

**Chapter 21 Practice Test****Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. How did the emergence of Germany as a new nation-state affect the European political scene after 1870?
- A) Germany provided stability and leadership.
  - B) Germany maintained the balance of power.
  - C) Germany's arrival disrupted the established order.
  - D) Germany quickly became the lone superpower.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What impact did World War I have on Europe's colonial empires?
- A) The war drew in laborers and soldiers from the colonies.
  - B) The war enriched the colonial population in Europe's empires.
  - C) The war was fought exclusively in the colonies.
  - D) The war offered colonies a means to gain independence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following was a factor in causing the Great Depression?
- A) U.S. involvement in World War I
  - B) Underproduction in the United States
  - C) Speculation on the stock market
  - D) State regulation of the economy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following strained Japan's relations with Western powers in the early 1940s?
- A) Agreements that granted Japan a larger navy than Britain and the United States
  - B) The oil embargo Japan imposed on the United States and Britain
  - C) Japanese military operations in Indochina, Malaya, and Burma
  - D) Japan's loss of the German sphere of influence in China to the United States
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following describes popular attitudes in Europe toward the prospect of war in the summer of 1914?
- A) Widespread enthusiasm
  - B) Universal opposition
  - C) General indifference
  - D) Disillusioned cynicism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Refer to Map 20.2 in the textbook. Which country switched sides after World War I began?
- A) France
  - B) Russia
  - C) Italy
  - D) Germany

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which country was least affected by the Great Depression?
- A) Germany
  - B) Japan
  - C) The Soviet Union
  - D) The United States
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following was a distinctive and central feature of the German expression of fascism?
- A) The use of violence as a political tool
  - B) A single party dictatorship
  - C) A view of war as an ennobling experience
  - D) An insistence on a racial revolution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following was a reason for the popularity of the Nazi Party once it seized power in the 1930s?
- A) Its acceptance of the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles
  - B) Its success in bringing Germany out of the Great Depression
  - C) Its rejection of rural life and traditional values
  - D) Its embrace of parliamentary politics and communism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following did Japan, Italy, and Germany share in the 1930s?
- A) Widespread arrest and execution of political opponents
  - B) Political takeover by right-wing radical groups
  - C) Strong traditions of parliamentary democracy
  - D) Aggressive ambition for conquest and empire building
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. What drew Japan, Germany, and Italy into a political alliance by 1936–37?
- A) Commitment to communism
  - B) Fear of global capitalism
  - C) Hostility towards the Soviet Union
  - D) Shared belief in Aryan supremacy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. What effect did World War II have on communism?
- A) It discredited the international communist movement and the Soviet Union.
  - B) It transformed communism into a global movement committed to world peace.
  - C) It allowed communism to take root in the Middle East and Africa.
  - D) It enabled communist parties in Eastern Europe and China to assume power.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. In contrast to what transpired during World War I, Germany during World War II was able to
- A) defeat the Soviet Union.
  - B) conquer France quickly.
  - C) neutralize the American threat.
  - D) appease Britain.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. What effect did the U.S. Marshall Plan have on European economies?
- A) It promoted economic growth and widespread prosperity in Western Europe.
  - B) It de-industrialized European economies and created economic misery.
  - C) It created a competitive and hostile environment for European commerce.
  - D) It generated vicious cycles of economic recession and depression.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following was a more prominent feature of World War II than World War I?
- A) The blurring of the line between civilian and military targets
  - B) The practice of trench warfare and defensive military strategies
  - C) The mass enthusiasm for war in Britain and France
  - D) The forceful and quick response of the Allies to German aggression
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following explains how an assassination in Austria-Hungary triggered World War I?
- A) The spread of fascism and the fear of communism
  - B) The Great Depression and the League of Nations
  - C) The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente
  - D) The practice of war socialism and trench warfare
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following was a term of the Treaty of Versailles?
- A) Palestine was to be the protected homeland for Jews.
  - B) The Ottoman Empire was to pay restitution to its Armenian subjects.
  - C) The United States was to head the League of Nations.
  - D) Germany was to accept sole responsibility for causing World War I.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The new states that had been carved out of which empire were governed as mandates of the League of Nations after World War I?
- A) The Austro-Hungarian Empire
  - B) The Ottoman Empire
  - C) The Russian Empire
  - D) The Holy Roman Empire
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. What happened to the German sphere of influence in China after World War I ended?
- A) Japan claimed it.
  - B) China regained it.
  - C) Germany turned it into a colony.
  - D) The League of Nations governed it as a mandate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which of the following describes the position of the United States after World War I?
- A) It became the largest empire.
  - B) It became the sole superpower.
  - C) It became Europe's main creditor.
  - D) It became a debtor nation.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which of the following characterized European and American culture in the 1920s?
- A) A new consumerism
  - B) A deep conservatism
  - C) A radical militancy
  - D) A renewed spirituality
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Which of the following represents a response among many Latin American countries to the global repercussions of the Great Depression?
- A) War socialism
  - B) Democratic socialism
  - C) Policies modeled on the New Deal
  - D) Import substitution industrialization
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The set of reforms packaged as the New Deal was based on the belief that
- A) high tariffs and state-run industries could end recession and depression.
  - B) government actions and spending programs could correct the market.
  - C) the economy would regulate itself through the market.
  - D) a state-controlled economy would promote economic growth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Which of the following appealed to fascists?
- A) Feminism
  - B) Democracy
  - C) Socialism
  - D) Nationalism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Japanese politics and society during the 1920s suggested that Japan favored
- A) fascist politics and traditional values.
  - B) isolationist politics and military values.
  - C) democratic politics and Western culture.
  - D) religious politics and rural culture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Which of the following resulted from Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor?
- A) The wars in Asia and Europe merged into a single global war.
  - B) The war in Asia ended, allowing the Allies to focus on the war in Europe.
  - C) Japan was reduced to a third-rank power, with its empire in Asia destroyed.
  - D) The United States imposed an oil embargo on Japan but was open to negotiations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. What happened to Europe's empires in Asia and Africa after the end of World War II?
- A) European empires merged into a single global empire run by the United States.
  - B) European empires were dismantled by the military force of the United Nations.
  - C) European empires expanded as they absorbed the colonies of the Axis Powers.
  - D) European empires collapsed as colonies achieved independence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Which of the following committed the United States to the defense of Europe against the Soviet Union after World War II?
- A) The European Union
  - B) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  - C) The United States of Europe
  - D) The League of Nations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. How did the American occupation of Japan after World War II affect the Japanese economy?
- A) It transformed Japan into a producer of agricultural goods.
  - B) It required Japan to allocate half of its budget to military expenditures.
  - C) It promoted rapid economic growth and generated economic prosperity.
  - D) It made Japan a captive market for surplus American products.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Which of the following contributed to Western European recovery after the devastation of World War II?
- A) The ability of Western European countries to integrate their economies
  - B) The ability of Western European countries to exploit their colonies
  - C) The humanitarian and economic aid provided by the United Nations
  - D) The economic and political leadership exercised by the Soviet Union