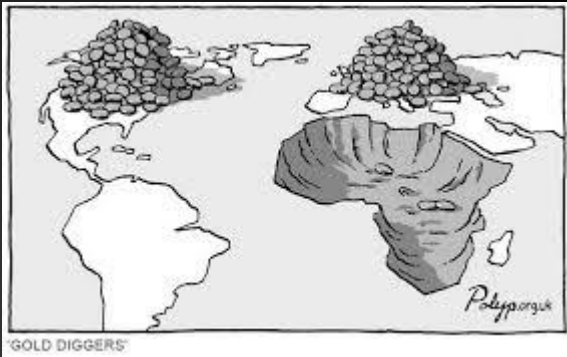
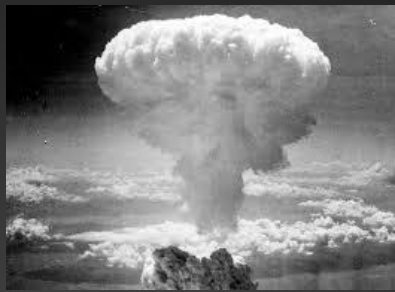
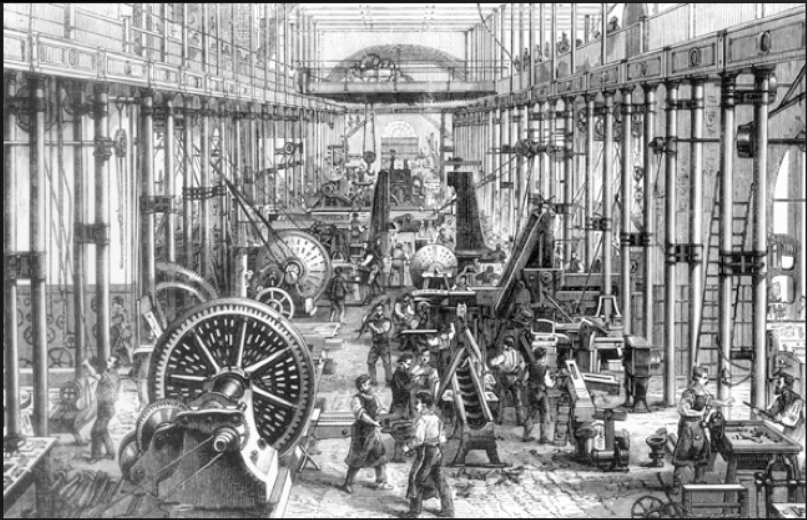


Final Exam Review

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

By: Alyssa Gordon



INDUSTRIALIZATION

7 QUESTIONS

How might small farmers of the agricultural revolution be compared to the working class of the Industrial Revolution?

During the Industrial Revolution, both farmers and the working class worked long hours, but the number of farmers grew smaller because the need for industrial workers rose

What impact did technological advances have on the Industrial Revolution?

Technological advances made jobs easier for people and the amount of goods being made increased.

What was a benefit of the railroad in Britain during the early Industrial Age?

The benefit of the railroad was that goods could be transported across country or to other counties/areas faster than they could by foot, boat, or other transportation methods at the time.

What were some positive (social/economic) aspects of industrialization?

- Employment rate increased
- Housing was better
- Countries' wealth increased
- Families became larger
- Goods became cheaper/increased production of goods

How did the impact of worldwide industrialization affect the relationships between industrialized nations and non-industrialized nations?

Industrialized nations would take over the non-industrialized nations economies. Basically, it caused imperialism.

How did the philosophy of laissez-faire economics influence early industrialists?

It gave industrialists ideas that free market should be governed by natural law, and not the government.

What is the relationship between socialism and communism?

Socialism is a political form that wants to achieve social equality and is a form of Capitalism. Communism is the political idea that to achieve social equality, businesses should be owned collectively and not privately. Communism is a form of Socialism.

imperialism

7 QUESTIONS

What was the main purpose of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885?

The Berlin Conference was a meeting of powerful European nations to peacefully split up parts of Africa to control. They had little regard for the tribes' boundaries in Africa at the time.

What happened as a result of the Sepoy Mutiny in India?

As a result of the Sepoy Mutiny, the British changed from indirect control over India to direct control.

Why did Western nations desire to expand their lands in the Pacific Rim?

The Pacific Rim area had a strategic location and a plethora of natural resources.

How did indirect control management method compare to direct control during the Age of Imperialism?

Indirect control used the idea of laissez-faire to govern the countries and wanted to develop future leaders

Direct control sent people over to the colonized area to teach the leaders there the European way of governing

Why was India called the “jewel in the crown” by the British Empire?

India was the most profitable colony controlled by Great Britain.

What happened as a result of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885?

Africans were forced into colonies and trouble often occurred because of the European's disregard of the tribes there and their enemies and forced them to live together. Only Ethiopia remained independent.

What was the main cause for inadequate food supplies in Africa during European colonization?

Europeans were focused only on growing cash crops, such as cotton, instead of growing food.

WORLD war 1

9 QUESTIONS

What event in Sarajevo ignited the Great War?

In Sarajevo, a Serbian man killed Austria's Archduke: Franz Ferdinand.

What was the most probable link between militarism and imperialism?

The imperialized countries, the larger the military needs to be to protect them and keep them.

What was trench warfare intended to accomplish?

Trench warfare was used to keep soldiers from being shot, but in turn caused the war to move slowly.

How did the Allies respond to Wilson's vision for peace?

Britain and France did not like the Fourteen Points plan because they were focused on getting revenge on Germany and created their own treaty instead (Treaty of Versailles).

***What was significant
in the Allied victory
at the First Battle of
Marne?***

Germany was forced
to fight a two front
war.

What did the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare refer to during World War I?

German submarines could attack any boat on British water. When a German submarine struck the Lusitania, a British ship with United States passengers aboard, the United States entered the war.

How did the Treaty of Versailles affect post-World War I Germany?

German people were filled with hatred toward the Allies because of the large debt they had to pay, famine, stripped military, and being forced to give up its imperialised colonies and Austria-Hungary.

What were Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points?

The Fourteen Points were Woodrow Wilson's plan for peace with Germany.

These were the points-

1. No more secret agreements.
2. Free navigation of all seas.
3. An end to all economic barriers between countries.
4. Countries to reduce weapon numbers.
5. All decisions regarding the colonies should be impartial.

Fourteen Points cont.

6. The German Army is to be removed from Russia. Russia should be left to develop their own political set-up.
7. Belgium should be independent like before the war.
8. France should be fully liberated and allowed to recover Alsace-Lorraine.
9. All Italians are to be allowed to live in Italy. Italy's borders are to be "along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."
10. Self-determination should be allowed for all those living in Austria-Hungary.

Fourteen Points cont.

11. Self-determination and guarantees of independence should be allowed for the Balkan states.

12. The Turkish people should be governed by the Turkish government. Non-Turks in the old Turkish Empire should govern themselves.

13. An independent Poland should be created which should have access to the sea.

14. A League of Nations should be set up to guarantee the political and territorial independence of all states.

What does a war become once the participating countries begin devoting all their resources to the war effort?

It becomes a “Total War”

WORLD war II

6 QUESTIONS

What was the Allies' plan for victory over the Nazis?

The Allies' wanted to force Germany to fight on two fronts to weaken the Nazi forces.

Why were thousands of U.S. citizens put in internment camps during the war?

They were falsely labeled as enemies of the United States because of their Japanese ethnicity.

Why did Truman agree to use the atomic bomb?

He wanted to end the war as quickly as he could. The bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

What were some reasons for the high number of displaced persons after World War II?

- Border changes
- Destroyed cities and homes
- Looking for lost loved ones

***What prompted
Great Britain and
France to declare
war on Germany at
the start of World
War II?***

The German invasion of Poland. They used blitzkrieg to quickly take it over.

Which of the following was addressed by the Nuremberg Trials?

The Nazis' crimes against humanity against the Jews living in Europe from putting them in concentration camps, killing, and torturing.

Genocide

6 QUESTIONS

How were the Holocaust and Hitler's "Final Solution" related?

The Holocaust was the mass killing of the Jews in Europe. Hitler's "Final Solution" was to rid Europe of the Jews.

Which group in Rwanda did the Belgians think was the superior group, thus giving them power to rule Rwanda in the 1900's?

The Belgians believed that the Tutsi group was superior over the Hutus. The Tutsis were the minority group in Rwanda and the Hutus were the majority group.

What were some warning signs that genocide was going to take place in Rwanda in the 1900's?

- Belgians gave Tutsis all the power, causing hatred towards them
- Tutsis were being labeled as cockroaches
- Identification cards given to the different ethnicities of Rwanda
- Hate from the media

What were some of the impacts on post-genocide Rwanda?

- Nearly 100,000 children orphaned
- Psychological and physical damage to children and adults
- Economy/education slowed
- Criminals still free

***How did Rwanda
deal with the crime
against humanity
after the genocide?***

The Rwandan government held trials against the criminals of the genocide. The trials went by slowly and they often failed.

Stages of Genocide

Stage 1- Classification: The differences between people are not respected.

There's a division of "us" and "them." This can be carried out through the use of stereotypes or excluding people who are perceived as different.

Stage 2- Symbolization: This is a visual manifestation of hatred. Jews in Nazi Europe were forced to wear yellow stars to show that they were "different."

Stage 3- Dehumanization: Those who are perceived as "different" are treated with no form of human rights or personal dignity. During the Rwandan genocide, Tutsis were referred to as "cockroaches"; The Nazis referred to the Jews as "vermin."

Stages of Genocide cont.

Stage 4- Organization: Genocides are always planned. Regimes of hatred often train those who are to carry out the destruction of a people.

Stage 5- Polarization: Propaganda begins to be spread by hate groups. The Nazis used the newspaper Der Stürmer to spread and incite messages of hate about the Jewish people.

Stage 6- Preparation: Victims are identified based on their differences. At the beginning of the Cambodian Genocide, the Khmer Rouge separated those who lived out in cities and did not work in fields. Jews in Nazi Europe were forced to live in ghettos

Stages of Genocide cont.

Stage 7- Extermination: The hate group murders their identified victims in a deliberate and systematic campaign of violence. Millions of lives have been destroyed or changed beyond recognition through genocide.

Stage 8- Denial: The perpetrators or later generations deny the existence of the crime.

AParTHEID

4 QUESTIONS

Where does the word “apartheid” come and mean?

The word “apartheid” comes from the Afrikaans word for “apartness” or “separateness.”

What were some of the apartheid laws of South Africa?

- Blacks had to carry passbooks wherever they went
- Interracial marriage was banned
- Blacks were forced into homelands
- Strikes were prohibited for blacks

From 1970-1980, the South African government saw an increase in anti-apartheid protests and acts of sabotage. How did the government react?

The government declared a state of emergency and arrested blacks and imprisoned them and banned the ANC and PAC. They also beat them, killed them, and took away their rights.

What type of sanctions did the International Community and African nations impose upon South Africa during the Apartheid during the 1960's?

- Could not participate in the Olympics
- Boycotted South African goods/Embargo
- Suspended South Africa from the United Nations