

- 1) Evidence that the United States was not completely isolationist during the interwar period is best illustrated by American involvement in the
  - (A) Munich Pact
  - (B) Little Entente
  - (C) League of Nations
  - (D) Dawes and Young plans
  
- 2) The construction of the Maginot Line in the 1930s revealed France's belief that
  - (A) Germany remained a potential aggressor
  - (B) the United States would not remain a neutral nation
  - (C) the League of Nations could preserve peace in Europe
  - (D) Great Britain was seeking an alliance with the Soviet Union
  
- 3) Which of the following statements about the Battle of Vimy Ridge is **most accurate**?
  - (A) Canadian nationalism was non-existent before the battle.
  - (B) The battle was the first step taken by Canadians toward national independence from Britain.
  - (C) The battle advanced Canadian sovereignty but did little to create a national consciousness among Canadians.
  - (D) The battle created much stronger Canadian nationalism, which eventually led to Canadian sovereignty.
  
- 4) Which of the following types of governments is **most likely** to exist in an ultranationalistic country?
  - (A) Representative democracy
  - (B) Constitutional monarchy
  - (C) Direct democracy
  - (D) One-party system
  
- 5) The Germans, if this government is elected, are going to pay every penny; they are going to be squeezed, as a lemon is squeezed, until the pips squeak.  
—A British politician, December 9, 1918  
—from *The Twentieth Century World*  
The given quotation provides information highlighting the political climate that existed during the creation of the
  - (A) terms of the Munich Pact
  - (B) the United Nations Charter
  - (C) terms of the Treaty of Versailles
  - (D) Covenant of the League of Nations

- 6) The Republican party maintains the traditional American policy of non-interference in the political affairs of other nations. This government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the covenant of the League. On this we stand.  
—Republican National Platform, 1928  
—from Internationalism: Opposing Viewpoints  
The given declaration was made during a time when the United States pursued a foreign policy of
- (A) isolationism
  - (B) expansionism
  - (C) interventionism
  - (D) internationalism
- 7) The **primary** motivation for the Japanese armed expansion in Asia that began in the early 1930s was to
- (A) liberate Japanese people being ruled by brutal dictators
  - (B) restore good relations with both China and the United States
  - (C) make Japan the greatest economic and political power in Asia
  - (D) prevent the spread of communism in lands bordering the Soviet Union
- 8) An example of a situation in which Inuit self-government was achieved was the establishment of
- (A) Nunavut
  - (B) the reserve system
  - (C) the Métis Settlements Accord
  - (D) the Assembly of First Nations
- 9) Gavrilo Princip shot Archduke Franz Ferdinand in order to provoke a war between Austria and Serbia. Along with others, he hoped that such a war would ultimately result in Serbia's acquisition of Serbian lands in the Austrian Empire. The assassination was a means of rescuing national brothers who were stranded on the wrong side of the border between Austria and Serbia.  
The given statement suggests the **main** motive for the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was to promote
- (A) imperialistic goals
  - (B) militaristic desires
  - (C) nationalistic ambitions
  - (D) a campaign of revenge

- 10) In deciding to adopt a policy of appeasement toward Fascist dictators, the British and French governments largely ignored the
- (A) public wish that war must be avoided at any cost
  - (B) collective security apparatus of the League of Nations
  - (C) questionable military preparedness of their armed forces
  - (D) public feeling that certain territorial claims were justified

11)



—from The Edmonton Journal, February 19, 2008, pg. A14

Which of the following statements give the **main** point of this cartoon?

- (A) Stephen Harper was unable to stop the independence movement in Kosovo and will be unable to prevent Quebec separation in Canada.
  - (B) The events that led to Kosovo's independence are the same as those that fuel the Quebec independence movement.
  - (C) Stephen Harper's political career is dependent on the decisions made about the Quebec separatist question.
  - (D) Canada's recognition of a sovereign Kosovo could lead to increased support for a sovereign Quebec.
- 12) The League of Nations was designed to preserve peace **primarily** through
- (A) armed conflict
  - (B) collective security
  - (C) nuclear deterrence
  - (D) military brinkmanship

13)

## MISSING IMAGE

—from Persuasive Images

Two purposes of this poster were to

- (A) raise funds for the war effort and maintain citizen morale
  - (B) express concern for the financial costs of war and promote racial tolerance
  - (C) encourage antiwar sentiment and oppose the United States' entry into the war
  - (D) provide information about victories and force an immediate German surrender
- 14) During the 1920s and most of the 1930s, with regard to European affairs, the United States followed a foreign policy of
- (A) militarism
  - (B) imperialism
  - (C) isolationism
  - (D) internationalism
- 15) After the First World War, the creation of new nations in Europe reflected a belief that
- (A) the spread of democracy could threaten traditional European political beliefs
  - (B) competition among nations would reduce the probability of future war
  - (C) distinct ethnic groups should have the right to self-determination
  - (D) another major European war was likely to occur within 20 years

**Prague is invaded**

MARCH 15

Adolf Hitler took the Czech Sudetenland six months ago—now he has swallowed up the rest of Czechoslovakia. Hitler entered Prague, the Czech capital, today and installed himself in Hradzin Castle, the ancient palace of the Bohemian kings. The reception the German army has received is, however, in striking contrast to the tremendous welcome given to them in the Sudetenland and in Austria. In Prague, the crowds wept and courageously sang the national anthem as they were forced to salute the invading Nazi soldiers.

—from *The Illustrated History of the 20th Century*

- 16) The given event demonstrates a consequence of Great Britain's decision to deal with German aggression through a foreign policy of
- (A) détente
  - (B) isolationism
  - (C) containment
  - (D) appeasement

**Editorial**

**In defence of Neville Chamberlain and appeasement**

Many historians associate Neville Chamberlain and his use of appeasement with failure. It is time to rethink this judgement. It is time to speak in defence of appeasement. In the late 1930s, when Hitler made territorial demands beyond Germany's borders, few national leaders were willing to stand up to his demands. The role of chief negotiator fell to Neville Chamberlain, the British prime minister. The British people had witnessed the destruction caused by the First World War and feared the consequences for their country and Europe if another war broke out. Chamberlain knew that Germany had been treated harshly in 1919, perhaps too harshly, and that this treatment had caused great resentment, anger, and bitterness among the German people. Chamberlain was expected to negotiate with the ultimate representative of German hostility—Adolf Hitler. As Hitler made increasing demands for territory, Chamberlain, representing the British people, felt he had no choice but to “appease” Hitler to prevent war. The only alternative seemed to be an immediate confrontation that would lead to a war that Germany appeared better prepared to fight, and that most British citizens wanted to avoid at all costs. Chamberlain used his best diplomatic skills to negotiate and buy time for Britain to re-arm and prepare for war, but hoped that war could be avoided. Unfortunately, war was not avoided, only delayed until Hitler put into effect his plans for Nazi expansion. Chamberlain cannot be blamed for his reasonable and honest diplomatic attempts. He was, after all, negotiating with a dishonest and unreasonable dictator. Chamberlain was faithfully representing the wishes of the people who had elected him. Perhaps he was an idealist for believing that peace could best be accomplished by conducting calm and rational negotiations, but he should not be faulted for that. His efforts and ideals should be applauded, not condemned. Since 1945, it has become more obvious that maintaining world peace requires the willingness to compromise. To settle differences, there must be give and take between potential enemies. Appeasement should not be viewed as one of history's great failures. It should be viewed once again as a model of diplomacy that leaders and nations can use to stop aggression and avoid war.

- 17) The editor suggests the **most important** reason Chamberlain followed a policy of appeasement was to
- (A) create a buffer zone between Britain and the Soviet Union
  - (B) avoid the devastation of a major international conflict

Social Studies 20-1  
Issue 2 Quiz A

- (C) prevent Germany from expanding its territory
- (D) satisfy the demands of Britain's allies

**Definition I**

Hitler's plan to eliminate the Jewish population in Europe

**Definition II**

Hitler's desire to secure land he believed Germany was entitled to

**Definition III**

A Nazi-sponsored raid on Jewish people

**Definition IV**

Slum areas in cities into which Jewish people were forced to live

- 18) Which of the given definitions correctly describes the term lebensraum?
- (A) Definition I
  - (B) Definition II
  - (C) Definition III
  - (D) Definition IV

### Source I

The most aggressive nationalists in the Balkans were the Serbs. The kingdom of Serbia had been set up late in the previous century when its people had fought for independence from the decaying Turkish Empire. But that was not enough for Serbian nationalists: they planned to create a Yugoslavia (South Slavia) by joining all the Slav peoples who lived in the southern part of the Austrian Empire. To Vienna, this would mean the end of their empire: if the Southern Slavs were allowed to break away, it would only be a matter of time before the Czechs, Poles, Hungarians, and Slovaks went their separate ways as well.

— from *Twentieth Century History: The World Since 1900*

### Source II



Yugoslavian  
Nationalists

### Source III

Yugoslavia might survive as an entity in international law. This Yugoslavia would consist of a loose confederation of six sovereign nation-states.... It is assumed that Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia would remain within Yugoslavia. The most important disputed issue in this case would be that of Serbian people living in Croatia, who have declared that they would refuse to remain within an independent Croatian state. Furthermore, Serbia is willing to accept only a solution that enables all Serbs to live in one state. Thus, this option could be translated into reality by peaceful means only with difficulty and might well become a reason for civil war in Yugoslavia.... Finally, the armed forces, strictly

observing the country's constitution, might seize power to prevent the disintegration of Yugoslavia.

— from World Press Review, 1991

- 19) In addition to the problem caused by the death of Marshall Tito, the problems depicted in Source II and Source III were intensified by the
- (A) interference of UN peacekeeping forces
  - (B) disintegration of the former Soviet Bloc
  - (C) threatened use of force by the superpowers
  - (D) strong diplomacy of the Western European powers

### **Night of Terror in Germany 1938**

The Jewish community in Germany endured a night of terror when Nazi thugs went on the rampage, attacking Jewish businesses, synagogues and property. Thirty-six people were killed during the night, and 20 000 arrested; more than 7 000 shops were looted and 267 synagogues burnt down. Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, claimed that the violence was a “spontaneous reaction” to the assassination in Paris of Ernst von Rath, a German diplomat, by a young Polish Jew. There is no doubt, however, that the pogrom was carried out on the instructions of the Gestapo. A chilling development was the involvement of the “respectable” middle classes; fashionable women clapped as Jews were beaten by youths wielding lead piping. So that the insurance companies are not bankrupted by state hooliganism, the Nazis have declared their intention to confiscate insurance payouts and return them to the insurers. The huge amount of glass broken has led to the night being dubbed “Kristallnacht”; replacement glass will have to be imported and paid for in foreign currency. “They should have killed more Jews and broken less glass,” grumbled Hermann Goering.

—from On This Day

- 20) A technique of dictatorship demonstrated by the given event is the
- (A) scapegoating of a minority group
  - (B) use of propaganda to unite all citizens
  - (C) promotion of tolerance for cultural differences
  - (D) encouraging of people to participate in the political process