

Name: _____

Date: _____

Hour: _____

World History and Geography B – Final Exam Study Guide

1. Why did people migrate during the Industrial Revolution?

2. Where did European countries acquire the raw materials to produce manufactured goods, during the Industrial Revolution?

3. What are some positive results of the Industrial Revolution?

4. How did industrialization lead to the growth of democracy in Great Britain and the United States?

5. What were both the internal and external factors that led to a rise in European global power between 1500 and 1900?

6. How did industrialization lead to increased imperialism?

7. What were the consequences of industrialization?
 - a. political effects:

 - b. social effects:

 - c. economic effects:

 - d. environmental effects:

8. How did nationalism lead to a rise in militarism?

9. Define direct rule. Define indirect rule. List a couple countries as examples of using each method.

10. What are the positive and negative effects of imperialism?

11. How did Western imperialism affect Japan?

12. What were the causes of World War I, and how did each lead to the war?

13. What were the consequences of World War I?
 - a. political effects:
 - b. social effects:
 - c. economic effects:
14. Define unrestricted submarine warfare.
15. What were the major parts of the Treaty of Versailles?
16. Define total war.
17. What failures of the czars helped lead to the Bolshevik Revolution?
18. Why were peasants drawn to communism?
19. What event triggered the Great Depression in the United States?
20. What two things caused the rise of Nazism in Germany?
21. Define isolationism and appeasement.
22. How were the following events a major turning point of World War II?
 - a. the Battle of Britain:
 - b. the attack on Pearl Harbor:
 - c. the Battle of Midway
 - d. the Battle of Stalingrad
23. What was the significance of the Atlantic Charter?
24. What parts of Europe were controlled by the Soviet Union after World War II, and why did they do so?

25. What occurred during the Nuremberg Trials?
26. What was the main disagreement between the United States and the Soviet Union that led to the Cold War?
27. Why was the United Nations formed?
28. What was meant by the “iron curtain?”
29. Define containment.
30. The Cold War led to countries choosing sides. What were the names of the two alliances?
31. What caused the Soviet Union to hold West Berlin hostage?
32. What Soviet invention led to an increase in science education in the United States?
33. What happened in each of these Cold War hot spots?
 - a. Korea
 - b. Vietnam
 - c. Cuba
 - d. Hungary
 - e. Czechoslovakia
34. What led to the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947?
35. Did direct rule or indirect rule make it easier for African colonies to transition to independence?
36. How did dictators maintain control in newly independent nations of the developing world?
37. After World War II, what was the source of conflict between Arabs and Zionists (Jews)?
38. Why did Egyptian president Nasser nationalize the Suez Canal?

39. What major effect of colonialism made it hard for newly independent African nations to find success?

40. Define apartheid. What technique was used to end it? What role did Nelson Mandela play?

41. What was the Berlin Wall, and why was its destruction important?

42. What caused both Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to become divided?

43. What is the name of the economic program that Deng used to reform China?

44. What are some recent terrorist methods?

45. Why do terrorists choose the targets that they do?

46. What challenges do democratic nations face when trying to create anti-terrorism measures?