

PART I
Total Value: 50 %

Instruction: **Shade the letter of the correct answer on the machine scorable answer sheet provided.**

1. Which best describes imperialism?
- (A) acquisition of territory to benefit the colonial power
 - (B) acquisition of territory to benefit the colony
 - (C) reduction of European spheres of influence
 - (D) reduction of trade barriers between nations

2. What is referred to in the source below?

“Bismarck then negotiated his final diplomatic masterpiece; a secret treaty with Russia against Austria-Hungary. It violated, as Bismarck well knew, the trust, if not the wording of Germany’s treaty with Austria-Hungary. [He] obviously insisted on secrecy.”

Source: Dreadnought, Robert Massie. (82)

- (A) Central Powers
 - (B) Dual Alliance
 - (C) Reinsurance Treaty
 - (D) Triple Entente
3. What nation’s empire is shaded on the map below?



- (A) Britain
 - (B) France
 - (C) Germany
 - (D) Spain
4. Which were members of the Triple Alliance?
- (A) Austria-Hungary, Germany, Ottoman Empire
 - (B) Germany, Italy, Ottoman Empire
 - (C) Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary
 - (D) Ottoman Empire, Austria-Hungary, Italy
5. Which two nations was the Schlieffen Plan designed to defeat quickly?
- (A) Britain and France
 - (B) France and Russia
 - (C) Italy and Russia
 - (D) Russia and Italy

6. Which was a direct result of the Battle of Tannenberg?

- (A) Austria-Hungary invaded Serbia.
- (B) France implemented Plan XVII.
- (C) Italy entered the war on the side of the Allies.
- (D) Russia's offensive on the Eastern Front collapsed.

7. Based on the source below, what impact did tanks have on the nature of war during the First World War?

"... the noise inside the hull was so great that conversation was impossible. One could not stand upright in the tank and the temperature rose to well above 38°C. In action crews drank up to 4 litres of water per day per man and some would emerge sick and delirious from the hot, fume filled hulls."

Source: Tanks, Eric Morris. (22)

- (A) largely ineffective and would not play an important role until World War II
- (B) played a key role in Russia's defeat but had little effect on the Western Front
- (C) used by Germany to great effect as part of their blitzkrieg tactics
- (D) vital to the Allied victory over Germany on the Western Front

8. Which is referred to in the source below?

"We intend to begin unrestricted submarine warfare from the first of February.... Nevertheless an attempt will be made to keep the United States neutral. In the event that this should not succeed, we shall offer Mexico an alliance."

- German Foreign Ministry to the German Ambassador of Mexico, January 16, 1917

- (A) Munich Pact
- (B) Sinking of the Lusitania
- (C) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- (D) Zimmerman Telegram

9. Based on the source below, what effect did America's entry have on the outcome of the First World War?

"By March 1918, 318,000 men had reached France, the vanguard [first group] of 1,300,000 to be deployed by August, with a total strength of nearly 3 million men."

Source: The First World War, John Keegan. (372)

- (A) forced Austria-Hungary to immediately withdraw from the war
- (B) had a significant influence on the outcome of the war
- (C) impact was cancelled out by Russia's surrender to Germany
- (D) led Italy to switch from the Central Powers to the Allies

10. Which battle refers to Germany's failed final attempt at victory in July 1918?

- (A) Second Marne
- (B) Somme
- (C) Verdun
- (D) Vimy Ridge

11. Which were key terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

- (A) Alsace-Lorraine returned to France; German army reduced to 100 000 men
- (B) City of Danzig given to France; Austria-Hungary forced to accept war guilt
- (C) France given the Rhineland; Germany loses its overseas colonies
- (D) Germany forbidden to have a navy; France given the Polish corridor

12. Based on the source below, which best describes British attitudes at the Versailles peace conference?

"We must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to over-rule the fundamentals of justice."

- David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, 1919

- (A) Germany's colonies would have to be administered by Britain.
- (B) Germany must be treated fairly to ensure its future stability.
- (C) Germany must pay huge reparations to the victors.
- (D) Germany must return Alsace-Lorraine to France as quickly as possible.

13. Based on the source below, what was the purpose for creating the League of Nations?

"...the power of mankind... is the power of the united moral forces of the world, and in the covenant [agreement] of the League of Nations, the moral forces of the world are mobilized."

- U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, 1919

- (A) allow countries to use alliance systems to stop aggressive actions
- (B) permit powerful nations to unite to protect their imperial interests
- (C) provide collective security for member nations
- (D) strengthen existing treaty systems in Europe

14. Based on the source below, which event led to discontent in pre-revolutionary Russia?

Twisting the Thumbscrews: 1904-05



- (A) First World War
- (B) plight of peasants and factory workers
- (C) political demands of liberals and Marxists
- (D) Russo-Japanese War

15. To whom is the speaker referring in the source below?

“If you, Sire, should take over direct command of our glorious army... you will have voluntarily surrendered your inviolate [flawless] person to the judgement of the people and that is fatal to Russia.”

- Mikhail Rodzianko, Chairman of the Russian Duma [parliament], Aug. 1915

- (A) Alexander Kerensky
- (B) Leon Trotsky
- (C) Tsar Nicholas II
- (D) Vladimir Lenin

16. Which resulted from dissatisfied Russian workers and soldiers coming together to voice their opposition to government immediately following the first Russian Revolution?

- (A) Five Year Plan
- (B) New Economic Policy
- (C) Petrograd Soviet
- (D) War Communism

17. Which was a policy of the Russian Provisional government?

- (A) Nazi aggression to be stopped at all costs.
- (B) Nicholas II to be reinstated as Tsar of Russia.
- (C) Rasputin to be removed from his position of leadership.
- (D) Russia to remain an active participant in the war.

18. Which event resulted in the creation of a communist government in Russia in 1917?

- (A) Bloody Sunday
- (B) February/March Revolution
- (C) March on Rome
- (D) October/November Revolution

19. Which is directly associated with the Russian Civil War?

- (A) Five Year Plan
- (B) Russo-Japanese War
- (C) Stalin's Purges
- (D) War Communism

20. What is referred to in the source below?

“Without frightening them [wealthy peasants] to death, there was no [other] way of taking back the land which the Revolution had given them....”

- Alexander Solzhenitsyn

- (A) collectivization
- (B) industrialization
- (C) militarization
- (D) unionization

21. Which event led to Mussolini's seizure of power?

- (A) Enabling Act
- (B) invasion of Abyssinia
- (C) March on Rome
- (D) occupation of Manchuria

22. Which policy was introduced by Hitler to establish a totalitarian state?
- (A) abolition of opposition parties
 - (B) elimination of capitalism
 - (C) freedom of the press
 - (D) religious tolerance
23. Based on the source below, what contributed to Hitler's rise to power?



Source: The Weimar Republic, Konemann. (321)

- (A) democratic groups
 - (B) economic difficulties
 - (C) fear of communism
 - (D) Treaty of Versailles
24. What was the primary function of the Gestapo?
- (A) concentration camp security
 - (B) foreign intelligence
 - (C) Hitler's personal bodyguards
 - (D) secret state police
25. Which describes Kristallnacht?
- (A) adoption of the "final solution"
 - (B) attacks on Jews and their properties
 - (C) attempts to overthrow the Weimar Republic
 - (D) signing of the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact
26. Which is referred to in the source below?

"The country needs, and unless I mistake its mood, demands bold experiments. Above all, try something."

- Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1932 election campaign speech

Source: The USA, 1919-41, Peter Martin. (38)

- (A) American Plan
- (B) Dawe's Proposal
- (C) Depression Strategy
- (D) New Deal

27. Which policy, practiced by both Hitler and Mussolini, was acceptable to democratic governments in Europe prior to the Second World War?

- (A) anti-communism
- (B) lebensraum
- (C) pan-Germanism
- (D) religious intolerance

28. Which is referred to in the source below?

"I will begin by saying what everyone would like to ignore or forget. We have experienced a total defeat. Silent, mournful, abandoned Czechoslovakia will be swallowed up in the Nazi regime and do not suppose that this is the end. This is only the beginning."

- Winston Churchill

- (A) Dunkirk evacuation
- (B) Munich Pact
- (C) Nazi-Soviet Pact
- (D) Polish invasion

29. Which specifically refers to Hitler's annexation of Austria?

- (A) Anschluss
- (B) colonialism
- (C) Kristallnacht
- (D) lebensraum

30. Which refers to a sudden offensive meant to surprise, surround and defeat an enemy?

- (A) attrition
- (B) blitzkrieg
- (C) containment
- (D) kamikaze

31. Which refers to the period of time between the invasion of Poland and Germany's attack on Western Europe?

- (A) appeasement
- (B) conscription
- (C) phoney war
- (D) stalemate

32. What inter-war French defensive fortification depended on reinforced concrete outposts, underground forts, and enormous artillery pieces?

- (A) Atlantic Wall
- (B) Berlin Wall
- (C) Maginot Line
- (D) Siegfried Line

33. In which battle did the technology below play vital role?



- (A) Britain
 - (B) El Alamein
 - (C) Poland
 - (D) Stalingrad
34. Based on the source below, how did the Second World War influence the daily lives of citizens?



Source: The Second World War, Neil DeMarco, (46)

- (A) censorship of the press
 - (B) conscription of all citizens
 - (C) evacuation from the cities
 - (D) rationing of all foodstuffs
35. Which was a goal of Operation Barbarossa?
- (A) Anschluss
 - (B) appeasement
 - (C) détente
 - (D) lebensraum

36. What Second World War event is depicted in the source below?



Source: www.history.navy.mil/photos/

- (A) Battle of El Alamein
(B) Battle of the Coral Sea
(C) Dunkirk Evacuation
(D) Operation Barbarossa
37. Based on the source below, which best reflects the nature of warfare in the Pacific during the Second World War?



- (A) Battleships were the most powerful ships afloat deciding key battles.
(B) Battles were often fought at sea using naval aircraft as the primary weapon.
(C) Nuclear weapons were used to tremendous effect in many battles.
(D) Submarines played a pivotal role in the outcome of the war.
38. Which 1941 agreement outlined common Western goals for the post-Second World War period?
- (A) Atlantic Charter
(B) Marshall Plan
(C) Molotov Plan
(D) Truman Doctrine
39. At which conference was the decision made to divide Germany and Berlin into four zones of occupation?
- (A) Casablanca
(B) Quebec
(C) Tehran
(D) Yalta

40. Based on the source below, what was a key factor in America's victory over Japan?



- (A) American industrial strength
(B) bravery of American servicemen
(C) invention of nuclear weapons
(D) women in the workforce
41. Which tragedy was the Nuremberg Trials meant to address?
- (A) British bombing of Dresden
(B) Japanese mistreatment of prisoners
(C) Nazi war crimes against humanity
(D) Soviet massacre of Polish officers
42. Based on the source below, what best explains a challenge faced by the United Nations in relation to its charter?
- “Principle # 7: Nothing in the charter authorizes the United Nations intervening in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.”*
- (A) influencing a country's internal affairs
(B) influencing humanitarian aid networks
(C) providing collective security
(D) providing international peacekeepers
43. What power is possessed by permanent Security Council members of the United Nations?
- (A) assembly rights
(B) self-censorship
(C) self-determination
(D) veto rights
44. Which was characterized by increasing diplomatic and political tension between the United States and the Soviet Union?
- (A) Cold War
(B) Indian Independence Act
(C) Suez Crisis
(D) Uniting for Peace Resolution

45. What type of warfare did the Viet Cong primarily practice?
- (A) blitzkrieg
 - (B) guerilla
 - (C) mechanized
 - (D) trench
46. Which refers to the relaxation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during the 1970's?
- (A) détente
 - (B) deterrence
 - (C) glasnost
 - (D) perestroika
47. Which resulted from a common currency in the European Union?
- (A) decrease in economic integration
 - (B) decrease in member trade
 - (C) increase in economic cooperation
 - (D) increase in tariff barriers
48. Based on the source below, which best reflects the impact of North Korea's quest for nuclear weapons?



- (A) cold war with China
- (B) cold war with Russia
- (C) regional insecurity in Asia
- (D) regional security in Asia

Complete either set of 49 or 50 depending on the unit studied.

Unit 5.1 India, Egypt, and South Africa

49. Which refers to the pursuit of independence in Africa and Asia following the Second World War?

- (A) containment
- (B) globalization
- (C) neo-colonialism
- (D) self-determination

50. Based on the source below, which best describes race relations in South Africa from the 1950's to the 1980's?

“... the only way the European can maintain supremacy is by domination... and the only way they can maintain domination is by withholding the vote from non-Europeans.

- South African Prime Minister Strijdom, 1955

Source: History in Quotations, M. J. Cohen and John Major. (874)

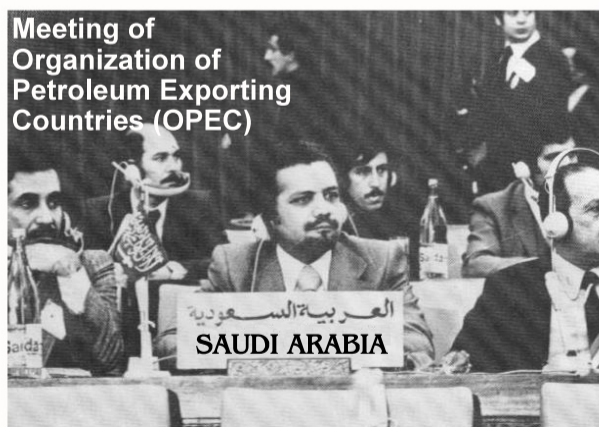
- (A) apartheid between all races
- (B) economic parity between all races
- (C) political equality among all races
- (D) social equality among all races

Unit 5.2 Middle East

49. Which best describes the Palestinian Intifadah?

- (A) economic boycotts
- (B) passive resistance
- (C) reluctant acceptance
- (D) violent demonstrations

50. Based on the source below, which best reflects the impact of oil revenues on the Middle East?



Source: World Civilizations, Burns, et al. (1398)

- (A) growth of economic power
- (B) increase of Islamic fundamentalism
- (C) modernization of transportation infrastructure
- (D) rejection of all Western culture

