



World History Final Part B

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Score: _____

1) The *Final Solution* refers to

- A) Germany's plan to win World War II.
- B) the Allies plan to win World War I.
- C) Hitler's plan to eliminate Jewish people in all of Germany.
- D) the clause in the Treaty of Versailles to create a League of Nations.

2) The "Manhattan Project" was the code name for the

- A) U.S. plan to invade Japan.
- B) German use of jet aircraft.
- C) Allied plan to invade Europe.
- D) U.S. plans to make an atomic bomb.

3) President Truman decided to use the atomic bomb on Japan in 1945 because

- A) he believed it would convince Hitler to surrender.
- B) it was the last hope the U.S. had of winning the war.
- C) Congress would not fund an invasion of the Japanese mainland.
- D) it would prevent hundreds of thousands of deaths that an invasion of Japan would cause.

4) The original purpose of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was to

- A) prevent another world war.
- B) create free trade between all nations.
- C) limit pollution and the exploitation of natural resources.
- D) provide for a defense pact against possible Soviet aggression.

5) The first man-made object to be launched into space was

- A) Apollo 1
- B) Glasnost
- C) Apollo 13
- D) Sputnik 1

6) Why did apartheid in South Africa end during the 1990s?

- A) White leaders realized that the policy was hurting the country's economy and international reputation.
- B) The African National Congress began calling for its dismantling and the United Nations responded.
- C) It never succeeded in segregating Africans from whites.
- D) It had accomplished all of its goals by that time.

- 7) Which group has been an example for successfully determining the amount and price of a world-wide commodity?
- A) The European Union
 - B) World Trade Organization
 - C) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - D) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- 8) Which of these factors made the GREATEST contribution to the success of the Allies in World War II?
- A) use of the Atomic bomb
 - B) industrial capabilities
 - C) training of superior generals
 - D) complete agreement as to strategies and objectives
- 9) Which nation experienced a communist revolution in the years immediately following World War II?
- A) Afghanistan
 - B) China
 - C) Japan
 - D) Russia
- 10) Which group was created during the Cold War to unify all of the member countries against communist aggression?
- A) Warsaw Pact
 - B) United Nations
 - C) League of Nations
 - D) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- 11) The Kyoto Accords of 1997 was created to deal with which of these international situations?
- A) nuclear disarmament
 - B) racial discrimination
 - C) stopping the spread of AIDS
 - D) address issues of pollution
- 12) In the years immediately following World War II, events in *what country* threatened to start a war between the United States and the Soviet Union?
- A) Cuba
 - B) Germany
 - C) Japan
 - D) Vietnam
- 13) The Axis Powers in World War II included all of the following EXCEPT
- A) Germany.
 - B) Italy.
 - C) Japan.
 - D) Poland.
- 14) Which one of these was a major result of World War II?
- A) the Great Depression
 - B) the colonization of Africa
 - C) the creation of the United Nations
 - D) the lack of power of the United States
- 15) The primary purpose of the Marshall Plan was to
- A) aid the economic recovery of war-torn Europe.
 - B) stop the spread of Communism in Southeast Asia.
 - C) set up a military alliance of anti communist nations.
 - D) end the rift between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- 16) "The Holocaust" of World War II generally refers to the
- A) treatment of Chinese people by Japan in the late 1930s.
 - B) bombing of the interior regions of Germany by Allied bombers.
 - C) internment of Japanese-Americans in the United States during World War II.
 - D) planned murder of Jews, gypsies, communists, and others by the German government.

17) Which two countries were on the side of the United States in World War I but were enemies of the United States in World War II?

- A) Italy and Japan
 B) Russia and Italy
 C) Germany and Japan
 D) Austria and France

18) The main goal of the Japanese in their attacks against the United States in December 1941 was

- A) to cripple the US Pacific fleet.
 B) to divert US attention from the war in Europe.
 C) to convince the United States not to enter the war.
 D) to force the US to enter the war on the side of the Axis Powers.

19) In order to break the Soviet blockade against West Berlin in 1948, the United States and Great Britain

- A) blockaded Cuba in retaliation to Soviet actions.
 B) broke off all diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.
 C) instituted an economic boycott of all imported Soviet goods.
 D) began an airlift designed to keep West Berlin supplied with goods.

20)



The red area in the map shown shows the European country which was unified when its eastern and western regions joined in 1990. This country is

- A) Austria.
 B) France.
 C) Germany.
 D) Poland.

21)

"Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"
 - Ronald Reagan, 1987

In this Reagan quote, the "wall" to which the President refers was located in the divided city of

- A) Berlin.
 B) France.
 C) Korea.
 D) Moscow.

22)



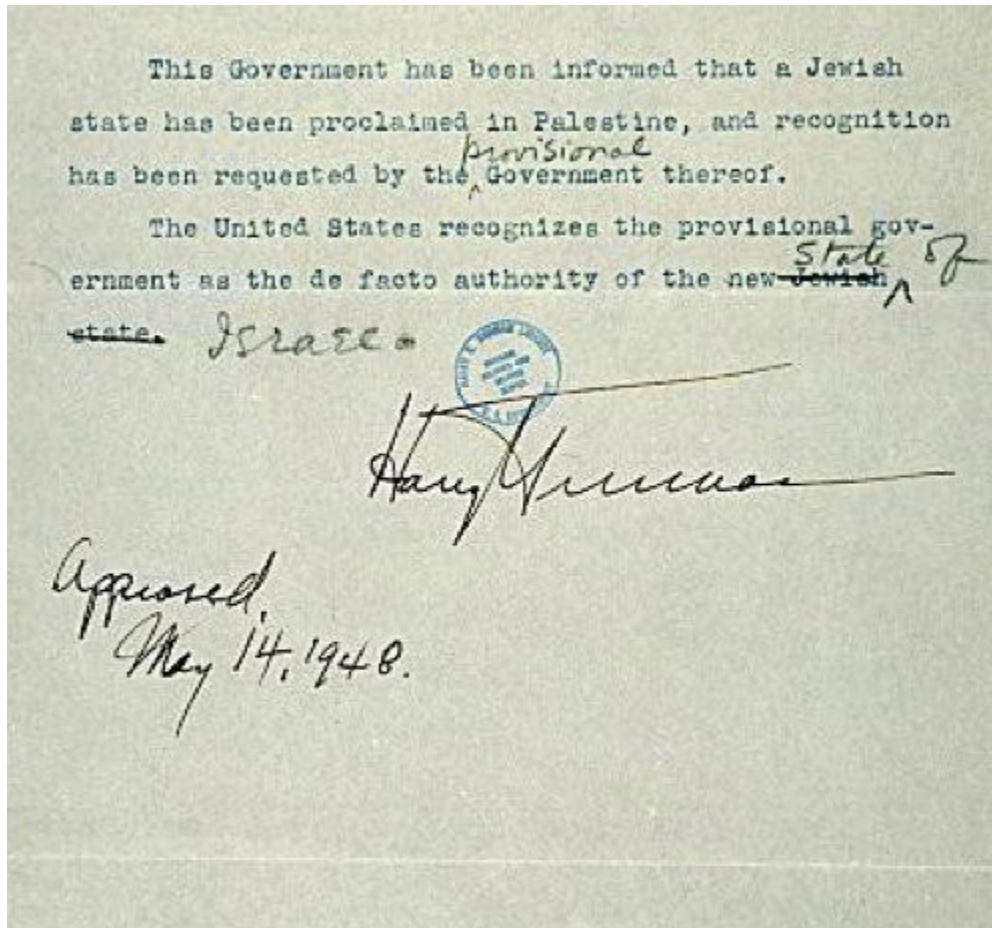
After repeated urgings from Presidents Kennedy to Reagan to Bush, this city was finally made whole again in 1989.

- A) Berlin
- B) Kuwait City
- C) Moscow
- D) Seoul

23) Which group is generally held responsible for the terror attacks of September 11, 2001?

- A) Al-Qaeda
- B) Hezbollah
- C) PLO
- D) Taliban

24)



The formation of the state of Israel

- A) took place after the end of World War II. C) was opposed by the president of the United States.
 B) occurred prior to the end of World War II. D) was universally accepted by the nations of the world.

25) The development of the hydrogen bomb in 1954 escalated tensions during

- A) World War I. C) the Cold War.
 B) World War II. D) the Gulf War.

26) Which technology was a product of the arms race following World War II?

- A) the tank C) the atomic bomb
 B) the radio D) the hydrogen bomb

27) What event is generally considered to be the "spark" that started the "War on Terrorism"?

- A) the war in Iraq, 2003-present C) the war in Afghanistan, 2001-present
 B) 1991 Iraq invasion of Kuwait D) September 11, 2001, attacks on the U.S.

28) Which of these is the MOST significant impact of the wide availability of computers and high-speed internet connections since the start of the 21st century?

- A) an increase in television sales C) more people teleworking from home
 B) a decrease in college graduates D) renewed interest in the space program

29) What was the primary purpose of the Mandate System following World War I?

- A) to create a Jewish state in the Middle East
- B) to create an Islamic and Hindu state in southern Asia
- C) to help prepare India for eventual independence from British rule
- D) to divide former Ottoman and German territories among Allied Powers

30) The 1994 conflict in the tiny African country of Rwanda was based MAINLY on

- A) religion.
- B) communism.
- C) ethnic tensions.
- D) wealth disparity.

31) Widespread deforestation is a MAJOR factor in causing which ecological process?

- A) famine
- B) erosion
- C) monsoons
- D) tornadoes

32) The conflict over space between Israel and Palestine is MOSTLY due to

- A) trade issues.
- B) racial issues.
- C) natural resources.
- D) religious issues.

33) Peru's "Shining Path" and Mexico's "Zapatistas" want to bring about major political changes in their countries. Although condemned by people of their countries and the world, one tactic these groups use is

- A) news propaganda .
- B) guerrilla warfare.
- C) civil disobedience.
- D) non-violent resistance.

34) During World War II, conferences such as those held in Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam demonstrated that

- A) the Soviet Union would be an obstacle to defeating Hitler.
- B) the Allies were uncertain as to whether or not Hitler could be defeated.
- C) only the United States was willing to provide troops to defeat the Japanese.
- D) nations with different political ideologies could cooperate to defeat a common foe.

35) In 1991 the Soviet Union collapsed MAINLY because

- A) key Soviet leaders were assassinated.
- B) a civil war erupted in the southern republics.
- C) the United States was a better country and capitalism ruled the world.
- D) years of economic stagnation left it far behind Western and Asian countries.

36) Although originally developed for use by the United States military, many believe the innovation that will surpass the telephone and television in global importance is the

- A) internet.
- B) cellular phone.
- C) laptop computer.
- D) portable MP3 player.

37) The conflict in Rwanda was primarily between which two ethnic groups?

- A) Hutu and Tutsi
- B) Banda and Hutu
- C) Tutsi and Banda
- D) Burundi and Hutu

38) Military and political leaders in the United States during World War II publicly justified the use of atomic weapons on Japan because they argued that

- A) Japan had first attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor four years earlier.
- B) the sites chosen for bombing were military bases, absent of civilian population.
- C) it would save perhaps a million lives that would be lost in an amphibious assault on Japan.
- D) the Japanese already had an atomic bomb and were preparing to deploy it against the United States.

39) What was the name of the political movement dedicated to establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine?

- A) Anti-Semitism
- B) Zionism
- C) isolationism
- D) nationalism

40) Who changed the focus of the National Socialist German Workers' Party in the 1920s, using propaganda to advocate expansionism and antisemitism?

- A) Wilhelm Marx
- B) Adolf Hitler
- C) Karl Dönitz
- D) Eugene Richter

41) The phrase "Indian independence movement" refers to the Indian effort to break free from the rule of

- A) Africa.
- B) Britain.
- C) China.
- D) Pakistan.

42) Which term refers to a group of human beings whose members identify with one another based on common ancestry and culture?

- A) clan
- B) minority
- C) ethnic group
- D) religious group

43) On April 26, 1986, there was a major disaster in the Ukrainian city of Chernobyl. What kind of disaster was it?

- A) a tornado
- B) an earthquake
- C) a nuclear accident
- D) an influenza outbreak

44) The Soviet Union allied with Britain and France in World War II despite the fact that the Soviets

- A) had signed an agreement with Germany to bomb London and Paris.
- B) were a communist government, while Britain and France were not.
- C) refused to allow British and French diplomats into their country.
- D) were already defeated by Britain and France in the first World War.

45)

- Great Britain
- India
- Israel

Politically speaking, what do these four countries have in common?

- A) They are all colonies.
- B) They are all monarchies.
- C) They have all been run by female heads of government.
- D) They all experienced major revolutions in the 20th century.

46) During which U.S. presidency did the nuclear arms race begin?

- A) Harry Truman
 B) Ronald Reagan
 C) Dwight Eisenhower
 D) Franklin Roosevelt

47) President Carter and Soviet premier Leonid Brezhnev signed an agreement known as SALT II. However, President Carter did not push the U.S. Senate to ratify the treaty. Why did President Carter not fight for SALT II?

- A) SALT I had already been ratified.
 B) The Soviets had invaded Afghanistan.
 C) The Panama Canal issue was a distraction.
 D) The U.S. would be at a military disadvantage.

48)

"Our many Jewish friends and acquaintances are being taken away in droves. The Gestapo is treating them very roughly and transporting them in cattle cars to Westerbork, the big camp in Drenthe to which they're sending all the Jews....If it's that bad in Holland, what must it be like in those faraway and uncivilized places where the Germans are sending them? We assume that most of them are being murdered. The English radio says they're being gassed."

- *Diary of a Young Girl* (1947), entry dated April 11, 1944

The quote is referring to what period in history?

- A) World War I
 B) The Holocaust
 C) The Great Depression
 D) The Russian Revolution

49) Which group was the MAIN target of the Nazis during the Holocaust?

- A) Christians
 B) Jews
 C) immigrants
 D) women

50) What term refers to Adolf Hitler's plan to exterminate all the Jews of Europe?

- A) V-E Day
 B) Third Reich
 C) Final Solution
 D) Nuremberg Trials

51) Which Pakistani leader was assassinated by gunmen linked to al-Qaeda, as she campaigned for office in 2007?

- A) Indira Gandhi
 B) Benazir Bhutto
 C) Winnie Mandela
 D) Corazon Aquino

52) Mikhail Gorbachev began an era of political and economic reform in the Soviet Union that came to be known as

- A) Communism.
 B) Democracy.
 C) Fascism.
 D) Perestroika.

53) Mikhail Gorbachev began an era of freedom of speech and information in the Soviet Union that came to be known as

- A) Censorship.
 B) Communism.
 C) Democracy.
 D) Glasnost.

54) The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked the end of decades of _____ rule in the nation.

- A) Capitalist
 B) Communist
 C) Fascist
 D) Socialist

55) After the formation of Israel on May 14, 1948, what was the reaction of surrounding Arab nations?

- A) The five surrounding nations immediately attacked Israel.
- B) Arab nations signed a peace treaty with the new nation of Israel.
- C) The Arab nations built up their militaries in preparation for an attack the following year.
- D) A coalition of Arab nations introduced the Partition Plan for Palestine to the United Nations.

56) In 1948, the state of Israel was formed to give which group of people a homeland?

- A) Christians
- B) Hindus
- C) Jewish
- D) Muslims

57) Under the leadership of Mao Zedong, communism was successfully established in what country?

- A) China
- B) North Korea
- C) South Korea
- D) Vietnam

58) Which historical figure supported nonviolence as a way of India gaining its independence from Britain?

- A) Mother Teresa
- B) Salman Rushdie
- C) Mohandas Gandhi
- D) Muhammad Jinnah

59)



At this 1945 conference, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met to discuss plans to govern postwar Germany and to rebuild the war-torn nations of Europe.

- A) the Yalta Conference
- B) the Atlantic Charter
- C) the Teheran Conference
- D) the Potsdam Conference

60) The Potsdam Conference of 1945 marked the beginning of diplomatic conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union because

- A) Truman was suspicious of Stalin's actions in eastern Europe.
- B) Truman confronted Stalin with evidence of Soviet war crimes.
- C) Stalin reneged on his agreement to assist the United States in its fight against Japan.
- D) Stalin demanded that German prisoners of war be executed as part of terms of the unconditional surrender.

61) What organization was founded in 1995 to replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)?

- A) NATO
- B) OPEC
- C) UN
- D) WTO

62) Which influential female leader served four terms as Prime Minister of India?

- A) Golda Meir
- B) Indira Gandhi
- C) Benazir Bhutto
- D) Jawarhalal Nehru

63) Which influential female leader served as Prime Minister of Israel from 1969-1974?

- A) Golda Meir
- B) Indira Gandhi
- C) Benazir Bhutto
- D) Jawarhalal Nehru

64)



The Tehran Conference in November 1943 was important because

- A) the U.S. announced its plan to drop the atomic bomb on Japanese targets.
- B) the British refused to enter into a wartime alliance with the Soviet Union.
- C) the Soviet Union agreed to help the U.S. and Britain drive Germany from North Africa.
- D) the U.S. and Britain agreed to liberate France while the Soviet Union would invade Germany.

65) What environmental issue has become increasingly problematic for the United Kingdom in recent decades?

- A) acid rain
- B) air pollution
- C) nuclear waste
- D) water pollution

66) What happens to the price of oil when OPEC countries decide to limit production?

- A) oil prices drop
- B) oil prices raise
- C) oil prices collapse
- D) oil stops being sold

67) Osama bin Laden was BEST known for

- A) invading oil-rich Kuwait in the 1990s.
- B) founding an Islamic extremist terrorist group.
- C) organizing the Taliban to resist Soviet occupation.
- D) running the largest dictatorship in the Middle East.

68) Which of these is the word coined by Raphael Lemkin in 1943 and means "the deliberate and systematic destruction of a racial, political, or cultural group?"

- A) genocide
- B) homicide
- C) nationalism
- D) prosecution

69) In 1935, Germany passed a series of antisemitic laws that severely limited or eliminated the rights of Jewish Germans. These laws were known as

- A) the Reich's Law.
- B) the Nuremberg Laws.
- C) the Wannensee Codes.
- D) the Einsatzgruppen Statutes.

70)



Ghettos during World War II Europe were used

- A) as prisoner of war camps in all areas of Europe.
- B) to protect those who were most vulnerable during combat.
- C) as prison areas for people suspected of causing insurrection.
- D) to separate Jewish populations from German or non-Jewish populations.

71) The five permanent members of the powerful United Nations Security Council are

- A) United States, France, Russia, China, and United Kingdom.
- B) United States, France, Russia, China, and Canada.
- C) United States, France, Russia, India, and United Kingdom.
- D) United States, Germany, Russia, China, and United Kingdom.

72) The policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika* are associated with the end of which event?

- A) Gulf War
- B) Cold War
- C) Korean War
- D) Vietnam War

- 73)** What term represents the worldwide movement toward economic, financial, trade, and communications integration?
- A) Globalization
 - B) Protectionism
 - C) Absolute Advantage
 - D) Consumer Sovereignty
- 74)** The disaster at Chernobyl in 1986 was significant for what reason?
- A) It was a nuclear accident.
 - B) A tsunami destroyed an entire city.
 - C) It was caused by a massive earthquake.
 - D) Terrorists destroyed a military factory.
- 75)** Which location is known for experiencing a nuclear disaster in 1986?
- A) Chernobyl
 - B) Indonesia
 - C) The Netherlands
 - D) Saudi Arabia
- 76)** With respect to the countries of Europe liberated from Nazi control, the Yalta Conference provided for
- A) permanent Soviet occupation.
 - B) a system of United Nations mandates.
 - C) interim governments and subsequent free elections.
 - D) the withdrawal of the Red Army and immediate self-government.
- 77)** Anti-semitism can be defined as the hatred or discrimination of someone because he or she is
- A) Arab.
 - B) Catholic.
 - C) Christian.
 - D) Jewish.
- 78)** Which influential female leader served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990?
- A) Golda Meir
 - B) Norma Major
 - C) Elizabeth II
 - D) Margaret Thatcher
- 79)** In Northern Ireland, the beginning of "The Rising" coincided with what other world event?
- A) World War I
 - B) World War II
 - C) The Cold War
 - D) The Great Depression
- 80)** What do Northern Ireland's "Separatists" desire?
- A) independence from Ireland
 - B) independence from the United Kingdom
 - C) less control from the Catholic Church
 - D) to become part of the Anglican Church
- 81)** Who was the last president before Nelson Mandela's election and was the one to officially end apartheid?
- A) Desmond Tutu
 - B) Jomo Kenyatta
 - C) F.W. de Klerk
 - D) Winnie Mandela
- 82)** Which of these BEST expresses the goal of Pan-Africanism of the late 1960s?
- A) to resist communist forces in the Cold War
 - B) stronger bonds between the nations of Africa
 - C) to fight for the end of imperialism in Africa
 - D) the formation of a single government throughout Africa
- 83)** From an Afrikaans meaning "separateness," this term refers to the series of laws in South Africa from 1948-1991 that categorized and separated the races in all public spaces.
- A) Jim Crow
 - B) Apartheid
 - C) Reconquista
 - D) Discrimination

84) Arguably one of the most important inventions of the 20th century was

- A) the transistor.
- B) air conditioning.
- C) the vacuum cleaner.
- D) radio broadcasting.