

Exam Review

Unit I: World War I

1. What is imperialism? What were the goals of imperialistic countries at the turn of the century?
2. Define colony.
3. Identify on a map the major world empires in 1900 (Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Portugal).
4. How did each of the following contribute to starting WWI? (a) nationalism, (b) economic rivalry/imperialism, (c) arms race, (d) military alliances
5. What role did Germany play in forming the following military alliances? (a) Dual Alliance 1879, (b) Triple Alliance 1882, (c) Reinsurance Treaty 1887
6. Define Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.
7. Create a time line of the major steps to war between June 28 and August 4, 1914.
8. What is an ultimatum? Which countries sent ultimatums between June 28 and August 4, and to whom were they sent?
9. How did the assassination of Archduke Frans Ferdinand impact each of the following? (a) Serbian nationalism (b) Austro-Hungarian/Serbian relations (c) Actions taken by the German government in response to the assassination (d) Russian mobilization
- 10. How did Germany and Britain feel about going to war in 1914 and why? How did these attitudes contribute to rivalry and conflict?**
11. What is the Schlieffen Plan, and why did it fail?
12. Explain the significance of the following battles: (a) 1914 Battle of the Marne,(b) Battle of Tannenberg (c) Battle of the Somme (Beaumont Hamel) (d) 1918 Battle of the Marne.
13. What is an armistice? When was the armistice signed for WWI?
14. What is the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?
15. Identify the members of the Allied Powers and Central Powers on a map.
16. How did trench warfare contribute to a stalemate on the Western Front?
17. How did the following new technologies impact the nature of war during WWI? (a) machine guns (b) tanks (c) submarines (d) aircraft (e) gas
18. Compare and contrast the nature of war on the Eastern and Western Fronts.
19. What is the Zimmermann Telegram, and how did it lead to the US joining WWI?
20. What is unrestricted submarine warfare, and how did it lead to the US joining WWI?
21. How did each of the following affect the Allied war effort and outcome of WWI? (a) American entry into the war, (b) Russian withdrawal from the war
22. How did WWI (a) change the status of women in Canada (b) stimulate Canadian industry (c) allow Canada to earn a greater role in international relations?
- 23. Who is responsible for the outbreak of WWI? Consider all countries involved.**
24. Summarize Wilson's Fourteen Points.
25. What did Britain want to achieve at the Paris Peace Conference?
26. What did France want to achieve at the Paris Peace Conference?
27. Summarize the main terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
28. Was the Treaty of Versailles just a peace treaty? What was its purpose, and was the purpose achieved?
29. Why was the League of Nations created?
- 30. What impact might the Treaty of Versailles have on Germany and European stability following WWI?**

Unit II: Post-War Challenges and Changes

31. What is Marxism? How did Marx feel about (a) relations between social classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat (b) capitalism (c) liberation of the working class?
32. Explain how the following caused discontent in Russia before the 1917 Revolutions: (a) autocratic government of Czar Nicholas (b) poor conditions for peasants and factory workers (c) demands for political reform by Marxists and Liberals (d) impact of the loss in the Russo-Japanese War (e) continued involvement in WWI (f) influence of Grigori Rasputin.
33. Who are the Bolsheviks?
34. What caused the March Revolution? What happened during, and as a result of, the revolution?
35. How did each of the following lead to the failure of Kerensky's Provisional Government and Bolshevik takeover? (a) continued involvement in WWI (b) land reform?
36. Who are the Petrograd Soviet?
37. What caused the November Revolution? What happened during, and as a result of, the revolution?
38. Compare the roles of each leader during the Russian Revolution: (a) Alexander Kerensky (b) Leon Trotsky (c) Vladimir Lenin (d) Nicholas II
39. Describe the events of the Russian Civil War. Which side won (Red Army or White Army) and why?
40. How did the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and War Communism help Lenin rise to power in Russia?
- 41. What were the objectives and results of the New Economic Policy? How did Lenin's NEP impact Russia's society and economy?**
- 42. What were the objectives and results of Stalin's Five Year Plans? How did they impact Russia's society and economy? (Consider industry, agriculture, resistance to foreign attack; famine, kulaks, science, education, development)**
43. How was Stalin able to successfully maintain control over the Soviet People?
44. What is Fascism and why did people follow Fascist leaders? Explain how each of the following is a basic element of Fascism: (a) extreme nationalism (b) dictatorship, (c) economic self-sufficiency (d) military strength and war.
- 45. How did each of the following contribute to Mussolini's rise to power? (a) economic difficulties – Italy's economy after WWI (b) weakness of the coalition government (c) fears of socialism and communism.**
46. What is the March on Rome? Who was involved and what was the result?
47. How did each of the following contribute to Mussolini's establishment of totalitarian rule in Italy? (a) abolition of all political parties other than the Fascist Party (b) censorship of the press.
48. What was the Weimar Republic, and how long did the Weimar Republic rule in Germany?
49. How did each of the following create problems for the Weimar Republic, and contribute to Hitler's rise to power? (a) Treaty of Versailles (b) economic difficulties – the early 20s and impact of Depression (c) fears of communism by middle class and business leaders.
50. What is the Munich Beer Hall Putsch and why was it an important event in Hitler's life? How did it lead to the creation of Mein Kampf?
51. Define: (a) Enabling Act (b) anti-Semitism
52. What are the Nuremberg Laws and how did they change the lives of Jewish citizens in Germany?
53. What is Kristallnacht and how did it change the lives of Jewish citizens in Germany?
54. How did each of the following contribute to Hitler's establishment of totalitarian rule in Germany? (a) abolition of all political parties other than the Nazi Party (b) establishment of the Gestapo to purge government opposition.
55. What policies were created by the Nazis toward Jews, gypsies, communists, homosexuals, and religious minorities? Why were these policies created?
56. How was each of the following a cause of the Great Depression? (a) over-production and over-expansion by businesses (b) consumer overspending during the Roaring Twenties (c) impact of high tariffs on international trade (d) too many purchases of stocks on credit/stock market crash.
57. What impact did the Great Depression have on the daily lives of citizens? (You may wish to consider causes examined in class not mentioned above, such as drought, government infraction, etc.)
58. Who introduced the New Deal in the US in 1933? What was it and did it help lead America out of the Great Depression?

TERM II

Unit III: International Tensions during the 1930's and WWII

59. Define: Pan-Germanism, Lebensraum, Anschluss, Sudetenland, Munich Pact, Nazi-Soviet Pact
60. List the main members of the Axis Powers and Allied Powers during WWII.
61. How effective was the League of Nations in dealing with threats to world peace before WWII? Support your answer with reference to the following:
 - Japanese invasion of Manchuria 1931-32
 - Italian Invasion of Ethiopia 1935
 - German rearmament 1935
 - German occupation of the Rhineland 1936
 - Japanese all-out war against China 1937
62. Why did Germany want to expand in the late thirties?
63. What is appeasement? Why did Britain and France follow this policy?
- 64. Was appeasement successful in containing the territorial expansion of Nazism? Support your answer.**
65. Compare and contrast Churchill's and Chamberlin's views on appeasement.
66. Why did Britain and France end appeasement when Hitler invaded Poland?
67. Define: Blitzkrieg, Phoney War, Maginot Line, Kamikazes
- 68. Explain how Germany was able to be so successful in the first year of the war. What tactics did they use? What specific successes did they have?**
69. Explain why Britain was able to survive the Battle of Britain.
70. Describe the impact of the following battles on the outcome of WWII:
 - Dunkirk Evacuation
 - Battle of Britain
 - Operation Barbarossa
 - Battle of El Alamein
 - Battle of Stalingrad
 - Battle of the Atlantic
 - Battle of Midway
 - Battle of the Coral Sea
 - Normandy Invasion (D-Day)
71. Before 1941, Japanese-American relations were strained. How did (a) the US stationing their fleet at Pearl Harbour, and (b) American economic sanctions against Japan, cause this discontent.
72. How did the size of the American Fleet, more advanced technology, and greater industrial strength, contribute to American military success over Japan?
73. How did American entry into WWII affect the war's outcome? (these are the same reasons as WWI).
- 74. Judge whether or not the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan was justified.**
75. Describe the tragedy of war with reference to the following:
 - The Holocaust
 - The Allied Bombing of Dresden
 - Japanese treatment of POWs
76. Define: Atlantic Charter, Sphere of Influence, Nuremburg Trials
77. What decisions were made at Yalta about (a) the division of Germany, (b) free elections in Eastern Europe?
78. How did differing interpretations of the Yalta agreements (above) create future tensions between the USSR and the Western powers?
79. What decisions that had caused tension between the Western powers and Stalin were reached at Potsdam about the governments of Poland and Germany?
- 80. How did new leaders and technological developments increase tension at Potsdam?**
81. Consider ways WWII impacted the daily lives of citizens.

Unit IV: The Cold War

82. Define Cold War.
83. What were the main points and purpose of Stalin's "Two Hostile Camps" speech in February of 1946?
84. What were the main points and purpose of Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech in March of 1946?
85. How did the two speeches impact the deterioration of Soviet-Western relations?
86. What is Containment? Explain how it was reflected in (A) the Truman Doctrine, (B) The Marshall Plan, and (C) the policy of deterrence and the formation of NATO.
87. Explain how each of the following was a reaction to Containment from the USSR: (A) the Molotov Plan, (B) the Berlin Blockade/Airlift, and (C) the formation of the Warsaw Pact.
88. Identify on a map NATO and Warsaw Pact members in 1955.
89. What is the Uniting for Peace Resolution?
90. Define Veto. Why didn't Veto come into play during the UN's decision to become involved in Korea?
91. Define Viet Cong and Viet Minh.
92. What were the causes and results of (A) The Korean War, (B) the Cuban Missile Crisis, and (C) the Vietnam War?
- 93. Was the Korean War a better example of UN peacemaking or American Containment?**
94. What is Détente? Give evidence of détente during the 1970s.
95. Explain Regan's Star Wars, or SDI system.
- 96. Define perestroika and glasnost. Why did Gorbachev initiate the policies, and what impact did they have on the social and economic conditions of the Soviet Union?**
- 97. How did Gorbachev's reforms lead to the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe?**
- 98. How did Gorbachev's reforms lead to the reunification of East and West Germany?**
- 99. How did Gorbachev's reforms lead to the end of the Cold War?**
100. What organization was put in place to help make the breaking up of the Soviet Union easier for the now independent states? What political, economic and ethnic challenges did the former Soviet republics face after January 1, 1992?

Unit V: Challenges of Nationalism and Independence Movements after WWII

101. Identify on a map, the major colonial powers in the immediate years after WWII.
102. Define colonialism, self-determination.
103. How did the following factors lead to the decline of colonialism after WWII?
 - Premises of the Atlantic Charter
 - Colonial nationalist movements
 - Cost of maintaining colonies
 - Views towards colonialism by the US and Soviet Union
- 104. What is Apartheid? What restrictions were placed on non-white South Africans as a part of Apartheid? How did these restrictions impact the politics, economics, and social life of the people of South Africa?**
105. Define African National Congress (ANC)
106. What methods did Nelson Mandela use to promote nationalism and independence in South Africa? Were his methods effective?
- 107. What methods did Mahatma Gandhi use to promote nationalism and independence in India? Were his methods effective?**
108. What was the Indian Independence Act?
- 109. What methods did Gamal Abdel Nasser use to promote nationalism and independence in Egypt? Were his methods effective?**
110. Explain the causes of the Suez Crisis.

Unit VI: Security, Economic and Environmental Challenges of the Modern Era

111. Define human rights, ethnic cleansing.
112. Explain with examples, how the UN plays different roles in troubled areas:
- Mediation of disputes between conflicting parties (ex. Suez Crisis)
 - Deployment of military forces to maintain peace in civil or international wars (ex. Rwanda, former Yugoslavia)
 - Deployment of military forces to ensure distribution of humanitarian aid (ex: Somalia)
113. Explain the role of recent UN peacemaking efforts in the following countries:
- Somalia
 - Bosnia-Herzegovina
- 114. Explain how nationalism, ethnic diversity, and religious differences have created conflict in:**
- **Rwanda**
 - **Former Yugoslavia**
 - **India-Pakistan**
115. Define: arms proliferation, terrorism
- 116. How has the quest for nuclear capability by Iraq and North Korea affected global security?**
117. How have terrorist attacks such as those on the World Trade Centre and suicide bombings in Israel posed threats to world peace and security?
118. What is the European Union? Explain how common currency and trade policy have helped them move toward greater economic integration.

Public Exam:

Monday June 20th, 2014: 12:45pm (3.5 hours)

- 50 Multiple Choice (50%)
- 6 x 5 mark DBQ's (30%)
- 2 x 10 mark DBQs (20%)

Unit	MC#'s	DBQ #'s	Notes
I – W.W.I	1 – 13	51 – 52 (2 x 5 marks)	23% of Exam
II – Interwar	14 - 24	53 (1 x 10 marks)	21% of Exam
III – W.W.II	25 - 41	54 (1 x 10 marks)	27% of Exam
IV – Cold War	42 - 46	55 – 56 (2 x 5 marks)	15% of Exam
V – End of Colonialism	49 - 50	58 (1 x 5 mark)	7% of Exam
VI – Modern Era	47 -48	57 (1 x 5 mark) *	7% of Exam

***Can be about UN peacekeeping (Rwanda, Somalia, Bosnia), Terrorism, or Nukes.**