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**Ch 19 – Imperialism in brief and Chapter 21 – World War 1 and the Russian Revolution**

*TEST REVIEW*

1. The extension of a nation’s power over other lands is called ***imperialism***. (pg 366)

2. The ***Roosevelt Corollary*** to the Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States could intervene in Latin American countries that were guilty of misconduct. (pg 382)

3. Theodore Roosevelt supported a rebellion that allowed ***Panama*** to become a new nation.

4. The African continent was divided up among the ***European*** powers. (see map on pg 372)

Matching

a. viceroys b. Mohandas Gandhi c. British East India Company

d. sepoys e. Muhammad Ali

d 5. Indian soldiers hired by the British East Indian Company (pg 377)

a 6. governors who ruled as a representative of a monarch (pg 378)

e 7. Egyptian leader who won independence from Ottoman rule (pg 372)

b 8. Indian independence leader (pg 380)

c 9. British power actively involved in India’s political and military affairs

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, change the identified word(s) to make the statement true.*

10. Britain bought Egypt’s share in the Suez Canal because its interests in India. True

11. Ultimately, Mohandas Gandhi’s movement led to Indian Independence from *France*. (pg 380) Mohandas Gandhi’s movement led to Indian Independence from***Great Britain.***

12. *King Leopold II of Belgium* refused Henry Stanley’s urging to settle the Congo River basin. (pg 373) ***Britain* re**fused Henry Stanley’s urging to settle the Congo River basin. 13. Indigenous peoples are people who are native to a region. True

14. David Livingstone was a missionary and explorer whose accounts and reports were the basis for redrawn maps of Africa. True

15. In Russia, the ***soviets*** were councils made up of representatives from workers and soldiers. (pg 421)

16. During the Civil War in Russia, a policy of the Communists ensuring supplies for the Red Army was known as ***war communism*** (pg 424)

17. The Red Army commissar, ***Leon Trotsky,*** was largely responsible for the success of the Bolsheviks. (pg 424)

18. In March of 1917, widespread rioting broke out in Russia because the price of ***bread*** had skyrocketed. (pg 421)

19. The Russian anti-communist forces were called the ***White*** forces. (pg 423)

Matching

a. Triple Alliance b. Triple Entente c. conscription d. mobilization

e. Schlieffen Plan f. armistice g. reparations h. Herb Froman

b 20. France, Great Britain, and Russia

e 21. military strategy for Germany to mobilize against France and Russia at the same time

D 22. process of assembling troops and supplies for war

C 23. military draft

A 24.Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy

H 25. The sausage-king of Chicago

G 26. Payments to cover war costs

F 27. Truce or agreement to end fighting

*Multiple Choice - Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

28. Henry Stanley stayed in Africa after David Livingstone died because (pg 373)

***a. he believed that Livingstone’s work was important.***

b. Livingstone paid him to stay.

c. he had planned to stay when he first made the trip.

d. there was no transportation back to his home.

29. The United States used dollar diplomacy to (pg 382)

a. increase the value of the dollar.

***b. expand its economic influence in Latin America.***

c. improve diplomatic relations in Mexico.

d. help pay for the Panama Canal.

30. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was forced to

a. run Italy as a mandate.

***b. return Alsace and Lorraine to France.***

c. accept the League of Nations.

d. attend the Paris Peace Conference.

31. In total war, governments strive (try) to control

***a. economies and resources within their own countries.***

b. their citizens’ voting preferences.

c. the economies of their allies.

d. the enemy’s resources.

32. Germany viewed the Russian czar’s full mobilization of the army as an act of

a. support for Austria-Hungary.

b. kindness.

***c. war.***

d. bad judgment.

33. What did trench warfare cause

a. defeat of France at the start of the war

b. Russia’s defeat on the Eastern Front

***c. stalemate on the Western Front***

d. troop movement on the Eastern Front

34. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson argued at the Paris Peace conference most strongly for (pg 428)

a. forgiving Germany.

b. restoration of Russia’s czar to end communism

***c. a League of Nations to prevent future wars.***

d. the outright annexation of territories to the Allies.

35. The strip of territory that separated the troops from each other was known as

***a. no-man’s land.***

b. the trenches.

c. the sky.

d. at sea.

36. German General Ludendorff knew Germany had lost the war when (pg 425)

a. the Allies persuaded Russia to rejoin the war.

b. the German people took over civilian and military offices.

c. the Social Democrats created a democratic republic.

***d. the Allies stopped German troops at the Second Battle of the Marne.***

37. During the war, new roles in the workforce were created for women because (pg 419)

a. they were experienced workers.

b. women needed something to do.

c. women demanded equality with men.

***d. so many men entered the military effort.***

38. Whose assassination was the final spark that began World War I? ***Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary***

39. Which nation was Austria-Hungary’s primary ally? ***Germany***

40. Which treaty ended World War I? ***Treaty of Versailles***

41. At the start of World War I, the United States was officially ***neutral***.

42. Prior to the war, Serbia’s desire for its own national identity was supported by ***Russia***.

43. After the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, ***Austria-Hungary*** declared war on Serbia. This decision was supported by Germany.

44. How did Russia respond to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia? ***Russia mobilized its army against Germany and Austria-Hungary knowing that Germany would consider this an act of war.***

45. Through which neutral country did Germany invade France? ***Belgium***

46. The sinking of what ship by a German submarine proved to be a catalyst to the United States joining the allies against Germany? The ***Lusitania*** in 1915

47. A nation’s total commitment toward winning a war is called a ***Total War.***

48. What was the name of the organization that Woodrow Wilson was instrumental in creating after the war? ***The League of Nations*** or the ***Avengers*** or the ***Justice League of America***, I don’t remember which.

49. Did the United States join this organization? ***No***

50. After the war, Germany had to pay reparations, lost much of its territory, and was demilitarized. Austria-Hungary was divided into what four nations? Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, and Yugoslavia.

Essay Question: Write a paragraph answering the following questions: What was the immediate cause of World War I? Explain one other cause of World War I. What was an effect of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany?

Immediate cause: The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand by Serbian nationalists.

Other causes: See pages 410-411

Effect of the Treaty: The harsh demands on Germany demanded by the Treaty created an economic depression in Germany and angered the German people, creating fertile ground for the growth of a nationalist “German pride” movement such as that of Adolf Hitler’s Nazi Party.