Exam Review Project

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Industrialization:

- How might small farmers of the agricultural revolution be compared to the working class of the industrial revolution?
- They would compare because farming still remained and we improved agriculture.

What Impact did technological advances have on Industrial Revolution?

We gained many things like steam power, the telegraph, and new fuels (coal and petroleum). Textiles and manufacturing was revolutionized. Many people had also moved to the cities to look for work. Living on small wages, small children had to work long hours at factories.

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

A benefit of the railroad in britain was that trade was made easier and was quicker to bring goods to trade places. Also, it was good for transportation of people to get them from one place to another quicker.

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

- 1. It was a meeting between European nations.
- 2. It was meant to be a way of peacefully dividing Africa between them.
- 3. They all wanted to avoid conflict and fighting.

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

- 1. Started by Mangal Pandey during 1857
- 2. Also known as the Indian Rebellion of 1857
- 3. The outcome was that the British Gov't dissolved the East India Company.

Bay of Bengai

Sri Lanka

What happened as a result of the Berlin Conference? Imperialism

- 1. Africa was peacefully divided
- 2. They didn't care about the boundaries that were already made by tribes, they made new ones that they wanted.
- 3. Africans were enslaved and worked, sometimes, to death.

World War I:

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

The allies agreed but they also wanted to punish Germany for starting the war: War guilt clause

What was significant in the allied victory at the first battle of the Marne?

It stopped the Germans from advancing and allowed the allies to have time to regroup. Germany aimed to knock france out of the war, quickly before Russia mobilised. The victory of the Marne meant that the Germans had a war on two fronts.

How did the Treaty of Versailles affect post-world war one?

Since Germany has all the guilt put onto them, it had put into motion, the Second world war. Germans began to hate other Europeans.



What was trench warfare meant to accomplish?

This tactic was used for protection, the trenches were not your ideal place to live though. Beds were holes dug into the wall and it was normally muddy and extremely loud.



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

They were of Japanese descent and were thought to have been helping the Japanese. (This happened after the bombing of Pearl Harbor).

Why did Truman agree to use the atomic bomb?

He decided that dropping the bomb would help save lives and quicken the War, helping it come to an end What Prompted Britain and France to declare war on Germany?

The invasion of Poland prompted Britain and France to declare war on Germany.

Genocide

How were the Holocaust and Hitler's final plan connected?

Hitler's final plan was to wipe off the rest of the Jews, which is now known as the Holocaust.

Which group in Rwanda did the Belgians think were superior and leave in charge?

The Tutsi were thought to be superior, because they had lighter skin and looked more elegant.

What were some warning signs that Genocide was going to happen in Rwanda?

- 1. They began dehumanize the Tutsi
- They had to carry around ID cards (Classification)
- 3. The Hutu wore shirts to show they were Hutu and proud, Tutsi were scared.

Apartheid

Where does the word "Apartheid" come and mean?

(In the Republic of S. Africa) a rigid former policy of segregating and economically and politically oppressing the non-white population; it comes from the word apart.

What were some of the apartheid laws of South Africa?

- 1. Prohibited mixed marriage.
- 2. Immorality Amendment
- 3. Population Registration
- 4. Group areas act
- 5. suppression of communism

How did the government react to the increase in anti-apartheid protests and acts of sabotage?

They made laws that the people had to follow, they arrested people who went against them. They worked against discrimination in the whites and blacks. Police forces were expanded to almost the point to where it was almost military.

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

It imposed public boycotts, blacks and whites were still discriminating, blacks were forced to live in Bantustans. Protests were also peaceful and violent.