

Unit 6 Study Guide

- 1. What was a result of the Opium War?**
 - a. China was broken into spheres of European influence
- 2. What was a result of the Versailles Treaty?**
 - d. Germany was given responsibility for starting the war and was punished
- 3. What was the “blank check” Germany offered Austria-Hungary before WWI started?**
 - d. that if Austria-Hungary invaded Serbia, Germany would assist in the war
- 4. All of the following were members of the Central Powers EXCEPT:**
 - b. Russia
- 5. Why did both sides in World War I turn to new weapons?**
 - a. because trench warfare had led to a stalemate
- 6. Who was the leader of the Bolsheviks and was the first leader of Communist Russia?**
 - c. Vladimir Lenin
- 7. Britain’s colonial empire fueled the development of industry in that country because**
 - b. the nation had access to vast amounts of raw materials.
- 8. What was decided at the Berlin Conference?**
 - a. how Africa would be divided between the European imperial countries
- 9. What was a result of the Russian Civil War?**
 - b. millions of civilian casualties
- 10. In the system of capitalism, who is the driving force of the economy?**
 - c. private individuals

Imperialism

- 1. What was the Scramble for Africa?**

European imperialist countries scrambling to acquire colonies and raw materials in Africa.
- 2. What was the “jewel” of the British Empire?**

India – “Jewel” because of the raw materials and resources that they were able to get from India
- 3. What is Social Darwinism?**

The adaptation of Charles Darwin’s theory of natural selection as applied to society. The Europeans (primarily British) believed that their race had advanced further than the Africans
- 4. What allowed Europeans to be successful in imperializing other countries of the world?**

New weapons (primarily machine gun)
- 5. What are two conflicts that occurred in China? How were they similar? Different?**

Taiping Rebellion – Chinese civilians fought to end the Qing dynasty. 15 million people died.

Name: _____

Boxer Rebellion – The Chinese fought to end European trade/occupation. Europeans won.

Similar – both dealt with overthrowing a greater power Different – one was against the Qing Dynasty, one was against the Europeans.

6. How was Japan different from China in regards to imperialism?

Japan reacted by building up infrastructure, education, and their military. They copied European ideals to mirror what they had seen with the Europeans. China continuously fought imperialism, but never really changed their policies, education, or military tactics.

7. What was an important effect of the British controlling Egypt?

Building of the Suez Canal

8. What was the impact of the Meiji Restoration?

Japan industrialized and became the strongest military and economy in Asia.

WWI

9. What were the MAIN causes of WWI SPECIFICALLY?

Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism

10. Describe the four long-term causes of World War One?

Militarism – Countries built up their militaries in case they needed to defend themselves or attack another country. This meant that many countries were militarily prepared for WWI.

Alliances – Central Powers and Allied Powers were allied prior to and during WWI

Imperialism – As countries continued to fight for colonies around the world, they came into conflict with each other

Nationalism – Countries would do anything to prove their superiority to other countries (Germany vs. France/British)

11. What were the short-term causes of World War One?

1. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by the assassin Gavrilo Princip
2. The offer up support by Germany in case Austria-Hungary invaded Serbia

12. How did the U.S. become involved in WWI?

Bombing of the Lusitania (passenger ship) and the Zimmerman Telegram

13. What was Trench warfare? How did it change warfare completely?

Fighting in trenches on either side of Germany (western and eastern fronts) that caused a stalemate since neither side could gain any ground. Warfare changed because new weapons had to be invented that could help break the stalemate – poison gasses, tanks, planes, etc...

Name: _____

14. What is the impact of the Treaty of Versailles?

Germany was blamed for the entire war. They were forced to pay reparations and they were de-armed.

Russian Revolution

15. Who is Karl Marx? What does he believe in?

Karl Marx believes in Communism.

16. What were causes of the Russian Revolution?

The government stopped following the tsar after the failed invasion of Germany. The tsar was killed, a temporary government was put in power, and the communists end up taking over everything!

17. Why did Russia leave WWI? Who was their new leader and what did he believe in?

They were having their own civil war/revolution at the time.

Lenin was the new leader - Communism

18. What was an effect of Stalin's industrialization?

MANY DEATHS!!!! (Purge)

Interwar

19. How did the American Great Depression impact Europe?

Our depression impacted our ability to help European countries rebuild after the war.

20. Who was Gandhi? How did he plan to free India?

Fought for Indian independence from the British. He tried to free India through non-violent resistance.

21. How is the rise of Hitler similar to the rise of Napoleon?

Both came to power by promising to make things better for the people. (Save them from their current state of affairs!)

22. What could have been done to stop or slow down the rise of Hitler? (opinion answer)

I'm sure that anything you say here would be a great answer! (Don't worry, this will not be on the test)