

People

Matching: Match the term with its definition as we have used it in class.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Bourgeoisie | A. Invented a process for smelting iron faster |
| 2. Proletariat | B. Wrote about Supply and Demand |
| 3. Francisco Franco | C. President of the U.S. during the “Roaring 20’s” |
| 4. Bernard Montgomery | D. Another term for “middle class” |
| 5. Gestapo | E. Suggested placing asphalt on roads |
| 6. John Wesley | AB British tank commander |
| 7. Warren G. Harding | AC Fascist Leader of Spain |
| 8. Paul von Hindenberg | AD Founded the Methodist church |
| 9. Freidrich Engles | AE Wrote “Communist Manifesto” with Marx |
| 10. Josef Stalin | BC Executed during the French Revolution |
| 11. Black Shirts | BD Mussolini’s private military |
| 12. Adam Smith | BE Another term for “working class” |
| 13. Louis XVI | CD President of Germany |
| 14. Henry Bessemer | CE Hitler’s secret police |
| 15. John McAdam | DE Leader of the Soviet Union after Lenin |

More People

Matching: In the space next to each name, place the letter of the description that best matches the name.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| 16. Jeremy Bantham | A | Created the first atomic bomb |
| 17. Edwin Rommel | B | Fascist ruler of Italy |
| 18. Mr. Gough | C | Explored Africa for 30 years |
| 19. Louis XIV | D | Invented the Seed Drill |
| 20. Benito Mussolini | AB | Prime Minister of Britain during WWII |
| 21. Oppenheimer | AC | King of Italy |
| 22. Dr. David Livingstone | AD | Utilitarianism |
| 23. Jethro Tull | AE | “Desert Fox” |
| 24. Winston Churchill | BC | Teacher of this class |
| 25. King Emmanuel III | BD | The “Sun King” |

Geography

For this group, use the map directly below these terms. Find each of the locations listed below on the map and place the corresponding letter on the line in front of the proper “place” name.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 26. Asia | 29. Pacific Ocean | 32. China |
| 27. Africa | 30. South Pacific | 33. European Theater |
| 28. Atlantic Ocean | 31. Japan | 34. Sahara Desert |

More Geography

For this set of questions use the map directly to the right of these terms. Find each of the locations listed below on the map and place the corresponding letter on the line in front of the proper “place” name.

35. English Channel
36. France
37. Great Britain
38. USSR
39. Germany
40. Poland
41. Czechoslovakia
42. Italy
43. Spain
44. Western Front (WWI)
45. Eastern Front (WWI)
46. Austria
47. Greece
48. Denmark
49. Belgium
50. Baltic Sea
51. Black sea
52. North Sea
53. Latvia
54. Estonia
55. Lithuania
56. Rhineland
57. Sudetenland
58. Netherlands
59. North Africa
60. America

Which Came First? (Decide which event happened first)

For each of the questions below, decide which event happened first: that in column A or that in column B. If the event in column A occurred before the event in column B, mark A on your sheet. If B happened before A, mark B on your sheet.

Column A

Column B

61. Henry Stanley in Africa	Dr. Livingstone in Africa
62. The Attack on Pearl Harbor	The Storming of Normandy
63. March on Versailles	Tennis Court Oath
64. Trench Warfare	The Atomic Bomb
65. Submarines	Long Range Missiles
66. Spinning Jenny	Water Frame
67. League of Nations	Munich Conference
68. F.D. Roosevelt President	Harry S. Truman President
69. Neville Chamberlain Prime Minister	Winston Churchill Prime Minister
70. Blitz on London	Blitz on Poland
71. WWI Germany attacks France	WWI Germany attacks Russia
72. Munich Conference	Conference of Berlin
73. "Race for Africa"	Germany invades the Rhineland
74. Power Loom	Spinning Jenny
75. Annexation of Czechoslovakia	Germany controls the Sudetenland
76. King Louis XIV	Thomas Hobbes
77. Treaty of Versailles	Paris Peace Conference
78. Communism	Socialism
79. Spanish Civil War	Franco becomes Leader of Spain
80. Dachau is built	Germany invades France
81. March on Versailles	Treaty of Versailles

Philosophers

True/ False: Mark “A” on your answer sheet if the statement is true, and “B” if the statement is false.

- 82. Jean Jacques Rousseau ruled France as an Absolute Monarch and “Divine Right” ruler.
- 83. John Locke believed that people have the natural ability to reason and make good decisions. Government should be formed by the consent of the people being governed.
- 84. Queen Elizabeth ruled England as a “Divine Right” ruler and as the “Mother of her People.”
- 85. Thomas Hobbes argued that all people are naturally wicked.
- 86. King Louis XIV argued for equal rights for women.

French Revolution

Multiple Choice: Place the letter identifying the term that best completes the sentence in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| A) Clergy | D) Nobles | AC) Estates |
| B) Bastille | E) Gates | AD) Deficit |
| C) Little | AB) Kings | AE) Military |

- 87. The “Storming of the _____” was the first “battle” of the French Revolution.
- 88. _____ spending was one of the primary causes of France’s financial crisis.
- 89. Three estates were: Peasants, _____, and the King.
- 90. The Meeting of the _____ General did not give each participant a vote.
- 91. The Nobles and _____ preferred a vote by order.

WWI People - Where were each of these people from?

For each of the following people, determine where they are from and then fill in the appropriate “place” letter(s) on your answer sheet.

- A) Germany B) Czechoslovakia C) Russia D) Austria-Hungry E) Serbia
AB) Greece AC) United States AD) Spain AE) France BD) Italy
BC) Great Britain BE) Chicago

92. Kaiser William II
93. Tsar Nicholas II
94. Emperor Franz Joseph
95. Archduke Franz Ferdinand
96. David Lloyd George
97. Baron Manfred von Richtofen
98. Woodrow Wilson
99. Vittorio Orlando
100. Georges Clemenceau
101. Vladimir Lenin

WWI Vocabulary

True/ False: Mark “A” on your answer sheet if the statement is true, and “B” if the statement is false.

102. Germany’s plan to invade France quickly, then attack Russia was called the Mac Attack.
103. Imperialism is extreme pride in one’s country.
104. The right of people to determine their own destiny is called self-determination.
105. An ultimatum is a final set of demands.
106. A Volkswagen is a slow moving German aircraft.
107. The Triple Alliance was the alliance France belonged to at the beginning of World War I.
108. The Triple Entente the alliance Russia belonged to at the beginning of World War I.
109. A Treaty is the negotiated settlement of war.
110. Nationalism is the spreading of ideas to promote or damage a certain cause.
111. A Treaty is an “end to fighting.”

WWI Questions

Fill in the blanks: Choose the term that best completes the sentence. Place the letter next to your chosen term in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

- A) Wilson B) Isolationism C) Guilt D) Influenza E) Isolationism
AB) Sarajevo AC) Disease AD) France AE) Russia BC) Roosevelt
BD) Western BE) Germany CD) 10 CE) 14 DE) Italy

112. France fought in WWI primarily on the _____ Front
113. Germany declares war on _____ first in WWI.
114. America followed a policy of _____ following WWI.
115. Austria-Hungry allied itself with _____ when it served an ultimatum to Serbia.
116. The “War _____ Clause” placed all the blame for WWI on Germany.
117. President _____ authored the 14 Points document.
118. Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated while visiting _____.
119. The Central Powers included: Germany, _____, and Austria Hungary.
120. Spanish _____ killed many people after WWI.
121. Under the 14 Points, Point number _____ created the League of Nations.

Totalitarianism

Decide whether the following definition is correct or not. If it is correct, mark “A” on your answer sheet. If it is false, mark “B.”

122. Totalitarianism: A dual party dictatorship controlling every aspect of the lives of its citizens.

Forms of Government

Fill in the blanks: Choose the term that best completes the sentence. Place the letter next to your chosen term in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

- A) Socialism B) Communism C) Autocracy D) Democracy E) Fascist

123. _____ is a form of Socialism.
124. A Government “for the people, by the people” is called a _____.
125. An _____ is a government run by one leader with unlimited power.
126. _____ regulates the co-ownership of all industry and all land.
127. In a _____ government the state is the most important element.

Japan After WWI

Matching: Match the term with its definition as we have used it in class.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 128. Militarism | A) The name Japan gave to a captured province of China. |
| 129. Manchuria | B) Japan's form of Government after WWI. |
| 130. Manchukuo | C) Japan captured this northern province of China. |
| 131. Dictatorship | D) This Ancient warrior symbolized power. |
| 132. Samurai | E) Following WWI Japan was taken over by this. |

Spain After WWI

True/ False: Mark "A" on your answer sheet if the statement is true, and "B" if the statement is false.

- 133. Following WWI Spain erupts into a civil war.
- 134. The Fascist group that attempted to take over Spain called themselves loyalists.
- 135. The opposition to the Fascists called themselves the Nationalists.
- 136. Over one million people lost their lives in the Spanish Civil War.
- 137. One powerful leader that comes to power after WWI is Francisco Mussolini.
- 138. In order to secure some help in the war effort, the Fascists joined Germany in the Rome Berlin Axis.

Germany After WWI

Fill in the blanks: Choose the term that best completes the sentence. Place the letter next to your chosen term in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

- A) Leader B) Versailles C) efficient D) Versailles E) Inflation AB) speed
AC) Socialist AD) Munich AE) Reichstag BC) Berlin BD) Ottoman BE) Gestapo
CD) automatic CE) Hindenberg DE) Boss

- 139. After WWI Hitler moved to _____.
- 140. Germany suffered from "Hyper_____" after the war, meaning the prices dropped.
- 141. Hitler's secret police was called the_____.
- 142. The treaty that ended WWI was called the Treaty of_____.
- 143. Hitler considered the second "Reich" to be the _____ Empire.
- 144. Hitler became leader of the National _____ German Workers Party
- 145. "The Furher" is translated as "the_____."
- 146. Hitler promised the people an _____ government.
- 147. The German legislature is called the _____.
- 148. The President of Germany after WWI was Paul von_____.

WWII Vocabulary

Matching: Match the term with its definition as we have used it in class.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 149. Il Dulce | A. The code name for the American atomic bomb project |
| 150. Central Powers | B. The unification of Austria and Germany |
| 151. Allied Powers | C. Making concessions to an aggressor to preserve peace |
| 152. Soft-underbelly | D. Mussolini's nickname |
| 153. Dwight D. Eisenhower | E. The third atomic bomb ever exploded |
| 154. Little Boy | AB. The second atomic bomb ever exploded |
| 155. Fat Man | AC. American General who later became President |
| 156. Vichy France | AD. The alliance Germany was part of in WWII |
| 157. Anschluss | BC. The alliance Britain was part of in WWII |
| 158. V.E. day | BD. The southern "exposed" area of Europe |
| 159. Appeasement | CD. The puppet government Germany set up in South France |
| 160. Luftwaffe | CE. Hitler's common response to why German tried to take Europe |
| 161. Manhattan Project | DE. Victory in Europe |
| 162. "Living Space" | ABC. German Air Force |

WWII Questions

True/ False: Mark "A" on your answer sheet if the statement is true, and "B" if the statement is false.

163. 162. Executive Order 9102 formed the "Office of Internment" in the Executive Office of the President.
164. "London Blitz" lasted 57 nights.
165. One very stinky victory, Okinawa was a great strategic victory for the US.
166. It was at the Berlin Conference that Truman learned that the atomic testing in New Mexico had been successful.
167. Germany's last major offensive of WWII was the Battle of the Bulge.
168. One of the Allies' most deadly weapons were the Dresden fire Bombs.

169. Truman received the message, “Manhattan is Complete.”
170. The Allied forces came ashore in France along the shores of Triploi.
171. The Japanese surrendered aboard the Battleship Arizona.
172. December 6, 1917 is the “date that will live in infamy.”
173. June 6, 1945 is more commonly called V.J. Day.
174. In response to Germany’s request for their occupation of the North Pole, in 1938, Germany, France and Great Britain signed the Munich Pact.
175. In 1939, Germany violated the Munich pact with the complete Annexation of France.
176. Even before the US was actually involved in WWII, Churchill and Roosevelt met secretly on a battleship and wrote the Baltic Charter.
177. One of Germany’s most powerful tactics in WWII was called the Blitzkrieg.

WWII Places - What happened where?

Choose where the following events occurred. You may use each answer more than once.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| A) Great Britain | B) Sarajevo | C) Poland | D) Belgium |
| E) United States | AB) France | AC) North Africa | AD) Oahu |
| AE) Germany | BC) Soviet Union | BD) Mexico | BE) Chicago |

178. Battle of El Alamin
179. Munich conference
180. Return of Danzig
181. Sea Lion
182. Operation Barbosa
183. Pearl Harbor
184. Leningrad Siege
185. Operation Overlord
186. Capture of Paris
187. Alamogordo

The Results of WWII

Fill in the blanks: Choose the term that best completes the sentence. Place the letter next to your chosen term in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

- A) 61 B) 1.7 C) 44 D) 20 E) 1
AB) 2 AC) 1.9 AD) 24 AE) 72 BC) 62

188. There was a total of _____ billion dollars spent fighting WWII.
189. More than _____ trillion people fought in WWII.
190. Over _____ countries were involved in the war.
191. _____ million military and civilian Allied forces were wounded or killed in WWII.
192. _____ million Soviets died in WWII.

Holocaust

True/ False: Mark “A” on your answer sheet if the statement is true, and “B” if the statement is false.

193. Herbert Spencer wrote about Social Contrast in the 1850’s.
194. During the second phase Jews were forced to live in Ghettos
195. The Kristalnacht is also known as the “night of broken windows.”
196. Josef Gobbels was a Nazi officer who organized book burnings.
197. The three phases of the holocaust were: Separation, Expulsion, Destruction
198. The first concentration camp ever built was called Auschwitz.
199. The largest concentration camp built was called Dachau.
200. The best estimate we have approximates 5.7 million Jews died in the Holocaust (2/3 of Europe’s Jewish population before WWII).