

AP European History Unit 8 Quiz

1. What was the alliance between Russia, Great Britain, and France before the start of World War I called?
 - a. Triple Alliance
 - b. Triple Entente
 - c. Allied Powers
 - d. Central Powers

2. Which of the following factors can NOT be attributed as a significant cause of World War I?
 - a. Nationalism
 - b. Alliance system
 - c. Religious dispute
 - d. Imperialism

3. Which of the following events was the LEAST directly caused by World War I?
 - a. Lands added to the Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - b. Russian Revolution
 - c. Formation of modern Turkey
 - d. Creation of the Mandate System

“Autocracy is a superannuated form of government that may suit the needs of a Central African tribe, but not those of the Russian people, who are increasingly assimilating the culture of the rest of the world. That is why it is impossible to maintain this form of government except by violence.”

- Leo Tolstoy

4. Which of the following groups or individuals would NOT have agreed with the statement above from the Russian Revolution?
 - a. Russian peasants
 - b. Tsar Nicholas II
 - c. Bolsheviks
 - d. Vladimir Lenin

5. In 1921, the Soviet Union under Vladimir Lenin issued the New Economic Policy, one of the few capitalist policies issued in the communist state. What was the main provision of this policy?
 - a. Nationalization of industry
 - b. Establish a mixed economy
 - c. Banned strikes
 - d. Centralized distribution of agriculture

6. The final settlements at the Versailles Conference following World War I focused on keeping Germany out of power by weakening the state. Which of the following options was NOT a way in which the German Weimer Republic was prevented from gaining power?
 - a. Reparations
 - b. Forced disarmament
 - c. Establish a monarchy
 - d. Mandate System

7. What was the MAIN reason for the weakness of the League of Nations formed during the Versailles Conference?
 - a. Not provided with sufficient funds
 - b. Some major powers did not participate
 - c. Citizens did not accept its authority
 - d. Did not need unanimous decision to enforce policy

8. What was the economic policy introduced in Great Britain in response to the devastation of its economy after World War I?
 - a. New Economic Policy
 - b. Keynesian economics
 - c. Cooperative social action
 - d. Supply side economics

9. How did the American stock market crash of 1929 cause the Great Depression throughout Europe?
- a. European workers went on strike in support of Americans
 - b. Stock market crashed in Europe as well
 - c. New Marxist economic policy failed
 - d. Halt of European-American trade

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| I. | Italy |
| II. | Germany |
| III. | France |

10. In response to post-World War I discontent and the economic crisis in the early 20th century, many European countries assumed totalitarian and fascist governments. Which of the countries listed above implemented these governments in this period?
- a. I and II
 - b. II only
 - c. III only
 - d. I, II, and III
11. What type of program did Joseph Stalin utilize to modify the Marxist government established under Vladimir Lenin?
- a. Westernization
 - b. Revisionism
 - c. Modernization
 - d. Communism

12. In 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union agreed upon the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact which stated that neither country could attack the other for the next ten years. What is the MOST direct effect that this pact had on the start of World War II?
- Allowed Germany to attack Poland without fear of repercussions
 - Fostered German-Soviet relations so they attacked France together
 - Isolated France from the other powers, allowing for an easier occupation
 - Caused Poland to ally with the Nazi regime for protection
13. Which of the following factors were NOT a significant cause to the start of World War II?
- Treaty of Versailles
 - American Internationalism
 - Economic Depression
 - Failure of Appeasement policy
14. What was the German strategy that helped the Axis Powers gain early victories in World War II?
- Lebensraum
 - Kristallnacht
 - Blitzkrieg
 - Island-hopping
15. What new change in warfare was brought about by military innovations during World War II?
- Trench warfare
 - Guerilla warfare
 - Threat of global nuclear war
 - Total war

“Paragraph 1.

(1) Marriages between Jews and citizens of German or German-related blood are forbidden. Marriages which have been performed in spite of this law, even if they have been performed in a foreign country, are void.

(2) Complaints declaring them void can originate only with the District Attorney.

Paragraph 2.

Extramarital sexual intercourse between Jews and citizens of German or German-related blood are forbidden.

Paragraph 3.

Jews are not allowed to employ female citizens of German or German-related blood under 45 years in their household.”

16. Which Holocaust era document did the passage above MOST LIKELY come from?

- a. Nuremberg Laws
- b. Kristallnacht decree
- c. The Wannsee Protocol
- d. Mein Kampf

17. How did nationalism contribute to the extreme rise in Anti-Semitism in Europe that culminated into the Holocaust?

- a. Hebrew was a dying language
- b. Jewish people were not Christian
- c. Myth that finances were Jewish-controlled
- d. Belief that Jewish were imperialists

18. Famous writers such as Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald refer to themselves as part of the “Lost Generation”, meaning they feel disoriented and disillusioned with life.

What major event caused the formation of this generation?

- a. The Holocaust
- b. World War I
- c. Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- d. World War II

19. What group was able to improve their standing in society due to their efforts during the wars?

- a. White men
- b. Lower class workers
- c. Women
- d. Muslims

20. Which of the following choices MOST ACCURATELY describes the demographic changes in Europe in the 20th century?

- a. Mass immigration out of Europe
- b. More people lived in cities than rural areas
- c. Dramatic increase in German population
- d. Women left factory jobs



Explanations

1. B	<p>Although this alliance was more of an informal agreement between the three countries contained in it, the Triple Entente served as a counter-balance to the Triple Alliance. Answer choice A is incorrect because it is an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. Answer choice C is incorrect because the Allied Powers were the side of World War I that contained Russia, Great Britain, and France, but were not limited to those countries. The United States, Japan, and Italy were also a part of the Allied Powers. Answer choice D is incorrect because the Central Powers contained Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria.</p>
2. C	<p>Although religion was often an important aspect to a country's identity, and therefore integrated with nationalism, it was not a major source of tension in the period prior to World War I. Answer choice A, nationalism, was on the rise due to unification movements in the late 1800s and continued to rise as countries expanded their militaries and territories to exert more influence over the other European nations. In fact, it was a Serbian nationalist that assassinated Archduke Ferdinand of Austria that most directly caused the start of World War I. Answer choice B is incorrect because it was the reason countries other than Austria and Serbia got involved in the conflict. Germany was allied with Austria and Russia was allied with Serbia so when the conflict between the smaller countries was set off, the bigger countries quickly got involved as well. Answer choice D is incorrect because imperialism caused a competition to form between countries such as Great Britain and Germany. This competition for raw materials and territories led to heightened tensions between the nations.</p>
3. A	<p>Answer choice A is untrue, as the end of World War I saw the Austro-Hungarian Empire dissolved due to the enormous losses it faced from the war. It separated into the nations of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. Answer choice B is incorrect because World War I was unpopular amongst the Russian people due to the enormous number of resources spent on the war while the people had to endure worsening prices and increasingly limited resources. This caused both the tsars of Russia and the system of government itself to become unpopular. Rebels rose up and overthrew the government to establish a communist form of government. Answer</p>

	<p>choice C is incorrect because the Ottoman Empire was heavily affected by losses from World War I and shortly dissolved after the conclusion of the war. The nation of Turkey was formed from lands within the Ottoman Empire. Answer choice D is incorrect because the Mandate System was established after the conclusion of World War I to allow western powers to govern the territories of the split up German and Ottoman Empires.</p>
4. B	<p>The quote above criticizes the autocratic government of Russia and suggests that it maintains itself through “violence”. Tsar Nicholas II’s was the last autocratic ruler of Russia before the Russian Revolution, so he would not dislike autocracy. Answer choice A is incorrect because, historically, they have not received any protections from autocratic rulers. Additionally, peasants were often the ones who were on the receiving side of the “violence” mentioned in the quote above. Answer choices C and D are incorrect because Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks were responsible for the Russian Revolution which overturned the autocratic government of Russia. They were against autocracy and in favor of communism.</p>
5. B	<p>The New Economic Policy was enacted from 1921 to 1928 and introduced capitalist policies in an otherwise communist country. This is what led to the formation of a “mixed economy” because there was both private ownership and governmental regulations in the economy. Answer choices A, C, and D are incorrect because the nationalization of industry, banning of strikes, and the centralized distribution of agriculture were all policies that existed before the New Economic Policy under the War Communism policy of the Soviet Union.</p>
6. C	<p>Germany had a monarch prior to and during World War I (Wilhelm II), but after World War I its monarch was forced to abdicate. Germany was then ruled by the Weimer Republic (its government) under the outbreak of the Nazi regime in the 1930’s. Therefore, establishing a monarchy was not a way in which Germany was weakened after World War I. Answer choice A is incorrect because the Treaty of Versailles required that Germany assume guilt for the war and pay the Allied Powers for the damage it caused during the war. This would prevent Germany from reviving its economy. Answer choice B is incorrect because Germany was forced to disarm and keep its military small. In fact, its military was only allowed to have 100,000</p>

	men at one time among other restrictions. Answer choice D is incorrect because the Mandate System gave Allied Powers control over German territories to prevent war and outbreaks of violence in the regions.
7. B	The League of Nations was one of the few of Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points that he brought to the Versailles Conference that was put into effect. However, the United States did not participate in the organization once it was created, due to resistance from Congress. Germany, Italy, and Japan soon left as well. Without the participation of some of the biggest powers, the League of Nations was not able to enforce its rulings. Answer choice A is incorrect because the League of Nations was funded by each of the member nations. Historically, its funding has usually not been considered a major cause for its weakness. Answer choice C is incorrect because citizen participation was not necessary for the authority of the League of Nations – it only needed to be recognized by the governments. Answer choice D is incorrect because the opposite statement was one of its weaknesses. There needed to be a unanimous decision to create a policy, but the amount of arguing between delegates made it so that a unanimous decision was difficult to achieve.
8. B	Keynesian economics were first introduced by John Maynard Keynes that stated that it was possible to help an economy recover from a depression through government spending to increase jobs and stimulate the economy. Answer choice A is incorrect because the New Economic Policy was introduced in Russia after World War I, not Britain. It was one of the few capitalistic policies of Russia at a time when the country was communist. Answer choice C is incorrect because cooperative social action was the policy of Scandinavia at this time. It involved the teamwork of labor leaders and capitalists to revive Scandinavian economies. Answer choice D is incorrect because this policy was most popularly implemented by Ronald Reagan in the 1980’s and involves lowering restrictions and taxes on the rich to help the money “trickle down” to the lower classes.
9. D	European countries prior to the stock market crash were already struggling economically due to the high toll that World War I had taken on their resources. Their main form of support came from American trade, so when the American economy failed, they were left floundering with virtually no support. The start of the

	<p>Great Depression in America caused the Great Depression in Europe. Answer choice A is incorrect because it is untrue – European workers did not go on strike during this period to support Americans. Answer choice B is incorrect because there was not a stock market crash in Europe in the short period before the European Great Depression. Answer choice C is incorrect because most of Europe during this period was not under communist rule. Western European nations not did implement communist economic policies.</p>
10. A	<p>Out of the choices provided, only Germany and Italy had fascist regimes before World War II. Although France did assume an authoritarian regime during the war and worked with the Axis Powers when they conquered them, the French government was a republic in the interwar period. Answer choices B, C, and D are incorrect because they do not accurately identify both Germany and Italy as fascist regimes.</p>
11. C	<p>Stalin used the policy of modernization, which consisted of the goals of rapid industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture (all agriculture is state controlled). He did this through legislation such as the Five Year Plan. Answer choice A is incorrect because westernization was the program used by Peter the Great and Catherine the Great during the period of Enlightenment to mimic European societies. Answer choice B is incorrect because revisionism is the practice of revising Marxist ideology to advocate for gradual change rather than a revolution. In revisionist belief, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie can work together to improve the nation. Answer choice D is incorrect because both Stalin and Lenin's governments were Communist.</p>
12. A	<p>Germany was looking to invade Poland to claim lands, but a defensive from the Soviet Union was their biggest threat and limitation. By signing the pact in which the countries agreed not to attack each other, Germany gained enough confidence to invade Poland and start World War II. Answer choices B and C are incorrect because the invasion of France is not what started World War II. Answer choice D is incorrect because Poland did not ally with the Nazi regime at any point during the war.</p>

13. B	<p>At this period of time, America did not have a policy of internationalism, but isolationism. This policy prevented America from joining the League of Nations and helped to stop the spread of authoritarian rule across Europe before the start of World War II. Answer choice A is incorrect because many provisions of the Treaty of Versailles were created to weaken the German state so they would not be able to participate in a conflict as great as the first world war again. Both the reparations and the War Guilt clause, however, weakened the German economy and resolved to the point where the German people were willing to accept the Jewish people as a scapegoat and believed the ideas of German “racial superiority”. Answer choice C is incorrect because the economic depression of the 1930’s caused many struggling citizens to turn to authoritarian policies that promised a change. Adolf Hitler rose to power with his push for “revitalization”. Answer choice D is incorrect because appeasement allowed fascist governments to spread unchecked. The policy of appeasement was used by western powers and it contained the idea that the best course of action to prevent a war was to avoid military conflict with fascist nations. However, this only served to weaken western governments and strengthen fascist governments, leading to World War II.</p>
14. C	<p>The German strategy of Blitzkrieg involved a surprise attack at a point in which the defending side was not properly prepared for battle. The German army would overwhelm their rival with large numbers of tanks, infantry, and air support. Answer choice A is incorrect because Lebensraum is the German idea that Germany needed to expand and take over nearby territories for more “living room” for German citizens. Answer choice B is incorrect because Kristallnacht refers to a November night in 1938 in which German forces destroyed Jewish buildings and stores, and murdered many Jewish people. It was not a strategy, but a singular horrific attack. Answer choice D is incorrect because island-hopping was the strategy used by the Allied Powers against Japan. It involved setting up military bases on islands closer and closer to Japan until the Allies were ready to attack.</p>
15. C	<p>World War II brought about the invention of the atom bomb through military programs such as the Manhattan Project. Soon after the end of the war, the Soviet Union developed nuclear weapons as well and several other countries followed.</p>

	<p>However, these newfound weapons were dangerous on a level unheard of before in history. A global nuclear war could annihilate entire countries, so it has always been considered a great threat. Answer choice A is incorrect because trench warfare was introduced in World War I during the Battle of the Marne. Answer choice B is incorrect because Guerilla warfare has existed since the 6th century BC. It was named during the Peninsular War that pitted Spanish and Portuguese forces against the French army under Napoleon. Answer choice D is incorrect because World War I is usually referred to as the first “total war”, not World War II.</p>
16. A	<p>The Nuremberg Laws were composed of two main policies: first, that Jewish people were not German citizens but “subjects of the state” and two, no interracial relationships between the Jewish and Germans would be tolerated. The passage above explicitly mentions that these relationships are forbidden. Answer choice B is incorrect because Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) was when German forces stormed Jewish stores and buildings as an outward display of their Anti-Semitism. None of these actions are mentioned in the passage above. Answer choice C is incorrect because the Wannsee Protocol describes the “Final Solution” of the Holocaust, or the mass murder of 11 million Jewish people. This is on a much more extreme level of Anti-Semitism than the sentiments expressed in the passage. Answer choice D is incorrect because Mein Kampf was an autobiography of Adolf Hitler’s life. The passage lists laws and is formatted in a manner that would be unusual for an autobiography.</p>
17. B	<p>Anti-Semitism is a prejudice against Jewish people. The rise of nationalism meant that countries began to reject people and customs that were not a part of the majority in the country. Due to the fact that most European countries at the time were Christian, they began to heavily persecute the Jewish people who lived within the nation. Answer choice A is incorrect because the diminishment of Hebrew would have not been an issue to European nationalists who believed that the only language that should be spoken in their country was the majority language. Answer choice C is incorrect because although this belief did increase the amount of Anti-Semitism Jewish people faced, it was not related to nationalism, but the economic depression Europe was facing. Answer choice D is incorrect because this was not a common</p>

	<p>belief at the time, nor would it have bothered most Europeans. European nations had been imperialist for decades so they would not have anything to fear from imperialism.</p>
18. B	<p>Many young men died out at war, and those who survived came back to a life they did not recognize and did not understand. Many left as teenagers and came back from war as adults. They had difficulty finding jobs, adapting to civilian society, and were mostly ignored by the government they had served. The teenagers and young adults who had stayed behind had grown up faster than normal as well due to the pressure put on them by the wartime effort. This culminated in a generation that did not share the same values as their elders and found it hard to sympathize with societal values. Answer choices A and C are incorrect because both of these events occurred during World War II, while the Lost Generation is most commonly associated with the generation affected by World War I. Answer choice D is incorrect for the same reason.</p>
19. C	<p>Women helped fill roles left behind by white men who had gone to war. They often took jobs in factories and managed farms. There were also women present on the battlefield – most prominently as front-line nurses. The clear effort and dedication women gave during the war showed that women were capable of managing tasks outside of the home. For this reason, many European countries granted women the right to vote amongst other rights in the periods after World War I and World War II. Answer choice A is incorrect because white men maintained the same roles (soldiers, workers, etc.) during the wars that they have throughout history. Answer choice B is incorrect because lower class workers were drafted into the military just the same as they had been throughout history. Answer choice D is incorrect because although there were Muslims present in armies for European countries, there were not enough of them to be recognized as significant enough to foster change.</p>
20. B	<p>The combination of new medicine to lower death rates, an influx of immigration, and rapid industrialization made it so that Europe’s population increased rapidly in spite of the several wars in the century. The influx of people often conjugated into cities or moved into cities in pursuit of factory jobs. This decreased the amount of rural living. Answer choice A is incorrect because the 20th century saw an increase</p>

	<p>in immigration into Europe. This led to multi-ethnic communities forming. Answer choice C is incorrect because the German population remained mostly stagnant in the 20th century as a result of the men who died during World War I and World War II. Answer choice D is incorrect because the opposite was true – more women joined factory jobs during the 20th century than ever before due to available positions left by men who went to fight in the wars.</p>
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