

Unit 4 Tier II Vocabulary

Directions: This is a list of Tier II terms from this unit. Circle the term to the right that matches (synonym).

Tier II Term			
1. land reform	redistribution of land	building industries	slash-n-burn farming
2. secondary source	encyclopedia article	photograph	diary
3. opposition	support	agree	against
4. provisions	supplies	terms	famines
5. espionage	rejecting	killing	spying
6. reject	refuse	accept	agree
7. mobilize	demilitarization	disarm	arm for war
8. result	outcome	cause	reason
9. valid	true	false	inaccurate
10. armaments	territories	weapons	conflicts
11. morale	values	apathetic	feelings
12. tariffs	laissez-faire	free trade	taxes
13. diplomacy	negotiation	war	genocide
14. condemned	opposed	supported	verified
15. radical	revolutionary	conservative	moderate

Unit 4 Tier III Vocabulary Knowledge Rating (1- know it, 2- somewhat, 3- not at all)

Rating	World War I Terms	Definition
	Militarism	
	Alliances	
	Imperialism	
	Nationalism	
	Balkan Peninsula	
	Powder Keg	
	Trench Warfare	
	Fourteen Points	
	National Self-Determination	
	Colonial Peoples	
	League of Nations	
	Treaty of Versailles	
	Reparations	

Rating	Ottoman Empire Terms	Definition
	Armenian Massacre	
	Turkey	

Rating	Mexican Rev. Terms	Definition
	Mexican Revolution	

Rating	Russian/Bolshevik Rev.	Definition
	Czarist rule	
	Bolsheviks	
	Communism	
	New Economic Policy	

Unit 4A Practice Questions
World War I

Name: _____

2 1.) Which 19th century ideology led to the unification of Germany and of Italy and to the eventual breakup of Austria-Hungary and of the Ottoman Empire?

- (1) imperialism (3) liberalism
- (2) nationalism (4) socialism

Base your answer to question 2 on the cartoon below and knowledge of social studies.



Source: Leonard Raven-Hill, *Punch*, October 2, 1912

2 2.) This 1912 cartoon depicts

- (1) efforts to contain the Boxer Rebellion
- (2) tensions in pre-World War I Europe
- (3) reactions to the Bolshevik Revolution
- (4) responses to the rise of the Weimar Republic

2 3.) Growing nationalism and militarism in Europe and the creation of secret alliances were

- (1) reasons for the rise of democracy
- (2) causes of World War I
- (3) requirements for economic development
- (4) reasons for the collapse of communism

3 4.) What was the immediate cause of World War I in Europe?

- (1) start of the civil war in Russia
- (2) sinking of the British liner, Lusitania
- (3) assassination of the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
- (4) attack on Poland by the German army

1 5.) Which statement explains the decline in unemployment rates in Britain between 1914 and 1918?

- (1) World War I generated jobs at home in England and in the military.
- (2) Many new jobs were available in Britain's African colonies.
- (3) Assembly-line production of consumer goods required more workers.
- (4) The British were buying huge amounts of war materials from the United States.

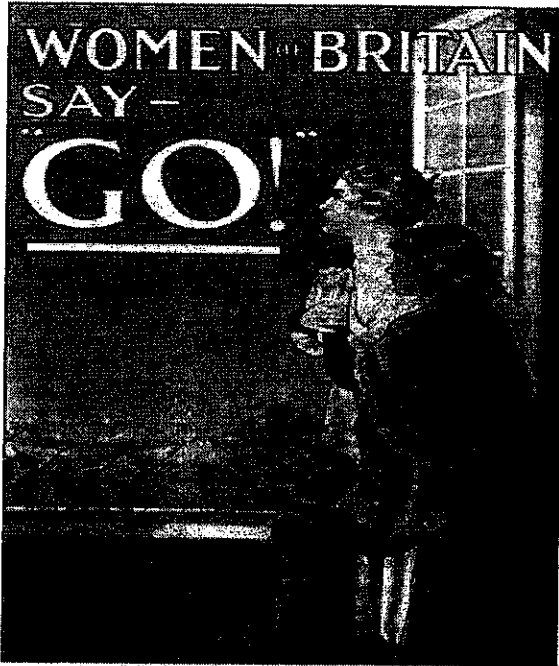
3 6.) What was a major cause of World War I?

- (1) rebellions in colonial lands in Africa and Asia
- (2) expansion of communism into western Europe
- (3) militarism in the nations of Europe
- (4) inability of the League of Nations to keep the peace

2 7.) The Treaty of Versailles contributed to the economic collapse of Germany after World War I by

- (1) mandating economic reforms in Germany
- (2) requiring that Germany pay for war damages
- (3) placing a quota on goods exported from Germany
- (4) devaluing German currency

Base your answer to question 8 on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Women and the First World War, Pearson Education

4 8.) This World War I poster is an example of

- (1) diversity
- (2) dissent
- (3) toleration
- (4) propaganda

3 9.) The establishment of the independent countries of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia was the result of

- (1) the Franco-Prussian War
- (2) the Berlin Conference
- (3) World War I
- (4) the Munich Pact

1 10.) The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany for its role in World War I by

- (1) forcing Germany to accept blame for the war and to pay reparations
- (2) dividing Germany into four occupied zones
- (3) supporting economic sanctions by the United Nations
- (4) taking away German territory in the Balkans and Spain

- 4 11.) The Treaty of Versailles angered many Germans after World War I because the treaty
- (1) divided Germany into Communist and non-Communist zones
 - (2) made Germany restore its emperor
 - (3) required all German-speaking Europeans to return to Germany
 - (4) forced Germany to pay large war reparations
- 3 12.) The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the immediate cause of
- (1) the Franco-Prussian War
 - (2) the Russo-Japanese War
 - (3) World War I
 - (4) World War II
- 2 13.) One action that many governments took during World War I was to
- (1) encourage political dissent and freedom of the press
 - (2) regulate their economic systems to increase production
 - (3) prevent women from seeking employment in factories
 - (4) raise tariffs to encourage trade
- 4 14.) Which event sparked the outbreak of World War I?
- (1) attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan
 - (2) Germany's invasion of Poland
 - (3) Bolshevik coup d'état in Russia
 - (4) assassination of the Austrian Archduke
- 1 15.) Which agreement was labeled by the Nazis as unfair to Germany?
- (1) Treaty of Versailles
 - (2) Soviet Nonaggression Pact
 - (3) Munich Pact
 - (4) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- 3 16.) During World War I, developments in military technology led to
- (1) an early victory by the Allied powers
 - (2) the establishment of industrial capitalism
 - (3) the use of poisonous gas and submarine attacks
 - (4) an increase in ethnic tension in western Europe
- 4 17.) One major reason the League of Nations failed was that it
- (1) was not included in the Versailles Treaty
 - (2) was controlled by communist Russia
 - (3) frightened many nations with its large military force
 - (4) lacked the support of many of the major world powers during crises

Speaker A: A nation's strength is measured by the size of its armed forces. All resources must be mobilized into building a strong army and navy.

Speaker B: To maintain our international strength, we must look to our neighbors for alliances. They will help protect us if we face a threat.

Speaker C: To maintain our sovereignty, we need to be the strongest and most powerful.

- 3 18.) Which concept is being described by Speakers A and C?
- (1) collective security
 - (2) self-determination
 - (3) militarism
 - (4) isolationism

Unit 4B Practice Questions
Russian/Bolshevik Revolution

Name: _____

2 1.) Lenin's promise of "Peace, Land, Bread" during the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was made in an effort to

- (1) end France's occupation of Russia
- (2) gain popular support to overthrow the government
- (3) restore Czar Nicholas II to power
- (4) resolve conflicts between farmers of diverse ethnic backgrounds

2 2.) Which statement describes a similarity between the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia?

- (1) The leaders in power before the revolutions favored changing the political system in their country.
- (2) Both revolutions were the result of government denial of basic human rights and stressful economic conditions.
- (3) Most of the revolutionary support was provided by radicals from other countries.
- (4) The new democracies created by the revolutions gave people greater representation in their governments.

4 3.) A comparison of the actions of the Jacobins during the French Revolution and the actions of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution indicates that revolutions sometimes

- (1) occur in a peaceful manner
- (2) gain the support of wealthy landowners
- (3) ignore urban workers
- (4) bring radicals to power

2 4.) Heavy military losses in World War I, food and fuel shortages, and opposition to the czar led to the

- (1) French Revolution
- (2) Russian Revolution
- (3) Chinese Revolution
- (4) Cuban Revolution

4 5.) Which of these groups were the major supporters of 20th-century communist revolutions?

- (1) priests and artisans
- (2) bourgeoisie and nobility
- (3) entrepreneurs and capitalists
- (4) workers and peasants

1 6.) One reason the Bolsheviks gained peasant support during the Russian Revolution was because the Bolsheviks promised to

- (1) redistribute land
- (2) abolish communes
- (3) bring modern technology to Russian farms
- (4) maintain an agricultural price-support program

1 7.) What was a major reason the Russian people engaged in the Revolution of 1905?

- (1) dissatisfaction with czarist rule
- (2) discontent with involvement in World War I
- (3) irritation over the banning of the Orthodox church
- (4) failure to emancipate the serfs

"Czar Abdicates! Provisional Government Formed"

"Peasants Promised 'Peace, Land, and Bread'"

"Reds and Whites Fight Bloody Civil War"

2 8. Which revolution is the focus of these headlines?

(1) Mexican

(3) Chinese

(2) Russian

(4) Cuban

I. _____

A. Rule of Porfirio Diaz

B. Peasant support for Francisco Pancho Villa

C. Constitution of 1917

D. Land reform

9. Which revolution best completes this partial outline?

(1) Mexican

(3) Cuban

(2) Chinese

(4) Iranian

"Hungry Workers in Petrograd Demand Food"

"Peace, Land, and Bread' Promised to All"

"World War I Soldiers Join the People's Rebellion"

3 10. Which event is associated with these headlines?

(1) Tiananmen Square protests

(2) Soweto uprisings

(3) Russian Revolution

(4) Cuban Revolution

The Tsar, the Priest and the Rich Man
on the Shoulders of the Labouring People



ЦАРЬ, ПОП И БОГАЧ
НА ПЛЕЧАХ У ТРУДОВОГО НАРОДА.

Source: A. Apelt, Coloured Lithograph, 1918 (adapted)

2 11. In early 20th-century Russia, which group may have gained support by circulating this poster?

(1) aristocracy

(3) monarchists

(2) Bolsheviks

(4) Orthodox clergy

