Section Quiz 6-1

People, Places, & Events of World History



Congratulations! You have completed this section!
Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 1.9 points.

Match the words with their definitions for numbers 1-13.

1. _____ ***progressive socialism***	(a) one nation conquering and controlling other nations
2. _____ ***Bolsheviks***	(b) new, unequalled, without example
3. _____ ***Central Powers***	(c) a room in which to experiment with ideas
4. _____ ***Axis Powers***	(d) strict racial segregation and discrimination
5. _____ ***Darwinian evolution***	(e) radicals who overthrew the Russian Czar in the Russian Revolution of 1917, established Communism
6. _____ ***Sharia Law***	(f) capitalists who financed railroads
7. _____ ***nautical***	(g) World War II military league among Germany, Italy, Japan
8. _____ ***unprecedented***	(h) oceanic
9. _____ ***barons***	(i) concept on which Hitler based his German supremacy ideology
10. _____ ***patents***	(j) World War I military league among Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary
11. _____ ***apartheid***	(k) Islamic legal doctrine, at odds with Western legal concepts
12. _____ ***field studio***	(l) legal documents that verify ownership of original ideas or concepts
13. _____ ***imperialism***	(m) process in which the federal government gradually takes control of major social, religious, economic, and media entities

14. Both Fascism and _____ are types of progressive socialism and are, therefore, equally leftist philosophies.

15. Vladimir Illich Ulayanov, who later changed his name to _____, emerged as the leader of the Bolsheviks.

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16. Which of these was NOT a dominant fascist leader during World War II? _____
    (a) Benito Mussolini (Italy)
    (b) Francisco Franco (Spain)
    (c) Adolf Hitler (Germany)
    (d) Winston Churchill (Great Britain)

17. World War I and the Treaty of Versailles peace agreement of 1919, virtually destroyed Germany's ability to _____.

18. After World War I, Adolf Hitler became active in the German Worker's Party and transformed that minor political association into the _____ Party.

19. While spending time in jail for trying to overthrow the government, _____ wrote the book *Mein Kampf* ("My Struggle").

20. On what date did Nazi Germany invade Poland? _____
    (a) September 1, 1939
    (b) August 6, 1945
    (c) December 7, 1941
    (d) September 3, 1940

21. By the time German Nazism collapsed in 1945, some six million Jews, plus others, had been systematically murdered in what has been designated "_____."

22. _____ founded "Boy Scouts" and "Girl Guides" 1908.
    (a) Ernest Seton
    (b) Sir Stephen Robertson
    (c) Samuel E. Hill
    (d) Sir Baden-Powell

23. _____ led the struggle for Indian independence through his "Satagraha Campaigns," which he was imprisoned for from 1922 to 1924.

24. On July 1, 1899, John H. Nicholson, Samuel E. Hill, and Will J. Knights organized a Christian businessmen's ministry they called "_____."

25. From 1904 to 1914, the _____ was constructed, allowing ships to pass through the Americas instead of traveling around South America.

26. Andrew Carnegie, Charles Crocker, Jay Gould, Mark Hopkins, and Cornelius Vanderbilt invested millions of dollars to do what? _____
    _____.

27. One of the greatest American inventors, _____, invented the lightbulb in 1879.

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28. On June 28, 1914, a Serbian nationalist assassinated _____ in the city of Sarajevo, Serbia starting the First World War.
    (a) Adolf Hitler
    (b) Francisco Franco
    (c) Archduke Francis Ferdinand
    (d) Winston Churchill

29. By 1917, the _____ entered the first World War on the side of the Allies

30. In World War I, France, Britian, Russia, Serbia, Italy, Greece, Romania, Japan and the US were called the _____.
    (a) Central Powers
    (b) Axis Powers
    (c) Allies

31. What action started the Second World War? _____

32. What action on December 7, 1941, caused the United States of America to enter World War II?
    _____

33. US President _____ declared war on Japan and began supporting allied forces in Europe.
    (a) Theodore Roosevelt
    (b) George Bush
    (c) Franklin Roosevelt
    (d) Jimmy Carter

34. Who rallied the British with an impassioned radio broadcast during World War II? _____
    (a) Franklin Roosevelt
    (b) Winston Churchill
    (c) Margaret Thatcher
    (d) Princess Diana

35. During World War II, American POWs were forced to march more that 60 miles across the Philippine Islands in what has been called the _____.

36. On June 6, 1944, the Allies began their invasion of Europe at _____.
    (a) Normandy Beach, France
    (b) Berlin, Germany
    (c) Hiroshima, Japan
    (d) Rome, Italy

37. On August 6, 1945, U.S. President Harry Truman authorized the Enola Gay B-29 to drop an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of _____.

38. One of America's greatest heroes of the two world wars was _____.

39. In 1929, the United States Stock Market collapsed, ushering in what has been called (the) "_____."
    (a) Black Tuesday
    (b) Great Depression
    (c) Dust Bowl
    (d) Great Awakening

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40. Who invented the airplane and flew their first motor-powered aircraft in 1903? _____ _____.

41. The _____ of World War II mainly consisted of Germany, Italy, and Japan.
    (a) Allied Powers (b) Central Powers (c) Axis Powers

42. Georges Méliès is credited with making motion pictures into a(n) _____.

43. Paramount, Warner Brothers, Universal, and United Artists were were_____ that formed in the early 1900's.
    (a) movie companies (c) movie field studios
    (b) disaster-film producers (d) print-media moguls

44. _____ began producing feature length cartoons such as *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937).

45. _____ developed the formula $E=mc^2$ and was awarded a Nobel Prize for physics in 1921.

46. _____ discovered radium and polonium and was the only person ever awarded the Nobel Prize in both physics and chemistry.

47. Einstein helped a team of scientists, on what was called the "Manhattan Project," develop a(n) _____ for the United States in 1942

48. *"That cannot be _____ right which is morally wrong."*

49. *"Our _____ often reflect our values and our aspirations."*

50. *"I have never _____. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work."*

51. *"They that give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither _____ nor safety."*

52. *"When bad men combine, the _____ must associate, else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."*

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