

World History CST Review

Test Taking Tips

- Read ALL answer choices before selecting one
- Use process of elimination to cross out answers you know are wrong
- It's okay to make an "educated guess" if you need to
- If the question has a graph, read the title, key, and x and y axis
- If the question has a political cartoon, read the caption and determine what the elements of the cartoon represent
- Remember, do your best!

Unit One: Philosophy and Revolution

Philosophers and the Glorious, American, and French Revolutions changed thinking to support democracy and governments that protect the rights of the people. Napoleon conquered Europe his defeat led to the Congress of Vienna and the growth of nationalism.

- Philosophers-Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu
- Important Documents: (English Bill of Rights, Magna Carta, Declaration of Independence, Declaration of the Rights of Man)
- Causes of French Revolution, long term and short term
- National Assembly
- What happened during the French Revolution/Reign of Terror
- Storming of the Bastille, Tennis Court Oath
- Napoleon- positive and negative things he did
- Fall of Napoleon, 3 costly mistakes
- Congress of Vienna: How it increased nationalism in Europe

Unit Two: Builders and Conquerors

The Industrial Revolution began in England and soon spread to other European countries. Working and living conditions changed, and new ideas about government and the economy addressed negative effects of the Industrial Revolution. The need for more natural resources caused Imperialism.

- Causes of the Industrial Revolution in England
- Effects of Industrial Revolution (Pro and Cons)
- What are raw materials and why are they important to the industrial revolution and imperialism?
- Why inventions are important (steam engine, railroads)
- Life in the factories-conditions, child labor
- Economic system of capitalism (including laissez faire and negative effects)
 - Responses to problems of capitalism
 - Unions
 - Socialism
 - Communism/Marx
- Imperialism: Definition, causes, examples (Africa)

Unit 3: Great War and Peace

Competition between European nations created tension before WWI began. New technologies made the war a horrible thing, and the Treaty of Versailles sought retribution from Germany, creating conditions ripe for totalitarianism.

- Major Causes of WWI-nationalism, militarism, imperialism, alliances
- Starting incident triggering WWI (spark)
- Major Battles
- Nature and Strategies of War
- Why United States entered the war and Russia exited
- Goal of countries for the Treaty of Versailles (especially US and France)
- Major Provisions of the Treaty
- Problems with the Treaty (why countries were unhappy)
- Totalitarianism: Define
- Hitler's rise to power
- Russian Revolution
- Rise and totalitarian rule of Stalin

Unit 4: Hot and Cold War

Appeasement delayed the start of WWII and strengthened totalitarian nations. After a truly global struggle, and Allied nations, led by the United States, defeated Germany, Italy, and Japan. The war ended in such a way as to set up a forty-year conflict between the totalitarian/communist Soviet Union and the democratic/capitalist United States. Third World countries were the site of direct conflicts between the two superpowers.

- Appeasement: Definition, result
- Non-aggression pact
- Munich Conference
- Who are the Axis and Allies? What countries are in each?
- Important Battles of WWII: Britain, Stalingrad, Normandy, Pearl Harbor, Midway
- Yalta conference
- Holocaust
- Marshall Plan
- Truman Doctrine/Berlin Airlift
- Arms Race
- Satellite Nations/Eastern Block Countries
- NATO/Warsaw Pact
- Cold War conflicts
- Fall of the Soviet Union

CST REVIEW

CLUSTER 1: DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT (Standards 10.1-10.2)

MAJOR IDEAS OF ENLIGHTENMENT PHILOSOPHERS

Idea	Thinker	Impact	Book
Natural Rights-Life, Liberty, and Property	Locke	Fundamental to the US Declaration of Independence	<i>Two Treatises on Government</i>
Right to rebel	Locke	Fundamental to the US Declaration of Independence/ American Revolution	<i>Two Treatises on Government</i>
Separation of Powers	Montesquieu	France, United States, Latin American nations use separation of powers in new constitutions	<i>The Spirit of Laws</i>
Legitimate power comes from the people	Rousseau	Fundamental to the US Declaration of Independence, US Constitution & American Revolution	<i>The Social Contract</i>

1. Explain how Montesquieu and Rousseau built on the ideas of John Locke.

REVOLUTIONS

Revolution	Causes	Hopes	Outcome
Glorious			
American			
French			

FRENCH REVOLUTION

Causes of Revolution:	Type (Put a frowny face or a light bulb)
Heavy Taxes	
Enlightenment Ideas	
Poor Leadership	
Government Debt	
Desire for privileges	
Poor harvest and high bread prices	
Palace of Versailles	

2. Based on the above information, why do you think that the radicals gained the majority in the government and voted to execute the king?

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON:

Long-term Causes

-Enlightenment ideas:
Liberty and equality
-American Revolution
example to follow
-Social and economic
injustices of King

Immediate Causes

-economic crisis:
famine and
government debt
-weak leadership
-discontent of the
Third Estate

= Revolution

*Fall of the Bastille
*National Assembly
*Declaration of the
Rights of Man and
Citizen: a new
constitution for
France

Immediate Effects	Long-Term Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of old regime; execution of monarchs • Poverty and War • Reign of Terror • Rise of Napoleon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of Enlightenment ideas • Decline in French Power • Growth of nationalism; Congress of Vienna • Revolution in Latin America

3. How did the French Revolution eventually lead to France's decline in Europe?

NAPOLEON BRINGS ORDER AFTER THE REVOLUTION			
	The Economy	Government & Society	Religion
Goals of the Revolution	Equal taxation Lower inflation	Less government corruption Equal opportunity in government	Less powerful Catholic Church Religious tolerance
Napoleon's actions	Set up fairer tax code Set up national bank Stabilized currency Gave state loans to businesses	Appointed officials by merit Fired corrupt officials Created <i>lycees</i> (public schools) Created code of laws	Recognized Catholicism as "faith of Frenchmen" Signed concordat with the pope Retained seized church lands
Results	Equal taxation Stable economy	Honest, competent officials Equal opportunity in government Public education	Religious tolerance Government control of church lands Government recognition of church influence

4. Was Napoleon more of a hero or a tyrant for France and why?

VOCABULARY-
Define the terms:
Monarchy
Aristocracy
Republic
Democracy
Divine Right
Magna Carta
Natural Rights
Constitutional Monarchy
Enlightenment
Revolution

METTERNICH'S PLAN AT THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA	
Problem	Solution
French aggression	Surrounding France with strong countries
Power struggles between countries	Creating a balance of power so that no country can dominate others
Lack of legitimate leaders	Restoring royal families to their thrones

5. Explain how these solutions fix the problems in Europe after Napoleon's empire collapses?

CST REVIEW

CLUSTER 2: Industrial Expansion and Imperialism (Standards 10.3-10.4)

Causes of the Industrial Revolution

- Natural Resources (coal, iron, water, etc.)
- Agricultural Revolution (farmers lose land and move to cities)
- Entrepreneurs
- Changes in transportation (steam engine for boats and railroads)

1. Explain how each of the above causes led to the Industrial Revolution

Effects of the Industrial Revolution

Size of Cities

- * Growth of factories, bringing job seekers to cities
- * Urban areas doubling, tripling, or quadrupling in size

Living Conditions

- * No sanitary codes or building controls
- * Lack of adequate housing; lack of running water and indoor plumbing
- * Frequent epidemics sweeping through slums
- * Eventually, better housing, healthier diets, and cheaper clothing

Working Conditions

- * Industrialization creating new jobs for workers
- * Factories dirty and unsanitary
- * Workers running dangerous machines for long hours in unsafe conditions
- * Harsh and severe factory discipline
- * Eventually, higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions

2. What were some positive and negative effects of the Industrial Revolution? Explain why they were good or bad for people.

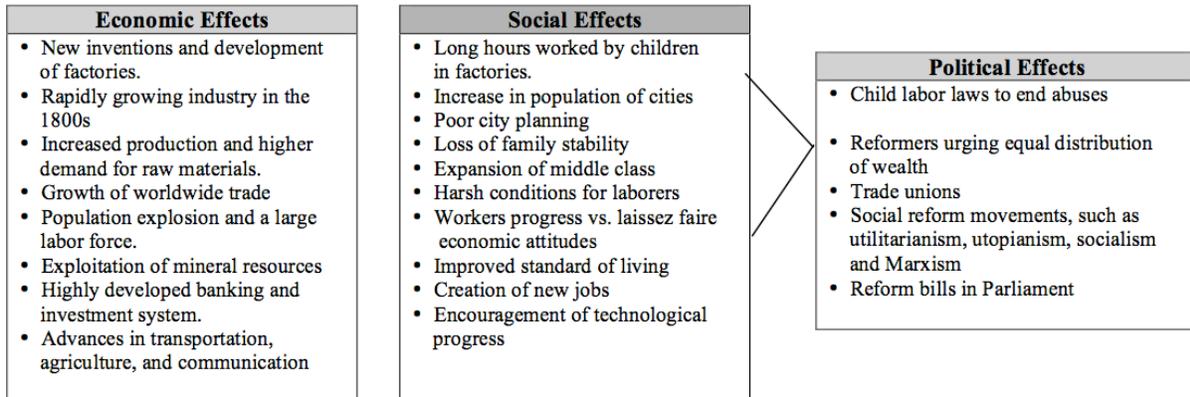
Responses to the problems of the Industrial Revolution

- Laissez-faire capitalism: the system that started it all; government has no control over the economy
- Unions: Workers join together and bargain with owners for better working conditions
- Socialism: Government controls portions of the economy to make it more fair (think Robin Hood)
- Communism: The workers control everything, and everyone is equal

3. How did laissez-faire capitalism cause the problems of the Industrial Revolution?

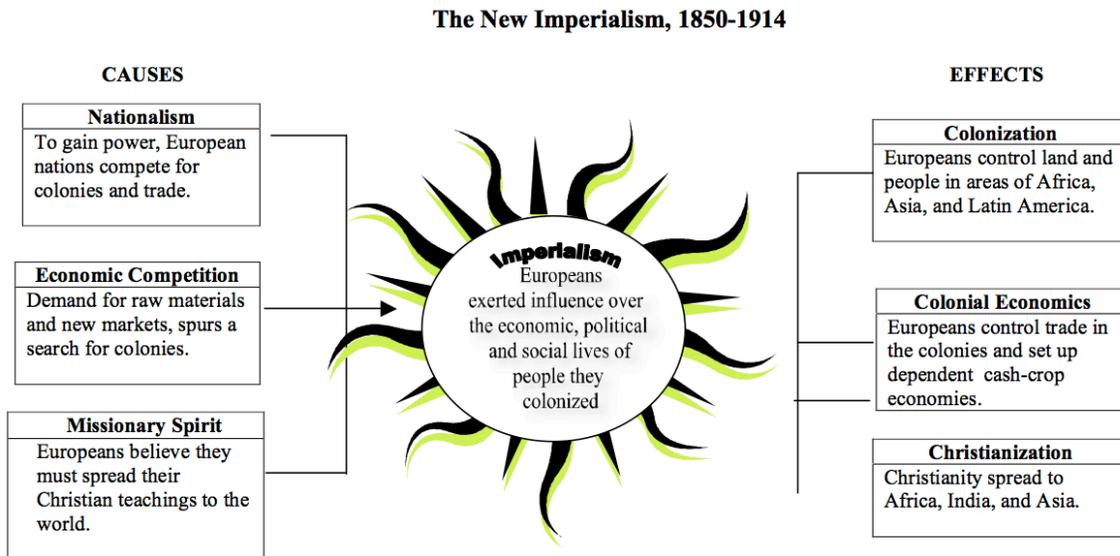
4. How did unions, socialism and communism solve those problems? Explain how each system solved the problems of child labor and low pay.

The problems of the Industrial Revolution



5. Which of the economic and social effects did labor laws and unions address?

6. Which of the economic and social effects did socialism and communism (Marxism) address?



7. Why did European countries begin the policy of Imperialism?

8. What is the connection between Imperialism and the Industrial Revolution?

9. Which of the causes above directly lead to World War I?

10. Which of the causes and effects above helped European countries make more money?

CST REVIEW

CLUSTER 3: CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR (Standards 10.5-10.6)

CAUSES OF WWI

Nationalism
 Militarism
 Alliances
 Imperialism

TRIPLE ALLIANCE

(Central Powers)
 Germany
 Austria-Hungary
 Italy

TRIPLE ENTENTE

(The Allies)
 Great Britain
 France
 Russia

1. Explain nationalism, militarism, alliances, and imperialism
2. How did these four factors lead to World War I?

COMPARISON OF WESTERN AND EASTERN FRONTS

Western Front	Eastern Front
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trench warfare • Small land gains/stalemate • Germany vs Britain & France 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of trenches • Larger land gains • Germans, Austrians, Turks vs Russians and Serbs • More mobile warfare
<p>Both Fronts: Huge numbers of soldiers killed, mass destruction of land, deplorable conditions, stalemates, billions of dollars spent, widespread disillusionment</p>	

REASONS FOR US ENTRY INTO WWI

1. The German's sink the *Lusitania*, a British ship carrying some American passengers.
2. Germany returns to unrestricted submarine warfare, sinking US ships.
3. Zimmerman note decoded-German note urging Mexico to take up arms against the US.
4. Historical ties and a strong feeling of sympathy for the allies

The Great War: The war was a global conflict because it was fought in many places outside Europe: Africa, Southwest Asia, China, and the Pacific. People from many nations participated in the war effort, including colonial subjects throughout Africa and Asia.

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES: MAJOR PROVISIONS

League of Nations	Territorial Losses	Military Restrictions	War Guilt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International peace organization; membership to include Allied war powers and neutral nations • Germany and Russia excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany returns Alsace-Lorraine to France; French border extended to the west bank of the Rhine river • Germany surrenders all of its overseas colonies in Africa and the Pacific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limits set on the size of the German army • Germany prohibited from importing or manufacturing weapons or war material • Germany forbidden to build or buy submarines or have an air force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sole responsibility for the war placed on Germany's shoulders • Germany forced to pay the Allies \$33 billion in reparations over 30 years

3. In what ways did the treaty punish Germany?

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Long-Term Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World economies are connected • Some countries have huge war debts from WWI • Europe relies on American loans and investments • Prosperity is built on borrowed money • Wealth is unequally distributed

Immediate Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US stock market crashes • Banks demand repayment of loans • Farms fail and factories close • Americans reduce foreign trade to protect the economy • Americans stop loans to foreign countries • American banking system collapses

Long-Term Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazis take control in Germany • Fascists come to power in other countries • Democracies try social welfare programs • Japan extends in East Asia • World War II breaks out

4. How did the Great Depression lead to totalitarian leaders taking control of Germany and Italy?
5. Why did events in America have such a huge impact on the rest of the world?

CAUSES & EFFECTS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION		
Causes	Russian Revolution of 1917	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread discontent among classes of Russian society • Weak leadership of Czar Nicholas II • Bloody Sunday (1905) • Losses in WWI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdication of Czar Nicholas II • Failure of provisional government • Growing power of soviets • Lenin's return to Russia • Bolshevik's takeover under Lenin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil War (1918-1920) • Czar and his family killed - end of czarist rule in Russia • Peace with Germany under Treaty of Brest-Litovsk • Bolshevik control of government • Russian economy in ruins
<p>6. What similarities exist between the causes of the revolution and the effects?</p>		

VOCABULARY- Define the following terms:

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| -abdication | -soviets | -gulag |
| -Bolshevik | -ally | -propaganda |
| -rationing | -total war | -trench warfare |
| -armistice | -Schlieffen Plan | -Western Front |
| -Eastern Front | -disillusionment | -Archduke Franz Ferdinand |

CLUSTER 4: CAUSES & EFFECTS OF THE 2nd WORLD WAR (Standards 10.7-10.8)

CAUSES & EFFECTS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION		
Causes	Russian Revolution of 1917	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread discontent among classes of Russian society Weak leadership of Czar Nicholas II Bloody Sunday (1905) Losses in WWI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abdication of Czar Nicholas II Failure of provisional government Growing power of soviets Lenin's return to Russia Bolshevik's takeover under Lenin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil War (1918-1920) Czar and his family killed- of czarist rule in Russia Peace with Germany under Treaty of Brest-Litovsk Bolshevik control of government Russian economy in ruins
<p>1. What similarities exist between the causes of the revolution and the effects?</p>		

STALIN'S USE OF WEAPONS OF TOTALITARIANISM	
Weapons	Examples
Police Terror	Great Purge, execution of Kulaks
Propaganda	Socialist realism, training of the youth; Cult of Personality
Censorship	Government-controlled media
Religious Persecution	Destruction of buildings, Elimination of Leadership

2. What was Stalin's overall purpose in using weapons of totalitarianism?

JAPAN'S MOVE FROM DEMOCRATIC REFORM TO MILITARY AGGRESSION

- 1922- Japan signs treaty agreeing to respect China's borders
- 1928- Japan signs Kellogg-Briand Pact renouncing war
- 1930- The Great Depression puts the military in control
- 1931- Japan invades Manchuria
- 1936- Japan allies with Germany
- 1937- Japan invades China
- 1941- Japan attacks Pearl Harbor

GERMANY'S (HITLER'S) AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS & EUROPEAN RESPONSES

- Hitler renounces Treaty of Versailles and rebuilds Germany's armed forces=no response
- Germany seizes the Rhineland= Great Britain urges appeasement
- Germany takes Austria=France and Great Britain ignore plea to protect Austria
- The Munich Conference=Great Britain and France let Germany take the Sudetenland

3. When Japan allied with Germany in 1936, what clues were there to foretell what actions Germany would take in Europe?

COMPARING FASCISM/NAZISM AND COMMUNISM		
	Fascism/Nazism	Communism
Basic Principles	Authoritarian; charismatic leader, state more important than individual, action-oriented	Marxist-Leninist ideas, dictatorship of proletariat, state more important than individual
Political	Nationalist, racist (Nazism), one-party rule, supreme leader	Internationalist, one-party rule, supreme leader
Social	Supported by middle class and military	Supported by workers and peasants
Cultural	Censorship, indoctrination, secret police	Censorship, indoctrination, secret police
Economic	Private property controlled by state	Collective ownership; state planning
Examples	Italy, Spain, Germany	USSR

4. What are the similarities between Fascism, Nazism, Communism?
5. What are the major differences?

VOCABULARY-

Define the terms:

- Bolsheviks
- Soviet
- Gulag
- Totalitarianism
- Fascism
- Nazism
- Communism
- Genocide
- Munich Conference
- Non-Agression Pact
- Appeasement
- Axis Powers
- Rape of Nanking
- Blitzkrieg
- Pearl harbor
- Atomic bomb

WAR IN THE PACIFIC: 1941-1943	
Event 1	Japan bombs Pearl harbor
Event 2	United States bombs Tokyo
Event 3	Battle of Midway
Event 4	Battle of Guadalcanal

WAR IN EUROPE/AFRICA	
BATTLE	OUTCOME
Battle of El Alamein	Rommel's army defeated in North Africa
Battle of Stalingrad	City held by Soviets
D-Day Invasion	Allies held beachheads, got a foothold in Europe
Battle of Bulge	Allies eventually pushed German's back

6. Which battle was the turning point of the war in the Pacific and Europe?

THE HOLOCAUST: *Historians studying the Nazi's mass murder of 6 million Jews called it "the Holocaust," an ancient term for sacrifice by fire. Although massacres had taken place before in human history, the Holocaust seemed unique: Hitler and the Nazis had had one goal-to destroy Jews-and they had created a coldly efficient organization to achieve it.*

- 1935-Nuremberg Laws
- 1938- Kristallnacht
- 1939-Nazi-Soviet Pact
- 1941- The Final Solution

AFTERMATH OF WAR IN EUROPE AND JAPAN	
Europe	Japan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displaced persons looking for families • Famine • Rise of Communism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese emperor no longer a god • Japanese people humiliated • Radiation poisoning from the atomic bomb
Both: destruction of land and property, natural resources depleted, heavy loss of life, major cities in shambles	

7. What was the economic and cultural effect of the war on Europeans?
8. How were the Japanese people effected differently than the Europeans?

CST Cluster 5 Review: International Developments in the Post WWII Era

Cold War (1946-1980)

- US and Western Europe, vs. **USSR** and Eastern Europe
- War of ideas fought mostly in places where the idea of **Democracy** and the idea of **Communism** were on opposite sides
- Both sides have some desire for world domination either politically or economically
- Started by the blockade of Berlin after WWII leading to the Berlin Airlift

Goals of Cold War Superpowers	
USA and Friends	Soviet Union
Encourage democracy in other countries in order to help prevent the rise of Communist government	Encourage communism in other countries as part of a world wide worker's revolution
Gain access to raw materials & markets to fuel booming industries	Rebuild its war-ravaged economy using Eastern Europe's industrial equipment & raw materials
Rebuild European governments to promote stability & create new markets for American goods	Control Eastern Europe to protect Soviet borders & balance the U.S. influence in Western Europe
Reunite Germany (divided into East and West Germany because of WWII) to stabilize it & increase the security of Europe	Keep Germany divided to prevent its waging war again

1. What are some examples of the differences in how the Cold War Superpowers treat other countries?
2. Why was there so much tension between the two countries?

Examples of Cold War Conflicts/Tactics

Space Race	Arms Race – nuclear weapons	Vietnam War – communists from North won
U2 spy plane shot down over USSR	Berlin Airlift – US won	Korean War – draw, country split in half
Spies	Increase of military force	Economic aid
Cuban Missile Crisis	Aggressive speeches	Treaties- NATO, Warsaw Pact

BREAK UP OF SOVIET UNION, YUGOSLAVIA, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Soviet Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic tensions • Desire for self-rule by various republics • Hard-liners' loss of control of people • Economic problems
Yugoslavia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic tensions • Loss of Tito's authority • Serbian aggression
Czechoslovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic differences between regions

End of the Cold War

In the past, Communist leaders had suppressed nationalism and demands for self-rule. With the spread of democratic reforms, many ethnic groups demanded self-rule. This broke apart the Soviet Union. In Yugoslavia, one group—the Serbs—tried to dominate others. This led to civil war and a slowing of economic recovery.

3. Why did the end of the Cold War make huge changes for Europe and Eastern Europe?

4. Which current event presentations do you remember? What else do you know about what is going on in the world right now?

World History Review Sample Questions (From previous California Standards Tests)

1. Who believed that in an ideal society the government should be controlled by a class of “philosopher kings”?

- A Muhammad
- B Plato
- C Lao-tzu
- D Thomas Aquinas

2. The English philosopher John Locke argued that life, liberty, and property are

- A natural rights that should be protected by government.
- B political rights to be granted as determined by law.
- C economic rights earned in a capitalistic system.
- D social rights guaranteed by the ruling class.

3. Unlike the French Revolution, the American Revolution produced

- A women’s suffrage.
- B short-term military rule.
- C strategic alliances.
- D a lasting constitution.

4. When a country’s constitution requires the branches of government to remain independent of each other, it is adhering to the constitutional principle of

- A popular sovereignty.
- B separation of powers.
- C federalism.
- D direct democracy.

5. How did the Magna Carta (1215) contribute to the development of the English government?

- A It created a two-house parliament.
- B It extended voting rights.
- C It provided for a bill of rights.
- D It limited the power of the monarch.

6. At the end of the 1800s, colonies were generally seen as a

- A place to banish criminals.
- B sign of a country’s relative power.
- C location to train military forces.
- D method for suppressing nationalism.

7. The social criticism of Charles Dickens's novels *Hard Times* and *David Copperfield* was a response to conditions brought about by

- A colonial conflicts.
- B industrialization.
- C unionization.
- D parliamentary reforms.

8. What historical trend was *most* responsible for the change in Birmingham's population shown above?

- A immigration from the colonies
- B industrial growth
- C improvements in urban health care
- D famine in rural areas

9. In the nineteenth century, labor unions developed mostly in response to

- A increasing unemployment.
- B government ownership of businesses.
- C wages and working conditions.
- D racial and gender discrimination.

10. Louis Pasteur's research into germ theory in the nineteenth century is significant because it

- A created safety standards for machine workers.
- B led to techniques that increase crop production.
- C identified the importance of vitamins to nutrition.
- D proved that cleanliness helps to prevent infections.

11. According to some historians, Europe's system of alliances prior to 1914 increased the likelihood that

- A democratic ideals would spread throughout the continent.
- B nations would be protected from economic exploitation.
- C colonization of undeveloped nations would cease.
- D small disputes would develop into large-scale wars.

12. Why did most of the combat on the Western Front in World War I take place in a relatively small area?

- A There is only a small amount of flat land in all of Europe.
- B The armies became immobile because of trench warfare.
- C Each side cut off the fuel supply of the other.
- D Germany's military tactics were based on "static warfare."

13. How did Russia's participation in World War I affect its empire?

- A A string of decisive military victories gained land from the Central Powers.
- B Russia's sale of supplies to its western allies strengthened its economy.
- C The czar adopted the reforms necessary to win the support of the Russian people.
- D Economic hardships brought on by the war resulted in the downfall of the czar

14. President Wilson said that his Fourteen Points would provide a framework for

- A a lasting and just peace.
- B determining war reparations.
- C expanding colonial empires.
- D punishing aggressor nations.

15. Stalin's "Great Purge" from 1934 to 1939

- A eliminated the army's dominance in state decisions.
- B expanded Soviet agriculture at the expense of industry.
- C brought about the death of millions of people.
- D replaced agricultural workers with technology.

16. Which of the following does *not* describe Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy, and Stalin's Russia?

- A They were all totalitarian governments
- .B Political opponents were killed in each state.
- C All three nations wanted to expand their borders.
- D Marxist principles governed all economic activity.

17. Why did Hitler sign a non-aggression treaty with Stalin on the eve of World War II?

- A to prevent the League of Nations from acting to stop the war
- B to show that Hitler had changed his views on communism
- C to allow Germany to invade Poland without Soviet opposition
- D to insure that Germany had direct access to the Baltic Sea

18. A comparison of the two maps indicates that one of the results of the war and the peace treaty was the

- A partitioning of Germany into zones of occupation.
- B dismemberment of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire.
- C shift of the balance of power from Western to Southern Europe.
- D new dominant role for Russia in Eastern Europe.

19. U.S. intervention in Vietnam came as a result of the Cold War policy of

- A détente.
- B brinkmanship.
- C appeasement.
- D containment.

20. In India and Pakistan, feelings of nationalism are intertwined with religious conflict between

- A Buddhists and Hindus.
- B Christians and Muslims.
- C Taoists and Buddhists.
- D Muslims and Hindus.