

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

Global History Regents Review

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Carey

## Great Depression/Economic Hardship

Which statement about the worldwide Depression of the 1930s is a fact rather than an opinion?

- (1) Political leaders should have prevented the Depression.
- (2) Germany was hurt more by the Treaty of Versailles than by the Depression.
- (3) The economic upheaval of the Depression had major political effects.
- (4) World War I was the only reason for the Depression.

The 1930s depression in Germany contributed to the rise of the Nazi Party because

- (1) economic hardships increased political instability
- (2) five-year plans of the communists failed
- (3) the Reichstag nationalized private property
- (4) the Weimar Republic imposed totalitarianism

What was one similarity between France during the 1790s and Germany during the 1920s?

- (1) Severe inflation contributed to the rise of radical political groups.
- (2) Scientific developments improved the standard of living.
- (3) Widespread intolerance of the Huguenots led to human rights abuses.
- (4) Military successes eliminated tensions with neighboring countries.

The rise of fascism in Germany between World War I and World War II is often associated with the

- (1) promotion of ethnic diversity
- (2) appeal of the doctrine of nonviolence
- (3) establishment of a strong parliamentary system
- (4) impact of the global economic depression

Toward the end of the Weimar Republic (1919-1933), many Germans supported fascism because the Nazis

- (1) promoted the idea of equality for all citizens
- (2) promised to end economic hardships
- (3) supported the actions taken by the League of Nations
- (4) accepted the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles

In Europe during the 1930s, economic instability led to the

- (1) rise of fascist dictatorships
- (2) development of nuclear arms
- (3) abandonment of colonial territories
- (4) establishment of the League of Nations

What was a key cause for the rise of fascism in nations such as Italy and Germany?

- (1) collectivization
- (2) economic hardship
- (3) genocide
- (4) secret treaties

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## Hitler

The term totalitarianism can best be defined as the

- (1) belief that change and progress are beneficial
- (2) practice of using faith and religious doctrine to maintain followers
- (3) idea that all aspects of life are controlled by the state STATE = government
- (4) method for privatizing industry and property

The terms of the Treaty of Versailles and the global economic depression of the 1930s both contributed to the

- (1) Scramble for Africa
- (2) Amritsar Massacre
- (3) rise of a fascist dictatorship in Germany
- (4) formation of the Congress of Vienna

Adolf Hitler justified his takeover of eastern territory by stating that Germany needed to

- (1) gain more living space for its people
- (2) reestablish its Asian colonies
- (3) give its navy access to Caspian seaports
- (4) enforce established peace agreements

Japan's invasion of Manchuria, Italy's attack on Ethiopia, and Germany's blitzkrieg in Poland are examples of

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) military aggression | (2) appeasement       |
| (3) containment         | (4) the domino theory |

One way in which the Hitler Youth of Germany and the Red Guard of China are similar is that both organizations

- (1) required unquestioning loyalty to the leader
- (2) helped increase religious tolerance
- (3) hindered imperialistic goals
- (4) led pro-democracy movements

One similarity between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini is that both

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| (1) led fascist states  | (2) supported communism                  |
| (3) rejected militarism | (4) remained in power after World War II |

Before September 1939, the European response to Hitler's actions included

- (1) following a policy of appeasement
- (2) blockading the coast of Germany
- (3) forcing Germany to sign the Versailles Treaty
- (4) creating alliances under the United Nations Charter

**Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies**

. . . . In his classic defense of freedom of speech in, *On Liberty*, John Stuart Mill wrote that if a view is not "fully, frequently, and fearlessly discussed," it will become "a dead dogma, not a living truth." The existence of the Holocaust should remain a living truth, and those who are skeptical about the enormity of the Nazi atrocities should be confronted with the evidence for it. . . .

— Peter Singer (adapted)

Which statement is consistent with the author's point concerning the Holocaust?

- (1) The evils of the past are best ignored and forgotten.
  - (2) Frequent and full discussion of the historical evidence of certain events is desirable.
  - (3) All eras of history include individuals that reject existing values.
  - (4) Every generation must apologize for the failures of earlier generations.
- 

One way in which the conquest of Manchuria by the Japanese (1931) and the annexation of Czechoslovakia by Germany (1939) are similar is that these actions

- (1) marked the end of the aggressive expansion of these nations
- (2) demonstrated the weakness of the League of Nations
- (3) reestablished the balance of power in the world
- (4) led to the Long March

Which political leader gained power as a result of the failing economy of the Weimar Republic?

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Adolf Hitler     | (2) Francisco Franco  |
| (3) Benito Mussolini | (4) Charles de Gaulle |

Which sequence of events is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) rise of Nazism → Treaty of Versailles → German invasion of the Soviet Union
- (2) Treaty of Versailles → rise of Nazism → German invasion of the Soviet Union
- (3) German invasion of the Soviet Union → rise of Nazism → Treaty of Versailles
- (4) Treaty of Versailles → German invasion of the Soviet Union → rise of Nazism

What was one factor that caused Napoleon's invasion of Russia and Hitler's invasion of Russia to be unsuccessful?

- (1) poorly trained military forces
- (3) harsh winter climate

- (2) a lack of alliances
- (4) mountainous terrain

**Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies**

...The German people were never more pitiable than when they stood by and watched this thing done. For the raiders who were let loose on the streets and given a day to sate [indulge] the lowest instincts of cruelty and revenge were indeed an enemy army. No foreign invader could have done more harm. This is Germany in the hour of her greatest defeat, the best overcome by the worst. While many protested at the outrages, and millions must have been sickened and shamed by the crimes committed in their name, many others looked on stolidly or approvingly while the hunters hunted and the wreckers worked. There are stories of mothers who took their children to see the fun...

— New York Times, November 12, 1938

This 1938 passage criticizes those German people who did not

- (1) participate in these demonstrations
- (2) condemn the violent acts of Kristallnacht
- (3) support the government's policy in Austria
- (4) resist the war effort

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Which factor aided Russian troops in defeating Napoleon's armies and Soviet forces in defeating Hitler's armies?

- (1) severe winters
- (3) superior air forces

- (2) mountain passes
- (4) United Nations peacekeepers

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## Mussolini

Japan's invasion of Manchuria, Italy's attack on Ethiopia, and Germany's blitzkrieg in Poland are examples of

(1) military aggression

(2) appeasement

(3) containment

(4) the domino theory

One similarity between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini is that both

(1) led fascist states

(2) supported communism

(3) rejected militarism

(4) remained in power after World War II

Which leader is most closely associated with the rise of fascism in Italy prior to World War II?

(1) Ho Chi Minh

(2) Winston Churchill

(3) Mao Zedong

(4) Benito Mussolini

Base your answer to the following question on the graphic organizer below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Use of violence and terror

Censorship and government  
control of news

? \_\_\_\_\_

Blind loyalty to leader

Extreme nationalism

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

Which ideology best completes this graphic organizer?

(1) socialism

(2) democracy

(3) fascism

(4) communism

One similarity in the actions of Benito Mussolini and Saddam Hussein is that both

- (1) established a democratic form of government
- (2) denied individual rights
- (3) expanded the power of labor unions
- (4) sought a classless society

One way in which the government under Czar Nicholas II of Russia and the government under Benito Mussolini of Italy are similar is that both governments

- (1) liberated the serfs and industrial workers
- (2) reformed the executive branch by incorporating theocratic principles
- (3) established policies of censorship and repression
- (4) used televised propaganda to rally the masses

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## WWII

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

First they came for the Communists, but I was not a Communist so I did not speak out. Then they came for the Socialists and the Trade Unionists, but I was neither, so I did not speak out. Then they came for the Jews, but I was not a Jew so I did not speak out. And when they came for me, there was no one left to speak out for me.

— Martin Niemöller

Which event is Martin Niemöller referring to in this passage?

- (1) Ukrainian famine
  - (2) World War I
  - (3) breakup of Yugoslavia
  - (4) Holocaust
- 

An examination of the Nazi's Russian campaign in the 1940s would show that

- (1) naval assaults are generally successful
- (2) superior technology offsets natural conditions
- (3) geography can have an effect on the outcome of war
- (4) a policy of appeasement is often ineffective

The military conflicts of World War II ended in August 1945 when:

- (1) the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki prompted Japan's unconditional surrender
- (2) Allied armies captured Berlin and divided Germany
- (3) Germany and Japan negotiated a settlement for "peace without victory"
- (4) the International Military Tribunal for the Far East began hearing testimony in Tokyo

After World War II, trials for Nazi war criminals were conducted by the

- (1) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- (2) Nuremberg Tribunals - United Nations
- (3) Sadler Commission
- (4) International Red Cross



Base your answers to the following questions on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

NEW YORK — Seventy years ago this month in Munich, the British prime minister, Neville Chamberlain, signed a document that allowed Germany to grab a large chunk of Czechoslovakia. The so-called "Munich Agreement" would come to be seen as an abject [despicable] betrayal of what Chamberlain termed "a faraway country of which we know little." But that was not what many people thought at the time. . . .

— Ian Buruma, "The Wrong Lesson of Munich," September 8, 2008

Which policy is associated with the historical episode described in this passage?

- (1) nonalignment
- (2) fundamentalism
- (3) containment
- (4) appeasement

What does this passage suggest about Neville Chamberlain's action?

- (1) Judgments about events can shift with time.
- (2) Ignoring propaganda may result in betraying friends.
- (3) War can be avoided by isolating enemies.
- (4) History repeats itself.

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Neville Chamberlain visited Munich in 1938 to negotiate the fate of Sudetenland. Which policy is most closely associated with Chamberlain's action?

- (1) appeasement
- (2) nonalignment
- (3) reparations
- (4) colonialism

Which physical feature made the Soviet Union vulnerable to invasion from German forces in World War II?

- (1) North European Plain
- (2) Arctic Ocean
- (3) Aral Sea
- (4) Ural Mountains

Why is D-Day (June 6, 1944) considered a turning point in World War II?

- (1) The landing of Allied troops forced Germany to fight on the western front.
- (2) A string of Russian victories led to their control over eastern Europe.
- (3) The death of Hitler left Germany without clear military leadership.
- (4) Dropping the first nuclear bomb quickly led to Japan's surrender.

A study of organizations like the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), and the United Nations (UN) would show that:

- (1) international trade functions best without governmental interference
- (2) leadership of nonaligned countries is necessary for successful global interaction
- (3) decolonization cannot succeed without international coordination
- (4) countries can sometimes achieve common goals by joining together

Base your answer to the following question on the image below and on your knowledge of social studies.



This image shows a label used on aid packages to post-World War II Europe as a result of the

- (1) Geneva Convention
- (2) SALT Agreements
- (3) Helsinki Agreement
- (4) Marshall Plan

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The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan were established to

- (1) put down the Hungarian Revolution
- (2) contain communism
- (3) end the Soviet blockade of Berlin
- (4) destroy the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

**Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies**

. . . . The only way to go was up. And, on June 26, 1948, planes from all over the world were employed to begin an airlift to fly needed food and supplies to the Berliners. The Soviets attempted to frighten away the Allied planes. One Soviet plane, trying to tighten the **blockade**, fired on a British plane as it attempted to land in Berlin. Both planes crashed, killing all aboard. But the airlift continued. . . . Source: Doris M. Epler, *The Berlin Wall*, The Millbrook Press

The events described in this passage occurred soon after

- (1) World War I
- (2) **World War II**
- (3) the Korean War
- (4) the Six-Day War

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World War II was a turning point for many European colonies in Africa and Asia because the war led to

- (1) the occupation of most European colonies by United Nations troops
- (2) **increased efforts by these colonies to gain independence**
- (3) the expansion of European imperialism
- (4) decreased friction between the Europeans and their colonies

**Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies**

. . . "You should take steps now to cease military resistance. Otherwise, we shall resolutely employ this bomb and all our other superior weapons to promptly and forcefully end the war." . .

This paragraph from a 1945 Allied leaflet warned the

- (1) Czechs of a German invasion
- (2) Americans in Hawaii of a Japanese attack
- (3) Koreans of a Russian invasion
- (4) **Japanese civilians of a United States attack**

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Japan's invasion of China in 1937 and Germany's attack on Poland in 1939 led directly to

- (1) **the beginning of World War II in Asia and Europe**
- (2) a meeting at Yalta between the United States and the Soviet Union
- (3) a conference at Munich for European leaders
- (4) the withdrawal of Britain and France from European affairs

The **Nuremberg Trials** are considered an important event in the 20th century because they

- (1) brought an end to genocide
- (2) condemned the use of nuclear weapons
- (3) ruled on provisions for the postwar occupation of Germany
- (4) **established principles of responsibility for human rights violations**

During World War II, the importance of the D-Day invasion of 1944 was that it

- (1) **forced Germany to fight on multiple fronts**
- (2) made Germany move their military to the Russian front
- (3) ended the bombing of Germany
- (4) demonstrated German military dominance

Which conflict is most closely associated with events in Nanjing, Dunkirk, and Hiroshima?

- (1) Russian Revolution
- (2) Cultural Revolution
- (3) **World War II**
- (4) Korean War

**Base your answer to the following question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies**

... No one in this country [Great Britain] who examines carefully the terms under which Hitler's troops begin their march into Czecho-Slovakia to-day can feel other than unhappy. Certainly the Czechs will hardly appreciate Mr. Chamberlain's phrase that it is "peace with honour." . . . — "Return from Munich," *Guardian*, October 1, 1938

The author of this excerpt is reacting to Prime Minister Chamberlain's policy of

- (1) self-determination
- (2) ethnic segregation
- (3) containment
- (4) **appeasement**

Which sequence of events is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) rise of Nazism → Treaty of Versailles → German invasion of the Soviet Union
- (2) **Treaty of Versailles → rise of Nazism → German invasion of the Soviet Union**
- (3) German invasion of the Soviet Union → rise of Nazism → Treaty of Versailles
- (4) Treaty of Versailles → German invasion of the Soviet Union → rise of Nazism

Which of these World War II events happened first?

- (1) Battle of Britain
- (2) D-Day invasion
- (3) invasion of Poland
- (4) dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima

**Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies**

. ... Whatever we may wish or hope, and whatever course of action we may decide, whatever be the views held as to the legality, or the humanity, or the military wisdom and expediency [advisability] of such operations, there is not the slightest doubt that in the next war both sides will send their aircraft out without scruple [hesitation] to bomb those objectives which they consider the most suitable....

— H. Trenchard, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, 1928

This passage implies that the author is

- (1) grateful for the availability of new weapons
- (2) aware that new weapons have broadened the theater of war
- (3) certain that there will be no future wars
- (4) anxious about the legality of future military operations

Which event caused the policy of appeasement to be viewed as a failure?

- (1) creation of the League of Nations (1919)
- (2) forced famine in Ukraine (1932)
- (3) invasion of Czechoslovakia (1939)
- (4) atomic bombing of Hiroshima (1945)