CALIFORNIA WORLD HISTORY · UNIT 3 · 25 QUESTIONS

Global Conflict: World Wars, Totalitarianism, and Cold War — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914 helped trigger World War I, which was also driven by alliances, militarism, imperial rivalry, and**

- A Nationalism
- B Trade only
- C Religion only
- D Farming

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2 **The Schlieffen Plan was Germany's plan to defeat France quickly before turning to fight Russia, but it failed when the advance was halted at the Battle of the**

A Marne

B Verdun

C Gallipoli

D Somme

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3 **Trench warfare on the Western Front in World War I produced long stalemates, heavy casualties, and new weapons such as machine guns, poison gas, and**

A Cavalry only

B Bows

C Tanks

D Swords

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4 **The United States entered World War I in 1917 after Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare and after the Zimmermann Telegram proposed a German alliance with**

A Spain

B Mexico

C Canada

D Brazil

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5 **The Treaty of Versailles in 1919 ended World War I, required Germany to accept blame and pay reparations, and created the League of**

A Nations

B Empires

C Colonies

D Armies

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6 **The Russian Revolution of 1917 overthrew the tsar and later brought the Bolsheviks under Vladimir Lenin to power, leading to the creation of the Soviet**

- A Union
- B Republic of Russia only
- C Kingdom
- D Empire

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7 **Joseph Stalin ruled the Soviet Union through centralized planning, collectivization of farms, purges of suspected enemies, and strict control of political**

- A Science only
- B Farming only
- C Life
- D Trade only

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8 **Benito Mussolini led a fascist movement in Italy that stressed nationalism, a strong leader, and suppression of opposition, taking power in the**

- A 1940s
- B 1910s
- C 1920s
- D 1930s

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9 **Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party rose to power in Germany in 1933, ended democratic government, persecuted Jews and other groups, and pursued aggressive**

- A Trade
- B Expansion
- C Farming
- D Science

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10 **The Spanish Civil War of 1936 to 1939 ended with victory for Francisco Franco, whose forces were supported by Germany and Italy while the Republic received support from the Soviet Union and international**

- A Bankers
- B Farmers only
- C Merchants
- D Volunteers

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11 **World War II began in Europe in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland, after Britain and France had earlier followed a policy of appeasement toward Hitler at**

- A Yalta
- B Potsdam
- C Munich
- D Versailles

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12 **Japan attacked the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, bringing the United States into World War II the next**

A Year

B Week

C Month

D Day

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13 **The Allied invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944, known as D-Day, opened a major Western Front against Germany in**

A France

B Italy

C Norway

D Greece

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14 **The Holocaust was the systematic murder by Nazi Germany of about six million Jews, along with Roma, disabled people, and other groups targeted by the Nazi**

- A Army only
- B Church
- C Farmers
- D Regime

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15 **The United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, and Japan surrendered soon after, ending World War II in the**

- A Mediterranean
- B Indian Ocean region
- C Pacific
- D Atlantic

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16 **The UN was founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and cooperation, replacing the failed League of**

A Armies

B Empires

C Nations

D Colonies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Cold War was the long rivalry after World War II between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies, fought mainly through alliances, proxy wars, and an arms race rather than direct**

A Trade

B War between them

C Farming

D Science

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18 **The Truman Doctrine of 1947 pledged American support to countries resisting communism, and the Marshall Plan offered American aid to rebuild war damaged economies in**

A Africa only

B Asia only

C South America only

D Europe

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19 **The Berlin Airlift of 1948 to 1949 supplied the city by air after the Soviet Union blocked road and rail access to it, which was then divided between East and**

A West

B Central

C North

D South

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20 **The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, founded in 1949, was a military alliance of the United States, Canada, and Western European countries against the threat from the Soviet**

- A Navy
- B Union
- C Empire
- D Church

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21 **The war of 1950 to 1953 ended in an armistice that left the peninsula divided near the 38th parallel between the communist North and the noncommunist South**

- A China
- B Japan
- C Korea
- D Vietnam

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22 **The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 brought the United States and the Soviet Union close to nuclear war after Soviet missiles were discovered in**

A Korea

B Vietnam

C Egypt

D Cuba

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23 **The Vietnam War involved the United States supporting South Vietnam against communist North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, and it ended with American withdrawal in 1973 and the fall of Saigon in**

ANSWER _____

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24 **The Berlin Wall, built in 1961, divided East and West Berlin and became a symbol of the Cold War until it fell in the year**

ANSWER _____

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25 **The space race between the United States and the Soviet Union began when the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite, Sputnik, in the year**

ANSWER

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. D
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. D
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. D
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. D
23. 1975
24. 1989
25. 1957

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