Unit 7 Chapter Test

Main Ideas
Choose the letter of the best answer.

1) What gamble did Germany make before the United States entered World War I?
   (a) that a defeat of Russia would lead to a German victory in World War I
   (b) that the Gallipoli campaign would weaken the forces on the Western Front
   (c) that unrestricted submarine warfare would defeat the United States
   (d) that their blockade would defeat Britain before U.S. troops arrived

2) What impact did World War I have on the economy of Europe?
   (f) It drained the treasuries of European nations.
   (g) It enriched the treasuries of the Allied Powers.
   (h) It speeded the industrialization of Europe.
   (j) It gave women an opportunity to become heads of companies.

3) Which statement summarizes the Schlieffen Plan that Germany created to prepare for a two-front war?
   (a) Attack France first, then attack Russia.
   (b) Attack Russia first, then attack France.
   (c) Send half of the army to France and half to Russia.
   (d) Ally with Russia to fight France.

4) In the late 1800s, who competed for industrial domination of Europe?
   (f) Germany and France
   (g) Great Britain and France
   (h) Great Britain and Germany
   (j) Great Britain and Austria-Hungary

5) What were the Fourteen Points?
   (a) parts of the "war guilt" clause
   (b) a plan to achieve a lasting peace
   (c) the constitution of the League of Nations
   (d) the terms of surrender offered to Germany
6) What newly independent country emerged on the former Eastern Front?

(f) Czechoslovakia
(g) Poland
(h) Hungary
(j) Finland
Main Ideas
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7) How did the reigns of Alexander III and Nicholas II help pave the way for revolution?
   (a) They both upheld an autocratic government without reform.
   (b) They supported rapid industrialization at the expense of the treasury.
   (c) They instituted pogroms to weed out revolutionary thinkers.
   (d) They saw to it that the poor were imprisoned for debts.

8) Why did Chinese peasants align themselves with the Communists rather than the Nationalists?
   (f) The Communists divided land among the farmers, while the Nationalists ignored their problems.
   (g) The Nationalists relocated thousands of peasants in the Long March.
   (h) The Nationalists were forcing China to industrialize.
   (j) The Communists moved peasants to modernized collective farms, where they prospered.

9) Which of the following names the leader who was responsible for the Great Purge and the main group that was victimized by it?
   (a) Lenin ---> the Mensheviks
   (b) Jiang ---> the Kuomintang
   (c) Jiang ---> members of the Communist Party
   (d) Stalin ---> members of the Communist Party

Map Skills
Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.

10) Why was control of Archangel, Petrograd, and Rostov important?
    (f) They were capitals of provinces.
    (g) They were port cities.
    (h) They surrounded Moscow.
    (j) They were entry points for the Allied forces.

11) Which of the following statements best expresses the message of this cartoon?
    (a) Assassins are evil people because they killed Dr. King and Gandhi.
    (b) Killing a person does not kill the cause he or she stood for.
    (c) Nonviolent protest is an effective way of making a statement.
    (d) People can have similar views even though they are from different countries.
Main Ideas
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12) What caused Germans to start taking Adolf Hitler and his message seriously?
   (f) the growing threat of invasion by the Soviet Union
   (g) his skill at making speeches and inspiring crowds
   (h) the example of Benito Mussolini’s success in Italy
   (j) the economic crisis brought on by the Depression

13) What was the goal of U.S. isolationists after World War I?
   (a) that Nazi ties to other countries should be combatted
   (b) that political ties to other countries should be avoided
   (c) that foreign aid to other countries should be lessened
   (d) that industrial ties to other countries should be ended

Map Skills
Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.

14) How did the expansion into Poland differ from that of Austria?
   (f) Poland was taken by force, whereas Austria was annexed.
   (g) Austria was taken by force, whereas Poland was annexed.
   (h) Austria was seized with Czechoslovakia, whereas Poland was conquered.
   (j) Poland was remilitarized, whereas Austria was annexed.

15) Why did Germany want northern Poland?
   (a) It wanted the Vistula River.
   (b) It wanted to join Lithuania with Germany.
   (c) It wanted the southern coastline of the Baltic Sea.
   (d) It wanted the Baltic Seaport of Danzig.
16) Assuming that a high unemployment rate indicates a depression, what conclusion can you draw from this graph?

(f) The Great Depression ended in 1937.
(g) The Great Depression worsened in 1939.
(h) The Great Depression had not ended by 1940.
(j) The Great Depression eased significantly in 1936.
17) Why did Britain and France declare war on Germany after it invaded Poland?
   (a) They were worried because Poland bordered France.
   (b) They were afraid the Soviet Union was the next target.
   (c) They had promised to uphold the independence of Poland.
   (d) They finally realized how strong the German military was.

18) How were the Holocaust and Hitler’s “Final Solution” related?
   (f) They were both terms used by the Germans to describe their plan for permanent removal of the Jewish population.
   (g) Holocaust is the term for the genocide that resulted from the plan called the “Final Solution.”
   (h) The “Final Solution” was the plan Hitler meant to follow after the Holocaust was complete.
   (i) The Holocaust and the “Final Solution” were not related to each other.

19) What was the significance of the Atlantic Charter both during and after World War II?
   (a) It was signed on a ship in the Atlantic where the U.S. navy would soon enter an undeclared naval war with Germany.
   (b) It established an alliance between Great Britain and the United States to oversee postwar peace.
   (c) It upheld rights of free trade and choice of government, and it became the plan for postwar peace.
   (d) It cut off trade with Axis Powers and established trade embargoes for the postwar era.

20) Which of the following was addressed by the Nuremberg Trials?
   (f) the murders during the Holocaust
   (g) the use of nuclear bombs
   (h) the firebombing of Dresden
   (i) the internment of Japanese-American citizens

21) What was the U.S. response to Japanese aggression in Southeast Asia in mid-1941?
   (a) declared war on Japan
   (b) cut oil supplies to Japan
   (c) broke off peace talks with Japan
   (d) began a boycott of Japanese-made products

22) Why were thousands of U.S. citizens put in internment camps during the war?
   (f) They were radioing helpful information to the Germans.
   (g) They were of Japanese descent and falsely labeled as enemies.
   (h) They were of German descent and falsely labeled as enemies.
   (i) They had known of the attack on Pearl Harbor in advance.

23) Why did President Truman agree to use the atomic bomb?
   (a) to punish Japan for Pearl Harbor
   (b) to avenge those who died in the Bataan Death March
   (c) to destroy weapons plants in Japan
   (d) to bring the war to the quickest possible end
24) Which statement best describes the division of responsibility for beach landings?

(f) The U.S. First Army demanded the most beachfront.
(g) The British Second Army was given the most beachfront.
(h) The assignment of beachfront was about evenly divided.
(j) The assignment of beachfront was improperly divided.

25) What made the D-Day invasion so hard to coordinate?

(a) Two armies were both commanded by one central figure.
(b) The attack areas were divided into two basic sections.
(c) It used a combination of air and land assaults.
(d) The base of operations was in Great Britain.