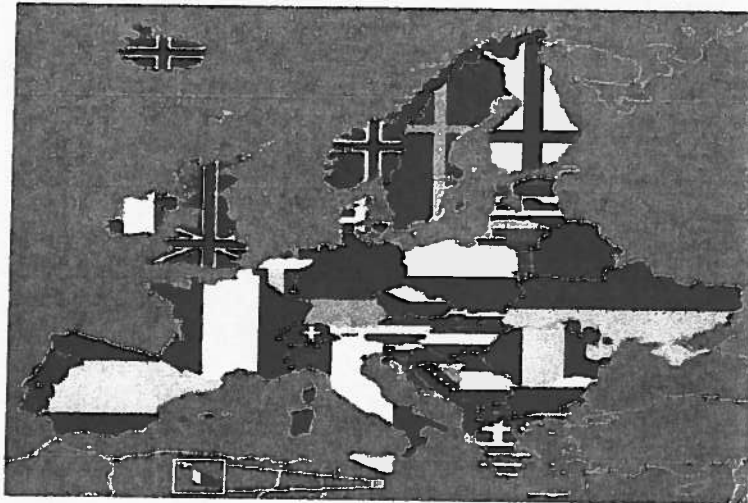


# Western Europe 1789 to Present



## French Revolution

- Starting in 1789, the French Revolution had deep and lasting impact on France, Europe, and other areas of the world.
- Causes of the French Revolution – **ABSOLUTE MONARCHY** – under absolutism most people in France were denied basic rights and any say in government
- Causes of the French Revolution – **SOCIAL INEQUALITY** – the First Estate (nobility) and the Second Estate (clergy) were exempt from paying taxes while the third estate (middle class, working class, peasants) paid a heavy tax burden and a lack of political, economic and social rights
- Causes of the French Revolution – **ECONOMIC CRISIS** – the government with its lavish court and expensive wars spent more than it earned – this debt added to the huge tax burden of the third estate and a bad harvest in 1788 caused prices to rise, food shortages and riots
- Causes of the French Revolution – **ENLIGHTENMENT** – Enlightenment thinkers were critical of France's absolute monarchy and called for democratic reforms
- Causes of the French Revolution – **ENGLISH & AMERICAN EXAMPLES** – England's Glorious Revolution provided an example of how existing authority could be challenged and the inspiration provided by the American Colonies' successful fight for liberty and equality
- In 1789, King Louis XVI finally called the **ESTATES GENERAL**, a body made up of all three estates into session
- The Third Estate, the only elected group in the Estates General declared itself the **NATIONAL ASSEMBLY** and vowed to write a new constitution for France
- Working-class people already rioting over the price of bread, stormed the **BASTILLE PRISON** on July 14, 1789. In a period known as the **GREAT FEAR**, peasants attacked nobles and destroyed their homes
- **DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN** – states all men have natural rights, declares the job of government to protect the natural rights of the people, guarantees all male citizens equality under the law, states that people are free to practice any religion they choose, promises to tax people according to how much they can afford
- In 1793, the king was executed for treason. This event was followed by a period in France known as the **REIGN OF TERROR**, led in part by Maximilien Robespierre, a radical revolutionary
- Beginning in 1795 a five-man "Directory" supported by a legislature held power in France

- In 1799, a popular general **NAPOLEON BONAPARTE**, helped overthrow the weak Directory in a **COUP D'ETAT**, or revolt by military leaders to overthrow a government – He organized a new government and put himself in charge eventually becoming “Emperor of the French”
- Much of Napoleon’s popularity came from his effective policies – price control, support for new industry, road and canal construction, establishment of a government-supervised public school system
- **NAPOLEONIC CODE** – a legal code that included many Enlightenment ideas such as the legal equality of citizens and religious toleration
- Napoleon’s Empire – from 1804 to 1814, Napoleon ruled an empire – he conquered much of Europe often replacing the monarchs of defeated nations with his friends and relatives – only Great Britain and Russia remained beyond Napoleon’s reach
- Napoleon’s Fall – inspired by **NATIONALISM**, a feeling of pride in one’s country and a desire for self-determination, people across Europe revolted against French rule – the French army was destroyed in a failed invasion of Russia – he was forced into exile – returned for a **HUNDRED DAYS** only to be defeated again and sent back into exile
- Effects of the French Revolution – the ideals of **DEMOCRACY** spread throughout Europe as people wanted liberty from absolute monarchs and unjust governments- **NATIONALISM** – this pride and sense of national identity replaced earlier loyalty to local authority and the monarch

### Congress of Vienna

- After Napoleon’s defeat, European diplomats met at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to devise a peace settlement.
- The meeting was dominated by **PRINCE KLEMENS VON METTERNICH** of Austria who wanted to restore Europe to the way it was before the French Revolution.
- They wanted to establish a **BALANCE OF POWER** or a distribution of military and economic power that prevents any one nation from becoming too strong
- They also wanted to restore power to the monarchs
- The Congress of Vienna was the first of many reactions in Europe against the revolutionary ideals of the 1700s and 1800s
- It was a victory for **CONSERVATISM**, a set of beliefs held by those who wanted to preserve traditional ways

### European Nationalism

- The Vienna settlement helped to maintain peace among nations in Europe for almost 100 years but it did not stop revolutions from occurring inside of many nations
- Revolts occurred in many places across Europe from the time of the Congress through about 1850
- **LIBERALISM** – people opposed the power of monarchs and sought democratic reforms
- **NATIONALISM** – people wanted independent nation-states that were free from foreign rule
- **REVOLUTIONS OF 1830** – the French alarmed by their monarch’s attempt to restore absolutism, successfully revolted and created a constitutional monarchy. Attempts to gain independence in Greece and Belgium were successful while similar attempts in Italy, Germany and Poland were defeated
- **REVOLUTIONS OF 1848** – liberals and radicals in France, Austria, Italy and Germany attempted to overthrow the elite conservative regime, these revolts frightened many of Europe’s rulers and forced many concessions and reforms from the ruling class
- In general, however, most of the revolts of 1830 and 1848 failed due to a lack of widespread support, division among the revolutionaries, and being crushed by powerful government forces
- The three great leaders of Italian nationalism were Giuseppe Mazzini (formed the Young Italy movement and his speeches provided the inspiration to the movement), Count

Camillo Cavour (prime minister of Sardinia who formed alliances with France and Prussia and used diplomacy and war to drive Austrian power from Italy), and Giuseppe Garibaldi (leader of the Red Shirts, an army that won control of southern Italy and helped unite with the north)

- **OTTO VON BISMARCK** was appointed chancellor of Prussia, and believed that the only way to unify Germany was through a policy of “**BLOOD AND IRON**” and that the only way to unite the German states was through war.

### Industrial Revolution

- In the mid-1700s, the Agrarian Revolution in Europe contributed to an increase in population,
- The Agrarian Revolution led to the Industrial Revolution, which began in Great Britain and then spread to other countries
- Economic and social conditions around the world changed dramatically as a result of the Industrial Revolution.
- Many new ideas about how to deal with the problems of industrialization developed and reforms were enacted
- Eventually, industrialization led to mass migration and increased global trade
- **FACTORIES** – brought workers and machines together in one place
- **ADAM SMITH** – wrote *The Wealth of Nations* which promoted **Laissez Faire** ideas
- **CAPITALISM** – stated that the economy should be governed by the natural forces of **SUPPLY AND DEMAND** and competition among businesses
- **THOMAS MALTHUS** – *Essay on the Principle of Population* where he argued that because population tended to increase more rapidly than the food supply, the poor would continue today, but because he believed in laissez faire did not urge the government to step in to help the poor but rather encouraged the poor to have fewer children.
- **SOCIAL DARWINISM** – belief that successful businesspeople were successful because they were more naturally fit to succeed than others – war allowed stronger nations to weed out weaker ones – also played a part in racism and the belief that one race is superior to another and the rise of imperialism.
- **KARL MARX** – *The Communist Manifesto* – argued that history was a series of class struggles between wealthy capitalists (bourgeoisie) and the working class (proletariat) and that in order to make profits capitalists took advantage of the proletariat, encouraged the proletariat to rise up and overthrow the capitalist class, creating its own society where they were in control of the means of production and establish a communist society in which wealth and power would be equally shared
- **SADLER REPORT** – this report by the British Parliament revealed the horrible working conditions faced by children in the factories – led to the Factories Regulations Act of 1833 that limited work hours and controlled the conditions for child workers

### New Imperialism

- From the mid-1800s through the first decade of the 1900s, western nations pursued an aggressive policy of expansion
- European powers were motivated by economic, political and social factors as well as by a strong sense of nationalism
- During this time Great Britain took control of India
- In Africa, several European nations engaged in a scramble for colonies.
- Imperialistic nations forced unequal trade agreements on China
- Imperialism had many immediate and long-term effects on the colonial nations and also had an impact on Europe and the rest of the world
- Imperialism led to increased competition and conflict

- **WHITE MAN'S BURDEN** – offered a justification for imperialism with the idea that the white imperialists had a moral duty to educate people in nations they considered less developed. Missionaries spread western ideas, customs, and religions to people in Africa and Asia
- **Short Term Effects on the Colonies** – large numbers of Asians and Africans came under foreign rule, local economies became dependent on industrialized powers, some nations introduced changes to meet imperialistic challenges, individuals and groups resisted European domination, Western culture spread to new regions, traditional political units were disrupted or destroyed, famines occurred in lands where farmers grew export crops for imperialist nations in place of food for local use
- **Long Term Effects on the Colonies** – western culture continued to influence much of the world, transportation, education, and medical care were improved, resistance to imperial rule evolved into nationalistic movements, many economies became dependent on single cash crops grown for export
- **Effects on Europe and the World** – the west discovered new crops, foods and other products, Westerners were introduced to new cultural influences, competition for empires created and increased conflict between imperial powers, these conflicts sometimes led to war, the industrial nations controlled a new global economy

## World War I

- As the 1900s began, the people of Europe had enjoyed nearly a century of relative peace, yet at the same time, forces were pushing the continent toward war.
- Nationalistic feeling, a glorification of the military, imperial rivalries, and tangled alliances led to unrest
- War was sparked in the Balkans, where the Ottoman Empire had once maintained control (**BALKAN POWDER KEG**). Soon all of Europe was at war (**ALLIANCES**).
- Industrialization and technology had allowed nations to develop more destructive weapons that resulted in millions of deaths
- As Russia left the war and the United States entered, the Allies gained control and an armistice was signed
- **TRENCH WARFARE** – the troops dug trenches along the front, very little ground was gained by either side in this way and many soldiers were killed
- **TOTAL WAR** – the war was fought at home as well as on the battlefield – in a total war all of a nation's resources go into the war effort – governments drafted men to fight in a war, raised taxes and borrowed money to pay for the war, rationed or limited the supply of goods at home so that the military could be provided for, used the press to print propaganda to spread ideas and to promote a cause or to damage an opposing cause, women at home took jobs that the soldiers had left behind, some joined the armed services, other women went to the fronts as nurses
- **ARMISTICE** – on November 11, 1918 an agreement to end the fighting was signed
- The Allies, bitter at the destruction, insisted that the Central Powers make **REPARATIONS**, payments for war damages they had caused.

## Between the Wars

- After World War I, global problems remained. The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany. The League of Nations had little power. Old empires had collapsed, and new nations had come into being. Nationalism continued to cause conflict.
- World War I had disillusioned many, altered society, and prompted new forms of expression. In Europe and the United States, women struggled to gain the right to vote
- In 1929, the global economy crashed, leading to a worldwide depression. During this time fascism, a new kind of dictatorship, rose in Italy and Germany. In Japan, aggressive military leaders gained power.

- Great Britain and France's ideas guided the **TREATY OF VERSAILLES** – land was taken from Germany, Germany's army and navy were limited and accept full responsibility for the war and pay huge reparations, or large sums of money to help undo war damages
- The Treaty of Versailles also formed the **LEAGUE OF NATIONS**, a group of more than 40 countries that hoped to settle problems through negotiation not war. The countries that joined the League of Nations promised to take cooperative economic and military action against any aggressor state
- Weaknesses in the economies of the United States and other nations around the world led to the **GREAT DEPRESSION**
- As the Great Depression continued, some people lost faith in democracy and capitalism, Extreme ideas of many types arose. Communists celebrated what they saw as the failure of capitalism. Strong leaders supported intense nationalism, militarism and a return to authoritarian rule.
- **FASCISM** – is the rule of a people by dictatorial government that is nationalistic and imperialistic. Fascist governments were also anticommunist. Fascism emerged in both Italy and Germany after World War I.
- **Nazi Rise to Power** – German war debt, loss of German colonies, wish for revenge, doubts about Weimar Republic, political quarrels, wish to return to strong leader, inflation, worldwide depression, unemployment, use of terror and force, idea of a super race, shift of blame to minority groups

## World War II

- During the 1930s, Italy, Germany and Japan sought to build new empires. At first the democratic powers did not stop them. When German aggression became impossible to ignore, in 1939, World War II began
- With advanced technology, the war covered a larger area and was more destructive than any before. Civilians became involved on a larger scale as well
- At first, the Axis powers – Germany, Italy, and Japan – won major victories. After the entry of the United States and the Soviet Union into the war on the Allied side, however, the tide began to turn
- The war finally ended in 1945. It had many lasting effects. There were enormous losses of life and property. The United Nations was formed to try to maintain peace. Europe became divided, with communist governments in Eastern Europe and democratic governments in Western Europe.
- **APPEASEMENT** – the western democracies gave in to Germany's aggressive demands to maintain peace – at the **MUNICH CONFERENCE** the western democracies agreed that Germany would seize control of the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia
- In August 1939 he made a pact with Joseph Stalin, the leader of the Soviet Union. In the **NAZI-SOVIET PACT**, the two enemies agreed not to fight each other.
- **YALTA CONFERENCE** – the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union decided they would divide Germany temporarily
- On August 6, 1945 an American plane dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. They dropped another bomb on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945 forcing the Japanese emperor to surrender.
- Impact of WWII – 75 million dead, economic ruin and destruction of much of Europe and Asia, the western nations occupied West Germany and Japan building new governments with democratic constitutions that protected individual rights and liberties

## The Holocaust

- One of Hitler's goals was to create "living space" for Germans who he considered racially superior. He planned to destroy people he found inferior
- Jews were the main target, but he also wanted to destroy or enslave others, including Slavs, Gypsies, and the mentally or physically disabled
- The attempt to destroy an entire ethnic group is called **GENOCIDE**

- Hitler set up **CONCENTRATION CAMPS** or death camps like Auschwitz, Jews were starved, shot, or gassed to death – more than six millions Jews died
- **NUREMBERG TRIALS** – allied leaders agreed to punish those responsible for “crimes against humanity” – the trials demonstrated that leaders could be held accountable for their actions during war

## Cold War

- After World War II, Japan and West Germany adopted constitutions that built democratic governments
- Two major powers emerged from the war: the United States and the Soviet Union
- Political and economic differences between the USA and USSR led to a division of Europe that would last more than 40 years
- The conflict between democracy and communism also spread around the globe, resulting in a buildup of arms as well as a race to explore space
- The United Nations experienced both failure and success in the quest to maintain peace in the years after 1945
- With help from the United States and Great Britain, democracy and free enterprise were restored to the nations of Western Europe
- Eastern Europe, however, was occupied by armies of the Soviet Union
- Joseph Stalin, the leader of the Soviet Union, wanted to spread communism throughout the area. He hoped to create a buffer zone of friendly governments to prevent possible attacks from Germany and other western nations
- Although Stalin had promised free elections for Eastern Europe, he instead supported the establishment of procommunist governments throughout the region.
- Soon Europe, was divided by an imaginary line known as the **IRON CURTAIN**. In the East were the Soviet-dominated communist countries. In the West were the western democracies led by the United States
- The word **SUPERPOWERS** has been used to describe each of the rivals that came to dominate global politics in the period after World War II. Many other states in the world came under the domination or influence of these powers.
- **SATELLITES** – procommunist governments in eastern Europe, loyal to the Soviet Union
- **TRUMAN DOCTRINE** – economic and military program designed to help other nations resist Soviet aggression – based on the theory of **CONTAINMENT** which involved limiting communism to areas already under Soviet Control
- **MARSHALL PLAN** – was an economic aid package designed to strengthen democratic governments and lessen the appeal of communism
- **NATO** – western military alliance
- **WARSAW PACT** – eastern military alliance
- **ARMS RACE** – the two superpowers spent great amounts of money to develop more and more powerful weapons – the arms race raised the level of tension between the two superpowers – it also raised fears among many people that the superpowers might become involved in a conflict that would destroy the world
- **SPACE RACE** – the superpowers also competed in space -
- **CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS** – angered by American interference in Cuba, Castro sought closer ties with the Soviet Union. Castro allowed the Soviets to build nuclear missile sites in Cuba – the United States demanded the removal of the missiles and ordered a naval blockade of Cuba – the Soviet Union agreed to remove the missiles in exchange for a pledge from the United States not to invade
- **DÉTENTE** – easing of Cold War tensions, missile reductions treaties **SALT I & II**

## Western Europe after 1750

| French Revolution   | Industrial Revolution   |
|---|---|
| <p>What were the causes of the French Revolution?</p> <p>What does the storming of the Bastille represent?</p> <p>What impact did the Committee on Public Safety have on the revolution?</p> <p>Napoleon Bonaparte-</p> <p>Napoleonic Code-</p> | <p>Prior to the Industrial Revolution where and how were goods made?</p> <p>After the Industrial Revolution where and how were goods made?</p> <p>Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in Great Britain?</p> <p>Mass Production-</p> <p>Examples of New Technology-</p> <p>Adam Smith-</p> |
| <p>What impact did the French Revolution have on the rest of Europe?</p>  | <p>Laissez-faire (Capitalism)-</p>  |
| <p>What was the goal of the Congress of Vienna?</p> <p>Was the Congress of Vienna successful?</p> <p>Metternich-</p>  | <p>Karl Marx-</p> <p>Communism-</p> <p>What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on Europe?</p>  |

| The Rise of Nation States  |
|--|
| <p>Nationalism-</p> <p>Count Camillo di Cavour-</p> <p>Giuseppe Garibaldi-</p> <p>Otto von Bismarck-</p> |

| European Imperialism and Colonialism  |
|---|
| <p>What were the European nations seeking in their colonies?</p> <p>Why did they need these things?</p> <p>Where did they look for these colonies?</p> <p>Why?</p> <p>White Man's Burden-</p> |

## Western Europe after 1750

### World War One

What were the underlying causes of WWI?

What was the trigger event of WWI?

Who made up the Triple Entente?

Who made up the Triple Alliance?

What was the Schlieffen Plan?

What geographic feature affected Germany's ability to win the war?

What brought the United States into the war?

Why was this an important event?

What were the Fourteen Points?

What was the intended goal of the League of Nations?

What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

How did this impact future European history?

### World War Two (European Theater)

What were the underlying causes of WW2?

What was the trigger event of the war?

Fascism-

Appeasement-

Who were the Allied powers?

Who were the Axis powers?

Adolf Hitler-

Benito Mussolini-

Holocaust-

How were Nazi leaders punished for the Holocaust?

D-Day-

Stalingrad-

How did this impact future European history?

How did this impact world history?

### Cold War

Why did the Soviets want to control Eastern Europe?

United Nations-

NATO/Warsaw Pact-

Cuban Missile Crisis-

Berlin Blockade/Airlift-

Truman Doctrine/Containment/Marshall Plan

Détente-

What was the reason for the end of the Cold War?

How did this impact future European and World history?

### Europe in the 1990's

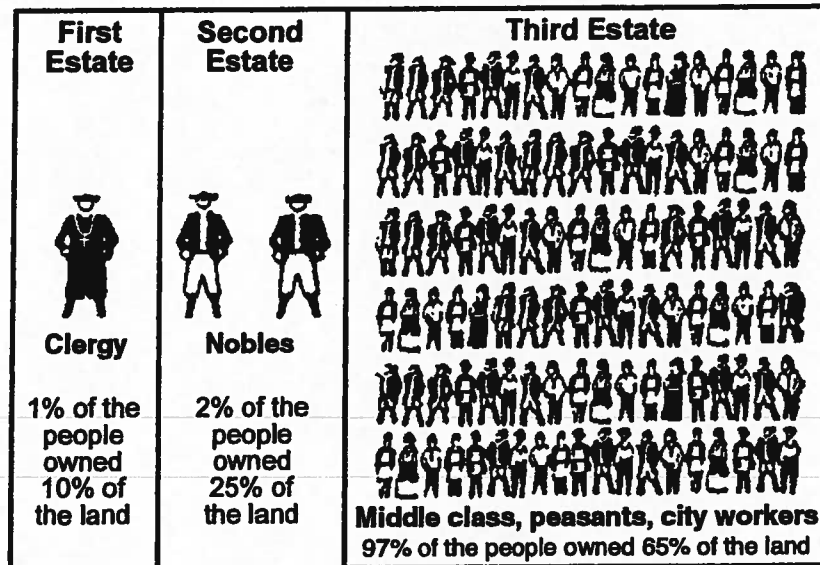
What is the goal of the European Union?

Global Interdependence-



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_ 1) What was one effect of the French Revolution?
- A) Nationalistic feelings were stimulated.  
 B) Militarism was discouraged.  
 C) Communism became popular.  
 D) Differences between ethnic groups were eliminated.
- \_\_\_ 2) Which revolution resulted from the division of society shown in the diagram below?

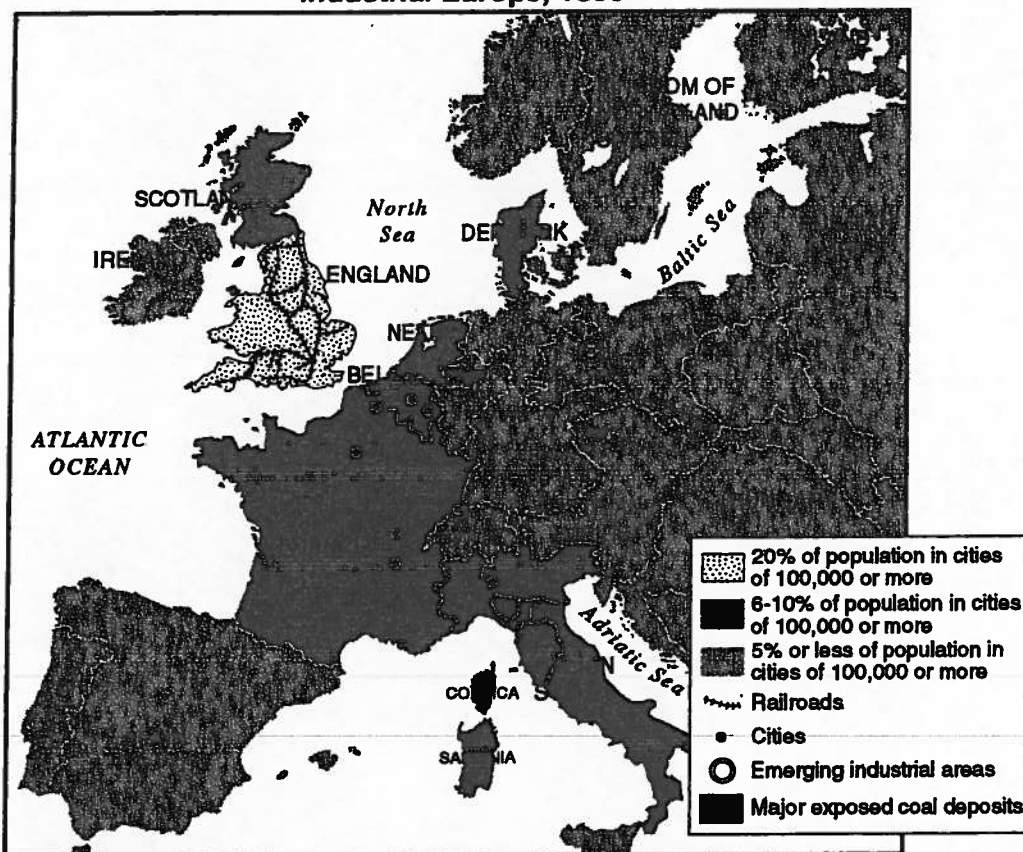


SOURCE: Schwartz and O'Conner, *Democracy and Nationalism*, Globe Book Company (adapted)

- A) Puritan (1642)  
 B) Mexican (1910)  
 C) French (1789)  
 D) Russian (1917)
- \_\_\_ 3) Which revolution was caused by the factors shown in this partial outline?
- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Bankruptcy of the treasury  
 B. Taxburden on the Third Estate  
 C. Inflation  
 D. Abuses of the Old Regime
- A) *Cuban Revolution*  
 B) *Russian Revolution*  
 C) *Mexican Revolution*  
 D) *French Revolution*
- \_\_\_ 4) One major effect of Napoleon's rule of France was that it led to
- A) a restoration of political stability  
 B) massive emigration to the Americas  
 C) an increase in the power of the Roman Catholic Church  
 D) trade agreements with Great Britain
- \_\_\_ 5) The struggles for political independence in Latin America during the early 1800s were most directly influenced by the
- A) American and French Revolutions  
 B) Berlin Conference  
 C) doctrine of liberation theology  
 D) writings of Count Camillo di Cavour
- \_\_\_ 6) One similarity in the unification of Italy, the Zionist movement, and the breakup of the Ottoman Empire was that each was influenced by
- A) nationalism  
 B) imperialism  
 C) polytheism  
 D) humanism
- \_\_\_ 7) Which individual is associated with the phrase "blood and iron" as related to the unification of Germany?
- A) Giuseppe Garibaldi  
 B) Kaiser Wilhelm II  
 C) Count Camillo di Cavour  
 D) Otto von Bismarck



## Industrial Europe, 1850



SOURCE: Bertley and Ziegler, *Traditions and Encounters: A Global Perspective on the Past*, McGraw-Hill, 2003 (adapted)

14)

Which concept is most closely associated with the pattern of population distribution in England shown on this map?

- A) collectivization  
 B) urbanization  
 C) globalization  
 D) colonization

15) The breakdown of traditions, increased levels of pollution, and the expansion of slums are negative aspects of

- A) militarism  
 B) pogroms  
 C) collectivization  
 D) urbanization

16) Laissez-faire economists of the 19th century argued that

- A) the government should regulate the economy and foreign trade  
 B) anarchy would result if universal male suffrage was granted  
 C) individuals should be allowed to pursue their self-interest in a free market  
 D) governments should develop a state-run banking system to prevent instability

17) Adam Smith would most likely agree with which one of the following statements?

- A) Revolution is the only solution to economic problems.  
 B) Government should follow a laissez-faire policy.  
 C) Five-year plans are necessary in order to industrialize.  
 D) All nations would benefit from an agricultural economy.

18) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels encouraged workers to improve their lives by

- A) electing union representatives  
 B) participating in local government  
 C) demanding pensions and disability insurance  
 D) overthrowing the capitalist system

19) In *The Communist Manifesto*, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels expressed the idea that

- A) religion should be the most important factor in society  
 B) power should be determined by a person's wealth  
 C) supply and demand should control prices  
 D) profits from work should belong to the workers

- \_\_\_ 20) "....The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slave, patrician [a person of high birth] and plebeian [common person], lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending [competing] classes...."

This passage expresses the ideas of

- A) Karl Marx  
 B) Benito Mussolini  
 C) Adolf Hitler  
 D) Napoleon Bonaparte

Questions 21 and 22 refer to the following:

**Speaker A:** "Government should not interfere in relations between workers and business owners."

**Speaker B:** "The workers will rise up and overthrow the privileged class."

**Speaker C:** "Private property will cease to exist. The people will own the means of production."

**Speaker D:** "A favorable balance of trade should be maintained by the use of tariffs."

- \_\_\_ 21) Which of the speaker's statements shown is referring to laissez-faire capitalism?  
 A) A  
 B) B  
 C) C  
 D) D
- \_\_\_ 22) Of the statements shown, which two speakers' quotes represent Karl Marx's ideas of communism?  
 A) C and D  
 B) A and B  
 C) B and C  
 D) B and D
- \_\_\_ 23) During the 1800s, reform legislation passed in Great Britain, France, and Germany led to  
 A) legalizing trade unions, setting minimum wages, and limiting child labor  
 B) government-owned factories, establishment of five-year plans, and limits placed on immigration  
 C) bans on overseas trade, mandatory military service, and universal suffrage for women  
 D) formation of zaibatsu, greater equality for men, and establishment of a banking system
- \_\_\_ 24) Which of the following statements would Social Darwinists most likely support?  
 A) Universal suffrage is a basic human right.  
 B) Political equality strengthens the effectiveness of government.  
 C) Public education should be guaranteed to all members of a society.  
 D) Stronger groups have the right to rule and control weaker groups.
- \_\_\_ 25) Which area was once controlled by Britain, suffered a mass starvation in the 1840s, and became an independent Catholic nation in 1922?  
 A) India  
 B) Ireland  
 C) Ghana  
 D) Scotland
- \_\_\_ 26) What was an immediate result of the mass starvation in Ireland in the late 1840s?  
 A) expansion of the Green Revolution to Ireland  
 B) migration of many Irish to other countries  
 C) acceptance of British rule by the Irish  
 D) creation of a mixed economy in Ireland

**The Rhodes Colossus**

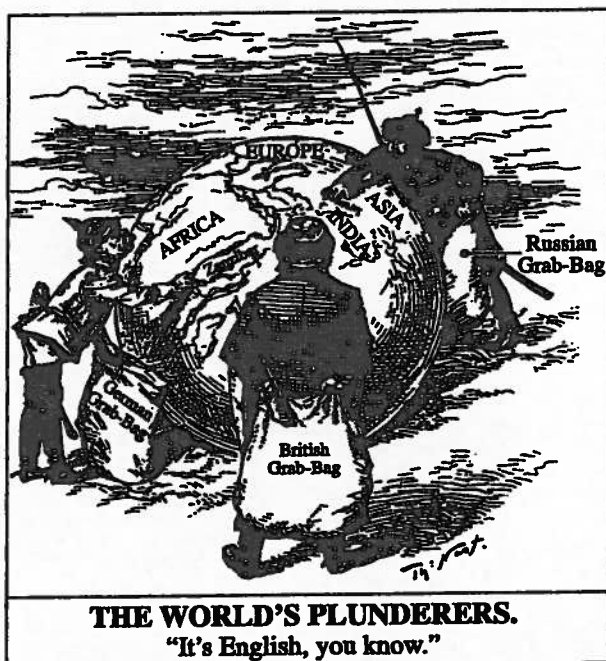
SOURCE: *Punch*, 1892 (adapted)

Which slogan *best* reflects the point of view of Cecil Rhodes as shown in the cartoon above?

- A) "Imperialism is a Glorious Pursuit."  
B) "Embrace African Diversity."  
C) "Unite All Africans."  
D) "Connecting Constantinople to Cairo."

28) Which of the following statements *best* expresses the Western perspective regarding Rudyard Kipling's "whiteman's burden"?

- A) Europeans suffered great hardships in exploring new trade routes to Asia.  
B) Europeans should preserve traditional cultures in Africa and Asia.  
C) Europeans had a duty to introduce the benefits of their civilization to non-European peoples.  
D) Europeans must protect existing African and Asian economies.



**THE WORLD'S PLUNDERERS.**  
 "It's English, you know."  
 SOURCE: Thomas Nast, *Harper's Weekly*, June 20, 1885  
 (adapted)

29)

This Thomas Nast cartoon shows the

- A) spread of communism throughout the world during the 19th century
- B) competition between European nations for overseas territories after the Berlin Conference
- C) aggressive action of the Triple Alliance before World War I
- D) concern of European nations for the welfare of developing nations at the end of the 19th century

30) Which of the following regions was *most* affected by decisions made at the Berlin Conference of 1884?

- A) East Asia
- B) Latin America
- C) South Asia
- D) Africa

31) During the 19th century, European nations established spheres of influence in China mainly to

- A) introduce Islam to the Chinese people
- B) profit from the ivory trade
- C) obtain human rights for Chinese citizens
- D) gain commercial advantages in China

32) Which region was described as "the powder keg of Europe" prior to World War I?

- A) Iberian Peninsula
- B) Scandinavia
- C) British Isles
- D) Balkan Peninsula

33) Which of the following titles would *best* complete this partial outline?

I.

- A. Formation of secret alliances
- B. Conflict over colonies in Africa
- C. Military buildup of European armies and navies
- D. Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand

- A) *Causes of World War I*
- B) *Results of World War II*

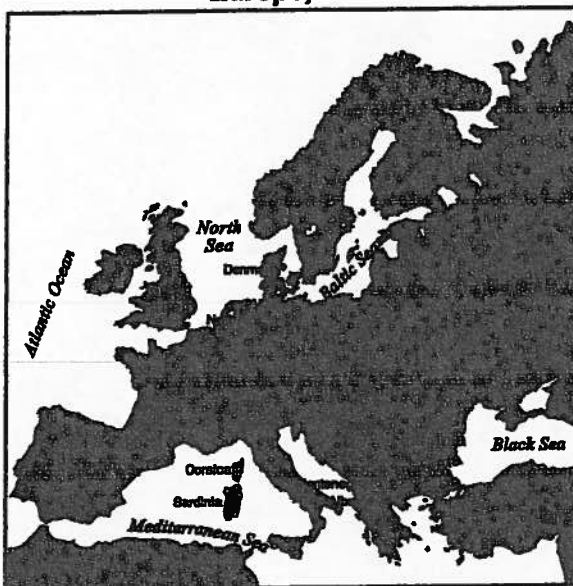
- C) *Scramble for Africa*
- D) *Reasons for the United Nations*

34) The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the immediate cause of

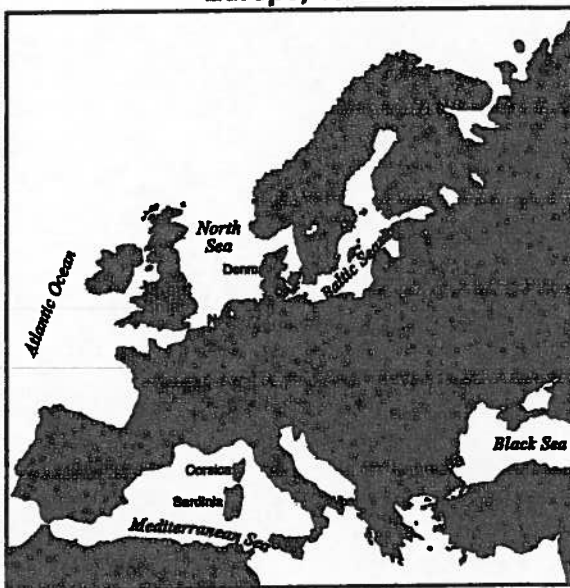
- A) World War I
- B) the Franco-Prussian War
- C) the Russo-Japanese War
- D) World War II

- 35) The term "militarism" can *best* be defined as
- avoidance of military involvement in civil wars
  - loyalty to a nation or ethnic group
  - buildup of armaments in preparation for war
  - control of territories for economic and political gain
- 36) One action that many governments took during World War I was to
- prevent women from seeking employment in factories
  - regulate their economic systems to increase production
  - encourage political dissent and freedom of the press
  - raise tariffs to encourage trade

Europe, 1914



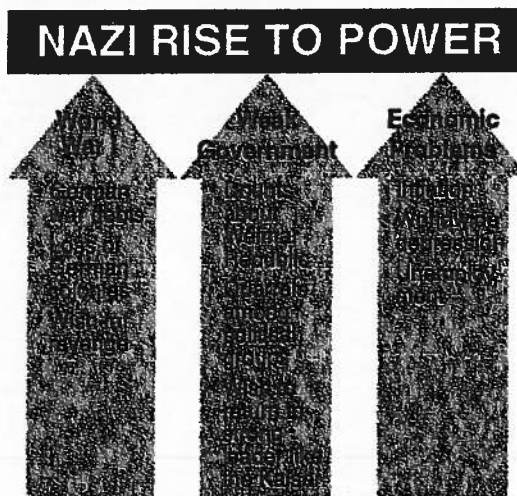
Europe, 1919



SOURCE: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying World History*, AMSCO (adapted)

- 37) Which factor was the *most* significant force in causing the changes between 1914 and 1919 as shown on the two maps above?
- worldwide depression
  - treaties signed at the end of World War I
  - dissatisfaction of the German people
  - rise of Mussolini
- 38) What was a direct result of World War I?
- Nicholas II was named czar of Russia.
  - Germany lost its colonies in Africa and Asia.
  - The Ottoman Empire expanded.
  - Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by a terrorist.
- 39) Many historians believe that the harsh terms found in the Treaty of Versailles helped lead to
- revolutions in Russia
  - Turkey's modernization
  - Italy's unification
  - World War II
- 40) The Treaty of Versailles angered many Germans after World War I because the treaty
- required all German-speaking Europeans to return to Germany
  - made Germany restore its emperor
  - forced Germany to pay large war reparations
  - divided Germany into Communist and non-Communist zones
- 41) One goal of the League of Nations was to
- encourage a strong alliance system
  - bring World War I to an end
  - promote peaceful relations worldwide
  - stimulate the economy of Europe

- \_\_\_ 42) One reason for the outbreak of World War II was the
- ineffectiveness of the League of Nations
  - conflict between the Hapsburg and the Romanov families
  - refusal of the German government to sign the Treaty of Versailles
  - growing tension between the United States and the Soviet Union
- \_\_\_ 43) Based on the information in the chart below, which situation gave rise to Nazi power in Germany?



SOURCE: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*,  
Prentice Hall (adapted)

- global prosperity and trade
  - success of the Weimar Republic
  - expansion of Germany's colonial empire
  - political and economic instability
- \_\_\_ 44) In Europe during the 1920s and 1930s, severe inflation, high unemployment, and fear of communism all contributed to the
- growth of democratic institutions
  - rise of Fascist governments in Italy, Germany, and Spain
  - overthrow of monarchies in Italy and Germany
  - formation of the Common Market in Italy and Spain
- \_\_\_ 45) The term "appeasement" is *best* defined as
- a period of peace and prosperity, resulting in cultural achievement
  - an agreement removing economic barriers between nations
  - an attempt to avoid conflict by meeting the demands of an aggressor
  - a declaration of war between two or more nations
- \_\_\_ 46) Which event is most closely associated with the start of World War II in Europe?
- building of the Berlin Wall
  - signing of the Munich Agreement
  - assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
  - invasion of Poland by Nazi forces
- \_\_\_ 47) The Armenian massacre, the Holocaust, and the Rape of Nanking are examples of
- human rights violations
  - Russification efforts
  - resistance movements
  - appeasement policies
- \_\_\_ 48) World War II was a turning point for many European colonies in Africa and Asia because the war led to
- the expansion of European imperialism
  - decreased friction between the Europeans and their colonies
  - the occupation of most European colonies by United Nations troops
  - increased efforts by these colonies to gain independence
- \_\_\_ 49) Which important principle was established as a result of the Nuremberg trials?
- Defeated nations have no rights in international courts of law.
  - Individuals can be held accountable for "crimes against humanity."
  - Aggressor nations must pay war reparations for damages caused during wars.
  - Soldiers must follow the orders of their superiors.



- 50) The purpose of the Marshall Plan after World War II was to
- A) strengthen the alliances that had won the war
  - B) force the losing nations to help areas destroyed in the war
  - C) rebuild national economies to stabilize governments
  - D) promote the spread of militarism
- 51) The term "iron curtain" refers to the
- A) scars left on the land by the trenches of World War I
  - B) no-fly zone in northern Iraq after the Persian Gulf War
  - C) western boundary of Soviet domination in Europe during the Cold War
  - D) border established between India and Pakistan after World War II
- 52) One reason for the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 was to
- A) complete the post-World War II rebuilding of Berlin
  - B) keep East Germans from fleeing to the Western sector of Berlin
  - C) meet the requirements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
  - D) promote reunification of East Germany and West Germany
- 53) Which United States foreign policy was used to maintain the independence of Greece and Turkey after World War II?
- A) militarism
  - B) containment
  - C) nonalignment
  - D) neutrality
- 54) "Korea Divided at 38th Parallel"  
 "Hungarian Revolution Crushed"  
 "Missile Sites Spotted in Cuba"

The events in these headlines contributed to the

- A) rejection of imperialism by Western nations
  - B) development of peacetime alliances
  - C) tensions between the superpowers
  - D) collapse of the Soviet Union
- 55) Which of the following groups of countries became Soviet satellites after World War II?
- A) France, Spain, Great Britain
  - B) Turkey, Greece, Italy
  - C) Switzerland, Austria, Belgium
  - D) Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary
- 56) What was a major reason for the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949?
- A) to resist Soviet aggression
  - B) to control European trade
  - C) to support the blockade of Berlin
  - D) to strengthen communist governments
- 57) One similarity between the Korean War and the Vietnam War is that *both* wars were
- A) fought as a result of differing political ideologies during the Cold War
  - B) fought without foreign influence or assistance
  - C) caused by religious conflicts
  - D) resolved through the diplomatic efforts of the United Nations
- 58) Organization of American States (OAS)  
 European Union (EU)  
 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

These organizations and agreements are examples of

- A) regional cooperation
- B) military alliances
- C) political isolation
- D) collective security