) lack of raw materials for infrastructure.
- Hindering Mexican and other Latin American countries' development was the fact that they were economically dependent on the U.S. and Britain, they were independent but not industrialized and were torn by class divisions.

42. The motto of General Porfirio Diaz during his 34 years of rule was

- a) "Might makes right."
- b) "Liberty, equality, fraternity."
- c) "Liberty, order, progress." (872)
- d) "Mexico for Mexicans."
- e) "We must work harder."

43. With the land he seized, Emiliano Zapata

- a) sold it and used it to purchase guns.
- b) started building forts.
- c) returned it to the Indian villages. (872)
- d) declared it a separate nation.
- e) drilled for oil.

44. The National Revolution Party (PRI) in 1928 in Mexico

- a) began a series of coups and assassinations.
- b) was similar to fascist parties in Europe.
- c) created a forum for labor, peasants and business. (872)
- d) was very rigid and uncompromising.

45. Although very popular, the revolutions by Zapata and Villa were hindered by

- a) the inability to form a national revolution. (872)
- b) their basis in the peasantry and lower classes alienated the Constitutionalists.
- c) they had no significant resources to stage a long-lasting fight.
- d) a lack of support by the Catholic factions.
- e) their lack of technology and mobility.
- The Mexican constitution of 1917 promised a one-year presidency, restrictions on foreign ownership of property, universal suffrage and the end of debt peonage.

46. Argentina's government represented the interests of the *oligarquia*, which was

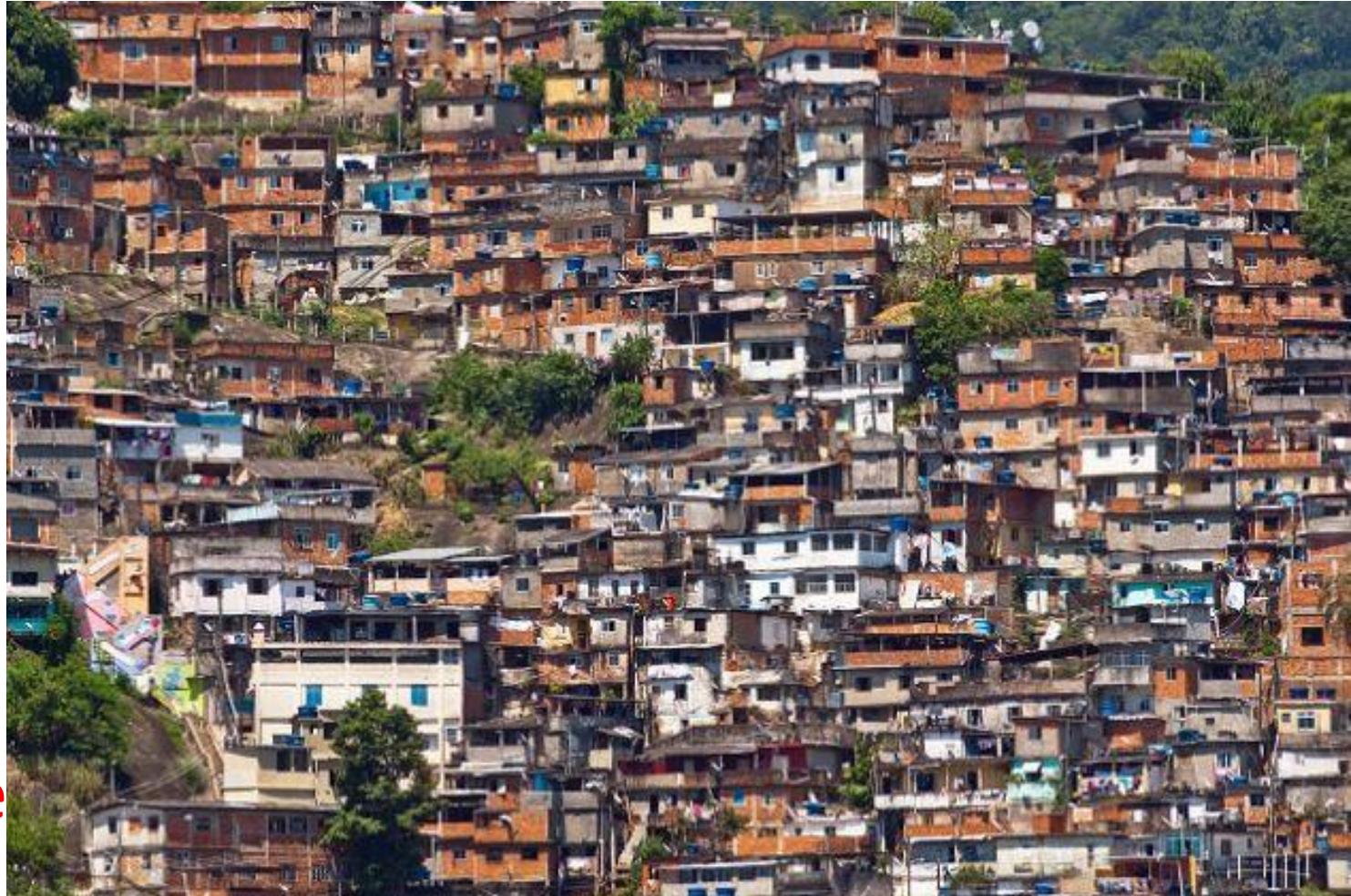
- a) a brotherhood of unions.
- b) a small group of wealthy landowners. (874)
- c) a large group of middle-class professionals.
- d) the military high command.
- e) the priesthood.

47. The depression of 1929

- a) had far less impact on Argentina and Brazil than it had on Europe or the U.S.
- b) was not the turning point that the First and Second World Wars were.
- c) caused Argentina and Brazil to veer toward authoritarian regimes. (875)
- d) impacted Argentina but had almost no effect on Brazil
- e) caused economic devastation that has still not been reversed.

48. A consequence of industrialization of Brazil was

- a) invasion by the U.S.
- b) overproduction of goods.
- c) price inflation.
- d) deforestation. (875)
- The mass encampments of the poor in Brazil were called favelas, which still exist today.



49. In Argentina, Juan Perón was elected president in 1946 with the help of his

- a) secret police force, the “grey shirts.”
- b) wife, Eva Perón. (876-877)
- c) charm and personality.
- d) message of peace and equality.