

Mid-Exam Review

Unit I: World War I (Chapter 2: pgs. 32 - 65)

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, 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 (pgs. 66 -95)

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. 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
49. 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.)
50. Who introduced the New Deal in the US in 1933? What was it and did it help lead America out of the Great Depression?
51. What was the Weimar Republic, and how long did the Weimar Republic rule in Germany?
52. 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 20's and impact of Depression
 - (c) fears of communism by middle class and business leaders
53. 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?
54. Define: (a) Enabling Act (b) anti-Semitism
55. What are the Nuremberg Laws and how did they change the lives of Jewish citizens in Germany?
56. What is Kristallnacht and how did it change the lives of Jewish citizens in Germany?
57. 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
58. What policies were created by the Nazis toward Jews, gypsies, communists, homosexuals, and religious minorities? Why were these policies created?

FORMAT: (75 Marks)**TUESDAY JANUARY 26, 2016 at 9:00am – 11:00am****40- 45 Multiple Choice****3 (5 Mark) DBQ's****2 (10 Mark) DBQ's*****subject to change****Possible DBQ's:**

- 1.1.3 Analyze reasons for expansion of the major imperial powers at the turn of the twentieth century. **(a)**
- 1.1.4 Analyze the origins of World War I with reference to nationalism, economic rivalry (imperialism), arms race and military alliances. **(a)**
- 1.1.8 Assess how German and British attitudes toward war on the eve of World War I contributed to rivalry and conflict. **(i)**
- 1.2.3 Explain how trench warfare contributed to a stalemate on the Western Front. **(a)**
- 1.2.4 Examine the impact of each new military technology on the nature of war during World War I: **(a)**
- machine guns
 - tanks
 - submarines
 - aircraft
 - gas
- 1.2.7 Analyze how the American entry into World War I and the Russian withdrawal from World War I affected the Allied war effort and the war's outcome. **(a)**
- 1.2.9 Assess the issue of responsibility for the outbreak of World War I. **(i)**
- 1.3.2 Analyze French and British objectives at the Paris Peace Conference. **(a)**
- 1.3.4 Draw conclusions about whether or not the Treaty of Versailles was a just peace treaty. **(a)**
- 1.3.6 Predict what impact the Versailles Treaty might have on Germany and European stability during the post-war period. **(i)**
- 2.1.3 Analyze the impact of discontent in pre-revolutionary Russia by considering the: **(a)**
- autocratic government of Tsar Nicholas II
 - plight of peasants and factory workers;
 - political reform demands by Liberals and Marxists;
 - impact of Russo-Japanese War and World War I and
 - influence of Grigori Rasputin.
- 2.1.7 Analyze how the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and "war communism" enabled Lenin to consolidate power in Russia. **(a)**
- 2.1.8 Assess the economic and social impact of the New Economic Policy and Five Year Plans. **(i)**
- 2.2.2 Analyze each basic element of fascism: **(a)**
- Extreme nationalism
 - Dictatorship
 - Economic self-sufficiency
 - Military strength and war
- 2.2.3 Assess how each of the following played an important role in Mussolini's rise to power in Italy: **(i)**
- Economic difficulties
 - Weakness of coalition governments
 - Industrialist fears of socialism and communism
- 2.2.5 Using historical documents explain how each of the following factors was a major cause of the Great Depression: **(a)**
- Over-production and over-expansion by businesses
 - Consumer over-purchasing on credit
 - Impact of high tariffs on international trade
 - Too many purchases of stocks on credit
- 2.2.6 Use selected pieces of music, art, literature, or fashion to draw conclusions about the impact of the Great Depression on the daily lives of citizens. **(a)**
- 2.2.4 Examine how each of the following posed a problem for the Weimar Republic and contributed to Hitler's rise to power: **(a)**
- Treaty of Versailles
 - Economic difficulties
 - Fear of communism by the middle class and business leaders
- 2.2.8 Analyze Nazi policies toward Jews, gypsies, communists, homosexuals and religious minorities. **(a)**