

WORD BANK:

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Pogroms | Railroads | Appeasement | <u>Totalitarianism</u> |
| NEP | Line of demarcation | <u>Franz Ferdinand</u> | Imperialism |
| <u>Industrial Revolution</u> | Marxism | Spain and Portugal | <u>Vasco de Gama</u> |
| Magellan | <u>Nationalism</u> | Treaty of Versailles | Alliance system |
| Life expectancy | Bolsheviks | 5-Year Plans | <u>Command economy</u> |

1. Spain + Portugal began sea voyages of exploration as countries wanted to develop alternative trade routes.
2. Magellan was the first explorer to circumnavigate the globe.
3. Vasco de Gama was the first explorer to reach India by a sea route around Africa,
4. Pope Alexander VI drew a Line of demarcation to end disputes between Spain and Portugal over new territories.
5. The Ind Rev began in England because of its abundant coal and iron resources and stable government.
6. Railroads were a significant factor in urbanization and the development of the factory system.
7. Increased agricultural production led to an increased life expectancy.
8. Marxism is an economic theory that the proletariat would revolt against the bourgeoisie.
9. Nationalism is the belief that a nation is not merely a geographic territory but also an entity that unites people and develops a sense of pride in one's country. It can unify countries or break them up.
10. During the 1800s many European nations pursued colonies for raw materials and as a market for finished good under a policy known as imperialism.
11. The assassination of Ferdinand sparked WWI.
12. The Treaty of Versailles angered Germans because of the war guilt clause and the requirement to pay large war reparations.
13. Alliance System was one of the causes of WWI.
14. Bolsheviks gained peasant support during the Russian Revolution because they promised to redistribute land.
15. A major goal of Stalin's 5 Yr Plans was to transform the Soviet Union into an industrial power.
16. Reforms under Lenin's NEP allowed peasants to sell surplus crops in the hopes of restoring the Soviet economy.
17. The policy of appeasement failed to stop Hitler's aggression in Europe.
18. Pogroms are organized violence against Jews.
19. Totalitarianism often emerges during times of severe economic crisis.
20. A Command economy is a system in which the government makes all economic decisions.

Honors World Studies Quiz

Name:

Period:

WORD BANK

~~Berlin Wall~~ ~~Nuremburg Trials~~ ~~Truman Doctrine~~
~~Ethnic tensions~~ ~~Soviet Union~~ ~~Satellites~~
~~Glasnost~~ ~~Containment~~ ~~Warsaw Pact~~
~~Communism~~ Perestroika ~~Lower standards of living~~
~~League of Nations~~ Marshall Plan ~~Iron Curtain~~
Free market economy ~~European Union~~ ~~NATO~~
~~Global economy~~ ~~Employment~~

1. The League of Nations was established after WWI to promote world peace, but it failed because it lacked an armed force to enforce its resolutions.
2. The Nuremburg Trials occurred in 1945 and 1946, and during these, the Nazis were accused of crimes against humanity.
3. Winston Churchill claimed that an iron curtain had descended across Europe, with a mostly democratic Western Europe and a mostly Communist Eastern Europe.
4. The Marshall Plan was designed to contain Communism by providing economic aid to war-torn European countries.
5. The Eastern European nations of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary became Satellites of the Soviet Union after WW II.
6. In 1949 ten Western European nations joined Canada and the USA to form a defensive military alliance known as NATO.
7. In response, the Soviet Union formed its own alliance in 1955 known as Warsaw Pact.
8. Viewing NATO as a threat, the Soviet Union built the Berlin Wall in 1961 to separate East and West Berlin and to keep East Berliners from fleeing to the west.
9. Like Lenin's New Economic Policy, Mikhail Gorbachev instituted a policy known as Glasnost Perestroika to increase production of consumer goods since demand exceeded production.
10. The Truman Doctrine was urged by President Truman to provide aid to Turkey and Greece to prevent the spread of Communism.
11. The policy known as Containment was meant to prevent the spread of Communism.
12. Gorbachev advocated a policy of glasnost or openness and an end to censorship.

13. The Soviet Union collapsed partly because it could not maintain high economic productivity and the financial burden of the arms race during the Cold War.
14. and 15. Consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union include rising homelessness, ethnic tensions and lower standards of living.
16. Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, a major problem has been the switch from a command economy to a free market economy.
17. A European organization was set up in 1951 to promote tariff-free trade among member countries, and has been known as European Union since 1992.
18. A key principal of communism is communal ownership of property.
19. Most non-citizens living in Western Europe originally came to find employment.
20. The global economy includes all the financial interactions among people, businesses, and governments that cross international borders.