European & Latin American Studies

S2 Final – Practice Test

**Industrial Revolution to WWI**

1. Where did the Industrial Revolution start?
	1. **Britain**
	2. France
	3. Ireland
	4. America
2. Which invention did not revolutionize the textile industry?
	1. Spinning Jenny
	2. Power Loom
	3. **Crop Rotation**
	4. Flying Shuttle
3. Who is a part of the Triple Entente Alliance?
	1. **Britain, France, Russia**
	2. France, Germany, Britain
	3. Germany, Japan, Italy
	4. Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
	5. Mexican Revolution
4. What is the main idea portrayed in the poem, Dulce et Decorum Est?
	1. **Death from war is extremely violent and excruciating**
	2. Death from war is peaceful and patriotic
	3. Soldiers are cool and everyone should join the military today
	4. Explanation of what a soldier is
5. Why did the Industrial Revolution start in England?
	1. They were isolated and therefore had room to develop
	2. The were a part of the Allied forces during World War I, therefore they were highly intelligent
	3. **New and improved farming methods, stable banking systems, new inventions, and political stability.**
	4. Most British people were Aryan and at the time considered superior
6. Which one of these was NOT invented during the Industrial Revolution?
	1. Steam Engine
	2. **Flying Buttresses**
	3. Spinning Jenny
	4. Power Loom
7. What was the main power source during the Industrial Revolution?
	1. **Coal**
	2. Electricity
	3. Solar energy
	4. Air
8. What did urbanization have an effect on?
	1. Environment
	2. Population
	3. Capital
	4. **All of the above**
9. What did war propaganda promote?
	1. Total war
	2. Nationalism
	3. Dehumanization of the enemy
	4. **All of the above**
10. Which final event caused WWI?
	1. Assassination of Hitler
	2. **Assassination of Franz Ferdinand**
	3. Assassination of Robert E. Lee
	4. Assassination of Erwin Rommel
11. How did WWI end?
	1. The US nuked Berlin so they surrendered
	2. **The treaty of Versailles was made pinning all the blame and debts on Germany**
	3. The Germans invaded England so the Triple alliance surrendered
	4. The Soviets defeated Germany and turned them communist
12. What were the two alliances in WWI?
	1. East Alliance and West Alliance
	2. **Central Powers and Allied Powers**
	3. Northern Powers and Southern Powers
	4. Triple Alliance and Triple Entente
13. In the beginning of the industrial revolution there was \_\_\_\_\_ regulation(s) regarding child labor.
	1. Many
	2. **None**
	3. Some
	4. Over 9,000
14. Why were factories first built by the river
	1. Being able to use the river to wash clothes
	2. **Only source of power was by Hydroelectricity (water)**
	3. Factories had docs connected to them in order to directly get goods to shipping boats.
	4. The only space available since the rest of the land was taken up by farms/towns
15. Why were women and children employed?
	1. They were cheaper to employ
	2. They had less rights
	3. They were easier to manipulate
	4. Thy had smaller hands
	5. **All of the above**
16. Which idea was NOT a response to the Industrial Revolution?
	1. Realism
	2. Romanticism
	3. Communism
	4. **Fascism**
17. What artistic movement started in response to the industrial revolution
	1. Realism
	2. **Romanticism**
	3. Classicalism
	4. Modern
18. What was another name socialism?
	1. Marxism
	2. Imperialism
	3. Nationalism
	4. **Utopianism**
19. What social classes did Marx’s ideas support?
	1. Upper Class
	2. Middle Class
	3. **Working Class**
	4. Business owners
20. What social classes did Adam Smith’s ideas support?
	1. Upper Class
	2. Middle Class
	3. Working Class
	4. **Business owners**
21. The process to WWI was…
	1. quick between Germany/Austria Hungry and Serbia/Russia, while everyone else joined much later.
	2. **quick and rapid, within a matter of days.**
	3. quick between Germany and Serbia, while everyone else joined much later.
	4. slow and drawn out, took four years to get to total war.
22. Why did Russia leave the WWI mid-way through the war?
	1. They were destroyed by German forces on the Eastern Front.
	2. **A communist revolution broke out in Russia.**
	3. They were tired of fighting and saw the war as stupid and catastrophic.
	4. The tsar (emperor) of Russia was overthrown and murdered by communist.
	5. Both B and D.
23. What major event(s) pushed the United States to join the war?
	1. **The sinking of the Lusitania and the Zimmerman Telegram.**
	2. The German blitz attack (bombing) of London and the sinking of the Lusitania.
	3. The invasion of Belgium
	4. The Zimmerman Telegram
	5. The sinking of the Lusitania
24. Why was WWI originally called, “The Great War”?
	1. Because people at the time thought it was lit.
	2. Because people at the time thought it was, “the war to end the world”.
	3. Because people at the time thought it was very great.
	4. Because people at the time thought it was, “the war to end all war”.
25. Although effective at raining down bombs on enemy cities, zeppelins were…
	1. super cute!
	2. **highly flammable**
	3. could only carry 1 passenger at a time
	4. invisible to the naked eye
26. The reason behind needing to use trenches in WWI was…
	1. development of chemical gas warfare
	2. **development of high tech artillery weaponry**
	3. need to bury dead bodies
	4. need to keep prisoners of war
27. Where is the *Western Front* in WWI?
	1. On the border of Russia and Germany
	2. **On the border of German and France and in Belgium**
	3. On the border of Russia and France
	4. On the border of Germany and France
28. Who was expected to pay for all of the war debts after WWI?
	1. Italy
	2. **Germany**
	3. France
	4. US
29. What happened to old European empires like the Austro-Hungarian Empire or the Ottoman Empire after WWI?
	1. They had to slowly rebuild their empires back again
	2. They were forced to buy enormous war debts
	3. **They dissolved and broke up into many new nations**
	4. They lost a substantial amount of territories but still existed until WWII

**Mexican Revolution**

1. The Mexican Revolution happened alongside what major world event?
	1. WWII
	2. **WWI**
	3. The Cold War
	4. The American Revolution
2. What was the result of the Mexican Revolution?
	1. 50 years of peace
	2. A new political party came to order
	3. The land went back to the peasants
	4. **All of the above**
	5. B and C
3. What was Porfirio Diaz’s police force called?
	1. **Ruales**
	2. Riots
	3. Ronnales
	4. Radicales
4. Who opposed Porfirio Diaz in the 1910 election?
	1. No one opposed him, it all went smoothly
	2. Emiliano Zapata
	3. Pancho Villa
	4. **Francisco Madero**
5. Which Mexican revolutionary leader fought for peasants and Indian land rights?
	1. Villa
	2. **Zapata**
	3. Madero
	4. Diaz
6. What caused Zapata to revolt against Madero?
	1. **Madero broke his promise to Zapata and refused to grant land to peasants**
	2. Madero put innocent people in jail
	3. Madero allied with the US and the Mexican people resented him for it.
7. Which one of the following is NOT a revolutionary leader that rose up against the dicator Porfirio Diaz?
	1. Pancho Villa
	2. Francisco Madero
	3. Emiliano Zapata
	4. **Alvaro Obregon**
8. Why were people angered at the government and inspired to start the Mexican Revolution (choose all that apply)?
	1. **Poor working conditions/wages**
	2. **No land reforms**
	3. **Oppressive government**
	4. Democratic government was not helping the people
9. What happened to Mexico after the Mexican Revolution?
	1. Further civil strife and unrest
	2. **Peace and stability**
	3. Resentment and anger at the US
	4. The revolution has not ended.

**WW2**

1. What did Hitler and the USSR agree to in the non-aggression pact?
	1. Not to fight with each other
	2. Split poland between them ,
	3. Split austria between them
	4. **A & B**
2. Which of the following philosophies was known for its extreme nationalism?
3. Nazism
4. Communism
5. Capitalism
6. Fascism
7. **Both a & e**
8. Which treaty did Hitler break when invading Russia?
	1. Violence-free act
	2. **Soviet-Nazzi Neautrality Act**
	3. Passive Aggressive Act
	4. Axis Pact
9. The USSR was a communist state. What was Stalin’s main goal during the cold war?
	1. To kill all non-communist parties
	2. **Spread and expand the communist party**
	3. Create an open-minded view of communism around the world
	4. To prove that Russia is the strongest country
10. What is an example of the U.S using containment?
	1. The Non-aggression pact
	2. **The Truman Doctrine**
	3. Attacking the USSR
	4. Bombing all other countries
11. What factors lead to the rise of fascism?
	1. Weak government leaders
	2. Poor economy
	3. Poverty and hunger
	4. **All of the above**
12. What were the Nuremberg Trials
	1. **The first war crime trials trying Nazis for their crimes against humanity**
	2. Trials held to give Nazis an excuse to kill Jews
	3. A missile speed trial lead by the Germans
	4. German trials against military deserters
13. How did WWII end?
	1. The treaty of Versailles gave punishment and debts to the Germans
	2. England was nuked and the Axis powers won turning all of eastern Europe to nazis
	3. Forced peace, neither side won, both sides were too tired and mutually decided to go home
	4. **The Allies took Berlin in the Battle of Berlin, Germany surrendered and Hitler killed himself 10 days later**
14. What happened during the Night of Broken Glass?
	1. There was a big party and a bunch of beer bottles were smashed
	2. **People destroyed Jewish owned homes, stores and businesses**
	3. Glasses were banned and they were all broken
	4. A bunch of homes were broken into
15. What was discussed in the Yalta conference that didn't happen?
	1. Dividing Germany between the USSR and the other allied powers
	2. A death pact between all the leaders present at the conference
	3. **Fair and Free elections in all of Europe**
	4. Sending an assassin to kill Hitler by June 1944
16. How did Hitler come to power?
	1. He was a HOTTIE
	2. He killed Germany's previous leader
	3. He was of royal blood
	4. **He pressured German president, Paul Von Hindenburg into appointing him chancellor**
17. What event made the US join the war?
	1. The Invasion of Poland
	2. **Japan attacked the Pearl Harbour**
	3. The Anschluss of Austria
	4. The Royal Navy pressed US sailors into service aboard their ships.
18. Before Germany invaded Poland, Britain employed a policy of \_\_\_\_\_ against Germany.
	1. Tripartitism
	2. **Appeasement**
	3. Neutrality
	4. Concentration camp
19. What was Hitler inspired by?
	1. He was inspired by his own rise
	2. **He was inspired by Mussolini’s rise in power**
	3. Never inspired
	4. All of the above
20. All of the following are factors that lead to the rise of Fascism in Europe except:
	1. Economic instability weaken European Political life
	2. Treaty of Versailles
	3. The Great Depression
	4. **Fear of Communism**
21. What took place in the Warsaw ghettos?
	1. **Jews died due to starvation and the spread of diseases.**
	2. Jews celebrate and feast.
	3. The Germans and Jews live there together in harmony.
	4. Germans and Jews got married.
22. What was the significance of the Yalta Conference?
	1. **Agreed to divide Germany after the war**
	2. Discussed relationship with Turkey and Iran
	3. Agreed on a free and fair election in Europe after the war
	4. It was the last Conference of WWII
23. When and where did Hitler write Mein Kampf?
	1. In Munich before he rose to power
	2. **In prison before he rose to power**
	3. In Munich after he rose to power
	4. In Berlin before he rose to power
24. What was the March on Rome?
	1. When one walks enthusiastically on the city of Rome.
	2. Julius Cesare’s victory parade after the conquest of Egypt.
	3. Marc Anthony’s victory parade after the conquest of Ptolemaic Egypt.
	4. **When tens of thousands of Fascists marched on Rome for a forceful demand of transfer of power.**
	5. Both A and D.
25. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Fascism?
	1. Powerful and continuing nationalism
	2. Rampant sexism
	3. Distain for intellectuals (educated people) and the arts
	4. Supremacy of the military
	5. **Protection of civil rights**
26. Who did Hitler use as a scapegoat for all German problems?
	1. Foreigners
	2. Jewish People
	3. Homosexuals
	4. Gypsies
	5. Disabled people
	6. All of the above
	7. **B,C,D,E**
27. What was the result of the Potsdam conference?
	1. Truman tries to scare Stalin with talk of bombs but Stalin already knows because of his spies
	2. Stalin tries to scare Truman with talk of bombs but Truman already knows because of his spies
	3. Free and Fair elections in Europe
	4. **Both A and C**
	5. Both B and C
28. What things did Fascists promise?
	1. Strong stable government
	2. End political chaos
	3. Freedom of speech and liberty for all
	4. **Both A and B**
29. What organization was formed after WWII to help maintain world peace?
	1. NATO
	2. Warsaw Pact
	3. **United Nations**
	4. League of Nations
30. How was the city of Berlin initially divided at the end of WWII?
	1. **Between the 4 main Allied forces**
	2. Between the US and USSR
	3. Between the Western and Eastern Germans
	4. Between Britain, the US and Soviets
31. What was the reason behind the Berlin Airlift?
	1. The Western Allies (US, UK, France) were blocked by the Japanese from providing aid and resources to West Berlin
	2. **The Western Allies were blocked by the Soviets from providing aid and resources to West Berlin**
	3. The Soviets build a massive wall that prevented the Western Allies from reaching West Berlin.
	4. The Soviets were blocked by the Western Allies from providing aid and resources to the portion of Berlin that was under their occupation

**Cold War**

1. How did the cold war start?
	1. **Rivalry between capitalism and communism**
	2. Rivalry over a parking spot
	3. Pearl Harbor bombing
	4. Both A and B
	5. Both C and D
2. Who gave the Iron Curtain speech at an American University?
	1. **Winston Churchill**
	2. Truman
	3. Richard Nixon
	4. Pancho Villa
3. How did “The Troubles” in Ireland end?
	1. It ended with the fall of the British Empire, leading to another war
	2. The signing of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1996
	3. **After the Good Friday Agreement and the return of self-government to Northern Ireland**
	4. It ended with the fall of Berlin
4. Which one of the following is an example of Proxy Wars
5. The Cold War
6. The Troubles
7. **The Korean War**
8. The Hungarian Crisis
9. What was the conflict about in the Troubles?
10. **Whether North Ireland should join Great Britain or the Republic of Ireland**
11. Whether North Ireland should join Great Britain or the United Kingdom
12. Whether the Republic of Ireland should join Great Britain or North Ireland
13. Whether the Republic of Ireland should join Great Britain or the United Kingdom
14. Why was the cold war “cold”
15. **Nobody actually wanted to have a violent “hot war”**
16. It was in Russia and Russia is cold
17. The soldiers didn’t have shoes so their feet were cold
18. It was a mistaken translation about the “old war”
19. What is the Iron Curtain?
20. Something Churchill said that came up in a speech to American college students
21. **The boundary between the countries under communist influence and the capitalist countries**
22. A strong curtain that separates Churchill from the audiences
23. A and C
24. D and C
25. What was the Kitchen debate about?
26. **The differences about communism and capitalism and which was better**
27. The differences between Nazism and fascism and which was better
28. How to create peace in the cold war
29. It was an argument that lead to a series of nuclear threats between the Soviet Union and the United States
30. How was Latin America impacted by the Cold War?
31. US involvement in LA politics
32. Rise of Leftist groups
33. Increased dictatorships
34. **All of the above**
35. The two alliances that opposed each other in the Cold War were…
	1. The European Union and the Commonwealth of Nations
	2. The United Nations and the Warsaw Agreement
	3. North Atlantic Trust Organization and the Warsaw Agreement
	4. **North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact**
36. The purpose of the Truman Doctrine was to…
	1. Provide aid money to Europe in exchange for rejecting Communism
	2. **Provide money and weapons to any country who was fighting Communism**
	3. Provide money to North Koreans trying to flee to China
	4. The theory that if one country fell to Communism others would follow
37. The Non-Proliferation Treaty established….
	1. A complete, worldwide ban on the enrichment of uranium
	2. A ban on enriching uranium for military purposes
	3. **A system in which only certain countries could possess nuclear weapons**
	4. A system that allowed only the US and USSR to have nuclear weapons
38. How was the Kitchen Debate representative of the attitudes of the US and USSR during the Cold War.
	1. Khrushchev and Nixon behaved amicably towards each other, representative of the policies of Détente.
	2. **Khrushchev and Nixon behaved aggressively towards each other, representative of the hostility between their countries.**
	3. Khrushchev and Nixon were enthusiastic towards the meeting as they wanted closer relations between their countries.
	4. Khrushchev and Nixon were uninterested in the meeting as they each wanted to rain nukes down upon the other.
39. Why did the U.S. support harsh dictators in Latin America
	1. They liked dictators
	2. **They wanted to avoid the spread of communism to Latin America**
	3. They wanted to control Latin America
	4. They wanted the downfall of Latin America
40. What was the purpose of the Berlin Airlift?
	1. To get all the allied planes to allied territory
	2. **To get supplies to the West of Berlin**
	3. To create a blockade of West Berlin
	4. To create a blockade of East Berlin
41. What two ideologies were fought over in the Cold War?
	1. **Capitalism**
	2. Social Darwinism
	3. **Communism**
	4. Nationalism
	5. Fascism
	6. Totalitarianism
42. Who is involved in the Kitchen Debate?
	1. Richard Nixon
	2. Pancho Villa
	3. Henry Domino
	4. Nikita Khrushchev
	5. **Both A and D**
	6. Both A and C
43. What of the following would best describe similarities between fascist and communist governments?
	1. Classless society
	2. Valuing of wealthy elites
	3. **Totalitarianism**
	4. Social Darwinism
44. How was Latin America impacted by the Cold War?
	1. Communism wasn’t contained and entered Latin America
	2. **Split by leftist groups and repressive military dictatorships; the U.S got scared that the dictatorships would become communist, so they supported dictatorships**
	3. Latin America was untouched during the Cold War
	4. Latin America followed communism back to the Soviet Union, and Stalin, the Soviet Union and Latin Americans lived in peace and harmony together, allied in case of another war
45. According to Churchill in is Iron Curtain speech, whose responsibility is it to protect freedom and democracy for the world?
	1. Britain
	2. **US and Britain**
	3. Soviet Union
	4. US, Britain and France
46. Because of the Cold War, which group formed in 1948 to promote democracy, economic cooperation, and peace in the Americas?
	1. Sandinistas
	2. Indigenous
	3. Contras
	4. **Organization of American States**
47. What ended the Arms Race?
	1. Both countries agreed to Mutual Assured Destruction
	2. **The collapse of the Soviet Union**
	3. Both countries agreed to reduce arms through the SALT agreements
	4. ICBMs were built to contain war from spreading
48. What problems did the Arms Race cause?
	1. As each side developed more and more powerful weapons, fears of what could happen to the world arose, each side “had to protect themselves”
	2. People built bomb shelters and underground bunkers and MADs were formed
	3. **Both A and B**
	4. None of the Above
49. Both the Hungarian and Czechoslovakian Revolts showed that the Soviet Union was…
	1. Had strong sense of control over their satellites
	2. Unity within the Warsaw Pact
	3. **Discontent with Soviet power behind the Iron Curtain**
	4. Love and friendship between Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union
50. How did the Soviet Union deal with those who challenged their authority and regime in Hungary and Czechoslovakia?
	1. Nothing
	2. **Sent in armed force to put down the demonstrators**
	3. They tried to find a compromise with the Hungarians and Czechoslovakians
	4. Sent in diplomats to negotiation a peaceful resolution
51. In the Kitchen Debate, Soviet Premier Khrushchev makes the following assertion to US vice president Nixon, “You’re a lawyer of Capitalism, I’m a lawyer for Communism. Let’s kiss.” What does he mean here?
	1. He finds Nixon as an attractive man and wishes to kiss him
	2. **Believes that both are headstrong defenders of their economic systems and will not give in**
	3. He is talking about he shared law degree that he and Nixon has
	4. He is trying to show off that he is a better lawyer than Nixon
52. Which of the following excerpt best represents Soviet Premier Khrushchev’s argument in favor of communism?
	1. “…we like to make life easier for women…”
	2. **“We have … workers and peasants who can afford to spend $14,000 for a house…. We build firmly. We build for our children and grandchildren.”**
	3. “[Our] houses last for more than 20 years, but, even so, after twenty years, many...[will]…want a new house or a new kitchen. Their kitchen is obsolete by that time…. [Our] system is designed to take advantage of new inventions and new techniques.”
	4. “Diversity, the right to choose, the fact that we have 1,000 builders building 1,000 different houses is the most important thing. We don’t have one decision made at the top by one government official.”
53. Which of the following excerpt best represents US Vice President Nixon’s argument in favor of capitalism?
	1. **“Diversity, the right to choose, the fact that we have 1,000 builders building 1,000 different houses is the most important thing. We don’t have one decision made at the top by one government official.”**
	2. “[Here] all you have to do to get a house is to be born in the Soviet Union. You are entitled to housing…[In your country], if you don’t have a dollar you have a right to choose between sleeping in a house or on the pavement.
	3. “There are some instances where you may be ahead of us–for example in the development of the thrust of your rockets for the investigation of outer space.”
	4. Stupid people could not have risen to the economic level that they’ve reached. But as you know, “we don’t beat flies with our nostrils!” [we are not fools either]
54. What gave rise to socialist/communist (leftist) groups in Latin America?
	1. They were a response to repressive governments
	2. They were nationalist who oppose economic and cultural domination by the US
	3. They were military leaders who desire to bring back order to Latin America.
	4. **Both A and B**
	5. Both B and C
55. What promise did the US make to Europe through the Truman Doctrine?
	1. They would provide money to rebuilt war torn Europe
	2. They would provide aid money to any countries who opposed the Nazis during WWII
	3. **They would provide military aid to any country trying to fight against communism**
	4. They made no promises, only prayed that Europe would not fall into another world war
56. What promise did the Soviets break by refusing to reunite Germany and Berlin and setting up a puppet government in East Germany?
	1. The promise to allow German self-determinism
	2. The promise to allow German suffrage
	3. **The promise to allow for free and fair elections in Europe**
	4. The promise to allow freedom
57. Why did nobody during the Cold War use any nuclear weapons against one another?
	1. Because no country actually had nuclear weapons
	2. **Because of Mutually Assured Destruction**
	3. Because nuclear weapons could not reach very far
	4. Because countries had secret treaties between one another
58. Which of the following statement would best summarize this line from Churchill’s Iron Curtain speech, “What they [the Soviet Union] desire is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power and doctrines”?
	1. Churchill believes that the Soviets want to start another world war to destroy all Western democracy
	2. Churchill believes that the Soviets were really into fruits and vegetables
	3. **Churchill believes that the Soviets do not wish to start a war but they do want to expand and spread their influence.**
	4. Churchill believes that the Soviets do wish to start a war so that they can expand and spread their influence