

Unit 9. 1 - 20th Century Global Conflicts Test Review

KEY

- 1. List the 4 main causes of World War I.

Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism (MAIN)

- 2. Define militarism.

A policy of glorifying military power & war; keeping a standing army ready

- 3. How did alliances lead to WWI?

European countries agreed to defend one another in case of attack, which meant when Austria-Hungary's leader was attacked, other countries were quickly drawn into war

- 4. What event was the spark of WWI?

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist

- 5. Complete the pre-World War I chart with the appropriate countries.

Triple Alliance	Triple Entente
Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy	Britain, France, Russia

- 6. Describe the characteristics of trench warfare.

Fighting from ditches built in fields. Caused a stalemate and resulted in very high casualties with very little gain. Terrible conditions: soldiers lived outdoors, rats, trench foot, exposed to weather, boredom, and constant danger. Land between two sides = no man's land.

- 7. What were the new technologies developed during WWI?

Machine guns, tanks, airplanes, poison gas

- 8. What caused the stalemate in World War I?

trench warfare, machine guns

- 9. What technology ended the stalemate in WWI?

Poison gas, tanks, airplanes

- 10. Who was Kaiser Wilhelm II?

German leader during WWI who was forced to abdicate as the Germans lost

- 11. What were the four causes of the US entering WWI?

Zimmerman Telegram – Germans sent telegram to Mexican Government encouraging them to invade the US

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare – German submarines fired on British ships without warning (killing Americans)

Sinking of Lusitania – Germans sunk the ship Lusitania, killing 128 American citizens

Relationship with Great Britain – America and Great Britain had friendly ties

- 12. Explain Wilson's Fourteen Points.

Speech about Wilson's ideas to keep the peace in Europe after the war: League of Nations

Argued for "self-determination" a country determines its own country and forms its own government

- 13. What was the goal of the League of Nations?

An international group of nations working to avoid future wars (similar to the United Nations today)

- 14. Explain the significance of the Treaty of Versailles, including the requirements of Germany.

Marked the end of WWI

Created the League of Nations

Required Germany to pay reparations for the cost of the war & accept blame for the war?

Changed countries' borders & created new countries

- 15. Identify the causes of the Russian Revolution.

Worker strikes, food shortages and huge losses in World War I culminate in 1917, causing Czar Nicholas II to abdicate the throne

- 16. Explain the significance of Nicholas II of Russia.

Last czar of Russia, poor ruler who did not manage his country well and was overthrown in the Bolshevik revolution

- 17. Why did peasants support the Communists in the Revolution?

They were promised better lives & improved conditions

- 18. What caused the Russians to withdraw from World War I? Include the name of the treaty.

Tensions in Russia and huge losses of Russian soldiers caused them to sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, leaving WWI in return for giving huge piece of land to Germany

- 19. How did the Russian socialists believe revolution would happen?

Believed the proletariat would overthrow the industrialists.

20. Who was Vladimir Lenin and what did he accomplish?

Soviet leader who led the revolution/overthrow of the provisional government, began communism in the USSR, renamed Russia to the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), and ruled as a dictator until his death in 1924

21. What were Lenin's New Economic Policies (NEP)?

Lenin's policy to keep some aspects of capitalism while beginning to shift the economy toward industrialization & communism

22. What was collectivization?

Stalin's policy of ending private farms and creating communities in which peasants farmed together. Many peasants rebelled by killing livestock.

23. Under communism, who is supposed to own the means of production?

The people

24. Describe life in the Soviet Union under Stalin.

Collectivization, prison camps, censorship, labor camps, religious persecution, the Great Purges of the 1930s (resulted in the execution of 5-7 million Soviet citizens), gov. controlled all industry