**World History 3201**

**Study Guide for Public Exam 2015-2016**

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**Unit 1: WW1: 1914-1918:**

* Define: imperialism, nationalism, colony, Triple Alliance, Triple Entente, ultimatum. (k)
* Identify on a map the major world empires in 1900. (k)
* Analyze reasons for expansion of the major imperial powers at the turn of the twentieth century.(a)
* Analyze the origins of World War I with reference to nationalism, economic rivalry (imperialism),arms race and military alliances. (a)
* Analyze the role of Germany in the formation of military alliances before World War I with reference to: (a)

• Dual Alliance 1879

• Triple Alliance 1882

• Reinsurance Treaty 1887

* Create a time line of the major steps to war between June 28 - August 4, 1914. (k)
* Draw conclusions about the impact of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on the

outbreak of World War I in terms of: (a)

• Serbian nationalism

• Austro-Hungarian /Serbian relations

• German government’s response

• Russian mobilization

* Assess how German and British attitudes toward war on the eve of World War I contributed to rivalry and conflict. (i)
* Define: Schlieffen Plan, Battles of the Marne 1914/1918, Battle of Tannenberg, Battle of the Somme (Beaumont - Hamel), Zimmerman Telegram, Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, armistice. (k)
* Identify on a map the main members of the Allied Powers and Central Powers. (k)
* Explain how trench warfare contributed to a stalemate on the Western Front. (a)
* Examine the impact of each new military technology on the nature of war during World War I: (a)

• machine guns

• tanks

• submarines

• aircraft

• gas

* Compare and contrast the nature of the war on the Eastern and Western Fronts. (a)
* Describe two reasons the United States joined the Allied Powers in 1917. (k)
* Analyze how the American entry into World War I and the Russian withdrawal from World War I affected the Allied war effort and the war’s outcome. (a)
* Analyze the social, economic and political impact World War I had on Canada. (a)

• social (change in the status of women)

• economic (e.g., stimulation of Canadian industry)

• political (greater Canadian role in international relations)

* Assess the issue of responsibility for the outbreak of World War I. (i)
* Summarize Wilson’s Fourteen Points. (k)
* Analyze French and British objectives at the Paris Peace Conference. (a)
* Summarize the main terms of the Treaty of Versailles. (k)
* Draw conclusions about whether or not the Treaty of Versailles was a just peace treaty. (a)
* Explain the purpose for creating the League of Nations. (a)
* Predict what impact the Versailles Treaty might have on Germany and European stability during the post-war period. (i)

**Unit 2: Challenges and Changes**

* Define: Marxism, Bolsheviks, March Revolution, Provisional Government, Petrograd Soviet,

November Revolution, “collectivization”, kulaks, Stalin “purges”. (k)

* Using historical documents explain Marx’s ideas on: (a)

• the relations between social classes;

• work and economic value;

• the bourgeoisie; and

• the proletariat.

* Analyze the impact of discontent in pre-revolutionary Russia by considering the: (a)

• autocratic government of Tsar Nicholas II;

• plight of peasants and factory workers;

• political reform demands by Liberals and Marxists;

• impact of Russo-Japanese War and World War I; and

• influence of Grigori Rasputin.

* Evaluate how the policies of the Provisional Government led to its downfall and the Bolshevik takeover by examining: (i)

• the continued war effort; and

• the postponed land reform.

* Compare the roles of each political leader in the Russian Revolution. (a)

• Alexander Kerensky

• Leon Trotsky

• Vladimir Lenin

• Nicholas II

* Describe the events and immediate outcome of the Russian Civil War. (k)
* Analyze how the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and “war communism” enabled Lenin to consolidate power in Russia. (a)
* Assess the economic and social impact of the New Economic Policy and Five Year Plans. (i)
* Analyze the methods Stalin used to exercise control over the Soviet people. (a)
* Define: Weimar Republic, Munich Beer Hall Putch, New Deal, Enabling Act, Gestapo, antisemitism, Nuremburg Laws, Kristallnacht, March on Rome, Mein Kampf. (k)
* Analyze each basic element of fascism: (a)

• extreme nationalism

• dictatorship

• economic self-sufficiency

• military strength and war

* Assess how each of the following played an important role in Mussolini’s rise to power in Italy: (i)

• economic difficulties

• weakness of coalition governments

• industrialist fears of socialism and communism

* Examine how each of the following posed a problem for the Weimar Republic and contributed to Hitler’s rise to power: (a)

• Treaty of Versailles

• economic difficulties

• fear of communism by the middle class and business leaders

* Using historical document explain how each of the following factors was a major cause of the Great Depression: (a)

• over-production and over-expansion by businesses

• consumer overspending with credit during the Roaring Twenties

• impact of high tariffs on international trade

• too many purchases of stocks on credit

* Describe two domestic policies introduced by Mussolini and two introduced by Hitler to

establish totalitarian states. (k)

• Mussolini

- abolition of all political parties except the Fascist Party

- censorship of the press

• Hitler

- abolition of all political parties except the Nazi Party

- establishment of a secret police force (Gestapo) to purge government opposition

* Analyze Nazi policies toward Jews, gypsies, communists, homosexuals and religious minorities.(a)

**Unit 3: International Tensions in the 30’s and WW2**

* Define: Pan-Germanism, Lebensraum, Anschluss, Sudetenland, Munich Pact, Nazi-Soviet Pact.(k)
* Identify the two main military alliances of World War II and list three key members of each. (k)
* Analyze the League of Nation’s effectiveness in dealing with threats to world peace with reference to: (a)

• Japanese occupation of Manchuria 1931-1932

• Italian invasion of Ethiopia 1935

• German rearmament 1935

• German occupation of the Rhineland 1936

• Japanese all-out war against China 1937

* Analyze reasons for German expansion during the late 1930s. (a)
* Describe the policy of appeasement as it is related to German expansion and identify two reasons why Britain and France were prepared to follow this policy. (k)
* Evaluate the effectiveness of appeasement in containing the territorial expansion of Nazism. (i)
* Analyze documents to compare Winston Churchill’s views on appeasement with those of Neville Chamberlain. (a)
* Explain why Britain and France ended appeasement with Hitler’s demands on Poland. (a)
* Define: blitzkrieg, phoney war, Maginot Line, kamikazes. (k)
* Assess the early success of Germany in the first year of World War II. (i)
* Analyze two reasons why Britain was able to survive the Battle of Britain. (a)
* Describe the impact of the following key battles on the outcome of World War II: (a)

• Dunkirk evacuation

• Battle of Britain

• Operation Barbarossa

• Battle of El Alamein

• Battle of Stalingrad

• Battle of the Atlantic

• Battles of Midway and Coral Sea

• Normandy invasion (D-Day)

* Explain how the stationing of the American Pacific fleet in Pearl Harbour and American economic sanctions against Japan strained Japanese-American relations prior to the attack on Pearl Harbour.(a)
* Describe how each of the following factors contributed to American military success over Japan.(k)

• size of American fleet

• more advanced technology and greater industrial strength

* Draw conclusions about how the American entry into world War II affected the war’s outcome. (a)
* Judge whether or not the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan was justified. (i)
* Describe the tragedy of war with reference to each: (a)

• The Holocaust

• Allied bombing of Dresden

• Japanese treatment of prisoners of war

* Define: Atlantic Charter, sphere-of-influence, Nuremberg Trials. (k)
* Describe the general agreements made at Yalta regarding the political future of Germany and

Eastern Europe with reference to: (k)

• the division of Germany

• free elections in Eastern Europe

* Draw conclusions about how differing interpretations of the Yalta agreements between the Soviet Union and the West might pose future tension over Germany and Eastern Europe. (a)
* Analyze the decisions reached at Potsdam regarding contentious issues relating to Poland and

Germany. (a)

* Evaluate how new leaders and technological developments increased tension at Potsdam. (i)
* Analyze the challenges faced by the United Nations with reference to its: (a)

• structure

• purposes and principles

**Unit 4: Cold War**

* Define: Cold War, containment. (k)
* Analyze the impact of Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” speech and Stalin’s “two hostile camps” speech on the deterioration of Soviet-Western relations. (a)
* Analyze how the policy of containment was reflected in the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan and the formation of NATO. (a)
* Evaluate the reaction of the Soviet Union to containment by referring to the Molotov Plan, Berlin Blockade/Airlift and formation of the Warsaw Pact. (i)
* Identify on a map NATO and Warsaw Pact members in 1955. (k)
* Define: Uniting for Peace resolution, veto, Viet Cong, Viet Minh. (k)
* Analyze the Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis and Vietnam War from the following perspectives:(a)

• causes

• results

* Assess whether the Korean War provides a better example of American containment or United Nations peacemaking. (i)
* Use selected pieces of music, fashion, art or literature to draw conclusions about the impact of the Cold War era thinking. (a)
* Define: détente, Star Wars. (k)
* Analyze the impact of perestroika and glasnost on the economic and social conditions in the Soviet Union (a)
* Assess the impact of Gorbachev’s reform on Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and the global community with reference to: (i)

• collapse of communism in Eastern Europe

• re-unification of the two Germanys

• end of the Cold War

* Analyze each of the following challenges facing former Soviet republics: (a)

• political reform

• economic stability

• ethnic relations

**Unit 5: Regional Developments in Post WW2 Era**

* Define: self-determination, colonialism, Indian Independence Act, apartheid, African National Congress (k)
* Identify on a map the major colonial powers in the immediate years after World War II. (k)
* Given historical documents, explain the cause of the Suez Crisis. (a)
* Analyze how the following factors led to the decline of colonialism in the post-World War II

period: (a)

• premises of the Atlantic Charter

• colonial nationalist movements

• cost of maintaining colonies

• views towards colonialism by the United States and Soviet Union

* Assess the methods used by Mahatma Gandhi, Gamal Abdel Nasser and Nelson Mandella to

promote nationalism and independence, and judge the effectiveness of each. (i)

* Evaluate the political, economic and social impact of apartheid on race relations in South Africa.(i)

**Unit 6: Challenges of the Modern Era**

* Define: arms proliferation, terrorism, human rights, ethnic cleansing. (k)
* Analyze examples to illustrate three peacekeeping roles that UN forces are sometimes called upon to perform in troubled areas. (a)

• mediation of disputes between conflicting parties

• deployment of military forces to maintain peace in civil or international wars

• deployment of military forces to ensure distribution of humanitarian aid

* Analyze the role of recent UN peacemaking efforts in Somalia and Bosnia - Herzegovina. (a)
* Assess how the re-emergence of nationalism, ethnic diversity and religious differences have created conflict in: (i)

• former Yugoslavia

• Rwanda

• India-Pakistan

* Assess how the quest for nuclear capability by Iraq and North Korea have affected global security.(i)
* Analyze how terrorist attacks such as those on the World Trade Centre and suicide bombings in Israel have posed threats to world peace and security. (a)
* Explain how the European Union has moved toward greater economic integration with reference to: (k)

• common currency

• trade policy

Good Luck studying…Bonne Chance!