

Global Empires, c. 1750-1900 CE

Unit Review

To prepare for the unit exam (worth 25% of your quarter grade!):

- Review ALL key terms.
- Review ALL maps.
- Answer the practice questions at the end of each chapter.
- Answer the following review questions, which by no means is an exhaustive list of everything that could be asked, but rather, a few critical questions for each chapter that go over key developments.

Chapter 33: The Great War: The World in Upheaval

1. Why did Germany feel that its “Place in the Sun” had been denied to it?
2. Which smaller powers were involved in the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913? How did these conflicts pave the way to World War I?
3. Describe the Schlieffen Plan. How was it stopped? What were the consequences of its failure?
4. What new and terrible weapons were deployed in World War I?
5. What role did the war play in accelerating the process of woman suffrage?
6. How did British wartime propaganda misrepresent German actions during the war?
7. What were the Twenty-One Demands and how did they further sour Sino-Japanese relations?
8. According to the Turkish government, why were its actions towards the Armenians a “massacre” and not a “genocide”?
9. What promises did the British make to the Arabs, the French, and the Jews regarding territory in the Middle East? In what way would these promises be problematic after the war?
10. What events brought the U.S. into the war?
11. Why did German High Command resume the practice of unrestricted submarine warfare? What was it trying to accomplish?
12. In what ways was the Treaty of Versailles a flawed peace?
13. What kinds of European-style social and cultural policies did Ataturk institute in the new Republic of Turkey?
14. What new states were born out of the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires?
15. How was the image of Europe tarnished in Africa and Asia as a result of the war?

Chapter 34: An Age of Anxiety

16. What was the Lost Generation? How can its work be described?
17. How did the New Physics of Planck, Einstein, and Heisenberg alter human understanding of the universe?
18. What did Freud emphasize as the key to interpreting and understanding human behavior?
19. What were the major movements in modern art of the 1910s-1930s and what were the movements' goals?
20. What prompted German hyperinflation and what ended it?
21. What were the long-term causes of the Great Depression? What was the short-term trigger event?
22. How did the Smoot-Hawley tariff deepen the Depression?
23. What did John Maynard Keynes propose to end the Depression?
24. What was the NEP? How did it represent a halfway point between capitalism and communism?
25. What policies did Stalin introduce to modernize the USSR?
26. What are the major beliefs of fascism?
27. How did German National Socialism differ from Italian Fascism?
28. What is eugenics? What scientific theories influence it?
29. How did the Nuremberg Laws impact Germany?
30. What occurred on Kristallnacht?

Chapter 35: Nationalism and Political Identities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America

31. Describe Gandhi's philosophy and practice of satyagraha.
32. In what ways were colonial independence leaders inspired by Wilson and Lenin?
33. What role did Muhammad Ali Jinnah play in the Indian independence movement?
34. What did the Chinese demand in the May Fourth movement?
35. What were Sun Yatsen's Three Principles?
36. Compare and contrast the leadership provided by Mao Zedong and Jiang Jieshi.
37. What occurred during the Mukden Incident?
38. How did the British respond to the Mau Mau Uprising?
39. What is Pan-Africanism? Which African American leaders were prominent early figures in the movement?
40. Why was Augusto Cesar Sandino opposed to the United States?

Chapter 36: New Conflagrations: World War II and the Cold War

41. In what ways was the Spanish Civil War a preview of World War II?
42. Describe the steps in German remilitarization that led to the outbreak of World War II.
43. Hitler pointed to the Fall of France in June 1940 as the highpoint of his life. Why would he single out this moment?
44. How did the Battle of Britain represent a new milestone for warfare? What was unique about the way it was fought?
45. What was lebensraum?
46. Why do Russians refer to the Second World War as the “Great Patriotic War”?
47. What was the Japanese objective in launching a surprise attack against the United States at Pearl Harbor?
48. Explain why the United States was described as the “arsenal of democracy”.
49. How did strategic bombing dehumanize the conflict?
50. What were the major turning point battles in Europe, North Africa, and the Pacific?
51. What wartime atrocities did the Japanese carry out?
52. How did the Germans try to find the “Final Solution” to the Jewish Question?
53. Where did the Iron Curtain fall?
54. What policies did the U.S. implement to halt communist expansion after World War II?
55. Why was the Berlin Wall constructed?
56. How did the Red Scare affect American domestic politics?
57. What events led to the Cuban Missile Crisis?
58. How did the events of 1956 and 1968 affect postwar global power politics?

Chapter 37: The End of Empire

59. What tragedies unfolded during and after the Partition of India?
60. What was discussed at the Bandung Conference?
61. What events brought the French to the negotiating table at the Geneva Conference? What decisions came out of this meeting?
62. What were the goals of the Viet Cong?
63. Why did a conflict arise between Palestinian Arabs and Zionist Jews?
64. What three regions did Israel occupy during the 1967 Six Day War?
65. Why is 1960 called the Year of Africa?
66. Describe the negritude movement.
67. What was the first African colony to win independence from Britain and who was its national leader?
68. Describe the apartheid system. Who challenged it?

69. In what ways were the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution tragedies for the Chinese people?
70. Describe why Deng Xiaoping is described as the architect of modern China.
71. What led to the events in Tiananmen Square in 1989 and how did the Chinese Communist Party handle the protests?
72. Why did Nasser's Pan-Arab vision of a unified Middle East never materialize?
73. How did the Iranian Revolution upset the balance of power in the Middle East? How did it effect relations with the United States, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia?
74. What led to El Milagro Mexicano?
75. What was Evita Peron beloved by the Argentine people?
76. Describe dependency theory.

Chapter 38: A World Without Borders

77. How did Mikhail Gorbachev seek to rejuvenate the USSR?
78. Describe the chain of events that led to the collapse of communist rule in Eastern Europe in 1989.
79. Why was there a coup against Gorbachev in 1991 and what were the consequences of its failure?
80. What international economic institutions have been created since World War II to regulate global trade?
81. Who are the Little Tigers? What is BRIC?
82. What was created by the Maastricht Treaty?
83. How did OPEC make its power felt in the 1970s?
84. Why do some opponents of globalization refer to it as McDonaldization?
85. What is the one region of the world with a negative birth rate? Why?
86. Why is Africa so disproportionately affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic as compared to Europe and the U.S.?
87. What prompted the Kyoto Protocol?
88. Why did al-Qaeda carried out the 9/11 attacks against the U.S.? How did the U.S. respond?
89. Why did the U.S. invade Iraq in 2003?
90. What did the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights declare to be basic human rights exactly?
91. Why was Aung San Suu Kyi awarded a Nobel Peace Prize?